

# EIR

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## From the Editor

As we go to press, it is officially announced that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization have extended diplomatic recognition to each other, and that Jordan's King Hussein has endorsed their peace plan. These steps in the unfolding Arab-Israel peace process, as Lyndon LaRouche emphasized during the recent ICLC-Schiller Institute conference near Washington, mark a shift of the same historic order as the fall of the Berlin Wall in the fall of 1989. We hasten to warn that the opportunity presented by the fall of communism was sabotaged by monetarism and its ideological "mother," the doctrine of geopolitics which has caused every war in this century.

With the Israeli-Palestinian breakthrough, world peace is again a real possibility. This is why we have quickly assembled an 18-page *Feature* on the practical basis for an enduring Middle East settlement based (especially) on sound, mutually beneficial infrastructural development. We are not a johnny-come-lately in this. The timeline in our package only gives the highlights of repeated interventions over nearly two decades, by Lyndon LaRouche personally and by this review publishing his policies.

With the limelight on the Middle East, it is important not to lose sight of the other strategic fronts. The former Soviet Union is on the verge of a phase-change from the Yeltsin transitional regime, and it cannot be foretold what lies on the other side. As our *International* lead shows, the possibility of the entire region spiraling into war is very great.

In Venezuela, deposed corrupt President Carlos Andrés Pérez, backed by the international banking fraternity (i.e., the State Department and U.S. intelligence services), is battling furiously for political survival, yet the LaRouche-inspired program of the producers' rebellion against NAFTA in Sonora, Mexico has now spread into Venezuela.

In the United States, two days after the inspiring conference of the LaRouche movement (see *National* lead), *EIR* banking columnist John Hoefle was invited to report to the House Banking Committee on LaRouche's programs to stop the financial collapse. If any of you readers are not yet subscribers, you should subscribe immediately in order to be well equipped to help guide the world out of its present crisis.

Nora Hamerman

# EIRContents

## Interviews

- 11 Sen. Francisco Tatad**  
The Philippines senator is an opponent of the government's population control program, which he charges is being implemented at the behest of foreign agencies with a malthusian agenda.
- 45 P. van Duijvenboden**  
A spokesman for the Dutch Patients Union speaks out against the euthanasia policy which is facing a critical vote in the Senate of the Netherlands in mid-September.
- 52 Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega**  
Prisoner of war General Noriega spoke with *EIR* from his prison cell in Florida, about the U.S. invasion of Panama and the growing resistance of Panamanians to the "Pétainist" regime that now rules their country. "I shall return," Noriega vows.

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## Departments

- 47 Australia Dossier**  
Senate demands action on Bosnia.
- 48 From New Delhi**  
India eyes debate in Japan on NPT.
- 49 Report from Rio**  
Freeing terrorists: Collor's final act.
- 72 Editorial**  
When will the bubble pop?

## Economics

- 4 Banking Committee hears EIR on derivatives, NAFTA**  
Banking columnist John Hoefle testified before the House Banking Committee, at the request of Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), and delivered a powerful indictment of the financial policies that are ruining the nation.
- 6 'Invisible hand' grabs billions from China's banking system**
- 8 Currency Rates**
- 9 Philippine bishop and senator decry U.S. plan as 'demographic imperialism'**
- 11 Ramos's birth plan is a 'foreign import'**  
An interview with Sen. Francisco Tatad.
- 13 Malthusians predict end of world, push food policies that guarantee it**  
A review of the latest "Vital Signs" report from the Worldwatch Institute.
- 15 U.S. Unemployment Coverup**
- 16 Business Briefs**

## Feature



Palestinian refugees at an UNRWA/UNESCO girls' school in Jordan. Joint economic development of Palestine and Israel will be essential to enable these students to return to productive life in their homeland.

- 18 Why the Israel-Palestine accord must succeed**  
With the historic agreement signed, its enemies are now gearing up to drown it in blood. Only an approach based on infrastructure building can beat them.
- 20 LaRouche: Israel-Palestine economic plan is 'a very pleasant déjà vu'**
- 22 A chronology of LaRouche's attempts to achieve a lasting Mideast peace**
- 24 Economics is at heart of Mideast accord protocol**
- 26 A peace plan in the true interests of Arabs and Israelis**  
Issued by Lyndon LaRouche in August 1990.
- 29 The Oasis Plan: Man-made rivers and growth corridors span the deserts**

## International

- 36 War in Caucasus risks becoming internationalized**  
Russia all but controls the Caucasus, and will cement its control in the near future. Turkey and Iran are both threatening to help Azerbaijan against Armenia, as the crisis widens.
- 38 Mexican oligarchy panics as growers' rebellion spreads**
- 40 Club of Rome: Twenty-five years of malthusian fraud**
- 42 Expanded Dutch euthanasia law: It's time to break up the debate**  
The "Dutch model" is being touted as an example of how "compassionate killing" can cheapen the cost of medical care. But it's nothing but Nazi euthanasia.
- 44 The Netherlands must not legalize euthanasia!**  
By Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the German Civil Rights Movement Solidarity.
- 45 'Care criteria' pushed for euthanasia**  
An interview with P. van Duijvenboden.
- 50 International Intelligence**

## National

- 60 LaRouche movement vows to save U.S. from unraveling**  
The Schiller Institute and the International Caucus of Labor Committees met for their Labor Day conference, to discuss Lyndon LaRouche's groundbreaking new essay, "History as Science: America 2000."
- 62 Documentation**  
Greetings to the conference from Dr. Nedzib Sacirbey, Personal Representative in the United States of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.
- 63 Clinton strategic review ignores Russian danger, targets Third World**
- 64 LaRouche: Gore-Clinton plan is 'just cosmetics'**
- 65 OBE the issue in Va. gubernatorial race**
- 66 Schiller Institute concert honors anniversary of March on Washington**
- 68 Classical 'bel canto' singing has become an endangered species**
- 70 National News**



## Banking Committee hears EIR on derivatives, NAFTA

by John Hoefle

A warning of the impending collapse of the international derivatives market, triggering the biggest financial blowout in centuries, was delivered by this writer to the House Banking Committee on Sept. 8, 1993, in testimony on the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) upon the U.S. banking system.

My appearance before the banking committee was requested by committee chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), one of the few men in Washington with the courage to take on the international bankers and their scorched-earth looting policies.

"NAFTA is fundamentally a financial agreement, and to understand it, one must understand the systemic crisis facing the banking system today," I testified.

"Since 1978, the financial community has repeatedly insisted upon the deregulation of banks and other financial institutions, while demanding austerity and cutbacks everywhere else. Every time we have done this, it has led to disaster, as the destruction of the airlines and the S&Ls, and of the U.S. work force attest.

"In response to these disasters, the bankers demand further deregulation and deeper cuts.

"Now, with NAFTA, the bankers are demanding that the United States deregulate its international political and financial relations the same way we've deregulated internally. The purpose of NAFTA is to open up Mexico and eventually all of Latin America for unbridled speculation and looting, of the sort that has already devastated the American economy and bankrupted our banking system.

### Deregulation killed Citicorp

"When are we ever going to learn that the answer lies not in more deregulation, but rather in the abandonment of the policy of deregulation, and the return to rational rules and regulation?

"Take Citicorp, for example. Here's a bank that jumped

with both feet into every harebrained, quick-buck scheme they could find. Citicorp made a killing in the 1980s, growing almost as much in 10 years as it had in the previous 168. This growth came, not from real economic activity, but from the growth of a huge speculative bubble, in real estate, junk bonds, derivatives, and other paper transactions which looked good until the bills came due.

"Citicorp's great deals of the 1980s have become the spectacular financial disasters of the 1990s. The list, which includes blowouts such as Olympia & York and Citicorp's humiliation in London after the Big Bang [the Oct. 27, 1986 deregulation of the British stock market], keeps on growing as the real economy dies. Citicorp has demonstrated an astonishing knack for losing money. It's the ambulance-chaser of banks: Every time you find a disaster, Citicorp is there.

"Citicorp made a killing all right — it killed itself.

"If Citicorp were headquartered in San Antonio, Mr. Chairman, it would have already been closed and its officers publicly humiliated and thrown in jail. But Citicorp is not headquartered in San Antonio. It's in New York, where a far different set of rules apply.

"So instead, the government — or rather, the Federal Reserve, which acts like it's the government, but is really owned by the banks — launched the biggest bailout in U.S. history.

"Three years ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York took the bankrupt Citicorp over, putting it into de facto receivership. Naturally, this was a secret action, since were the banks' depositors to know just how damaged their bank was, they would have run for the hills.

"Citicorp lied about its financial condition, and published phony financial reports. When Rep. John Dingell [D-Mich.] revealed that Citicorp was technically insolvent, Citicorp angrily denied it. And so did the banking regulators, who

are supposed to serve the public, but who clearly serve the banks instead.

"When the Texas S&Ls hid their losses, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board looked the other way, the Justice Department created a task force to investigate, and poor [former FHLBB head] Danny Wall's career was ruined. But now, with Citicorp and the other big banks doing the lying, the attack dogs of the Justice Department and the press are silent. Executives of the Texas S&Ls were denounced as the symbols of greed and excess, but nobody says a word about Citicorp and John Reed.

### **Derivatives bubble ready to pop**

"We are on the verge of the biggest financial blowout in centuries, bigger than the Great Depression, bigger than the South Sea bubble, bigger than the Tulip bubble. The derivatives bubble, in which Citicorp, Morgan, and the other big New York banks are unsalvageably overexposed, is about to pop. The currency warfare operations of the Fed, George Soros, and Citicorp have generated billions of dollars in profits, but have destroyed the financial system in the process. The fleas have killed the dog, and thus they have killed themselves.

"What is required, as *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly stated, is a restructuring of the U.S. banking system, including the nationalization of the Federal Reserve, taking it out of the hands of the bankers and putting it back into the hands of the Congress as mandated by the Constitution. It is the welfare of the people which is paramount, not the maintenance of the speculative financial system. It's high time we put the speculators out of business, instead of surrendering to them even further by passing NAFTA.

"That's the issue. We'd better deal with it, and fast, while we still have a chance."

At the conclusion of this testimony, the silence was deafening: One could have heard a pin drop. Clearly, few of the committee members, staff personnel, or journalists present were accustomed to such forthright language, especially in contrast to the snake oil delivered earlier in the hearing by Citibank's Jack Guenther, vice president and senior international affairs officer. Guenther, in true banker doublespeak, insisted that NAFTA would create jobs in both the United States and Mexico.

The authority of my testimony was then underscored by Gonzalez, who put his respect for *EIR*'s analyses on the record. "I've been reading Mr. Hoefle's articles for two and one-half years," Gonzalez said. "He gets information I have been unable to get. For example, statistics of the off-balance-sheet liabilities of U.S. banks: We've been looking for those statistics and couldn't get them."

### **Speculators running NAFTA negotiations**

The Banking Committee chairman then levelled his own broadside against the derivatives speculators.

"How can we sit here comfortably when bank profits, about half of them, come from the gambling known as the

derivatives market?" Gonzalez asked. "Derivatives are not so complicated. It's just a mega-Las Vegas. There are great dangers here. If NAFTA is passed, we'll be promoting the second-largest mega-Las Vegas."

Earlier in the hearing, Gonzalez announced his intention to hold further hearings on NAFTA, to question the negotiators about who was involved, and how.

"I have found it very difficult since President Bush announced the agreement last December, to find out exactly what are the procedures, and who participated in what were really secret negotiations," Gonzalez said.

The difficulty of getting straight answers was exemplified by the elusive Guenther.

"Mr. Guenther, were you or any other Citibank personnel involved directly or indirectly in negotiations; that is, in these processes involving the financial services chapter of NAFTA?" Gonzalez asked. "Did you advise negotiators or did anyone from your bank? Did you review drafts of the agreement? And if so, would you be able to share with us the substance of your comments and advice, and to whom they were given? See . . . we in the Congress don't have the names of the individuals participating in these negotiations. We don't even know who is in there, and I think that that's a very important factor, and that's the only reason why we're going to have the second hearing."

"I don't think I could give you the answer that should really be the definitive answer on that," Guenther weasled; he then admitted, "All through the past year or so, I've been attending weekly meetings" on the subject. "Mr. McDonough from the Fed would be there. . . . Our Washington office here has been working on this throughout . . . and I'm sure the answer is, yes, we participated in some indirect way. But I think I should undertake to get you a more precise description than that."

The financial community is also worried about a blowout of the derivatives market, which was made evident in an opinion column in the *Wall Street Journal* by Wendy Lee Gramm, entitled "In Defense of Derivatives," which appeared the same day as the Banking Committee's hearing. From 1988-93, Wendy Lee Gramm was chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and promoted the burgeoning market in derivatives by exempting them from regulatory procedures. Her husband is Texas Republican, Sen. Phil Gramm, whose free market nostrums for the economy give cover to the "mega-Las Vegas" that Gonzalez referred to.

Wendy Lee Gramm's article complained that derivatives have been unfairly "characterized as purely speculative instruments" that "pose grave risks with potentially dire consequences for the whole financial system." But her article reads more like a plea not to blame *her* for the coming catastrophe. "Most important," she concluded, "if another major default or market shock occurs, we must all resist the urge to find scapegoats, or to over-regulate what we just do not understand."

# 'Invisible hand' grabs billions from China's banking system

by Cho Wen-pin

Lately in China, scandals alleging that banking executives siphoned off billions in state funds have been reported repeatedly by western news media, with each reported embezzlement bigger than the last. Headlines such as "Biggest Banking Scandal in History," "Worst Credit Fraud since 1949, for Countries Involved," or "US \$28 Billion Stolen, Largest Ever," dominated the coverage.

Indeed, financial crimes exist in every corner of the country, with cadres up to the rank of vice minister involved. In the first half of this year, officials said that more than 21,000 cases of smuggling, counterfeiting, and fraud had been solved.

China's banking system is half-reformed, argue western bankers and more than a few from Hong Kong. So, they suggest, now is the time to implement a final "chop therapy" (an alternative to the stinky "shock therapy")-type reform to eliminate the loopholes, as measures complementary to the Communist Party's version of "chop therapy" which is currently chopping off the heads of those who get caught stealing money from the state banks.

However, such financial crimes happen because, after the Communists took power in 1949 and wiped out all social institutions holding a different ideology, the Chinese moral system degenerated to the historically low level which tolerated cannibalism during the Cultural Revolution. Second, as the power and health of senior leaders decline, the younger generation is grabbing money and preparing for the coming political calamity which will result from the economic chaos and struggle for power. Third, the moral vacuum as a result of the Cultural Revolution is evidenced in the rampant lust for money and carnal pleasure to be obtained by any means possible.

Zho Rongji, senior vice prime minister, is being pushed by leaders of various factions to control the chaos, and he is desperately looking for ideas for such an unprecedented task. According to the Hong Kong newspaper *Lien Ho Pao*, Zhu has told the Politburo that he is prepared to step down if the current reform and consolidation fail.

## Monks talk

Nevertheless, it is almost certain that Zhu will fail, if he follows the prescription that foreign bankers and economists (he calls them "foreign monks") suggest. Those are the same advisers who aggravated the economic crises in Ibero-America and eastern Europe.

These financiers and economists may tell Zhu at the moment that the central bank should act independently to control money supply, balance sheets, and interest rates. They feed Zhu deceptive views straight from the textbooks of the Chicago school of economics, which is responsible for the accelerating downfall of the economy of the West. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are advising Zhu to borrow from foreign countries, or to lease land to them to generate revenue. They never suggest, of course, issuing credit for key national infrastructure projects such as transportation, water management, and energy supply, along the lines proposed by Alexander Hamilton. They believe that credit for investment has caused China's economy's propensity for wild up-and-down swings. In the Aug. 29 *Washington Post*, economist Paul Blustein said, "Chinese bankers do not lend money based on whether a project appears to offer a good chance of repayment with interest."

In the Aug. 25 London *Financial Times*, Alexander Nicoll wrote that Beijing has been "on the World Bank's path to cooling the economy." By informing the readers that the Japanese had just extended more loans to China, Nicoll hints that Beijing now has a handle on the financial crisis, and that they should thank the international financial organizations like the World Bank and Citibank, which recently opened the first foreign bank headquarters in Shanghai. With unbridled corruption among the ranking Chinese executives, this opening for western banks would pave a legal path for capital flight.

Furthermore, the IMF and western news media such as the London *Financial Times* participated in starting the fire which is burning up the local economy. It was the *Financial Times*, in the beginning of this year, that nominated Deng Xiaoping for "Man of the Year" for 1992, for his marching orders for a free market economy. In May, the IMF used a revised Purchase Power Parity (PPP) (a method of econometrics) to miraculously rate China the third largest economy in the world. The World Bank also raised its rating on China's economy.

Only a couple of months after Zhu kicked off the 16-point austerity program to stabilize the bubble economy, the World Bank declared victory and claimed credit for directing Zhu toward a soft landing, i.e., reliance on the IMF. But the future of this fantasy is U.S.-Hong Kong dollarization, which inches in daily throughout southern China.



## Yuan flies with the dollar

Next May, the Bank of China will issue its first Hong Kong dollars, replacing Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. and Standard Chartered Bank as the banks of issue. The idea, as a policy announced by the Bank of China a month ago, is to use the Hong Kong dollar as a substitute for a freely convertible yuan, as demanded by the traders in Hong Kong, New York, and London.

Here is how the future looks as China's economy is operated under this two-tier system: The Bank of China and the rest of the banks that deal in dollars, on one hand, feed financiers in the British colony with Hong Kong dollars, through free trade with western countries who want to buy cheap in China; meanwhile the People's Bank of China and other banks keep injecting cheap capital to the banks dealing with dollars, by investing in yuan through the newly established Import and Export Bank, offering trade credits, export credit insurance, and project finance "to give a strong push to China's trade expansion," as one Chinese banking official put it.

So when unemployed peasants work seven days a week in the manufacturing firms which receive yuan investment from the People's Bank of China to produce tennis sneakers for export, they earn dollars that partially come back into the Bank of China. The other part stays in Hong Kong as merchants' profit and Chinese cadres' kickbacks.

According to Bank of China Vice Chairman Huang Diyan, the 360 branches of the banking group in Hong Kong and Macao already have assets of more than HK \$600 billion (US \$77 billion), about half of the bank's total assets, making it the second official currency.

Due to the Hong Kong-dollarization of southern China, real estate speculators are able to borrow from Hong Kong groups which may be front companies registered in China. Thus, the government's plans for financial centralization, typified by the recent banking overhaul, would have little effect on these companies that are equipped with Hong Kong dollars. The fact that investment in Guangdong province was only slightly slowed down by the austerity control program in 1988 and again today, proves the point. By as early as the beginning of this year, about one-quarter of Hong Kong dollar bills (pegged at 7.7 to the U.S. dollar) were circulating in China. That is estimated at about \$20 billion worth. At least half of that stays in Guangdong, pumping up the speculative bubble.

As a challenge to Deng Xiaoping's black cat-white cat pragmatism, Beijing's hard-line economist Chen Yun has a "bird cage" theory, which asserts that the economy is like a bird: It dies if you hold it too tight, yet it flies away if you release control. The bird needs to stay in a cage, his theory concludes. Now, to his surprise, when China's economy is

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shouldered by the "southern wind" (the Hong Kong dollars), part of the country flies away.

So it is an irritating story to Zhu Rongji that the small Guangdong city of Nanhai could use its municipally owned assembly lines to earn Hong Kong dollars and to build a \$491 million office tower in the British colony. The city then borrows against it for real estate projects back home. Beijing couldn't even get a whiff of the cash.

The Hong Kong dollar (money free from Beijing's control) not only contributes to the economic chaos in Guangdong province, but it also fuels the splitting apart of China, which is the last thing Beijing hard-liners want to see. So far, there have been nine rounds of fruitless talks between Beijing and London over a political reform in the colony proposed by Gov. Chris Patten. From the lessons China learned in the Opium Wars and the Sino-India war caused by the British government, and for the sake of Taiwan's return, it appears that at least a few Politburo members in Beijing have decided against the proposal from London, which would turn Hong Kong into a giant enterprise in which Britain acts like a CEO, leaving Beijing only the ownership as chairman of the board.

### Bank of China may bankrupt China

But all the fights with the British government over controlling Hong Kong mean nothing if the Bank of China gives up its stance on controlling Hong Kong dollars, allowing part of China to become U.S.-Hong Kong dollarized. In this sense, the Bank of China will bankrupt China. And this is the destiny which some of Zhu's foreign advisers are leading him to.

Zhu is reportedly orchestrating four groups of economists and other experts in Baidaihe in northern China to draft the final plans to reform banking, financial revenue, investment, and state assets management systems. Plans are to be approved in the Third Plenary Session of the 14th Communist Party Central Committee, scheduled in mid-December in Beijing. If passed, the plans are to be fully implemented nationwide in 1994, as the final stage of the fight to implement the reforms, as proposed by Chen Yun, among others, to safeguard the system of a planned economy.

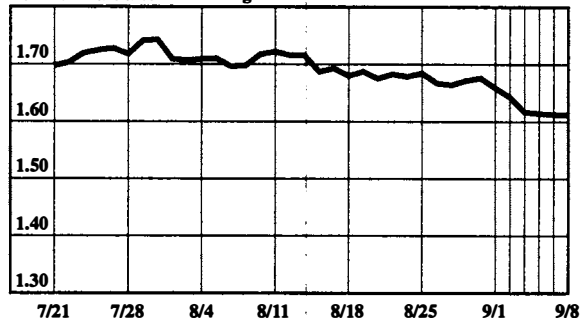
If Beijing is not highly alert to the U.S.-Hong Kong dollarization while reforming the banking system, which is necessary to control localism and prevent the investment craze in real estate and other speculative activities, then not only will China fail due to the lack of commitment to develop its physical economy, but it will sink with the western monetary system that is doomed to collapse, even before any real development begins.

The situation could best be described by a Chinese proverb: "The mantis stalks the cicada, unaware of the oriole behind." That danger is precisely the U.S.-Hong Kong dollarization, wherein hide the immoral sharks such as George Soros, who recently made \$1 billion in one week of speculation against the European Exchange Rate Mechanism.

## Currency Rates

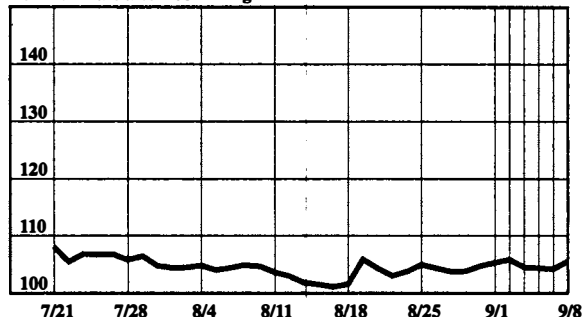
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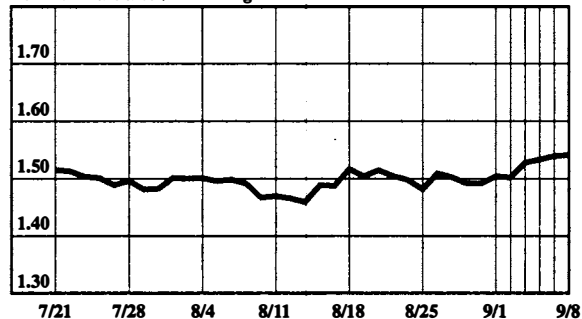
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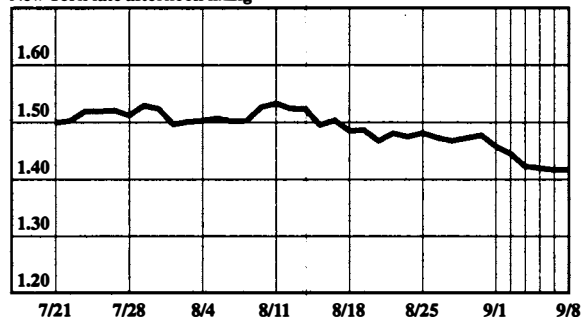
### The British pound in dollars

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### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Philippines bishop and senator decry U.S. plan as 'demographic imperialism'

During the second week in August, Bishop Teodoro C. Bacani, Jr., D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Manila, charged that Philippines President Fidel Ramos's population control plan was the result of U.S. "demographic imperialism," because it was directly based on a 1974 U.S. population policy guideline. "We have a copy of a U.S. national security document that shows all its designs are happening in the Philippines," the bishop said.

He was referring to National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200), prepared in 1974 under the guidance of National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger. Following its declassification in the spring of 1991, *EIR* has played a crucial role in forcing public awareness of this document, which drastically reoriented U.S. foreign policy away from the traditional goal of fostering technological progress and economic growth, toward malthusian population reduction, and which contained a list of nations deemed a threat to U.S. national security because of their refusal to allow their populations to wither. Particularly in the Ibero-American countries on that list—Brazil and Colombia—news of NSSM-200's existence caused a stir, and the issue was discussed in both country's congresses. But in the United States, the lid remained tightly on until this past August, when Bishop Bacani's charges hit the establishment media.

"I'm really happy to hear it has finally broken in the press there," Philippines Sen. Francisco "Kit" Tatad said in an interview with *EIR* (see p. 11). "But the document was declassified June 6, 1990; that's three years ago! It's a *major* document that affects U.S. policy around the world on a very vital issue. The only conclusion I draw from that is that there is a kind of conspiracy to suppress this valuable information."

Bishop Bacani told *EIR* that the Catholic bishops in the Philippines have just begun their campaign against Ramos's plan. "I told the press that what this was, was demographic imperialism; they are trying to make light of it. But we are preparing more on this." Bishop Bacani leveled his charges about the connection between President Ramos's ambitious population control policies and NSSM-200 in an interview with a journalist that was then picked up by wire services, causing a big enough stir for it to be printed by the establishment press in the United States and Europe. But the bishop added that so far no one had printed the detailed document

he has written on this subject. "I asked the journalist who interviewed me to come back the next day because I was finishing a whole paper on the subject, but he did not come back; the journalists here would not publish my paper." *EIR* therefore has determined to fill this vacuum by reprinting a slightly abridged version of his document, which was drafted on Aug. 13, 1993 in Manila:

## Bishop Bacani's paper on NSSM-200

NSSM-200. Very few people have heard about it. But it stands for National Security Study Memorandum 200 on the subject of "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests," a 198-page report from the National Security Council of the United States of America.

This study was issued on Dec. 10, 1974 and signed by Henry Kissinger. On Oct. 16, 1975 Kissinger sent a confidential White House memorandum where he recommended that President Gerald Ford issue a decision memorandum confirming the need for "U.S. leadership in world population matters and endorsing the policy recommendations of the study with some minor exemptions." Among those additional recommendations was a recommendation for a strong emphasis on motivating leaders of key developing countries.

On Nov. 26, 1975 a national security decision memorandum signed by Brent Scowcroft was issued, endorsing both the policy recommendations in the study and the additional points proposed by Kissinger. This memo was directed to the secretaries of state, treasury, defense, agriculture, and HEW [Health, Education and Welfare], and the administrator of the Agency for International Development, with copies to the NSC Under Secretaries Committee, the directors of OMB [Office of Management and Budget] and Central Intelligence, and the heads of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

We can take it for granted, then, that NSSM-200 was a very important document, and that it influenced U.S. public policy.

The study names 13 "key countries" in which there were "special U.S. political and strategic interests." The Philippines was among these 13 countries. The others were: India,

Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia. Together, according to the study, they account for 47% of the world's current population increase.

The study expressed the need for greater expenditures to combat population growth in developing countries. Why should the population growth of these countries be controlled? The answer, basically, is that the fast growth of the population of these countries would be detrimental to U.S. interests.

NSSM-200 says, "Rapid population growth is not in itself a major factor in pressure on depletable resources (fossil fuels and other minerals), since demand for them depends more on levels of industrial output than on numbers of people. On the other hand, the world is increasingly dependent on mineral supplies from developing countries, and if rapid population frustrates their prospects for economic development and social progress, the resulting instability may undermine the conditions for expanded output and sustained flows of such resources" ("The Secret Plan," *The Catholic World Report*, April 1993, p. 30). . . .

Translated into more simple language, this means that if rapid population growth frustrates the prospects for economic development and social progress of the less developed countries, they may become politically unstable and this instability will prevent the expanded output and free flow of minerals from these countries to the United States.

A similar reason is given later on:

"Adverse socio-economic conditions generated by these and related factors may contribute to increasingly high levels of child abandonment, juvenile delinquency, chronic and growing underemployment and unemployment, petty thievery, organized brigandage, food riots, separatist movements, communal massacres, revolutionary actions, and counterrevolutionary coups. Such conditions also detract from the environment needed to attract the foreign capital vital to increasing levels of economic growth in these areas. If these conditions result in expropriation of foreign interests, such action, from an economic viewpoint, is not in the best interests of either the investing country or the host government (*ibid.*, p. 30).

"Here instability is feared because it will harm the environment needed to attract foreign investments [read: the U.S. business interests will not be able to invest] and may result in the expropriation of foreign interests [read: U.S. businesses may be expropriated]."

It is quite clear that the U.S. government sees the necessity of controlling the growth rate of the less developed countries for the sake of U.S. interests. Thus it is not surprising that foreign aid should be tied to birth control.

According to Jacqueline Kasun, "The professed emphasis is always on development, but for a number of years the foreign assistance act written by Congress, has required foreign countries receiving U.S. aid to take steps to reduce

## Current events show clearly the implementation of NSSM-200

NSSM-200's strategy	Current Philippine events
a) Concentration on key countries	The Philippines is targeted as one of the 13 key countries
b) Integration of population factors and population programs into country development planning	The population program of President Ramos is integrated into Philippines 2000 and the country's development program
c) Increased assistance for family planning services, information, and technology	Foreign aid admitted by the government; donations from Johns Hopkins University, and U.S. AID to the government and NGOs
d) Creating conditions conducive to fertility decline	Propaganda on overpopulation, contraception, the dangers of pregnancy, etc.; the media offensive against church teaching
e) Development of a worldwide political and popular commitment to population stabilization is fundamental to any effective strategy	See letters between Indonesian President Suharto and President Ramos. In his letter of June 10, 1993, Suharto reminds Ramos of the 1985 "Statement on Population Stabilization," signed by world leaders. Ramos signs a statement on July 15, 1993 where he says: "We believe that the time has come to recognize the worldwide necessity to achieve population stabilization and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programs to do so, consistent with its own culture and aspirations."

their rate of population growth ("Exposing the Planners," *The Catholic World Report*, April 1993, p. 39). The less developed countries do not protest against these population control policies because, to quote Jacqueline Kasun again, ". . . you have to realize if they come out and say anything against these policies, there are millions and millions and maybe even billions of dollars in U.S. assistance and general world assistance, from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, which will be cut off."

Further, effort is made to let agencies in the targeted country work for population control. To go back to the words of NSSM-200: "We must take care that our activities should not give the appearance to the LDCs of an industrialized country policy directed against the LDCs. Caution must be taken that any approaches in this field we support in the LDCs are ones we can support within this country. 'Third World' leaders would be in the forefront and obtain the credit for successful programs."

Hence, one can understand why it is national and local leaders who are at the forefront of the campaign for population control. President Ramos, Secretary Flavio, the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines and other NGOs [non-governmental organizations] are perhaps unwitting tools of U.S. interests. At least this is strongly suggested

by the admission of the health secretary himself when he remarked that "aid from international donors, particularly the United States, hinged on a successful birth control program" (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 26, 1993, p. 7).

It is most instructive to see how present events show clearly the implementation of NSSM-200's strategy (see chart).

I thought that the last vestige of U.S. imperialism was removed from the Philippines when Americans shipped out of Subic Bay. But now it seems that U.S. imperialism has not only come back, but is being supported and propagated by the Philippine government and NGOs. This time it has come back in the shape of demographic imperialism, about which Pope John Paul II wrote in 1987: "It is very alarming to see governments in many countries launching systematic campaigns against birth, contrary not only to the cultural and religious identity of the countries themselves but also contrary to the nature of true development. It often happens that these campaigns are the result of pressure and financing coming from abroad, and in some cases they are made a condition for the granting of financial and economic aid and assistance. In any event, there is an absolute lack of respect for the freedom of choice of the parties involved, men and women often subjected to intolerable pressures, including economic ones, in order to force them to submit to this new form of oppression. It is the poorest populations which suffer such mistreatment, and this sometimes leads to a tendency toward a form of racism, or the promotion of certain racist forms of eugenics" (*Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, no. 25).

The point of this paper is not to deny the existence of a population problem in the Philippines, nor the need to slow down the population growth rate to a level truly conducive to national development.

My point is that we should make sure that the decisions regarding our population growth are at least truly made by us and are not being made by others for us. Allowing others to dictate how our population should grow (or not grow) and what means we should use to regulate our population growth is one of the most abject forms of subjection.

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## Interview: Sen. Francisco Tatad

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# Ramos's birth plan is a 'foreign import'

*The Philippines senator who has been the most active in blowing the whistle on the real agenda behind the overpopulation myths is Francisco "Kit" Tatad. On Sept. 1, the day*

*that Senator Tatad was reached by telephone by EIR, he had just delivered a lecture on the subject at the University of the Philippines. "I've been trying to point out that this program is not indigenous to the country; that it has been imported from outside . . . to satisfy the strategic interests of the wealthy countries," the senator told EIR's Lydia Cherry. "I think this is beginning to sink in, very slowly, among the young people who have been brainwashed by the media blitz being conducted by the Department of Health right now."*

**EIR:** There has been quite a fight over the population control programs being pushed on the Philippines by international agencies.

**Tatad:** To make a general statement, the Philippine Constitution of 1987 chose to reject a provision in the old Constitution or the 1973 Marcos Constitution, which allowed the state to determine population targets. This was debated in the Constitutional Commission which drew up that Constitution. In place of that provision, the new Constitution decided to carry numerous pro-family, pro-marriage, and pro-life provisions. The preamble itself, in an unprecedented and unique way, used the word "love" — "in a regime of love, justice, freedom," etc. The other provisions are quite specific: The first provision that I can mention appears in Article II, Section 12, which says that the state shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from the moment of conception. There are numerous other provisions in this Constitution which talk about the sanctity of family life, the inviolability of marriage, that the family is the basic, autonomous social institution, and so forth.

I'd like to concentrate on that provision which I quoted previously, which says that the state shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from the moment of conception. Now the government concedes that that provision does not allow abortion, but the government is trying to split hairs by saying that since contraception is not mentioned, therefore the government can undertake a program of contraception. I take the position that when the Constitution says that the state shall protect the life of the unborn from the moment of conception, it is saying, that it shall do nothing to prevent women from conceiving. Otherwise, the provision should have read, "The state shall protect the life of the unborn provided the life survives the government contraceptive program." That would be some kind of double-dealing; we do not believe the Constitution speaks in this manner. . . . This does not mean the state is going to prohibit private individuals from using contraceptives, but at least it is very clear that the government itself shall not get involved in pushing this. This is the constitutional basis of my position.

**EIR:** Does the fact that the Ramos government is pushing this very hard, in spite of your Constitution, mean there has been pressure from international funding agencies?

**Tatad:** The government has been pushing the program actively through the encouragement and obviously the support of foreign funding institutions. The International Planned Parenthood Federation people have been here; they have been received by President Ramos in Malacanang Palace. They are reported to have offered, or probably given, some donations. And then, AID [U.S. State Department Agency for International Development] is very active in promoting its program in the Philippines. It is the main source of funds for this program.

The secretary of health held a planning conference with population workers in July in Manila. At this conference it became clear that the Department of Health was going to spend something like 160 million pesos on a media-intensive program to push population control during the next eight months in 10 pilot areas: 10 million for public relations, whatever that means; 30 million for the media, whatever that means; and 80 million for services.

We raised a protest against this. We were assured by the secretary of health that this was not money coming from the coffers of the Philippine government, but from foreign funding institutions — namely AID and I think Johns Hopkins University [in Baltimore]. We don't really know the truth. I am asking for a formal Senate inquiry to find out about this money, where it is coming from and what conditionalities are attached to this money. Even if the funds were to come from foreign institutions, it still remains very clear that they are going to be using government personnel paid by taxpayers on government time. So this is still a government program. It is quite objectionable that the personnel of the Philippine government are out there in the field pushing the foreign-directed, foreign-funded population control program.

**EIR:** As early as 1970, when an official questionnaire on development problems was circulated by the United Nations, virtually all of its member nations identified *too small a population* or *too low a population growth* as a major problem impeding their development. Now nobody would say this. This gives you an indication of how strong this population campaign has been.

**Tatad:** It's obviously because the population control program in the West has been *so successful* that it has caused a permanent recession of people in the West. And the women of the western industrial countries no longer would like to give birth to children. We can only look forward to a graying and dying population, and probably we are seeing the beginning of the death of certain ethnic stocks in Europe, for instance. So it becomes necessary, as U.S. National Security Study Memorandum 200 shows, that something be done to contain the growth of the more fertile nations, to keep a balance. But of course we know this is a desperate move that will not succeed. The mostly Islamic populations do not believe in this. They are supplying the labor shortages of the industrial countries in Europe.

**EIR:** In the Ford Foundation's 1992 annual report, a letter from the foundation's president devotes the first four pages to what Ford is doing to stop population growth in Nigeria, Indonesia, and Brazil.

**Tatad:** That is unfortunate, but you know, the myth continues to be propagated through various means. It started with Thomas Malthus in 1798. Malthus himself saw the fallacy of his theory, and very few have cared to repeat what he said since then until Paul Ehrlich came along in 1968 with his *Population Bomb*. I'm afraid that the otherwise respected Paul Kennedy repeats the same theory in his latest book, *Preparing for the 21st Century*. So the intellectual underpinning is still there. Paul Kennedy says that the population explosion is going to be one of the first problems of the 21st century. This myth, this hoax that has been discredited totally by knowledgeable persons and by objective facts, continues to be resuscitated.

I find it also ironic that in the late U.N. document on the migration crisis, one of the proposed solutions to the problem is a more intensified population control program, whereas it is clear that the migration crisis of the western societies has been created by the *success of their own population control policies!* There is a labor shortage in those countries — this is one of the reasons there has been so much migration from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. And now the solution that is being proposed is, "Stop your growth rate because we can't afford too many of you. Already, there are too many of you."

**EIR:** Are there conditionalities on population that are part of the IMF and World Bank loans to the Philippines?

**Tatad:** The conditionalities have never been fully disclosed, even to members of Congress. But, we must presume that it is there. Because if you read the NSSM-200 document closely, it is very clear that the World Bank is the chief funder of this program and that the AID is the chief implementor. One, I think, has the benefit of the doubt for assuming that it is one of the conditionalities.

**EIR:** How have other congressmen there responded to this NSSM-200 document?

**Tatad:** In the Senate there are 24 members. In the last session there were only two of us taking the same position on this issue, openly. As of a few weeks ago, at least four others have joined us. . . . They see that the majority of the population is in favor of our position.

**EIR:** Some people are saying that coordination is needed between the Christian and Muslim countries to derail the upcoming U.N. conference on population that will be held in Cairo.

**Tatad:** I would like to see that happen. Although separated by a number of things as far as doctrine is concerned, both the Catholic Church and the Islamic faith, I think, agree on this basic issue of natural law as far as procreation is concerned.



# Malthusians predict end of world, push food policies that guarantee it

by Rosa Tennenbaum

The Washington, D.C.-based Worldwatch Institute released a study of global economic trends in July, which has gotten a great deal of publicity around the world. "Postmodern Malthus: Are There Too Many of Us to Survive?" was a typical headline, in a feature-length synopsis by institute president Lester Brown, published in the *Washington Post* on July 18. The study, "Vital Signs 1993; The Trends That Are Shaping Our Future," by Lester Brown, Hal Kane, and Ed Ayres, is a malthusian tract, aimed to document the institute's thesis that the growth of human population is overwhelming our "finite planet."

On the contrary, as *EIR* and its founder Lyndon LaRouche have shown, it is not population growth, but the policies of the malthusians themselves that are destroying the world economy, causing widespread poverty and misery. The statistics assembled by the Worldwatch Institute serve as an effective indictment of the monetarist doctrines that have sucked investment out of the productive economy—industry, agriculture, infrastructure—and instead created a speculative "derivatives" market in excess of \$10 trillion in the United States alone.

"When the history of the late 20th century is written," the Worldwatch study forecasts in its opening statement, "the '90s may well be seen as a decade of massive discontinuity. Long-established global trends that had been rising for decades—such as the seafood catch per person, growth in the nuclear arsenal . . . coal use, and cigarette smoking rates—are now falling. Others that were going nowhere, or at best rising slowly, are suddenly soaring: the generation of electricity from wind, the use of compact fluorescent bulbs, and reliance on U.N. forces to keep peace, to name just three."

This statement accurately describes the present situation: While the vital, highly productive areas of production shrink, the unproductive and senseless areas of the economy are extended. The result of this policy is that supply per capita of the population in all important areas of production has decreased constantly in the past years. Only the production curves of bicycles, wind power, and so forth, are still going up.

The trends in food production and supply shown by the study are particularly stark, and it is those that we will consider in this article. World population will increase each

year by an average of 91 million, according to the report, and in order to maintain the current level of food consumption, agricultural production must constantly grow. Yet precisely the opposite is now the case: All areas, from fertilizer production to irrigation infrastructure to final harvest figures, are constantly decreasing, so that, according to the study, the 91 million people added each year can only be fed if the consumption of those who are already there is decreased. Additionally, the lack of that technology with which the rapid growth that existed between 1950 and 1984 could be achieved, is preparing the way for "increasing distress." The decreasing per capita grain harvest and fish catch have led to a "dramatic reversal in global supply of protein." This change in direction already has clear and devastating consequences for the world population.

## Fertilizer use

The area of cultivated land is very limited, and to cultivate land demands much time and high investments. Despite that, the harvest has increased enormously in the last four decades. The reason for that was the intensification of use of mineral fertilizer year by year. Since 1950, the area under cultivation for grain was enlarged by one-fourth, while the use of fertilizer increased by a factor of 10, from 14 million tons to 140 million. In 1950, an average 5.5 kilograms of fertilizer was used per capita; in 1989, it was 28 kg. Thanks to this, twice as many people could be fed per hectare as in 1950.

But since 1989, the consumption of fertilizer has sunk from 28 kg to 23.9 kg per capita, a decrease of fully 15%. In the most important agricultural producers, the United States and the European Community, fertilizer use has stagnated since then, while it has drastically decreased in the countries of the former Soviet Union and in eastern Europe. Only in India and China has the use of fertilizer increased slightly. The report draws the conclusion that "the era of rapid continuous growth in world fertilizer use, which lasted from mid-century to the mid-eighties, has come to an end. With the response of crop yields to additional applications of fertilizer diminishing, it is no longer clear where future gains in grain output will come from or whether they will be adequate."

The grain harvest increased in 1992 by 3% in comparison to the previous year, but it was 8% smaller than the record

year 1984. The yield of soybeans, at 114 million tons, reached a new record, but per capita of the world population, it stagnated. Between 1950 and 1979, the soybean harvest increased yearly by around 6%; since then, it has fallen to 1% per year. Per capita, the amount increased from 7 kg to 21, and then sank to approximately 18 kg. This is a very important decline, since soybeans represent the most important components of vegetable oil and fat and a valuable source of protein. The bean responds less well to improved fertilizer; larger harvests are possible only if the land in cultivation is increased. The "dramatic turnaround in the worldwide supply of protein" that is identified in the report is for the most part derived from that.

### **Protein requirements are growing**

In order to improve the supply of animal protein to a significant degree, the protein component of animal feed must be increased, and more animals must be fed with more protein. "With the grasslands that support cattle, sheep, and goats now fully used or, in many countries, overused, continued growth in output of meat, milk, cheese, and other livestock products is closely tied to feeding grain," the report states. "To do this efficiently requires a protein supplement, typically soybean meal. Future gains in livestock output are thus keyed to the ability of the world's farmers to keep expanding soybean output, a difficult undertaking in a land-scarce world."

Meat production grew slightly in the year reported on, by 1%, to 176 million tons; per capita of the population, however, it sank by 1% in the preceding year. Cattle herds shrank worldwide by 2%, which means that 2% less beef is available per capita. World beef production sank per capita to 9.4 kg, the lowest level in 30 years. Production of lamb stagnated, while that of hogs and poultry increased. The latter two are not pasture animals, and must be fed a great deal of grain. Beef production cannot be significantly increased, according to the report, because of the lack of pasture land. This fact, in combination with a decreasing amount of grain per capita and stagnating yield of soybeans, "are bringing the era of rising meat consumption per person to an end," the report says. The meat supply per capita of the world population has decreased, in any case, since 1990.

The catch of fish, an additional important protein source for human beings, decreased from 100 million tons in 1989 to 97 million in the following year, and has stagnated since. Overall, 17.8 kg of fish was caught per capita, 8% less than in 1988, and less than 1968. The reason for that is that fishing was restricted by draconian means. The European Community, for example, decided to reduce its fishing fleet by at least one-fifth. That naturally has consequences for world nourishment. "After adding an average of 2 million tons to the world's food supply each year from 1950 to 1989, fisheries may have ceased to be a major source of more food," the institute declares.

### **Grain reserves down**

The world supply of grain at the beginning of this year was 341 million tons, 19 million more than the preceding year. Daily, 4.7 million tons of grain is consumed by humans or used for animal feed, so that the present supply will suffice for 73 days. In 1987, there was enough grain for 104 days in storage. With a devastating prospect for this year's grain harvest, the picture worsens drastically, and the report points out that if the supplies fall below the 60-day level, prices will become extremely unstable, even at times doubling, as during the world food crisis of 1972-73.

If we consider also the changes in yield, then we get a more complete picture. The decrease of yield during the 1980s in 49 countries containing some 846 million human beings, reduced the consumption of food in these countries. "Since there was no substantial drop in food prices nor a major increase in food aid to these nations, food consumption per person must have declined among hundreds of millions of people," the report correctly concludes. Or put another way: Had these countries had more capital, they could have better fed their people, and supplies of food would have been drastically reduced.

### **Land use shrinking**

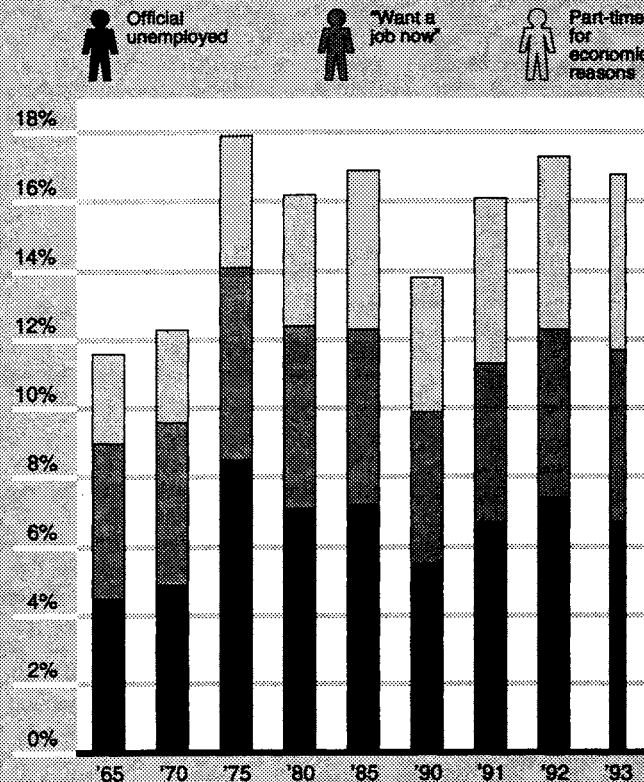
Land in cultivation is stagnating all over the world, and the amount of irrigated land is decreasing. In 1992, some 695 million hectares of grain was harvested, 5% less than in 1981. The tragedy becomes truly clear when we express this in terms of the world population. Since the middle of the century, the amount of land in grain production has decreased. At that time, 0.23 hectare was available per capita; today, it is only 0.13 ha, precisely one-half. The loss could be made up largely through better harvests that are attained by increased use of fertilizer and better crops. Between 1950 and 1981, the land in grain production was increased by a total of 24%, a growth of 0.7% per year. Since then, harvest increases have stemmed exclusively from the increased productivity of the land. In the year 2000, less than half of the arable land will be available per capita than in 1950, and it will further decrease in the following decades because of population growth, according to the Worldwatch Institute. We should add that agricultural policy, with its long-term destruction of productive capacities in agriculture, darkens this picture even more.

The institute emphasizes that three parallel developments in world agriculture are particularly important: First, the amount of land for grain production has shrunk worldwide since 1981; second, the increase in irrigated land since 1978 has "dramatically" decreased; and third, many plants react less well to additional fertilizers.

In light of all this, how irresponsible, indeed criminal, is the agricultural policy of the European Community and the United States, with the forced reduction of harvests and shut-down of millions of hectares of arable land, relegating millions of people to hunger and starvation.

# U.S. Unemployment Coverup

## Total unemployed and partially employed (percent of total civilian labor force)



AUGUST 1993		
<b>Official unemployed</b>	<b>8,661,000</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<i>Last month</i>	<i>8,769,000</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
<b>"Want a job now"</b>	<b>6,399,000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,399,000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>5.0%</i>
<b>Part-time for economic reasons</b>	<b>6,531,000</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,489,000</i>	<i>5.1%</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,591,000</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
<i>Last month</i>	<i>21,657,000</i>	<i>16.9%</i>
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	<b>128,370,000</b>	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>128,070,000</i>	
<b>Employed</b>	<b>119,710,000</b>	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>119,301,000</i>	
<b>Non-farm payroll employees</b>	<b>110,273,000</b>	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>110,264,000</i>	

1. Compiled quarterly

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Compiled by Laurence Hecht

### What the graph shows

The U.S. Labor Department's monthly unemployment rate (U-5b) is based on a statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as *not in the labor force* and is ignored in the official unemployment count. But over 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the quarterly survey indicating that they "**want a regular job now.**" These appear in the graph in dark gray shading. In addition, over 6 million more people are forced into **part-time work for economic reasons**, such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics, even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week. These appear in the graph in lighter-gray shading.

### Total unemployed and partially employed (1965-93)

(in thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed		"Want a job now"		Part-time for economic reasons		Total unemployed and underemployed	
		(b)	(b/a) %	(c)	(c/a) %	(d)	(d/a) %	(b+c+d)	(b+c+d)/a
1965	74,455	3,366	4.5%	na <sup>1</sup>	—	1,928	2.6%	na <sup>1</sup>	—
1970	82,771	4,093	4.9%	3,881	4.7%	2,198	2.7%	10,172	12.3%
1975	93,775	7,929	8.5%	5,271	5.6%	3,541	3.8%	16,741	17.9%
1980	106,940	7,637	7.1%	5,675	5.3%	4,064	3.8%	17,376	16.2%
1985	115,461	8,312	7.2%	5,933	5.1%	5,334	4.6%	19,579	17.0%
1990	124,787	6,874	5.5%	5,473	4.4%	4,860	3.9%	17,207	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	6.7%	5,736	4.6%	6,046	4.8%	20,208	16.1%
1992	126,982	9,384	7.4%	6,181	4.9%	6,385	5.0%	21,950	17.3%
1993 <sup>2</sup>	127,735	8,859	6.9%	6,390 <sup>3</sup>	5.0%	6,397	5.0%	21,591	16.8%

1. "Want a job now" category estimated as 3,350 or 4.5% for bar graph.
2. Average to date of monthly seasonally adjusted figure.
3. Weighted average of quarterly compiled figure.

# Business Briefs

## Petroleum

### Russian oil investment needs are outlined

Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin told the Greater Houston Partnership, a business group of about 500 corporate executives, in Houston, Texas on Aug. 30, that Russia will need about \$65 billion by the year 2000 to stem its steep slide in crude oil production. He said that Russia was eager to improve the business climate for foreign investment. "You will see a turn for the better very soon. . . . The process is under way," he said.

Chernomyrdin said Russia wants to deal primarily with oil companies that can offer expertise in exploration, production operations, refining, and marketing. He added that companies seeking to do business in Russia must be willing to take a long-term approach, reinvest in the local economy, and supply the domestic market.

Chernomyrdin said that at least \$12 billion is needed to rejuvenate thousands of idled fields, which could return a profit within two to three years; \$10 billion is needed to increase oil and gas production in existing fields; and \$5-7 billion is needed each year between 1995 and 2000 for exploration of new fields.

## Trade

### Iran woos India for expanded cooperation

The government of Iran continues to woo India with promises of expanded economic and technological cooperation. Iranian Ambassador to India Ali Reza Sheikh Attar, in an interview with India's *Economic Times*, encouraged Indian companies to take advantage of the policy of the Iranian government to favor Third World and Islamic countries in matters of technology and product imports. He noted that the Rafsanjani government has launched a program to revive industries through a five-year plan that involves impressive investments in industry, agriculture, and social sectors.

"Indian firms can hope to take away a significant portion of these," he said. "Countries

like India and China have a clear advantage since they are the most industrially advanced among the Third World. . . . Indian technology could be very useful to Iran since it has not simply been copied from the West, but developed from significant research efforts."

## Currency Speculation

### Salomon Bros. playing with Swedish state debt

Salomon Brothers investment house in recent months has been playing a high-risk game in buying and reselling huge volumes of Swedish state debt denominated in non-Swedish currencies, according to financial sources in Stockholm. The state eliminated restrictions on how much of its debt can be issued in foreign currencies last November when the krona was floated and the Riksbank exhausted its foreign currency reserves in a futile effort to hold the krona within the Exchange Rate Mechanism against the attack of speculators.

"Sweden has added a staggering 230 billion kroner [roughly \$29 billion] in foreign debt in the past six months, as it has financed a ballooning state budget deficit and borrowed abroad to rebuild foreign central bank reserves after November's debacle," noted one Stockholm banker. Total net debt in foreign currencies today stands at 625 billion kroner, and interest on this is running at about 50 billion kroner a year.

"The recent flap over leaked IMF [International Monetary Fund] country appraisal demands for a more severe government austerity of SK 20 billion in cuts instead of the planned SK 10 billion is focusing financial markets on the reality of Sweden's situation. It is not like the United States, simply because the Swedish krona, unlike the dollar, is not the currency of world trade, so Sweden must be very, very careful should the krona collapse, as this means the relative cost of servicing this huge non-krona debt will explode out of control. The central bank and the government are in an impossible bind. They must dramatically cut interest rates to try to bail out the banking system and stop the collapse of the economy and the bulging unemployment costs to the state. But this threatens a run on the krona, already

at postwar lows against the German mark. If the krona collapses, the debt costs to foreign creditors explodes out of control." At the current rate, by 1994 Sweden will have an annual state deficit of 20% of GDP, the highest of any OECD nation.

## Saudi Arabia

### British propagandizing financial crisis

The precarious financial crisis of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is being intentionally played up by the British, in an effort to undercut various American-Saudi deals and arrangements, an informed observer told *EIR*.

He recalled that it was the British who originally began the "Kuwaiti democracy" campaign in the early 1990s because the Kuwaitis had refused to give shares in Kuwait Investment Fund holdings in European companies to the British. The British had hoped to use these "Kuwaiti shares" as a way of penetrating "united Europe," and when the Kuwaitis repaid military debts to the British in cash, the British began leaking scandals against the same "reactionary conservative Kuwaiti sheikhs" whom the British had rushed to defend in the Gulf war. Similarly now, the source said, the British are angry that the Saudis are making various big arms contracts with the United States, and that certain deals might be made that are perceived to be against British interests.

This source foresaw "hard times ahead" for the Saudis, with possible conflicts and tensions erupting on its borders with Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and Yemen.

## Health

### EC prepares medical aid effort for East

Medical assistance to deal with the health emergency in Russia and the Caucasus will be supplied by the European Community, the European Commission in Brussels announced on Aug. 26. The aid program will be carried out

by relief organizations upon receiving funds and the mandate of the commission.

Vaccines to fight the epidemic spread of diphtheria, cholera, tuberculosis, meningitis, and sporadic cases of bubonic plague will be sent to the worst regions, which, as an EC spokesman explained, are mostly congruent with the ethnic and other war zones on the territory of the former U.S.S.R.

The health situation of the entire population in the East has reached an alarmingly low level, opening the door to spread of serious diseases among larger parts of the population. Four out of 10 Russian hospitals are without any warm water supply, which increases the danger that patients may contract additional infections. This is occurring amid a deepening economic collapse and worsening living standards throughout the East.

## Russia

### Civic Union calls for new economic program

The Civic Union grouping called for an economic program to prevent the destruction of Russia, at a press conference on Aug. 26. Civic Union spokesman Diskin emphasized that the economic "shock therapy" policies of Yegor Gaidar, the former acting prime minister, had led to precisely the sort of destruction which the Civic Union had warned about a year ago. "If we fail to take a realistic view [of Russia's economy], by September-October very big troubles will befall us," he warned.

Diskin characterized the "winding down" of investment in the state sector as "the Latin Americanization of the Russian economy." According to Diskin, Russia has irreversibly lost 10% of its industrial potential, including some of its high-technology potential.

"Over the last six months alone the real income of the population dropped another 10%," Diskin said, with a majority of the population living below the poverty line. "The natural resources of the country used to be exchanged for imported grain and butter, while today they are exchanged for Mercedes, Volvo, and Porsche cars that are so plentiful in the streets of Moscow." He added, "Although the destruction of the economy did begin under

Brezhnev, it is being triumphantly carried on by young party publicists who now rule the country and dogmatic proponents of market economy who had worked for many years on the staff of the CPSU Central Committee and who now teach us how to regulate the exchange rate of the ruble in a closed economy." He named IMF darling and Russian Finance Minister Fyodorov.

Anyone who even mentions involvement of the state in the economy, noted Diskin, is immediately denounced in the media. "I would even say that today, as regards ideology of economic policy, we witness manic-depressive psychosis. No one can analyze the reality; everybody resorts to ideological clichés."

Diskin emphasized that the Civic Union has consistently presented an economic program based on building small and medium-sized businesses.

## Weapons Trade

### China role as arms supplier declines

China now ranks only a "distant tenth" as a supplier of arms to the Third World, according to a report issued July 19 by the Congressional Research Service. The CRS reports that since the Gulf war against Iraq, "the value of Chinese arms transfer agreements with the Third World have fallen dramatically, registering only \$100 million in 1992 compared to about \$2.3 billion . . . in 1990."

Chinese arms agreements with the Third World peaked at \$5.6 billion in 1987, and China "ranked fifth among all suppliers in the value of its arms transfer agreements with the Third World from 1989-92." The Chinese arms transfers fell sharply in 1991-92 "because Russia replaced China as Iran's preferred arms supplier" and Iraq was barred from arms purchases by the U.N. embargo, and there was no arms purchaser outside the Middle East to offset the loss for China.

However, China's missiles and "its willingness to sell them" has been of continuing interest to certain Third World countries, the report states, and its position on the Missile Technology Control Regime is "ambiguous at best."

## Briefly

● **EXXON CORP.** said on Aug. 30 that it is forming an international bidding consortium to evaluate five blocs in the southeast Tarim Basin in the Uygur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang Province in China for oil and gas exploration. The acreage was first offered by the China National Petroleum Corp. last spring; bids are due by Oct. 31.

● **THAILAND'S** Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai led a delegation of 200 on a 10-day visit to China beginning on Aug. 25, the *Bangkok Post* reported. The visit is aimed at expanding economic cooperation in trade and investment. Under discussion is a plan to improve transport links among Thailand, China, Burma, and Laos.

● **UGANDA** has an estimated 2 million people, out of its 17 million population, are infected with AIDS, according to the head of the AIDS Information Program.

● **BRITAIN'S** plan, announced Sept. 2, to allow private companies to manage 12 prisons, has angered prison officials, UPI reported. John Bartell, a spokesman for the Prison Officers' Association, said that the prison service is being starved of funds. "We are having to shed fully trained prison officers in order to cut costs and that in turn is leading to less supervision in British jails."

● **GERMAN** health officials are concerned because a species of rat that was virtually nonexistent in western Germany before the fall of the Berlin Wall, has made a comeback, coming from the eastern part of the country. This species is one of the major transmitters of bubonic plague.

● **RUSSIAN SOLDIERS'** complaints about the worsening food supply are increasing, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the Russian Armed Forces journal, reported Aug. 27. In some regions, soldiers haven't seen fresh vegetables in months, and often, fresh meat isn't available for up to four weeks.

## Why the Israel-Palestine accord must succeed

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The agreement made public at the beginning of September between Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres represents, in the words of American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche, the last chance for peace in the Middle East. Either the accord will be wielded to pave the way for durable peace in the region, or the potential it embodies will be lost, and the entire region thrust into a spiral of violence and decay.

The decisive element determining which alternative will prevail is subjective: To what extent will the protagonists of the agreement garner support from particularly Europe, to unleash a dynamic of development and cooperation in the region which will become unstoppable? Only when concrete projects, which are already on the drawing boards, are translated into real productive activity, with Palestinian qualified labor engaging in the urgent task of building houses, schools, hospitals, and the like, will the progress of such undertakings provide tangible evidence to the population—both Palestinian and Israeli—that the concept works. The optimism and confidence which such visible improvement in living standards will spark is the indispensable factor in ensuring that the initial agreements fulfill their promise. Time is of the essence; results must be delivered, and fast.

There are two distinct economic policy approaches at loggerheads in this fight for peace. One is the Peres “Marshall Plan” approach, which, judging on the basis of the published economic protocols to the agreement, involves high-technology-vectored infrastructure, a series of “great projects” ranging from the Dead Sea-Mediterranean canal, to desalination plants, to international electricity grids and rail and road networks. This is the plan which dovetails with the series of programs elaborated over the years by LaRouche and associates. It also coheres with the programs elaborated by Palestinian economists such as Yousef Sayigh.

Such projects require massive financing, according to Sayigh, to the tune of \$11.6 billion (in 1991 dollar value) for the period 1994-2000. Earlier estimates made by Israeli economists such as Gad Yaacobi in interviews with *EIR* in the





*Palestinian workers in Jordan. Only real productive activity – industry, water management, infrastructure building, agriculture – can provide tangible evidence to Palestinians and Israelis alike, that the concept behind the new peace accord will provide a better life for all.*

1980s ranged much higher, up to \$25 billion over 10 years – a much more realistic figure. Peres himself in 1986 called for \$50 billion. Yet another study, put out in 1992 by the Palestine Studies Project, Center for Engineering and Planning in Ramallah, entitled “Masterplanning: The State of Palestine; Suggested Guidelines for Comprehensive Development,” says that the future Palestinian state (made up of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and Gaza) would require \$30-35 billion over 10 years, one-third of which would go for housing and related infrastructure, to accommodate the living needs of a Palestinian population augmented by the return of 1.5 million refugees.

Financing for such projects should be regulated through state-controlled, Hamiltonian-style banking institutions, with earmarked project loans. They also require significant technology transfer from Europe in particular, in dimensions which only can be provided through a revival and reorientation of the LaRouche European “Productive Triangle” program.

On the other side are the carpetbaggers, led by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. According to the London *Financial Times* of Sept. 7, the World Bank meeting scheduled for Sept. 20 in Washington will bring together representatives from Jordan, Israel, Egypt, the PLO, and the Gulf states to discuss setting up a “Middle East fund” of some hundreds of millions of dollars. The World Bank approach is based on a study, which is a proposal for a survey of projects not yet defined or made public. As one representative of the Trilateral Commission said, such funds

would be strictly controlled by the World Bank and the IMF, and would be disbursed only *after* a political settlement is reached. It can be assumed that such relatively paltry sums of money would be directed, if at all, to areas of speculative investment: tourism, free trade zones, and the like.

The worst-case scenario, which many Palestinians and other Arabs rightly fear, would be if the World Bank and IMF were to dictate economic policy. One plan, known as the Sedan Plan (named after the Israeli economist Ezra Sedan from the extreme right party Teyha), would erect under the cover name of “industrial parks” enterprises in Gaza and Jericho, using cheap Palestinian labor in labor-intensive projects, while Israel would maintain a monopoly on advanced technology. The introduction “into the Middle East of this idea of Chinese coolie labor called enterprise zones,” LaRouche stressed, would be a disaster; “I can think of no better way to blow up Gaza.”

The only efficient way to avoid the potential pitfalls is to win the economic policy battle for the LaRouche approach. “The urgent thing here,” LaRouche reemphasized in a Sept. 8 interview (see p. 20), “is that we must move with all speed to *immediately* get these economic development projects, such as the canal from Gaza to the Dead Sea, going immediately, because if we wait until we discuss this out, enemies of progress and enemies of the human race, such as Henry Kissinger and his friends, will be successful, through people like Ariel Sharon’s buddies, in intervening to drown this agreement in blood and chaos.”

# LaRouche: Israel-Palestine economic plan is 'a very pleasant déjà vu'

*The following is taken from the Sept. 8 "EIR Talks" radio interview with American statesman Lyndon LaRouche. The interviewer was Mel Klenetsky.*

**EIR:** I'd like to ask you about a particular project that you have been involved in for many, many years: the Oasis Plan, and of course this is the plan that is being discussed in the Israeli-Palestine Liberation Organization talks at this point.

What do you think needs to be done in these talks, and what are the parameters that you have been working on for many, many years in these types of talks?

**LaRouche:** Briefly, I started on this in April of 1975, at which point I made approaches to both Israeli and certain Arab circles, a wide variety of Arab circles, including the Palestinians, proposing this as a basis for peace, and indicating, as I indicate to the present day—warning also, in the same sense—that unless you start with an economic development package which is based on infrastructural development for the Middle East, that any attempt at a political solution of the conflict between Arabs and Israelis, particularly between Palestinians and Israelis, will fail.

Now, I have had more sympathy on that from the Israeli side over the years, than I have from the Palestinians. Some Palestinians very much so; but the Palestinians and most of the Peace Now movement, have, up to now on the Palestinian side, insisted that they had to get a political solution—that is, the political question settled—before going into a discussion of economics.

I said, if you do that, you will fail. And over the years, they *have* failed.

We had two periods in which a leading faction of the Israelis was moving in this direction. One was in late 1975, early 1976, when I was working with a number of Israelis as well as Palestinians, to try to bring this into shape. Then again it erupted in the middle of the 1980s, at the time that Shimon Peres was taking his turn as prime minister of Israel. During that period, we worked closely with Shimon Peres's office, and several of his key aides, to try to move very rapidly and concretely on economic development projects which would be the basis for the sought agreements.

At that point, I produced a number of reports, not only for Mr. Peres's office, but also for the [U.S.] National Security Council, that is, a report to both, on my proposals on this, in which, for purposes of explication, we referred to it as a new

Marshall Plan for the Middle East, that is, something done as an emergency relief exercise, excepting all such things as IMF conditionalities, as was done with the Marshall Plan with Europe; and also we called it an Oasis Plan, to emphasize the importance of water and water development and water management projects as the keystone of any successful economic development program for that region.

That continued. Unfortunately, the factional opposition to Mr. Peres prevented him from carrying that out as his office intended, and now, lo and behold, we find again that Shimon Peres comes back in as foreign minister in a Rabin government. He meets discreetly with the PLO leadership in Norway and places like that; and lo and behold, he comes forth with an agreement in which, under the economic section of the proposed transition to peace, we have the first five points which are a straightforward revival of the kinds of proposals for immediate action which Peres's office and we agreed upon, together with certain Palestinians, back in the Spring of 1986, to be specific.

So it's quite a *déjà vu*—a very pleasant *déjà vu*. The urgent thing here is that we must move with all speed to *immediately* get these economic development projects, such as the canal from Gaza to the Dead Sea, going, because if we wait until we discuss this thing out, enemies of progress and enemies of the human race, such as Kissinger and his friends, will be successful, through people like [Ariel] Sharon's buddies, in intervening to drown this agreement in blood and chaos; but now we have an opportunity. If we move fast enough to get the economic development started, we can have an agreement in the Middle East which succeeds where, because of the Bush and Thatcher administrations, we failed to seize the opportunity when the Wall came down in eastern Europe.

**EIR:** Mr. LaRouche, I would like your comments on some aspects of this Oasis Plan, or these new Middle East peace talks in terms of economic programs. I know you have emphasized infrastructure development. I know also in these discussions, they are talking about enterprise zones. What do you recommend, in terms of the general approach that should be taken, in terms of these parameters?

**LaRouche:** There are three things which, broadly, are absolutely indispensable; and don't—*don't*—introduce at all into the Middle East this idea of Chinese coolie labor called enterprise zones. I can think of no better way to blow up Gaza



Dozens of publications spanning almost two decades reflect Lyndon LaRouche's unceasing efforts to secure a lasting economic basis for peace in the Middle East.

than to declare it the kind of enterprise zone which my old acquaintance Jack Kemp—an affectionate fellow, but wrongheaded on economics—would recommend.

The basis of economy is infrastructure, especially modern economy; and anybody who wants to put a factory in the middle of an infrastructurally undeveloped swamp, should be certified as an economic idiot; and that's essentially what enterprise zones amount to. They are just coolie slave-labor projects, pure and simple, which are doomed in the long run, and which will blow up in any case.

What's needed, is this:

First of all, the key to the Middle East is water. The density of useable water for agriculture and human consumption, as well as industry, per capita and per square kilometer, is the key to develop the Middle East. *Without satisfying that requirement, you're banging your head against a wall; you'll fail.*

The first thing are canals and desalination. The second thing that's required, of course, is power.

Now, the Palestinians, more than the Israelis, have been brainwashed—let me use the term advisedly—into saying, well, we don't want nuclear power, because then we will lose the support from around the world of our lefty friends the environmentalists; and the Palestinians have come, foolishly, to rely upon their lefty environmentalist friends.

I can see no way in which the kind of success which we envisage can be done without nuclear power, particularly in

desalination. I would use things like the ASEA Brown Boveri (ABB) multi-megawatt units which are thorium based or that sort of thing, which involve no problem of nuclear proliferation, but which work; and I would use installations of four units, to keep them very simple—it's called a potato reactor. I would use that, and use them in units of four, so that you can shut one down whenever you want to. Otherwise, you use the power mainly for industrial and related load. But use all your off-power, your excess capacity or potentially idle capacity for desalination.

That will provide us power. The third thing we need, is other forms of transportation, and that involves railroads. Railways are the key. The Middle East is not a very big area, but we do require railroads if we're going to function efficiently. I understand the French are interested in helping out with that one.

We also need urban infrastructure: sewage, sanitation, housing, that sort of thing. And we should then plug into that basic infrastructural development appropriate agro-industrial complexes industry. That is, a combination of agriculture and manufacturing, which should be moved toward high-tech manufacturing. That would give us exactly what we need. If we do that, it will work. I admit we have to fight over this issue of nuclear power, which is indispensable in my view, but let's get the other things going and then argue about that as we go along.

# A chronology of LaRouche's attempts to achieve a lasting Mideast peace

**June 1967:** Israeli preemptive strike against Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq leads to seizure of the West Bank of the Jordan River, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Over 1 million Palestinian Arabs fall under Israeli control.

**October 1973:** The "Yom Kippur" Arab-Israeli war, manipulated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, triggers massive increase in the world price of oil.

**March 1975:** King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is assassinated shortly after a violent meeting with Secretary of State Kissinger over Saudi policy toward Israel and the price of oil.

**April 1975:** Kissinger triggers 17-year Lebanese civil war. That month, the U.S. State Department leaks the existence of a contingency plan to take over "unstable" Saudi and other oil-based sheikdoms in order to protect U.S. oil supplies.

**April 1975:** LaRouche travels to Baghdad, Iraq for meetings with leaders of the Iraqi Baath Party. Speaking in Bonn, West Germany en route back to the United States, he releases his proposal for an International Development Bank (IDB), calls for a sweeping financial reorganization of the world monetary system, an orderly process of debt moratorium, and the establishment of the IDB as a centralized fund for long-term, low-interest credits for infrastructural development. The proposal also details a plan for the industrial and agricultural development of the region stretching from Syria to Afghanistan, and from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

LaRouche states in that proposal, "With an IDB policy in the wind, the pro-peace faction of the Mapai should soon become hegemonic. . . . The Israelis and key Arab states could readily agree on durable terms of continued negotiation concerning the Palestinian Question within the context of immediate firm agreement for cooperation in development policies. . . . Within such a policy framework, the Near East Jew will tolerate no continuation of keeping any section of the Arab population in oppressed backwardness; this provides the positive basis for finally settling the Palestine issue to the satisfaction of Jews and Arabs generally, including of course, the Palestinian Arabs."

**November 1975:** LaRouche and associates organize a seminar in Paris on his Middle East development plan, with the planned participation of France and Middle East and African nations. The seminar, which was to have been held

at the Iraqi ambassador's residence, is sabotaged by the U.S. embassy in Paris on the explicit orders of Secretary of State Kissinger.

**November 1975:** LaRouche meets in New York with Israeli leader Abba Eban on his proposals.

**June 1976:** Syria invades Lebanon.

**May 1977:** Likud government of Menachem Begin comes to power in Israel.

**August 1977:** LaRouche writes an article, "A Future For the Middle East," which is published in the Paris-based Israeli newsletter *Israel & Palestine*. "In general, without direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO there can be no Middle East settlement for the foreseeable immediate future. We all know, all too well, the subjective obstacles to such direct negotiations; we ought to know that we must rapidly eliminate the obstacles to such direct negotiations. . . . The objective basis for a M.E. settlement is the economic-development package we have indicated. Any other approach will fail, will be quickly degraded into farce—and probable war. However, it is not mere material advantage in itself which provides the basis for peace. It is the fact that a commitment of the governments to realize high rates of scientific and technological progress fosters humanist outlooks."

**November 1977:** Egyptian President Anwar Sadat travels to Jerusalem and offers peace in exchange for withdrawal of territories seized by Israel in the 1967 war.

**March 1978:** LaRouche writes a strategic evaluation report entitled "A Machiavellian Solution for Israel," which emphasizes: "Without a massive economic development program for the Middle East, no political basis for peace exists in that region." Addressing Israel's criminal practices, LaRouche writes, "The test of the qualities of a shepherd is the power to look directly at the full measure of evil the Israelis have perpetrated in Lebanon, the Israelis' willingness to plunge the world into Armageddon rather than be 'forced' to regard the Arab as a human being, and once seeing this in all its undiminished horror, nonetheless nod, and say that this solution we propose for Israel is all the more imperative."

**September 1978:** Camp David agreement among Israel and Egypt arranged by Carter administration, which is supposed to lead to withdrawal of Israel from the Occupied Territories within five years.

**February 1979:** Carter administration, with British and Israeli backing, installs Ayatollah Khomeini into power in Iran.

**September 1979:** Iran-Iraq war begins. Israel cooperates with the United States and Britain to supply arms to Iran; externally manipulated war lasts eight years, killing 800,000 people.

**November 1979:** Fifty-three U.S. hostages are seized by Iran; they will be held 444 days.

**Spring 1980:** LaRouche's presidential campaign committee circulates a white paper titled "U.S. Middle East Policy."

**June 1980:** A LaRouche presidential white paper, "This Camp David Fiasco Must Be Scrapped," is issued.

**October 1980:** Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is assassinated.

**June 1982:** Israel invades Lebanon with U.S. go-ahead, part of the plan to divide Lebanon and the region generally between a "Greater Israel" and a "Greater Syria."

**September 1982:** President Ronald Reagan calls for Mideast peace initiative based on land for peace.

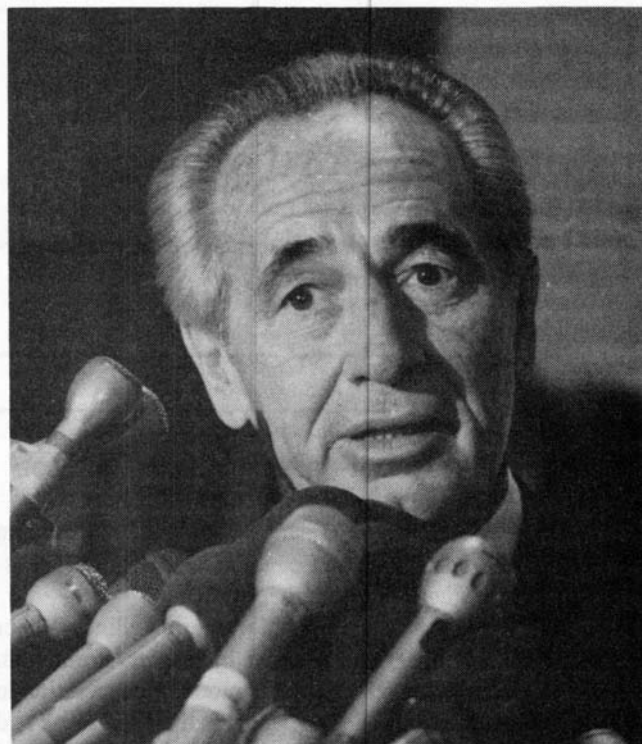
**May 1983:** A Cairo conference on Mideast development organized by LaRouche and his associates is abruptly canceled through massive pressure on the Egyptian government by Henry Kissinger.

**September 1983:** PLO leader Hisham Sartawi, an advocate of land for peace, is killed in Portugal.

**December 1983:** LaRouche calls on Israel to work with PLO leader Yasser Arafat to bring peace to the region. "Mr. Arafat is the established leader of what is in fact a government in exile of the Palestinian Arabs. . . . If we are going to deal successfully with the Palestinian Arab people, it is with Mr. Arafat's leadership that we must deal." LaRouche issues "Proposal to Begin Development of a Long-Range Economic Development Policy for the State of Israel," circulated widely there by LaRouche representatives sent for that purpose.

**1984:** Three trips to Israel by LaRouche representatives, who argue for his development proposals.

**April-June 1986:** Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres calls upon the OECD to pool resources for a \$25-30 billion Mideast development fund over the next 10 years. Peres's call, which is rejected by the West, is dubbed the Peres Plan or Marshall Plan for Mideast development. LaRouche delegates travel to Israel to interview proponents and opponents of plan. The debate is featured in *EIR*'s June 20 issue. In an interview there, Israeli Economics Planning Minister Gad Yaacobi (currently Israel's ambassador to the U.N.) states that "the general idea is that the Mideast will be more developed from the economic point of view and will increase the average standard of living of the people who live in the area . . . building factors will appear which will contribute to decreasing the military tension." Yaacobi calls for the "development of educational systems, vocational training, irrigation, energy, roads, R&D, industrial plants, housing,



*Shimon Peres during a U.S. visit in 1985, shortly before he announced his "Marshall Plan" proposal.*

airports, and seaports." Arnon Gafny, the former governor of the Bank of Israel widely viewed as the Israeli author of the Peres Plan, tells *EIR* that providing \$3 billion a year in development grants would "allow subsidizing big projects, which must be, by nature, implemented by governments or inter-governmental agencies."

**August 1986:** LaRouche extends full support for the renewed proposal of Shimon Peres for a new Marshall Plan for Mideast-wide development. "What Mr. Peres, and also the authors of a parallel Egyptian proposal, have presented as a 'New Marshall Plan' policy, addresses two immediate problems suffered by both Israel and by moderate Arab nations, Egypt most notably: the depressive effect of a debt-accumulation that is no longer payable, and the psychological impact of economic decay upon the populations and political stability of both Israel and Arab nations. . . . The problem has been aggravated to the extreme, by the lunatic 'conditionality' policies of the International Monetary Fund. . . . 'New Marshall Plan' means orderly restructuring of the indebtedness of these nations, combined with elimination of meddling into the internal affairs of these nations by the IMF."

**July 1987:** LaRouche meets in Ankara with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal and several members of the cabinet. Discussion centers on economic development of the region, especially water development.

**December 1987:** *Intifada*, the Palestinian revolt in Israeli Occupied Territories, begins; Israeli Army begins systematic



## Economics is at heart of Mideast accord protocol

*The following is the economic sections of the draft agreement on Palestinian "self-rule."*

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### Annex III

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#### Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic and Development Programs

The two sides agree to establish an Israeli-Palestinian Continuing Committee for Economic Cooperation, focusing, among other things, on the following:

1. Cooperation in the field of water, including a Water Development Program prepared by experts from both sides, which will also specify the mode of cooperation in the management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will include proposals for studies and plans on water rights of each party, as well as in the equitable utilization of joint water resources for implementation in and beyond the interim period.

2. Cooperation in the field of electricity, including an Electricity Development Program, which will also specify the mode of cooperation for the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of electricity resources.

3. Cooperation in the field of energy, including an Energy Development Program, which will provide for the exploitation of oil and gas for industrial purposes, particularly in the Gaza Strip and Negev, and will encour-

age further joint exploitation of other energy resources. This program may also provide for the construction of a petrochemical industrial complex in the Gaza Strip and the construction of oil and gas pipelines.

4. Cooperation in the field of finance, including a Financial Development and Action Program for the encouragement of international investment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and in Israel, as well as the establishment of a Palestinian Development Bank.

5. Cooperation in the field of transport and communications, including a program, which will define guidelines for the establishment of a Gaza Sea Port Area, and will provide for the establishing of transport and communications lines to and from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel and to other countries. In addition, this program will provide for carrying out the necessary construction of roads, railways, communication lines, etc.

6. Cooperation in the field of trade, including studies, and Trade Promotion Programs, which will encourage local, regional and inter-regional trade, as well as a feasibility study of creating free trade zones in the Gaza Strip and Israel, mutual access to these zones, and cooperation in other areas relating to trade and commerce.

7. Cooperation in the field of industry, including Industrial Development Programs, which will provide for the establishment of joint Israeli-Palestinian Industrial Research and Development Centers, will promote Palestinian-Israeli joint ventures, and provide guidelines for cooperation in the textile, food, pharmaceutical, electronics, diamonds, computer, and science-based industries.

8. A program for cooperation in, and regulation of, labor relations and cooperation in social welfare issues.

9. A Human Resources Development and Cooperation Plan, providing for joint Israeli-Palestinian workshops

killing and maiming of Palestinian civilians.

**August 1988:** Iraq and Iran announce a cease-fire. An Anglo-American plan to foster a new war in the region becomes operational.

**August 1988:** LaRouche presidential campaign issues "A New Middle East Policy Is Urgent," which is circulated widely in region.

**December 1988:** PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat issues statement recognizing Israel's right to exist.

**October 1989:** Israeli economy goes into tailspin; an Israeli privatization scheme increases Israeli dependency on Anglo-American finance.

**December 1989:** Bush-Gorbachov summit at Malta provides for dividing up the Middle East between a Greater Israel and a Greater Syria. The summit accelerates plans to force some 1 million emigrating Soviet Jews to go to Israel

rather than the United States, and sets conditions for a new Arab-Israeli war. Some 1 million Soviet Jews are funneled into Israel over the next three years, altering the demography of the region.

**March 1990:** LaRouche warns of British plot to spark a new Mideast war.

**June 1990:** Israeli war-government of Yitzhak Shamir comes to power; United States breaks off formal talks with the PLO.

**July 1990:** LaRouche warns of British and Israeli efforts to trigger a new Mideast war; issues "Oasis Plan," again calling for emergency program to economically develop the Mideast.

**August 1990:** Iraq invades Kuwait following massive threats against Iraq by Israel, and following U.S. and British promises that they would not oppose the invasion. The Unit-



and seminars, and for the establishment of joint vocational training centers, regional institutes and data banks.

10. An Environmental Protection Plan, providing for joint and/or coordinating measures in this sphere.

11. A program for developing coordination and cooperation in the field of communications and media.

12. Any other programs of mutual interest.

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## Annex IV

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### Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation Concerning Regional Development Programs

1. The two sides will cooperate in the context of the multilateral peace efforts in promoting a development program for the region, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to be initiated by the G-7. The parties will request the G-7 to seek the participation in this program of other interested states, such as members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional Arab states and institutions, as well as members of the private sector.

2. The Development Program will consist of two elements:

a. an Economic Development Program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

b. a Regional Economic Development Program.

A. The Economic Development Program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip will consist of the following elements:

1. A Social Rehabilitation Program, including a Hous-

ing and Construction Program.

2. A Small and Medium Business Development Plan.

3. An Infrastructure Development Program (water, electricity, transportation and communications, etc.).

4. A Human Resources Plan.

5. Other programs.

B. The Regional Economic Development Program may consist of the following elements:

1. The establishment of a Middle East Development Fund, as a first step, and a Middle East Development Bank, as a second step.

2. The development of a joint Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Plan for coordinated exploitation of the Dead Sea area.

3. The Mediterranean Sea (Gaza)—Dead Sea Canal.

4. Regional Desalinization and other water development projects.

5. A regional plan for agricultural development, including a coordinated regional effort for the prevention of desertification.

6. Interconnection of electricity grids.

7. Regional cooperation for the transfer, distribution and industrial exploitation of gas, oil and other energy resources.

8. A Regional Tourism, Transportation, and Telecommunications Development Plan.

9. Regional cooperation in other spheres.

C. The two sides will encourage the multilateral working groups, and will coordinate towards its success. The two parties will encourage inter-sessional activities, as well as prefeasibility and feasibility studies, within the various multilateral working groups.

ed States and Britain use the invasion as a pretext to occupy Saudi Arabia.

**September 1990:** In an *EIR Special Report* titled *Bush's Gulf Crisis: The Beginning of World War III*, LaRouche stresses again that "without a policy of development, the Arabs and Israelis *have no common basis for political agreement; no common interest.*"

**January 1991:** Anglo-American-led U.N. coalition bombs Iraq, kills 200,000 people, destroys \$100 billion of infrastructure.

**April 1991:** LaRouche's presidential campaign widely circulates a 32-page pamphlet titled "Demand Development in the Middle East! Stop Bush's Genocidal New World Order."

**September 1991:** Under the direction of Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Schiller

Institute issues a policy proposal titled "For a True Fourth U.N. Development Decade: A Concrete Solution to the World Economic Breakdown Crisis; a Discussion Paper for the 46th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly." LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" is prominently featured.

**October 1991:** Madrid peace conference brings together Israel and its Arab neighbors under the sponsorship of the United States and the Soviet Union.

**March 1992:** A full-page advertisement by LaRouche's presidential campaign committee appears in the March 6 issue of the *Washington Times*, titled "LaRouche was Right; Great Projects to Develop the World." Among the 18 Great Projects referenced is the Mideast Oasis Plan.

**July 1992:** LaRouche representatives in Jordan widely distribute LaRouche proposals on regional economic development.

# A peace plan in the true interests of Arabs and Israelis

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*U.S. statesman, economist, and political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche made the following remarks from prison in Rochester, Minnesota on Aug. 21, 1990. They are reprinted from our Aug. 31, 1990 issue.*

Immediately, the present war in the Middle East is a direct reflection of a British intelligence control over Israel, and orchestration of the situation in the Arab world. The Arab world as a whole was manipulated, together with Israel. Saddam Hussein, and Iraq as a whole, were put into a corner, where they had no choice but to react in a certain way, and when they reacted in a certain way, they were put into a corner again, and forced to react accordingly.

The essence of the matter, as every patriotic Arab knows, and many such patriotic spokesmen have said, is the British have worked successfully, over decades, to ensure that the Arabs were prevented from using revenues from petroleum, for economic and related development, of the Arab population as a whole.

However, let's look at another aspect of this. Let's assume that this British policy were defeated, as it must be, if there's ever to be peace in the Middle East.

What do we do?

We have to correct some errors which are fairly popular, among, respectively, Arab and Israeli populations in the Middle East. And we must structure, at the same time, a general policy plan of development which is the foundation for such peace.

For years, our proposals for economic development have been repeatedly brushed aside with the advice that a political settlement must come first, and then an economic cooperation for general development of the region might become possible.

## **There is no purely 'political' solution**

We have repeatedly said, and rightly so, that that line of argument is wrong, and even dangerously absurd. The simple reason is, that without a policy of economic development, the Arabs and Israelis *have no common basis for political agreement; no common interest.*

It is only as the Israeli — not as a Zionist, but as an Israeli — finds his or her interest to be the economic development of Israel as a nation (not as an arms exporter, not as a partici-

pant in the drug trade, not as an exporter of illegal or black diamonds, but as a producer of vegetables, machine tools, technology, and so forth), and the Arab similarly, that both have a fundamental, common interest in the progressive development of the fertility and fecundity of the land of the entire region. On that basis, for the sake of those respective and common economic interests, a political settlement is possible. Without that element, the idea of political settlement is an old fool's coughing into the wind.

On the Arab side, we have found the most common and most powerful corrupting ideological influence, supplied by the British, to divert many Arabs away from their true self-interest, is the British indoctrination of Arabs in the physiocratic doctrine: that the exploitation of a natural resource, oil, was the proper present and future destiny of the Arabs forever, that economic development was not necessary; and thus, the British have cultivated certain, shall we call them, physiocratic tendencies among Arabs, and have manipulated Arabs, by virtue of these physiocratic tendencies, which have treated technology as something which is simply imported, at choice and at pleasure, out of the proceeds of petroleum sales abroad.

We must replace these physiocratic ideas with the notion of the exchange of petroleum for technology — technology to uplift the individual Arab, technology to increase the fecundity and fertility of every square kilometer of Arab soil, in terms of agricultural and industrial, and hence, also, infrastructural potential. I indicate below some guiding principles, which properly govern any sound economic development plan.

## **The tactics of economic geography**

First, let's look broadly at the tactics, which we might call the tactics of economic geography.

One could define the proper approach to development of the Middle East, if no persons lived there presently, as if, for example, we were planning the settling of Mars: an uninhabited planet, by aid of artificial environment, and so forth. We could define the future cities, the future topography of Mars, from the standpoint of its geography, and a few principles of topology.

The primary considerations, which we would bear in mind for the Middle East, presuming nobody lived there, but

we were going to settle people there, would be water, power, transportation, and the location of urban centers.

Now, it doesn't mean you have to have the water there. You simply have to know you need the water. And, you have to decide on the proper courses by which the water will be transported, or distributed, (we're talking about fresh water, of course), such as to make the average square kilometer of land most fertile, or most fecund. That doesn't mean a uniform distribution of water; that means what we might call the equivalent of a least-action distribution of water, to get the highest average value of land, not the highest uniform value of land.

We also know that we require a certain amount of power, per square kilometer, to develop that square kilometer to a certain level of productivity for various kinds of land use, such as reserve land; wilderness land (those are two different kinds of land uses); pastureland, as opposed to agricultural land in agriculture; forest land; land use for private habitation; land use for commercial functions; or land use for heavy or light industrial functions. In each of these cases, we require a somewhat different density of power supplied, per hectare or per square kilometer, and per capita.

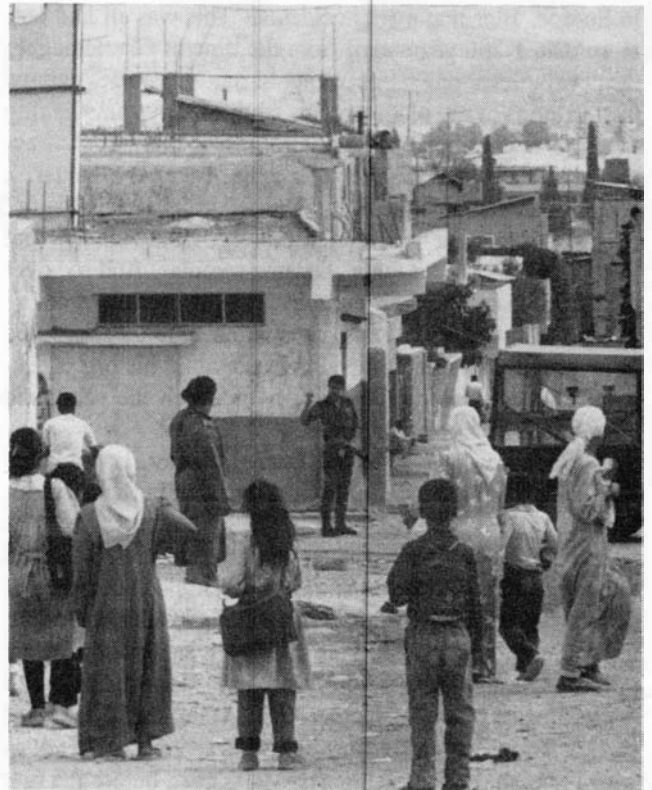
Then, transportation: We require a least-action pathway of transportation, in terms of ton-miles per hour, essentially, as one parameter to be used. And, we generally find that transportation will tend to follow the course of water, because water transport, rail transport, highway transport, and air transport, are all interrelated, in terms of their relative functions, within an economy. Also, the transportation of materials, whether by pipelines, or transportation of power, or transmission of power, all tend to follow most conveniently a least-action pathway, which tends to bring these various modes of movement into a convergence, along certain lines of movement, just as water is moved along certain lines of movement. And, these two, and water, tend to converge.

Now, the network of water flows and transport flows, and the network of required energy flows, defines certain nodal points in the entire landscape, which are the proper sites of present or future urban centers. Urban centers are characterized as nodes of transportation, and also, nodes of distribution of power, that's the way a healthy physical economy functions.

### **Bringing the Dead Sea to life**

I'll just give one example of what this leads to, in the Middle East.

It has been long discussed, that there should be a canal cut from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, and that the water flow from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea would improve that area, particularly if we lined the canal with a number of nuclear plants. And the nuclear plants do not merely use distilled water, distilled or processed from the salt water flowing in, for their own functions, but they are generally producers of water.



*Heavily armed Israeli soldiers in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank have become ubiquitous. Realization of the Oasis Project would make such scenes a thing of the past.*

Now, in some parts, we have a very high cost, in the Middle East, for water. And, we can produce water, with the aid of high-temperature gas-cooled nuclear reactors (HTGRs), much, much cheaper, at a fraction of what it costs to deliver presently. And, since water is the main bottleneck for development in the region, the supply of water by the optimal method, that is, taking advantage of high-temperature nuclear reactors, is the best means of supplying this.

So, we have a course. This water course, from the Mediterranean and Dead Sea, becomes an industrial pathway; it becomes, for purposes of economy, also an area of urban development, of industries, and some agriculture in the area close to the water — more efficient — and so forth and so on. And, that is the sort of thing one has in mind.

Now, let's go to a second topic, under the same thing.

### **The natural European Triangle**

Let's take the example of the Triangle [LaRouche's proposal for a "Productive Triangle"] in Europe, the area defined by sort of a spherical triangle from Paris to Berlin, Paris to Vienna, and up from Vienna, by way of Prague and Dresden, to Berlin.

This is an area of the greatest concentration of productive population density, industrial energy density, and so forth,

in Europe. But, that's not accidental. This was all laid out, more than 1,200 years ago, from the time of Charlemagne, the development of Europe, along its natural course, defined then in terms partly of waterways, and canal systems linking these waterways, which gave an impetus to this sort of direction. Naturally, the *Ostmark*, Vienna, became a center: a center of development, on the Danube. Similarly, Prague, eventually, became a center. Similarly, Brandenburg, and Berlin, as part of that mark, became a center. And so, over the course of centuries, geography, and the process of development, pivoted upon Paris, or Charlemagne's Paris, to be more precise, has determined the economic history of Europe, or the economic outlines, with which the economic history of Europe would flow.

So, what we have, in the Triangle today, is not some accidental phenomenon, or an arbitrary one; but a very natural one.

Similarly, we find that when we define what we've called the spiral arms, radiating from the Triangle, we find that these spiral arms are defined in a natural and historical way.

And what we are doing, is taking advantage of that fact to recognize, as I said before, that if we were dealing with the settling of Mars, the geography of Mars, that the kind of considerations which I've just indicated above, would tell us where to plan the future cities of Mars, even before the first person had landed on that planet.

### The essential principle

Third, the essential principle underlying this is the relationship of man to nature. Man is unlike any other creature, in that man's relationship to nature is defined by the potential for creative reason in man.

By creative reason we mean specifically, the powers of the discovery, which are associated with the discovery of valid, new scientific principles—valid, new principles of natural science. We also mean principles of discovery, creativity, as they're associated with the classical forms of art. But it's sufficient, for our purposes here, to identify, essentially, the notion of scientific and technological progress.

Man's history—essentially, his successful history of survival—is determined by the exercise of this power of scientific creative reason: the ability of man to generate, transmit, and assimilate efficiently, advances, or lessening of imperfection, in man's knowledge of the principles of nature.

The result of this is an increase in population density, or potential population density, which means that in terms of production of the material means of survival and development of man's condition, that is, we might call it an improving standard of living, that the productive power of the average individual has increased, in physical terms, in terms of technology and physical production. So, we have an increase, per capita, in man's power over nature. At the same time, this per capita power is reflected in man's power per hectare, per square kilometer, over nature. The power to

produce, is correlated with the consumption of power, in the way the form of which power expresses itself, per production and life. And thus, we see, that the relations we describe—the geographical relations, water, power, transportation, and the location of urban centers, and so forth—reflect a deeper principle, the principle of man's relationship to nature, a relationship which is determined by the essential distinction which sets man apart from, and above, all the beasts: the powers of creative reason.

One must be informed in this proceeding, in constructing a proper plan of development, by reference to the method which I've employed in my own work, such as, for example, I reference construction on the basis of the [1981] Lagos Plan of Action, which I did some years back, and other plans of development, or as we have done in terms of plans for the development of Argentina, or the Ibero-American Common Market as a whole: partial, but indicative of the method to be used, or what I've done, in defining the development plan for the Pacific-Indian Ocean Basin, as a whole.

This method, is a method which I have learned from Leibniz. And it's rather important to emphasize, as a matter of practical consideration, that I learned this method first between the ages of 14 and 16, in choosing Leibniz over all other leading philosophers of France, Germany, and England, of the period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

This relationship to Leibniz was deepened from the age of 16 on, by my undertaking to defend Leibniz against the principles of the anti-Leibnizian, Immanuel Kant. My work in economic geography, and physical economy, began essentially at the age of 25 on, in recognizing the essential fallacy, the bestialization of man, inherent in Prof. Norbert Wiener's notion of information theory. That the attempt to apply that notion of information theory to man, as somehow corresponding to the nature of human intelligence, or intelligent behavior, was bestiality, and I recognized that as being *coherent* with the fallacy of Kant, in Kant's attack on Leibniz.

And thus, I have mastered the Leibnizian-Socratic method, in these ways, mastered it from a very early age in adolescence, the age of the secondary years, where the formative development of the intellect occurs, rather than in university, it occurs in the so-called secondary school-age years. And therefore, I had mastered this method at the time most propitious for any person who wishes to master it; and thus, I have a certain excellence, a rather unique excellence, by virtue of others neglecting to do the same thing. And thus, one must say, that in undertaking this kind of approach which I've indicated above, one must reference my work.

I would especially recommend study of the elementary considerations of my method, which is available now in a short book, *In Defense of Common Sense*, 1989, and reference also to a series of studies complementing that, and treating some more advanced problems relevant to economics, among other things, called *Project A*.

# The Oasis Plan: Man-made rivers and growth corridors span the deserts

by Marcia Merry

The Oasis Plan outlined by Lyndon LaRouche refers to a program encompassing already-proposed water management, transportation, and other projects, combined with the large-scale use of nuclear power to desalinate water, to establish a system of reservoirs and man-made freshwater canals and rivers throughout the Middle East-North Africa region. By this means, along with agricultural and industrial facilities, and the related provision of social infrastructure — housing, schools, health care, towns, cultural centers, etc. — the foundation is provided for economic development and durable peace.

We present here a summary picture of the priority projects for the region, and also a summary account of the means to provide the critical inputs for realizing these projects, from the output potential of the “Productive Triangle” region of central Europe.

## Power to make water

First, consider what we can do with nuclear energy. Take a hypothetical case: Imagine an agro-industrial colony in the middle of a desert, in a location not conveniently reachable from a variety of freshwater management projects now on the drawing boards, but adjacent to salt water from the sea.

We take half a dozen high-temperature nuclear reactor (HTR) modules, of the type which today can be produced on assembly lines. We put together these modules into a power plant producing 1-2 gigawatts of electric generating power and an additional 1-2 gigawatts of usable heat output. We apply a portion of that electric and thermal output to desalinating seawater, using a combination of existing processes, at the rate of 70-100 cubic meters per second. This provides ample fresh water for the domestic, irrigation, and industrial needs of a self-sustaining agro-industrial colony of 1 million people — in the middle of a desert! The rest of the HTR power we use for pumping between the sea and the location of our colony (at an elevation of, let us say, 400 meters). A few more nuclear units cover the electricity and process-heat requirements of the colony itself.

Two dozen such HTR desalination centers produce a flow of fresh water equivalent to that of the Nile and Euphrates combined — a man-made river system!

In practice, the size of individual desalination complexes can vary over a wide range, using recently perfected modular

nuclear reactor designs (see box). Complete desalination units, including nuclear power sources, can be built in assembly-line fashion on floating platforms for rapid transport and installation. The technology and most of the development work for such mass-produced units is already complete. The German firm Siemens and the Swedish-Swiss combine Asea Brown Boveri have project designs for these units. The HTR modules possess characteristics of stability and inherent safety which make them ideally suited for large-scale use throughout the region.

This application of nuclear power illustrates what can be done more generally, with the quality of productive power which nuclear technology embodies. Apart from the unlimited potential of desalination, it is eminently possible to transfer huge quantities of fresh water from areas with a surplus of such water — above all, the tropical rain regions of Central Africa — into the Sahel, North Africa, and even into the Middle East. Projects to accomplish this, through systems of canals, reservoirs, and pumping stations, have long been on the drawing boards.

## The Great Projects

Figure 1 shows regions encircled where, with the necessary energy inputs and some “geographic engineering,” water can be channeled from surplus to deficit areas. Other types of projects are also indicated.

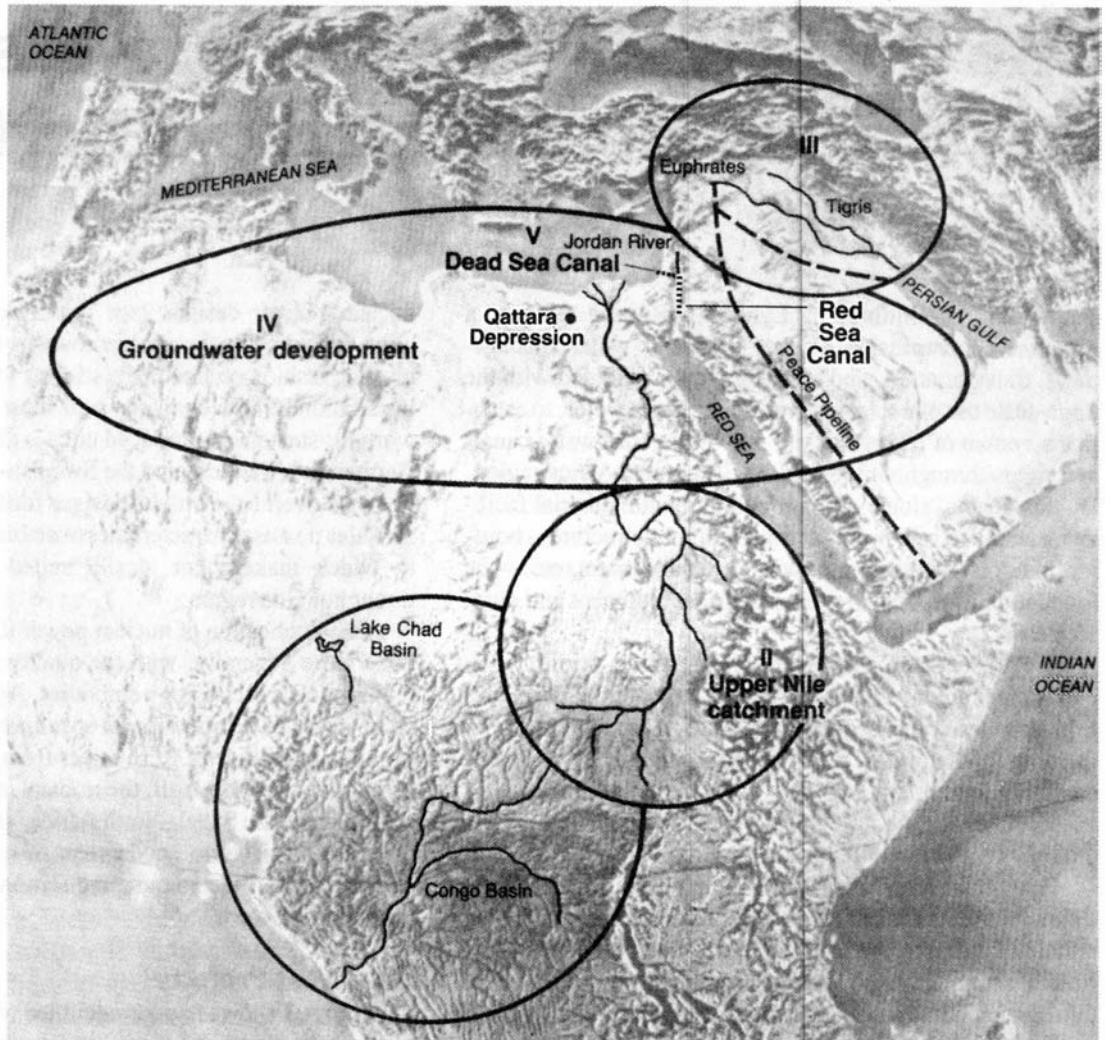
Engineering plans exist for the following projects:

- Transferring water from the Zaire (Congo) basin, out of the Ubangi River system, into the Lake Chad basin to stabilize the lake and provide water resources for Sahel development.
- Capturing more of the White and Blue Nile rivers to improve the headlands and downriver regions.
- Developing the groundwater resources from underneath the Sahara, from North Africa across to northern Somalia, and under the Arabian Desert. In particular, the Qattara Depression is shown in northern Egypt, where a huge dry hole is a made-to-order lake bed for seawater to be transferred in via a 35-mile canal from the Mediterranean.

In Libya, 1992 saw the opening of the “Great Man-Made River” project, in which water is pumped up from under the Sahara and carried by a huge underground pipeline to population centers on the Mediterranean coast which are oth-

FIGURE 1

## Major water development projects



erwise running out of water.

- Improving the flow of the run-off originating in the Anatolian highlands in Turkey, down through the Euphrates and Tigris River basins. The map indicates this by the two-pronged “Peace Pipeline” proposal of Turkey, which, even though the proposal has been used as a geopolitical ploy, symbolizes what could be done in terms of making run-off available in other ways—augmented flow, aqueducts, tunnels, etc.—to enhance the region. On the lower Tigris and Euphrates, Iraq has built a “Third River”—a large drainage canal to carry away the saline irrigation run-off to the Persian Gulf.

- The centerpiece projects of the entire region are proposed canals that would connect the Dead Sea either to the Mediterranean, or to the Red Sea, or to both, serving as seawater channels, along which nuclear-powered desalination units can provide the water resource base for develop-

ment corridors throughout the region. **Figure 2** shows schematically the possible routes of these canals.

The Mediterranean-Dead Sea proposals have been discussed for decades. The route through Israel, south of Beer-sheba, was proposed by Dr. Gad Yaacobi. According to another proposal by Prof. Haim Ben Shahr, former president of Tel Aviv University, the project was more an energy program, not a water source—although recent technological advances in desalination have superseded this view.

Most recently, the Dead Sea-Red Sea proposal has been advanced by Dr. Munther Haddadin, a former director of the Jordan Valley Authority and head of the Jordan delegation for negotiations over water in the recent Multilateral Peace Talks. He has stressed the role of bringing in seawater to raise the level of the Dead Sea, which has fallen dramatically. A higher Dead Sea water column will act beneficially to stabilize the aquifers on both sides of it. Haddadin said in



## Energy and water for the Mideast: the MHTGR

High-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGR) are an advanced form of nuclear fission reactor that originated as a spinoff of NASA's search for a nuclear propulsion system for manned missions to Mars in the 1960s, and prototype reactors have been operating for years at Fort St. Vrain, Colorado, and in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Designs are now forthcoming for modular reactors (MHTGRs) from General Atomics of California, and Siemens/Asea Brown Boveri of Germany. General Atomics proposes a standardized design for an HTGR module, able to produce 350 megawatts of thermal energy, which can be converted to about 140 MW of electricity. Asea Brown Boveri proposes small modules that can be "floated" into place on barges, and hitched with desalination facilities to cheaply produce fresh water.

The MHTGR uses helium gas as a coolant, instead of water. Since helium gas is inert, and has very low neutron absorption characteristics, the MHTGR is top of the line in design safety. Pipes, valves, and other metal reactor parts will not react with helium, virtually eliminating cor-

rosion. The inability of helium to absorb neutrons means it cannot become radioactive, so problems with embrittlement and possible fatigue failure of metal parts are also eliminated. Moreover, since helium remains as a gas throughout the reactor cycle, there is no chance that the coolant will boil away; this also allows for visual television inspection of the inside of the reactor while in operation—something not possible during the steam phases of a water-cooled reactor.

### MHTGRs for desalination

A study by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California found that one single desalination plant, consisting of four 350 MW MHTGRs, could produce 106 million gallons of water per day, or 38.6 billion gallons per year, and provide at the same time, 466 MW of electric power each as well. There are also designs for smaller units, easily mass-produced.

A unique advantage of high-temperature gas-cooled reactors is that their energy can be used as process heat or steam. Seventy percent of industry's energy needs are of this type. With the advantage of MHTGRs' flexibility in siting, they can be located strategically where they can provide water, electricity, and process heat for industry all at the same time.

June 1992, "The days to come and the months to come would probably witness a dialogue over a project like this [Dead Sea Canal] in the multilateral talks, and see how best that level of the Dead Sea be controlled."

Through these and related projects, significant improvements in the water supply of the Middle East and North African nations could be realized within a few years, with dramatic improvements accruing by the turn of the century.

### Man-made rivers and lakes

It is crucial that the water flows thus generated not be dispersed in an arbitrary manner, but be organized and concentrated in what could best be described as a "network of man-made rivers and lakes." Water from the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Arabian Sea can be channeled via canals into a series of artificial reservoirs.

Where necessary, water must first be raised through pumping to points from which the water can then flow to reservoirs via canals. The power for this can be supplied by nuclear reactors. Where the creation of canals and reservoir basins requires large earth-moving operations, nuclear excavation can be employed with advantage.

Canals provide both the water flow to fill the reservoirs, and also a transport means. Along the canals and reservoirs

we can construct "nuplexes"—complexes of nuclear power and large desalination units, generating fresh water for a system of smaller and larger freshwater canals ("artificial rivers"). Large-scale use of desalination is complemented by channeling and pumping of fresh water from natural sources.

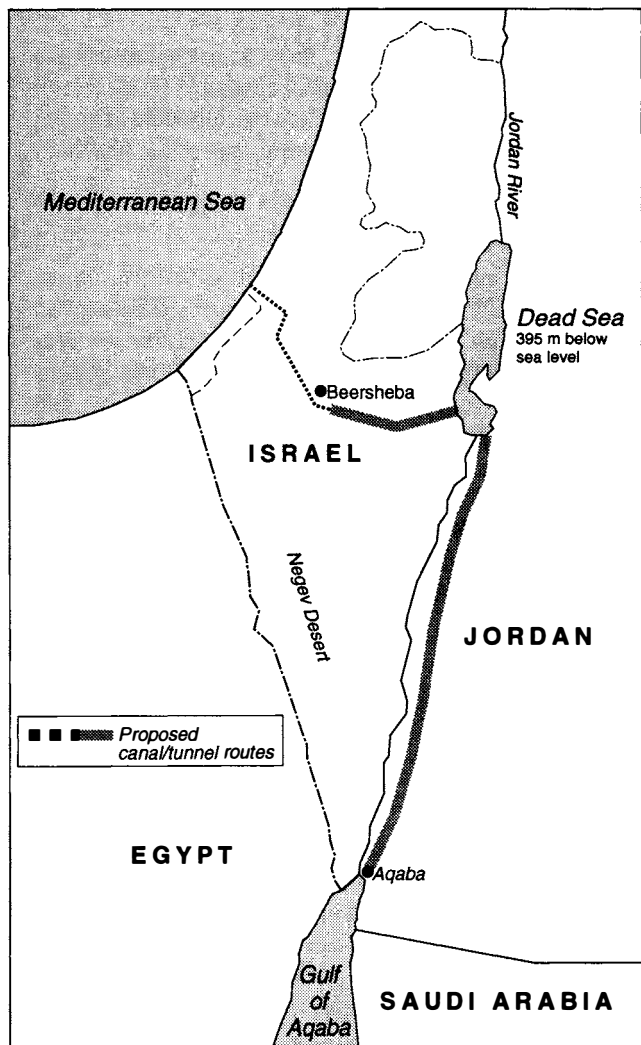
Instead of simply spreading the fresh water around evenly in an irrigation system, we can create with these rivers a network of interconnected "green bands" of development. As opposed to merely isolated "green islands," these green bands become at the same time transportation axes for the movement of goods and persons by ship, rail, and road, and the locations for new towns, cities, and industrial complexes.

The locations and courses of the new rivers and "green bands" must be determined on the basis of geographical, geological, and infrastructural considerations, bearing in mind the future growth of population and transport as well as the regime of water flows which will arise through increase in natural rainfall.

The reservoirs of salt water channeled inland from the seas will serve several purposes. First, they supply the desalination plants and various industries along their shores. Second, they provide a means of transport, together with the canals. Third, the water from these lakes enhances the water cycle of the atmosphere; and there are potential hydrostatic

FIGURE 2

## Proposals for a Dead Sea-Red Sea canal, and a Dead Sea-Mediterranean canal



benefits for the groundwater.

The ability to provide flows of fresh water in the indicated fashion also gives us the power to modify the climate of the region in a most beneficial way. Evaporation from lakes and reservoirs, and above all transpiration from plants and the other effects deriving from large-scale, irrigated, intensive agriculture in desert areas, greatly enhance the natural processes for generation of rain. Provided that water management and agriculture expand in parallel with the increase in rainfall, this process becomes self-accelerating. The throughput of water among the atmosphere, sea, land, and biomass grows to the point that the deserts finally disappear, and a mild, "Mediterranean" climate is established throughout the region.

## Inputs from the European 'Productive Triangle'

The most essential precondition for the proposals outlined here, is the realization of Lyndon LaRouche's infrastructure development program for the "Productive Triangle" — the three corners of the spherical triangle defined by the cities of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The fate of the Middle East is inseparably linked to generating a new "economic miracle" in central Europe via high-speed rail and magnetically levitated rail systems and a renaissance of nuclear energy. **Figure 3** shows the core region of the Productive Triangle, and radiating outward, spirals of development corridors along the centers of population and economic activity.

Given the collapse of the U.S. economy, it is continental Europe, together with Japan, which must provide the decisive margin of technology for developing the Middle East. This includes the mass production of nuclear modules and desalination units over the next 15-20 years.

In this context, we must massively upgrade the transport infrastructure between North Africa, the Middle East, and the Productive Triangle in Europe. This must include connections to the southern tip of Spain, a bridge to Sicily, high-speed rail connections to Istanbul, and connections to the Black Sea.

Among the proposed elements of this transport grid are:

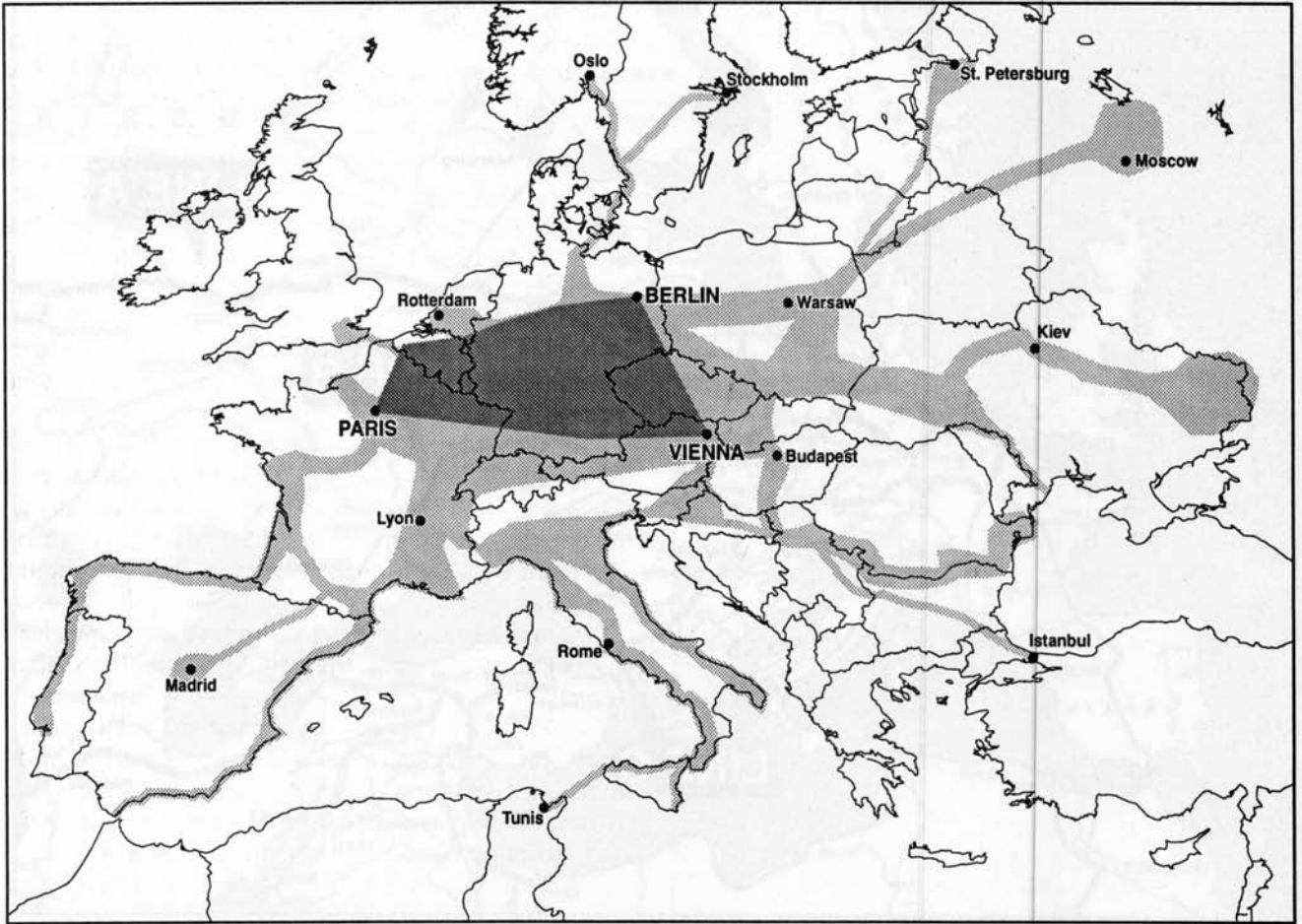
- 1) Construction of a transport route across the Strait of Gibraltar.
- 2) Extension of high-speed freight and passenger rail lines from central Europe into a closed loop around the Mediterranean: over the Gibraltar bridge along the coast of North Africa, over the Suez Canal to Israel-Jordan-Lebanon-Syria, and via Turkey back to central Europe.
- 3) Massive upgrading of rail connections through Turkey into Iraq, Iran, and beyond.
- 4) Infrastructural development of the Black Sea area, providing for improved rail and sea links to the industrial centers of Ukraine, via the "Danube arm" (Line C on the map) to Europe's Productive Triangle, and through the Caucasus.
- 5) Improvement of sea and pipeline connections between Sicily and North Africa (Tunisia), with the eventual option of a tunnel.

## War against the desert

The process outlined here can be usefully thought of as a "war against the desert," with the goal of attaining eventual "final and complete victory." Fresh water is the immediate ammunition, and the "frontline soldiers" are the construction workers and corps of engineers who build the canals, towns, industrial complexes, and railways, and the farmers who work the irrigated land "conquered" from the desert. "Behind the lines" are the industrial workers and engineers who provide the "armaments" for the "war": steel, concrete, piping, desalination and power equipment, bulldozers and tractors, and prefabricated housing. Each new piece of territory won from the "enemy" must be consolidated, colonized, and converted into a base for

FIGURE 3

**Spiral arms extending from the European 'Productive Triangle'**



further assaults on the “enemy.” The measure of firepower is the amount of useful energy which can be applied per square kilometer and per capita, in terms of intensities of agricultural, industrial, and infrastructural activity.

Just as with real armaments, increasing the firepower is a question of the level of technology. In the face of such a formidable enemy as the deserts of North Africa and the Middle East, we would be foolish not to employ the most modern arms available—“nuclear weapons,” such as the high-temperature reactor, combined with advanced desalination technologies and so forth.

The ability to use these weapons of modern technology depends on the education, training, and moral qualities of the soldiers and those who must supply and maintain such weapons. To these are added the scientists and engineers who must constantly develop and perfect new weapons in the course of the war. Ultimately, it is the productive power of society, the expansion of its economic base, which determines whether or not the protracted war against the deserts will end in victory.

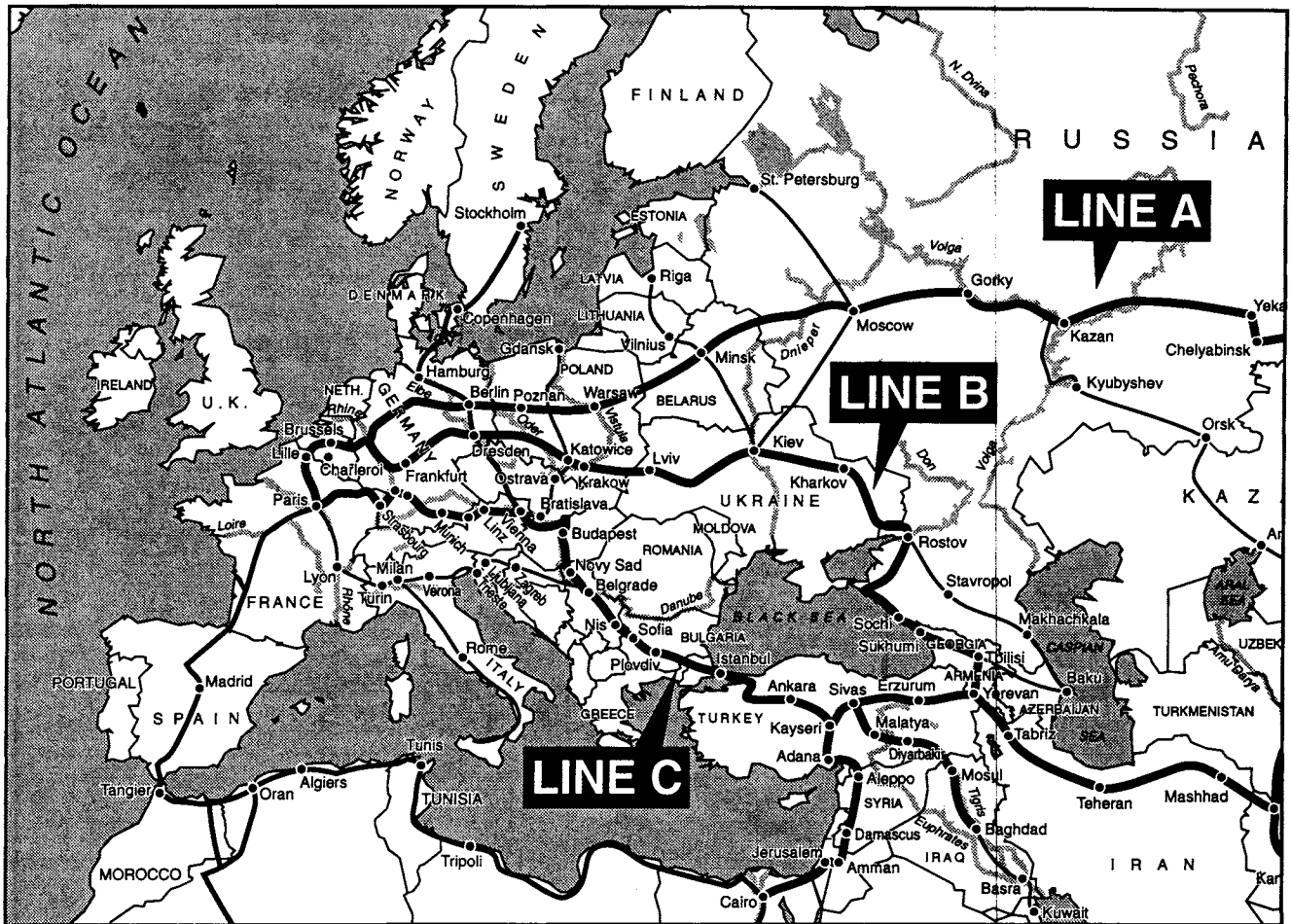
**Social infrastructure**

Ranking equally with the need for water in the region is the need for provision of housing, health care, education, cultural and religious centers, and all manner of social infrastructure. Despite strife and economic hardship, several local examples of new town development show the way.

For example, in the east Egypt desert, in the 1980s, agriculture complexes were created from the ground up, located at chosen sites convenient to new experimental agriculture development zones. Power was supplied for pumping groundwater. Where for the past 5,000 years only desert brush grew, water was supplied, and soils “created” by a scientific sequence of cropping, resulting in humus formation and good yields.

Wholly new towns were designed and built for the new residents, accounting for dwellings, schools, shops, religious and cultural centers, and with special attention provided to the architectural features. Now the design and construction of new towns becomes the foremost Great Project of the accords.

FIGURE 4  
Eurasian rail system would link up with the Mideast



### The great trans-Arabian railway

Any effort to stabilize the Middle East by economic development must begin with the construction of a trans-Arabian railway grid that links the entire region to the transport infrastructure and industrial power of central Europe. **Figure 4** shows selected major links of the proposed Eurasian rail grid interlinking the Productive Triangle region with the Mideast and North Africa.

The basic concept needed for the Middle East rail grid is still the same as that which was worked out 100 years ago and proposed by Germany under Otto von Bismarck. The projected rail grid ultimately connected Berlin with Baghdad, and led to the planning of the great railway projects of the central routes Istanbul-Baghdad, Damascus-Mecca, and Caspian Sea-Persian Gulf.

The first segment of the Berlin-Baghdad connection — the Anatolian route from Istanbul to Konya which was completed in the record time of only six years between 1888 and 1894 — proved the effectiveness of the new rail link in promoting industrial production and commerce in the west-

ern part of what was then the Ottoman Empire. The volume of grain transports along the Eskisehir-Konya route increased from 12,200 tons in 1895 to 106,700 tons in 1897; and the volume of minerals grew from only 15 tons in 1896, to 26,072 tons as early as 1900. The availability of the new route led to a visible rise in production and density of population along the railroad within only a few years.

The successful development of the Anatolian mineral deposits generated the concept of a similar rail link from the mineral-rich areas on the Dead Sea and south of it, to the port of Aqaba. This intention of the government in Istanbul, however, met as much opposition from British Empire interests, which feared competition to their monopoly on Suez Canal transit revenues, as did another plan to continue the Anatolian route to Baghdad via Adana and Mosul. Construction on the Konya-Baghdad route was interrupted in 1904, and on the Amman-Aqaba route in 1906, after threats of military action by the British Empire.

A compromise route from Damascus to Medina through Amman, the so-called Hedjaz Pilgrimage Railroad, was un-

willingly accepted by the British on condition that the Aqaba port project and the continuation of the rail line from Medina to Mecca and the Red Sea port of Jiddah be stopped. This one-track route had great potential for development into a rail link for mass transport of commodities on the western rim of the Arabian Peninsula. The railway's economic potential — and of course its military implications — caused the British in 1916 to have their agent, T.E. Lawrence "of Arabia," destroy the tracks of the Hedjaz route and thereby block transport along the entire route over a length of 844 kilometers from Mecca northwards. Various efforts to restore the route have not succeeded to this day.

In the twentieth century, there were repeated initiatives for rail projects, and repeated obstructions. Each mile was an achievement. The construction of the first trans-Iranian railroad, from Bandar Shah (currently Bandar-e Torkeman) on the Caspian Sea to Bandar Shahpur (Bandar-e Khomeyni) on the Persian Gulf, was begun in 1927 under the first Shah Reza by German and American engineers — over British protests — and completed in 1938.

However, the outbreak of World War II again halted the big railway projects. Construction on some of the routes was not seriously considered for lack of funds before the late 1960s, and only gained new momentum after the 1973 oil crisis which gave various Arab governments increased revenues from oil sales.

### **Railway designs in the 1970s**

New plans for big trans-Arabian railroad projects were worked out by the governments of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq, and were presented in the mid-1970s in the Arab League's Guidelines for Railroad Projects in the Middle East. This included:

- The completion of the Baghdad-Basra-Kuwait rail link plus another 1,550 miles of inner-Iraqi routes at the cost of approximately \$20 billion.

- The Damascus-Homs-Palmyra link in Syria at the cost of \$2-3 billion, the restoration and change from small gauge (1,050 mm) to the European standard gauge (1,435 mm) on the entire old Hedjaz route, plus the branch westward to Aqaba in Jordan and Saudi Arabia at the cost of \$5-7 billion.

- A trans-Saudi rail route from Dammam on the Persian Gulf to Mecca-Jiddah on the Red Sea at a cost of \$10-12 billion was planned, and another, parallel trans-Saudi route, proceeding north of the first one from Riyadh to Medina via Buraydah, were projected as well, at \$8-10 billion.

- In Egypt, two rail links leading to the planned Qattara Depression reservoir project, one from Alexandria southward, the other westward from Heluan through the oasis of Bahariyah with its rich neighboring minerals and iron ore reserves, were worked out, also at projected combined costs of several billion dollars.

The basic idea behind these trans-Arabian projects was to utilize the increased revenues from crude oil sales to the industrial nations of the West, for industrial, agricultural,

and urban development in the second half of the 1970s and the entire decade of the 1980s. This development era never occurred.

### **Let's complete the projects!**

Now these projects must be pursued. An immediate goal is to complete the rail lines along the main routes of Istanbul-Baghdad-Basra-Kuwait, Aleppo-Damascus-Amman-Jiddah-Mecca, Alexandria-Qattara, and Heluan-Bahariyah-Qattara, is more urgent than ever.

Since the conceptual work done by the Arab governments in the 1970s, additional useful projects have been envisaged. Resuming work on the Syrian-Jordanian segment of the old Hedjaz railroad, in connection with a Jordan Valley development project with extended operations at the ports of Tripoli, Haifa, and Aqaba and with the modernization of rail links between these ports, would create a joint region of rapid economic growth that could define mutual, sound interests in peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Furthermore, direct cooperation between the Suez Canal and the port of Aqaba could serve the development of a riparian urban culture along the western rim of the Arabian Peninsula, from Aqaba to Jiddah and Aden, and launch a mirror development on the western rim of the Red Sea, along the eastern African coast from Suez to Djibouti.

The natural extension westward of Egypt's Qattara development project would be the construction of a trans-Maghreb rail route from Alexandria to Oran to Tangier, along the Mediterranean coast of northern Africa, and the construction of another rail link from the Nile to the Lake Chad development project in northern Central Africa.

The creation of a rail ferry link from southern Italy and Sicily to the Libyan port of Tripoli, plus the drilling of two rail tunnels below the Strait of Gibraltar in the west and beneath the Dardanelles in the east (modeled on the Channel Tunnel project under construction between France and Britain), would establish three central connections of modern transport infrastructure among Africa, the Middle East, and the envisaged Productive Triangle in central Europe.

Generally speaking, the main trans-Arabian rail routes should be laid out in a two-track mode, at least, and eventually even in three or four tracks, to provide a basic, future-oriented rail grid that could last for the next 100 years. Electrification and broadening of many old tracks from the 1,000 mm gauge to the European standard gauge of 1,435 mm width is necessary to link the entire rail infrastructure of the North African and Middle Eastern regions to the modern rail grid of Europe.

If done properly, concentrated investments in the transport infrastructure, with emphasis on modernized and high-speed railroads, could lay the groundwork for a great region of economic cooperation among Europe, Africa, and the Middle East that would, after a long period of war and conflict, manipulation, and imperialist ventures, finally make the Mediterranean a lake of peace and development.

# War in Caucasus risks becoming internationalized

by Konstantin George

On Sept. 8, Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller arrived in Moscow for an urgent crisis summit with the Russian leadership on the Armenia-Azerbaijan war, which is on the brink of becoming internationalized, drawing in Turkey, Russia, and Iran. In the days before the Russian-Turkish summit, both Turkey and Iran had threatened, separately, military intervention to "help" Azerbaijan against "Armenian aggression." The Russian government countered by sending separate warnings to Ankara and Teheran, not to militarily intervene. It is this three-way configuration which makes the crisis so explosive.

While the prospects are very good for a Russian-Turkish understanding coming off the Ciller-Yeltsin summit, any agreements defusing the conflict could become unglued overnight by Iranian actions precipitating a Turkish intervention. That in turn could trigger a Russian response to protect Armenia, which is a member of the Russian-led CIS Defense Pact. The escalation danger could thus transform overnight the Armenia-Azerbaijan "regional" war into a major East-West strategic confrontation, which would begin by pitting Russia against a NATO member, Turkey.

## Russia controls the Caucasus

Whatever happens, one fact will not change, namely that Russia all but controls the Caucasus and will cement its control in the near future. It controls Georgia and Azerbaijan through coups which brought to power two "former" KGB generals, respectively, Eduard Shevardnadze and Gaidar Aliyev. The Azerbaijani-Turkish blockade of Armenia has forced that republic to become a de facto Russian colony, a status most recently reflected in the Sept. 7 formation of the "ruble zone," of which Armenia is part. Under the terms of the ruble zone agreement, all members surrender to the Russian Central Bank control over economic, financial, and monetary policy.

The irony of the threatened Turkish intervention is that the object of its intended military assistance, namely Azerbaijan, has firmly declared its intention to rejoin the Russian Empire. Three days before the Ciller visit, Azerbaijan ruler Gaidar Aliyev arrived in Moscow for talks with the Russian government. The first result was an announcement by Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin that Azerbaijan intended to rejoin the CIS, and this would appear on the agenda of the Sept. 24 CIS summit. The second result was a grand announcement by the Russian government that Russia would sponsor a special "Caucasus" summit on Sept. 20 in Moscow, involving the heads of state of Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. All "non-Soviet" outsiders, Turkey included, were excluded.

## Turkey threatens intervention

The immediate danger of the war becoming internationalized can be traced to a series of Turkish moves that culminated in threats of a Turkish military intervention against Armenia issued Sept. 4 by Ciller and the Turkish military leadership. The key passages of these threats reveal the truth concerning Turkish policy objectives in the Caucasus, as opposed to the myth widely supported by western media coverage of a "selfless" Turkey, intent only on "rescuing" its Azerbaijan "brother" from further defeats at the hands of the Armenians.

Ciller issued her threat via an interview in the leading daily, *Hurriyet*, where she thundered that "if even one thumb's breadth of Nakhichevan's territory is violated by the Armenian aggressors, I will summon the parliament to declare a state of war" between Turkey and Armenia. Ciller invoked the 1921 Russo-Turkish Treaty which made (Soviet) Russia and Turkey co-guarantors of Nakhichevan's status. Nakhichevan is the exclave of Azerbaijan sharing a long border with Iran, but also a 20-kilometer common border



with Turkey. It is separated from the Azerbaijan "mainland" by a thin strip of Armenian territory running down to the Iranian border. It was detached from Armenia under the terms of the 1921 Lenin-Ataturk Russo-Turkish treaty and given to Azerbaijan. It is also the place of refuge taken by the ex-President of Azerbaijan and Turkish asset, Abulfaz Elchibey, deposed in June by a Russian coup that brought to power "former" KGB general and ruler of Azerbaijan in the Soviet period, Gaidar Aliyev. That coup, much more than the so-called "Armenian aggression," stung Turkish leaders, who had thought that Azerbaijan was "theirs."

That being said, we return to Ciller's threat. In reality, there is and never has been an Armenian military threat to Nakhichevan. The Armenian leadership knows very well that Nakhichevan is Turkey's "Red Line" in the Caucasus, and has studiously avoided giving even the appearance of taking any action against the exclave. It is clear that Turkey is looking for a pretext, no matter how flimsy, to occupy Nakhichevan, as the starting point for restoring its shattered presence in the Caucasus.

The companion threat issued by the Turkish military leadership illustrated that a seizure of Nakhichevan was not the end goal, but a springboard for further military actions. Turkish General Staff spokesman Colonel Silahcioglu declared that the Armed Forces are ready, if so ordered, "to secure Armenia's withdrawal from the territory of our friend and brother Azerbaijan." To achieve this, the Turkish Army must secure an overland connection from Turkey to the areas of southwest Azerbaijan held by Armenian forces. This can only be done by crossing and seizing Armenian territory. In military terms, the final Turkish goal is to advance eastwards from Nakhichevan to grab the strategically crucial strip of Armenian territory along the Iranian border separating Nakhichevan from Azerbaijan.

These threats did not come out of the blue. They were preceded in the first days of September by a large Turkish troop buildup on the border with Nakhichevan, and along the long Turkish-Armenian border. They were also preceded by months of dangerous and ludicrous anti-Armenian war propaganda in the press and media, which reached a peak of hysteria in the first days of September. A prime example on both counts, with added emphasis on the ludicrous, was the Sept. 2 front page of Turkey's leading "moderate" daily, *Milliyet*, with a huge multi-colored map of the crisis region, showing red-colored tanks poised in Armenia, with their gun barrels pointing over the border into Turkey. Were one to take the Turkish media seriously, then "mighty" Armenia was about to descend on Turkey. A similar wave of outrageous nonsense about the alleged "threat" posed to Turkey's existence by little Cyprus (population 500,000) preceded the 1974 Turkish invasion of that island republic.

The crisis is compounded by the parallel threat of an Iranian military move into Azerbaijan, something which Turkey cannot tolerate. The summer Armenian offensives have

seized nearly all of southwest Azerbaijan, driving a flood of 200,000 Azeri refugees eastward along the Araks River, which forms the border between Iran and Azerbaijan. Ethnically, the Araks River divides Azerbaijan from Iranian Azerbaijan, where 10 million Azeris live, 3 million more than in the whole of Azerbaijan. This has made Teheran nervous to the extreme. The last thing Iran wants are hundreds of thousands of Azeris descending into Iranian Azerbaijan. Armenia, sensitive to Teheran's concerns, has deliberately halted its forces short of the Iran-Azerbaijan border, allowing an "escape corridor" in Azerbaijan territory for the refugees.

In part because of the refugees, but also on account of the Turkish threat, Iran at the beginning of September also conducted a large military buildup along the border. As the Turkish threats were being issued, small contingents of Iranian troops crossed into Azerbaijan and occupied two dams along the Araks River, an action that Teheran had confirmed. On Sept. 8, as Ciller was arriving in Moscow, Iran announced that it was sending "10,000 helpers" into Azerbaijan to construct tent cities to house 100,000 war refugees during the coming winter.

With Ciller's arrival in Moscow, the crisis had reached a critical inflection point. It could either explode into a war, or see a diktat imposed on Armenia and Azerbaijan by Russia and Turkey, establishing a new division of influence in the Caucasus, a sort of Caucasus "New Yalta." Under this, Russia would accommodate minimal Turkish, or western demands, though the agreement would reflect Russia's overall dominance in the area.

On the Turkish side, Ciller will propose an agreement that would secure without a military intervention the goal of the threatened intervention, namely, a continuous overland link between Turkey and Azerbaijan. This would involve a "settlement" of the Armenia-Azerbaijan war based on exchange of territories and populations. Concretely, Azerbaijan would surrender Karabakh and the territory between it and Armenia, to Armenia. Armenia would pay a terrible price for this: It would surrender to Azerbaijan the strip of its territory along the Iranian border.

From an imperial standpoint, such an agreement would also favor Russia, which, since the June coup that brought Aliyev to power, has come close to completing its de facto reconquest of the Caucasus. With the loss of its only non-Russian controlled overland link to the outside world, Armenia would move from near-total to total dependency on Russia. With the acquisition of Armenian territory to "compensate" for the "loss" of Karabakh, Moscow agent Aliyev would become an "Azeri hero" in time for the Oct. 3 elections for President and Parliament in Azerbaijan, where he could duly "legalize" his dictatorship.

This outcome is likely, but by no means assured. There are too many players, and one provocative move by any one of them could easily explode any agreements or understandings reached.

# Mexican oligarchy panics as growers' rebellion spreads

by Hugo López Ochoa

Nearly 700 agricultural producers from 12 Mexican states held a National Assembly on Sept. 4, to put together a single unified program to save the farm sector from devastation caused by a decade of "liberal" free-market policies. The National Assembly was the culmination of a series of regional mobilizations headed up by the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers (FPPR) of Sonora and by the Jalisco growers' movement known as El Barzón, and was held in Guadalajara, capital city of Jalisco state, whose main plaza has been occupied by 200 tractors since Aug. 25.

Attending the national meeting were independent producers from the states of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Morelos, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Baja California, Sinaloa, Colima, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, and Zacatecas. They gave a standing ovation to the proposal presented by FPPR coordinators Jaime Miranda Peláez and Alberto Vizcarra, calling for a moratorium on the country's farm debt; a rejection of that part of the debt — an estimated 80% of the total — which is considered illegitimate because of factors out of the hands of the producers, such as high interest rates; and that the country return to the dirigist economic policy of a National Bank, which would issue low-interest bonds to turn the debt into fresh credit for production.

Alberto Vizcarra called on the country's small and medium-sized industrialists to join the farmers' struggle to change national economic policy.

The farmers' revolt has been the leading issue in the national press, with broad coverage given especially to the FPPR proposal. There has also been coverage in Venezuela. And yet, with the exception of *EIR* magazine and the weekly *New Federalist*, the U.S. media have refused to devote a word of coverage to developments which could well redefine Mexican policy in the period to come.

## Bankers fear a Debtors League

Panic has already broken out among the ranks of the Mexican oligarchy, as reflected by the director of the newspaper *El Economista*, Luis E. Mercado, a rabid spokesman for the free-market doctrine in Mexico. Mercado's Sept. 5 column issued a pathetic warning to the government that the Jalisco and Sonora farmers' "conflict" with the banks "could

contaminate the entire Mexican countryside and spread uncontrollably" to other sectors. This, he warned, could influence the 1994 presidential succession and even lead to the creation of a "Debtors League." This, he insisted, "cannot be permitted."

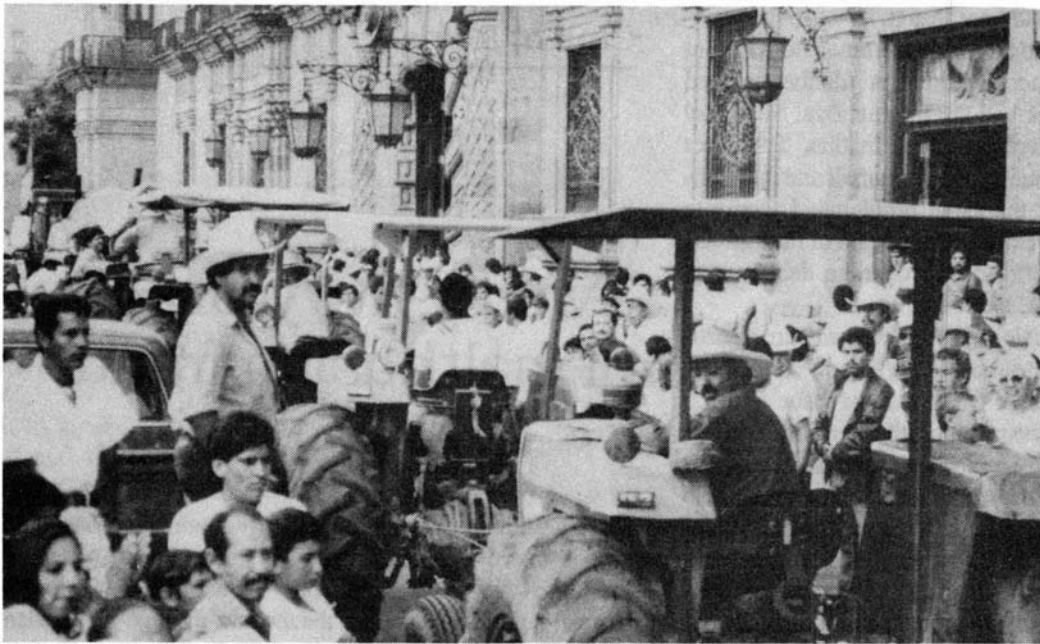
Mercado accused the Mexican Labor Party, the Schiller Institute, and U.S. politician Lyndon H. LaRouche of financing the FPPR, with the obvious intent of giving a partisan taint to a movement which has won massive support in part because of its deliberately non-partisan nature.

The demands of the FPPR and of El Barzón are so popular that Mercado — known as a mouthpiece for central bank director Miguel Mancera — is forced to demand that an "economic-financial package" be offered to the producers which goes beyond a mere restructuring of debt arrears (as the government has offered) and which gives the agricultural sector viability. However, Mercado never clarifies just how that "viability" is to be achieved without changing the entire structure of the government's free-market economic policy, a conclusion which the FPPR has already reached.

## Will El Barzón learn its lesson?

In addition to the Sonora proposal to the Guadalajara meeting, the assembled producers heard a proposal from El Barzón leader Maximiano Barbosa Llamas, the head of the rural producers from Autlán, a city along the Jalisco coast. His proposal urges forgiveness of the interest portion of the farm debt — both arrears and current — as well as a restructuring of only that portion of the principal originally lent by the banks, at the same time that the government and the commercial banks must offer a joint strategy for a financial reorganization of the agricultural sector. The Barbosa Llamas group thinks that it is still possible to negotiate the demands of the farm sector without challenging the free-market foundation of the policies which are destroying them.

Because of last-minute maneuvers by the Barbosa Llamas group, the Guadalajara assembly did not formally adopt the Sonora proposal. However, they decided to maintain their "occupation" of Guadalajara's Plaza de Armas until National Independence Day Sept. 15, and to organize "tractorcades" in the main plazas of state capitals and other important cities



*A motorcade of 200 tractors arrives in the central plaza in Guadalajara on Aug. 25, as farmers demand an end to foreclosures and usury.*

where the national movement has forces, until the wave of bank foreclosures of indebted agricultural properties is halted.

Barbosa and his group may soon learn how far they can get with negotiations limited to the farm sector. On Sept. 5, he and four other Jalisco growers travelled to Puerto Vallarta, where President Carlos Salinas de Gortari was busy propitiating the top bankers of the country gathered at the First Bankers' Convention.

Speakers at the convention included former U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker and David Mulford, George Bush's former deputy treasury secretary who is now president of Crédit Suisse First Boston Bank. Salinas did not grant the farmers even five minutes of his time. When he came out of the meeting, Barbosa Lima told the press that the President promised only case-by-case negotiations with the banks — "that is, the same old story." Barbosa reported that, therefore, the mobilization will escalate, including bringing tractors to Mexico City, blocking imports at national ports, or shutting down federal highways.

Inside the bankers' meeting, the government took a very hard line: Volcker told the assembled bankers and government officials that Mexicans must continue to be patient, because "the conditions are not there for Mexico to achieve more growth in the short term." Bank of Mexico President Miguel Mancera promised that the austerity program will continue without let-up. Undersecretary of the Treasury Guillermo Ortiz lied that the farmers had reached "a truce" with the bankers, and that they had agreed to case-by-case negotiations. No other concessions will be offered, he added; the government cannot "legitimize illegal practices nor a policy of generalized forgiveness of the debt, which attacks

the system of payments."

Roberto Hernández, the new president of the Mexican Banking Association as well as president of the country's largest bank Banamex, called on bankers and debtors to maintain "an individualized institutional relationship, and not a collective one that could lead to popular movements." He further called for changes in the law to facilitate foreclosure proceedings.

The acting governor of Jalisco, Carlos Rivera Aceves, who has portrayed himself until now as a friend of the Guadalajara farmers, told the bankers that only a fraction of the farmers of the state were involved in the protest, and that all negotiation with the protesters was now ended. "The solution is to negotiate; other attitudes can bring conflicts with the law," he threatened.

As one of the papers reported, inside the convention hall were applause and optimistic speeches; but outside was reality, the farmers' delegation, and protests for better housing and salaries.

### **The FPPR continues to grow**

Notwithstanding the lies, the FPPR proposal to spread the strike to other sectors is now out in the national press.

On Sept. 5, *La Jornada* reported on Alberto Vizcarra's intervention at the Guadalajara assembly. Vizcarra, described as a "producer from Sonora," told the farmers that the revolt in Sonora and Guadalajara was nothing less than a "national insurgency by the agriculture sector" which seeks to replace the "globalized" agriculture policy with one of food self-sufficiency. "The potential here at this meeting should not be underestimated," he said. "Our objective should be to reorient policy toward the Mexican countryside.

This is the moment; we should not lose it.”

The current policy of the Salinas government to wipe out national producers is no accident, but is “deliberate, and ordered by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund,” he said. Farmers are not alone in this. The other productive sectors of the country, such as small and medium-sized businessmen, suffer the same problems. I therefore invite them to join the movement. The arrears of the agricultural sector are only one-fifth of the overdue debts which businessmen owe the banks, he added.

On Sept. 6 both *Excelsior* and *La Jornada* carried articles dedicated exclusively to the Sonora Forum’s proposals on the debt: that the Bank of Mexico must issue a “rural bond,” redeemable in 25 years and with interest rates of 2-3%. This is the way to convert farm debt into new credits to revive the sector, the Sonora group argues. The group also proposes, these papers reported, that such a measure be combined with the creation of an interdisciplinary commission between the federal government and the farmers, to determine which part of the debt is legitimate and which illegitimate, because of fraud or speculative policies.

Vizcarra’s insistence that change in national policy was necessary and urgent was the central theme of a press conference given by the FPPR on Sept. 8 in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora, also widely covered by local newspapers, radio, and television. “The banks and the government are in a perverse lockstep,” said Vizcarra, in response to a question as to how the FPPR views the authorities’ attitude toward the growers’ demands.

In a telephone interview with this correspondent, Vizcarra had the following to say about the Jalisco governor’s apparent reversal: “In the Guadalajara National Assembly, the growers from each state described in detail how their respective governors, one by one, had failed to win aid for their agricultural constituencies. It is clear that the government wants the governors to serve as intermediaries with the protesters, to keep them separate, state by state and case by case.” Our job, he stressed, is to “break this divide-and-conquer strategy.”

Vizcarra also confirmed that the FPPR’s telephones in Ciudad Obregón were ringing off their hooks with calls from farmers from around the country who want to join the national movement. One of the largest tractorcades will be organized in Ciudad Obregón on Sept. 15.

The mobilization by Mexico’s growers has also spread beyond national borders. The Venezuelan daily *Reporte de la Economía* published an article on Sept. 5, under the title “Mexico Also Cries,” on the FPPR’s debt moratorium proposal, which was distributed in a press release issued by Venezuela’s Agriculture Ministry. That same day, the daily *2001* not only reported the moratorium proposal, but also emphasized that the Mexican agricultural crisis “has forced producers to question the viability of a liberal economic model such as that in Venezuela.”

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## Club of Rome

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# Twenty-five years of malthusian fraud

by Mark Burdman

Among 25th anniversary events being commemorated this year is one that is more cause for mourning than joy. In 1968, the Club of Rome, publisher of the fraudulent *Limits to Growth* report that launched the modern-day neo-malthusian movement, was created. Now, according to an announcement made by Club of Rome President Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner on Sept. 4, the club’s “jubilee year” will be celebrated at a conference in Hanover, Germany, from Dec. 1-3.

Diez-Hochleitner announced this during the concluding session of this year’s “Dialogue Congress” of the annual Alpach European Forum, held in the Tyrolean village of Alpach in Austria. The theme of the four-day event was “The Emerging Europe – Dialogue with the Iberian States.” Diez-Hochleitner plays a significant role in Spanish politics, having served as state secretary for education, and currently holding the position of editor of the “trend-setting” Madrid daily *El País*. His son, Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner Rodríguez, is director general for technical coordination of European Community affairs in the Spanish Ministry of State for European Communities.

The barely disguised message of Diez-Hochleitner Sr.’s presentation, was that the Club of Rome must be in a position to steer policy in European governments and institutions during the remaining part of this decade, in order to impose an agenda of “sustainable development,” “demographic stabilization” in the countries of the South, “education reform,” and the like. “It is with this in mind that the Club of Rome has convened, end of this year in Hanover, a conference called *Vision Europe 2020*, in order to debate the new role and responsibilities of Europe in the world of tomorrow, including aspects of governance, migration, education, employment and values, as well as alternative strategies for economic and social development.”

The list of speakers invited to the Hanover gathering includes former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov, Russia’s chief International Monetary Fund “economic reform” spokesman Yegor Gaidar, Hungarian President Arpad Goncz, former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew

Brzezinski, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González, Nobel Prize winner Ilya Prigogine, Lower Saxony (Germany) Gov. Gerhard Schroeder, Club of Rome founder and honorary president Dr. Alexander King of Great Britain, and various leading figures from European think tanks, insurance companies, multinational corporations, politics, and finance. Panel themes are to include “The New Role of Europe in the World”; “Challenges for Mankind: Immigrant and Emigration Movements—The Significance of Work in Europe 2020—Education and European Values;” and “A Just Well-Being for All in Europe 2020: New Forms of Ecological Activity—Strategies for Transformation of the Market and Financial System.”

### **Demographic explosions and stabilizations**

While some among these themes may sound quite inoffensive, the agenda is subsumed by the axiomatic neo-malthusian approach of the Club of Rome. This world view was clearly evident in Diez-Hochleitner’s Alpbach speech, “Europe’s Future—Migration and Development.” “At present, the future of Europe is in the hands of a very small percentage of the world’s population,” he said. “The Maghreb countries alone, for example, will reach in 20 more years a similar population in numbers than the total population of the inhabitants of the present European Community.”

Nowhere was any evidence presented for this alarming proposition. In reality, the contention is absurd, a purely concocted fantasy put forward to justify certain conclusions. His figures exceed even the most exorbitant projections of various population control organizations for the Maghreb, projections which themselves have been called into question by leading demographers in Europe. Furthermore, under anticipated conditions of social, political, and economic unrest in North Africa, exacerbated precisely by the policies of the Club of Rome and its allies in the International Monetary Fund, the Maghreb could even achieve a disastrous state of zero population growth, or what Diez-Hochleitner euphemistically labels “demographic stabilization,” as we will see below.

Diez-Hochleitner went on: “The task now, therefore, is immensely bigger and more difficult compared with the past, not only in view of the ongoing *demographic explosion* in less developed countries . . . but mainly due to the present wide-embracing political and economic crisis. . . . Migration of workers, from one country to another, has been always a central characteristic of the global economic system, with over 20 million people and uncounted family members. In addition, it [can] be a key element in regulating national population trends for many less developed countries. However, in present times of economic recession, migration tends to become massive and chaotic, generating xenophobia and political extremism, due to the excuse of competition for space, resources and jobs if adequate living conditions are not ensured. . . . [A] long-term solution of the mixed blessing of

migration calls for restructuring the economic relations with labor-intensive developing countries and to contribute to their *demographic stabilization*. This can be achieved mainly through endogenous development thanks to massive foreign investment, combined with training of human resources and women’s education, to *curb demographic explosion*, and to stop the scenario of increased unemployed and underemployed economic refugees settled in more developed countries” (emphasis added).

Elsewhere in his speech, Diez-Hochleitner stressed such malthusian buzzwords as “sustainable development,” and clothed calls for a slave labor-based economy in such pompous verbiage as: “Traditional employment policies need also a profound reconsideration, starting with the by-now-utopian principle of full employment, which has become a structural-ly impossible goal.”

### **Post-industrial New Age ‘education’**

Perhaps most insidious is the Club of Rome’s targeting of youth for its post-industrial goals. At the end of his Alpbach address, Diez-Hochleitner proclaimed, “Since the future belongs to the young, we should try hard to ‘re-enchant’ the European youth, for them to take over and to formulate a vision for *Europe to serve the world*.” (emphasis in original).

This sounds suspiciously like the verbiage used in outcome-based education (OBE) programs in the United States. And, in fact, Diez-Hochleitner privately confesses to be an insider in the international “education reform” movement. He maintains regular contact with the architects of OBE in the United States, through such institutions as the International Council of Education and U.S. Academy of Education, and is writing a book on *Learning for the Future*, which is likely to be published by the Club of Rome in 1994. He is a senior figure in education policy in various other countries. Aside from his position as former Spanish state secretary for education, he was also former state secretary for education in Colombia, a country where he also maintains citizenship.

Diez-Hochleitner’s activities complement the role of Club of Rome honorary president, Dr. Alexander King, who was a key figure in the late 1960s, from his senior position in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, in designing an earlier “education reform” in Europe. In West Germany, these were known as the “Brandt reforms,” named after Willy Brandt, who pushed them through after becoming chancellor in 1968. The Brandt reforms significantly undermined the traditional emphasis in German schools on classical education. This created a generation of West German students largely divorced from the best parts of German and universal history, and lacking the “immunological” basis to resist the onslaught of the New Age, neo-malthusian values that the Club of Rome pushes. The significant rise of the green ecological movement in West Germany, starting in the late 1960s, can be largely attributed to Alexander King’s activities.

# Expanded Dutch euthanasia law: It's time to break up the debate

by Linda Everett

Since the Netherlands formally established the practice of so-called voluntary euthanasia two decades ago, that nation, reaping plaudits from euthanasia organizations internationally, repeatedly showed its willingness to kill its patients as a provision of "compassionate" medical care. Originally, only a very restricted group of so-called terminally ill patients who were suffering unbearable pain and who made repeated requests for euthanasia allegedly received it.

Over the years, the Dutch government and that nation's courts demonstrated a most expansive capacity for "compassion" as they were moved to approve or allow the "compassionate" lethal injections for patients with "psychic" pain and for non-terminal patients with incurable conditions. Soon, their "compassion" extended even to those who were neither in pain nor terminally ill, as in the case of comatose patients, or even the mentally ill and senile elderly. Of course there was nothing "voluntary" about such premature deaths. But, if you truly understood "compassion" from the Dutch perspective, you would know it is not necessary for a patient to ask to be killed, for a Dutch doctor to fulfill his or her duty to deliver "compassionate" medical care and take him out of his misery. Such a duty extends even unto the future of handicapped newborn infants, and, after considering their quality of life, perhaps in releasing them and their family of such burdens. The Dutch Physicians Association said children over eight years old should also have the benefits of euthanasia. Anesthesiologist Pieter V. Admiraal so cared for the fate of his patients, that he produced for every Dutch medical group and hospital an educational journal that described the most effective killing methods and pharmaceuticals he had discovered.

Now, far too many people — Dutch and American alike — think maybe some form of the Dutch model, if regulated with protections for vulnerable patients, might be acceptable. Don't be suckered! There are others who correctly warn of the slippery slope. That is, be prepared for Nazi genocidal policies once a nation starts to compromise the sanctity of human life. But even this very valid analogy is not sufficient to break the brainwashing grip of euthanasia in Holland today. Rather than a slippery slope, may we suggest a trap door large enough to swallow Gargantua?

It's time to unceremoniously bust up the controlled debate on the Dutch killing program, which focused on non-existent patient "autonomy" about assisted suicide, but never allowed so much as a whisper about the economic impetus behind the ever-expanding neo-malthusian "compassion" that so neatly killed off exactly the people whose high medical costs might strain the health budget.

On Feb. 9, 1993, the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament passed legislation on the reporting procedure for euthanasia. The bill guarantees doctors' virtual immunity from prosecution if they follow the government's 28 "measures of carefulness." Every doctor who has given euthanasia, whether the patient requested to be killed or not, is now required to inform the coroner, and indicate in a written report that he has paid strict attention to a checklist of requirements. The coroner, who is *not allowed to do an autopsy* to confirm the cause of death, may examine the body superficially. The report is then reviewed by the public prosecutor, who dismisses the case if he sees no irregularities. Since the prosecutor must judge the case only on the basis of the doctor's report, and since the main witness, the patient, is dead, the prosecutor will find few "irregularities."

Justice Minister Ernst Hirsch-Ballin says the new law will bring mercy killing into the open to be "regulated." Hirsch-Ballin and State Secretary for Welfare, Health, and Cultural Affairs Hans J. Simons set up a government study on the practice of euthanasia in 1990, called the R Emmelink Commission, after the attorney general who chaired it. It was this, the government's own study, that exposed how entrenched the active killing of patients is in the Dutch health care system. The study found that one in every six deaths is caused by the intentional killing of patients — most of whom never asked to be killed. Of the 20,000 deaths reviewed: 1,000 patients killed by fatal injection never asked for it; 8,000 patients, who never asked to be murdered, were killed by doctors who ended their treatment, food, or water; 8,000 more who never asked to die, were killed by overdoses. These intentional killings are not reported as euthanasia, since patients were killed involuntarily. These rampant killings are called "normal medical practice."

The ministers' main concern is that involuntary intention-



al killing by lethal injection should be regulated — hence the new legislation. Ministers Hirsch-Ballin and Simons (who says, “We should not long for a long life, but one of good quality”), actually called for expanding the active involuntary killing of comatose and mentally ill patients, and desired the courts to give a “fuller ruling” on the matter. The courts have already complied.

### **Excuse for cost-cutting**

Now, Secretary of Health Simons has set up a Committee on Choices in Health Care which made sweeping cost-cutting proposals to the country’s basic health care package. “Dutch model” advocates argue that because the country’s health care system covers 60% of the population through a compulsory medical insurance program, there are no financial inducements for patients or families to accept euthanasia in lieu of costly care. But this is absolute nonsense. The inducements come from the government itself! The Netherlands faces the same calamitous economic crisis as most other countries in the advanced sector. Such concerns have triggered an upheaval in the state and private health insurance systems, and in many cases, caused increases in personal insurance premiums for workers. Since 1985, the Netherlands has been trying to change its health care policy. Its revamped hospital budgeting policy resulted in a 13% drop in hospital occupancy rates, and a 22% decrease in hospital days in a very short period, along with fewer hospital admissions. As a result, the number of hospital beds fell from 4.5 to below 4.2 beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

Right in the middle of the country’s medical cost-cutting campaign, Dutch pro-death groups shifted their focus from patients’ self-determination rights to the hard “choices” society had to make because it can’t afford to treat “everyone in the next 30 or 40 years,” as attorney and death specialist Eugene Sutorius said. The aforementioned Dr. Admiraal said that for “purely economic reasons,” we may need to kill those with Alzheimer’s disease after “three years of dementia.”

More recently, a Netherlands government report, “Choices and Priorities in Health Care,” spells out the impact the cuts have already had. The report states, “One common method of rationing is through waiting lists.” Reviewing the national average waiting time for urgent hospital treatment, the report says, “As many as two-thirds [of patients needing urgent treatment] are kept waiting too long. The average waiting time for urgent patients varies from 8 days (pediatrics or rheumatology) to 57 days (cardiology). For non-urgent patients, the average waiting time for all specialties is 24 weeks.”

Doctor André Wynen, Secretary General of the World Medical Association, scored such waiting lists for hospital care and rationing as leading to euthanasia. Speaking before the Aug. 10 World Health Summit, Dr. Wynen said, “Euthanasia for economic reasons is perhaps the most important challenge the medical profession will have to face before the

end of the century. For the past 15 to 20 years increasing costs of treatment have been leading slowly to rationing. And rationing is leading slowly to euthanasia for economic reasons. . . . Not in the near future, but now.” Doctor Wynen points out that it is the collectivized or socialized medical care delivery systems, controlled by the state and politicians, that lead to such rationing of services.

Dutch physicians are expected to set up explicit criteria for admissions to such waiting lists to further cost-efficiency. With the shift toward cheaper preventive care, they will be expected to define what is “appropriate” or “necessary” care for a critically ill patient. Thus, we see the explicit malthusian philosophy of the Nazi state come into play: The best way to heal a patient is to kill him. The Remmelink Commission urged specialists to spend more time in training on addressing patients’ end-of-life needs. A small group within the Dutch Pediatric Society approves the active killing of severely ill newborns, and, under the aegis of the Dutch Medical Society, recommended that such infants be killed. The same committee recommends that coma patients be given lethal injections after three months of coma, because, even if they recover, they will be a burden to society and to themselves. The Dutch Medical Society will soon release a third report recommending the outright killing of psychiatric patients as well.

In late March, a national U.S. television special, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the group which funded for the Clinton Health Care Task Force’s national tours, promoted Dutch euthanasia propaganda as far more reasonable than American medicine. In the special, “Choosing Death,” physicians gave lethal injections to children with Down’s syndrome when parents didn’t think they wanted to be bothered raising the child, because, in the end, the child wouldn’t have a happy life. In another horrifying case, a young, clearly depressed 25-year-old woman weighing just 42 pounds, who had been institutionalized off and on for years for anorexia, was killed, and her doctor-killer excused by the courts. Cancer and AIDS patients were scared into demanding euthanasia after their doctors described in detail how they would die (gag, suffocate, or bleed to death). Such is the recommended “training” of doctors in end-of-life care!

The world cannot tolerate any further repudiation of the Hippocratic Oath. Dutch physicians who oppose the new measure, which will give doctors a barbaric carte blanche to kill, report that the First Chamber or Upper House of the Dutch Parliament initially revolted against the new law, but will take up the debate again by mid-September. They tell us a defeat will land a significant psychological blow to the government’s program. In the interest of assuring that debate and the law’s defeat, we publish here an interview conducted earlier this year on the Dutch crisis, and a statement by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the German Civil Rights Movement Solidarity.

# The Netherlands must not legalize euthanasia!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the German Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, issued this statement in March 1993.*

Old people and the physically and psychologically ill will soon be without rights in Holland, and it will be possible for their physicians, even without their consent, to kill them. The new euthanasia law voted in by the government and the parliament, which sanctioned a long-standing, already intolerable unofficial practice, will without doubt lead to the mass murder of helpless patients, and can thence justifiably be compared to the *Kristallnacht* against the Jews in the Third Reich.

The spokesman of the Vatican, Monsignor Sgreccia, Secretary of the Papal Family Council, was absolutely correct when he compared this new law with the policies of the Nazis and warned that it would have the same consequences. Henceforth in Holland, a human life can be ended when it is no longer considered “economically profitable.” The monsignor’s statement caused immediate uproar and indignation; the papal nuncio was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and the Vatican was accused of having misinterpreted the law.

Indeed, the Dutch government denies absolutely having legalized euthanasia, claiming instead that they have merely codified existing medical guidelines. What this means in practice is that the same doctor who actively or passively has helped someone die, can pronounce a “natural” cause of death, and can rest assured that he has followed “all the rules.” It is not likely that a doctor would accuse himself and write a report that he had violated the law!

Even before this law was passed, Holland was notorious for its de facto toleration of euthanasia.

According to evidence from their Justice Department, there occurred about 5,000 euthanasia cases annually; according to the opponents of euthanasia, there were at least 10,000 cases, that is, 10% of all deaths in Holland! A few years ago, Baroness Adrienne von Till d’Aulnis de Bourneuil, the former president of the Dutch Association of Voluntary Euthanasia and executive member of the World Association of Euthanasia Organizations, emphasized in a speech that in these cases, there would be “discreet” agreements with the

police, judges, and elected officials.

Already during the 1960s, Holland was flooded with propaganda according to which euthanasia would solve the problems caused by medical progress which often only “uselessly” prolonged life. Thus J. Ekelmans, a few years before he was to become president of the Dutch Euthanasia Association in 1973, wrote that people who could no longer live with others “in mutual real communication” no longer possessed the right to defend their lives — under which he understood cases of Alzheimer’s disease, and severely brain-damaged traffic accident victims, who were in no way capable themselves of expressing their wish for euthanasia.

His successor, Professor Mutendam, went yet further and demanded that in cases where the “desire for euthanasia” were lacking — thus the victim himself wished to stay alive — the family ought to play “an important role.” It is clear what this means in a society where hedonism and egoism are accepted models of relationships.

When the law was still being formulated, it was characterized on target by Dr. Rutenfrans of the Catholic University of Nijmegen: “It is the result of a compromise between Christian Democrats, who are satisfied that euthanasia shall remain formally prohibited, and the Liberals, who are also satisfied, since euthanasia can be practiced and is de facto not punished.”

The Vatican has not misinterpreted the law, but rather has seen through the cheap trick of the Dutch government, which in the face of possible resistance from Catholic and Protestant circles to a bare-faced legalization of euthanasia, would simply leave it up to the doctors and lawyers, to put an end to a “life not worth living.”

Should this law go into effect — it is still not ratified by the Senate — this would threaten to break the dam for similar developments everywhere. For under the conditions of the rapidly worsening world economic situation, cost-benefit thinking with regard to human life will increase.

## Principles of the Club of Life

The basic principles of the Club of Life, which I founded in 1982 as a counterpole to anti-life propaganda of the Club of Rome, read:

“The coincidence of a new world economic crisis and an ever more pronounced cultural pessimism signifies the danger, that the value of the individual life and the worth of man be no longer seen as inviolable. The brutality with which entire groups of people de facto are put into the ‘useless eaters’ category, irrespective of these being old or sick people or people from the so-called Third World, signifies the danger of a new fascism.”

What 10 years ago seemed to many people as exaggerated, is today unvarnished reality. And in the meantime, the truth has come out about Mr. Henning Atrott, former president of the “Society For Humane Dying” (DGHS) in Germany, and the subject of a feature story in *Der Spiegel*

("The Cyanide Gang"). Atrott and his aides have revealed themselves as an association of cynical cyanide dealers, whose methods are reminiscent of the intrigues of the international drug mafia.

Atrott is nothing more than a criminal without a conscience, shamelessly sucking the maximum personal profit from the suffering of other people. And those in Holland in the government and the parliament, who now de facto have given euthanasia free rein, are not much better.

For what does it mean to act recklessly against people who are weak and have no means to defend themselves? With such axioms underlying one's thinking and actions, the step from egoism to fascism is only a small one.

Recently, in another context, Hans Barbier wrote in a commentary in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* that egoism is the "plumbline of collective action" of society, and that it was an injustice to the citizens of the West, and wrong, to accuse egoism — since we have it to thank for our economic benefits — of being a painful disease. And these are in fact the premises of the so-called free market economy. It is naked Social Darwinism, in which the young and strong brutally use their elbows to shove the old and weak out of the way!

### 'Lead or Leave' fascists

Since the financial establishment in the United States has come to the consensus that it can no longer afford pensions, social security, and health care, a new yuppie organization has been founded, heavily financed by people such as Ross Perot and Lee Iacocca, among others, called "Lead or Leave," who are promoting their monstrosities at the universities. They assert that greedy old people, because of their high living standards and the high cost of their health care, are taking away the resources from the young. To prevent this, they have announced a war between generations. That is how fast yuppies become fascists.

Is there not the great danger, that under conditions of a depression which is becoming more acute, ever more and more people will be declared "useless eaters"? Do we not already have alarming numbers of citizens who have accepted the brainwashing of the Club of Rome, that the so-called Third World is "overpopulated" (and hence that famines such as in Somalia also have their advantages)?

The decision of the Dutch government is a frightful alarm signal, which tells us how far things have gone. Holland must be accused worldwide, condemned, and expelled from the community of nations until it repeals this law.

One of the purposes, and not the least important, of the founding of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity was to function as an international resistance movement, to parry such fascist dangers, and to defend the inalienable rights of all people on this planet, implicit in their being created in *imago viva Dei*, in the living image of God.

Everyone who wants to defend life in these times must join us.

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## Interview: P. van Duijvenboden

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### 'Care criteria' pushed for euthanasia

*The following interview with Mr. P. van Duijvenboden of the Dutch Patients Union (NPV) was conducted by written correspondence by Jutta Dinkermann, a representative of the Club of Life, on April 13, and has been made available to EIR with Mr. van Duijvenboden's consent. The NPV is based in Veenendaal, Netherlands.*

**Q:** What are the goals and tasks of the Dutch Patients Union?

**Van Duijvenboden:** We represent the interests of patients in Dutch health-care institutions and, of course, those of our members in particular. Our goal is to protect human life from the time of conception to death, doing this on the basis of God's word. Among the most important of the tasks of our union is counseling and informational work, handling of complaints, and training of volunteers in home care. The NPV was founded in 1982. With 55,000 members, it is the largest patient organization in Holland.

**Q:** Can you tell us what the practice of euthanasia in Holland has been? Can you give the number of people affected by euthanasia?

**Van Duijvenboden:** In Holland, euthanasia is criminal by law. In recent years, however, a discussion has emerged whether it should remain so since, in practice, euthanasia is done anyway without punishment. A government investigatory commission was established to investigate how frequently euthanasia occurs, and was named after its chairman, Remmling, then the attorney general with the Dutch Supreme Court. Of course, this commission naturally covered only those cases of euthanasia that in fact were reported by doctors. The number of cases not reported is thus unknown.

The results of this investigation, which were presented in September 1991, and the concluding evaluation led to the newly proposed change in the law, which was discussed in the lower house and passed in February of this year. The discussion by the upper house, the Senate, will take place in May 1993; a decision is expected by mid-September.

**Q:** What will the new Dutch euthanasia law change?

**Van Duijvenboden:** On the one hand, euthanasia on request will remain punishable; on the other hand, this legislative

draft determines that a doctor who maintains certain rules of care and records this in writing will not be legally persecuted.

So-called involuntary euthanasia remains in any case formally punishable, and the doctor is obligated to report these cases to the attorney general, who then examines the physician's maintenance report on the "rules of care." The NPV fears, however, that, increasingly, no further legal punishment of these cases by the attorney general will occur. Additionally, it is tempting simply not to report any case that does not fit the "care criteria."

Generally, we can say that, immediately, little will change in principle as a result of the new legal proposal. It is, after all, the consequence of already existing practice. But we certainly have our concerns, because this legal proposal opens the door for an increasingly widespread practice. Thus it is completely possible that, for example, demented old people, handicapped newborns, and comatose patients will legally and officially suffer involuntary euthanasia if the doctor proves that he has observed his "care criteria," insofar as he reports the act at all.

**Q:** Everywhere in Europe and the United States, it is argued by interested groups that old people cost too much money. From a given age on, expensive medical treatment must be stopped, which in many cases is also a case of euthanasia. How is the discussion on this going with you in Holland?

**Van Duijvenboden:** In Holland, economic motives formally play no role in the decision to treat or not treat an old person. Rather, so-called quality of life criteria are used that, among other things, concern whether the person needs help and can still (in the view of those making the decision) enjoy his life. Tied to answering this question, the decision is then made whether further treatment is sensible, which, because of the criteria used, more quickly turns out negative with old people.

**Q:** Who are the political supporters of the practice of euthanasia, who are the opponents?

**Van Duijvenboden:** In Holland, most political parties are not against euthanasia, as, for example, the Partij van de Arbeid (PVDA), the Demokraten '66 (D'66), and the Partij Voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD). The opponents are the small Christian parties such as the Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (SGP), the Reformatorische Politieke Federatie (RPF), and the Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond (GPVP). The Christelijk Democratisch Appel (CDA) takes an intermediate position. It wants to allow the criminal punishment to continue, but also thinks that euthanasia must be possible without legal prosecution.

**Q:** In your opinion, what are the reasons that things have gone so far in Holland?

**Van Duijvenboden:** The fact that euthanasia in Holland is legalized has, in our opinion, a number of causes, as for

example increasing secularization. More and more people have turned their backs on Christian belief and the related norms and values. Also, the enormous rise of the so-called right of self-determination, which has come to include even the termination of life, has contributed to it.

**Q:** Is there an organized resistance apart from your own activities? What in your opinion must be done concretely? Can we of the Club of Life help?

**Van Duijvenboden:** The NPV is only one of many right to life organizations in Holland. Other organizations are, for example, Vereniging tot Bescherming van het Ongeboren Kind (VBOK) and many pro-life professional organizations. All these different organizations work together in an umbrella organization. This organization will present a petition to the upper house soon. We must make very obvious and clear to it that a large portion of the Dutch population is against euthanasia. For that purpose, signatures will be collected, among other things. You can help by also expressing your concern to the upper house.

**Q:** A question at the request of our American friends of the Club of Life: Holland is praised by the euthanasia lobby there generally as an example worth imitating, as an "island of humanity" and of death worthy of human beings. What is your message to the American population?

**Van Duijvenboden:** Holland can indeed be given as an example, but please not as an example "worth imitating." God's commands are holy and valid for all, not merely for Christians. That is also true for the command, "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

**Q:** Mr. van Duijvenboden, we thank you for this interview and with you and your comrades-in-arms much success.

*You, too, can help. As Mr. van Duijvenboden assured us, foreign letters of protest really have an effect on the upper house and the Dutch press. Here are the addresses given by him:*

The chairman:

Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal t.a.v. Mr. H.D. Tjeenk-Willink; Postbus 20017 NL-2500 EA; Den Haag, Nederlands

The secretary:

Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal t.a.v. Drs. C.H.L. Balje; Postbus 20017 NL-2500 EA; Den Haag, Nederlands

Newspapers:

*Dagblad*; Postbus 111 NL-3770 AC; Barneveld, Nederlands

*Reformatorisch Dagblad*; Postbus 670 NL-7300 AR; Apeldoorn, Nederlands

*Katholiek Nieuwsblad*; Postbus 1270 NL-5200 BH; Den Bosch, Nederlands

## Senate demands action on Bosnia

*The Save Sarajevo Parliamentary Group scored U.N. and European Community complicity in "deliberate genocide."*

**O**n Sept. 2, the Senate of Australia became the first federal legislative body in the world to denounce, as a body, the slaughter in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to demand that military action be taken to stop it, by the United States and its allies.

The resolution put forward by independent Sen. Brian Harradine of Tasmania, which carried overwhelmingly, includes the following points:

"That the Senate a) deeply deplores the continuing loss of life caused by the aggression against the sovereign Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, especially by Bosnian Serb forces; and b) calls upon the international community, including the U.N., to take decisive action to end the continuing bloodshed and suffering in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina."

The resolution further specifies that the Senate "requests that the U.N., the United States, the United Kingdom, and their European allies take all necessary action, including military action if needed, to prevent further slaughter and deprivation in the Sarajevo area."

The Senate action capped an intensive several weeks of organizing inside the parliament by the Save Sarajevo Parliamentary Group, and outside it by the Citizens Electoral Councils (CEC), the Australian co-thinkers of Lyndon LaRouche.

On Aug. 19, a motion presented by one of the members of the Save Sarajevo Parliamentary Group, Ted Grace, had been debated in the House of Representatives.

Then, in a release issued on Sept. 7, the group, initiated by Liberal MPs

Ken Aldred and Paul Filing, named those responsible, in harsher terms than in the parliamentary motions: "That the horrific events presently taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina, including deliberate genocide, are being condoned by the United Nations, and by the European Community, is almost beyond belief in today's supposedly civilized world."

The release continued, "The Save Sarajevo Parliamentary Group calls upon the Australian government to apply maximum diplomatic pressure for the conclusion of peace negotiations that protect the people and integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and also for the implementation of International Court of Justice rulings against genocide in that country.

"In this respect the group welcomes the strong statements made by: Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, archbishop of Zagreb; Dr. M.N. Haque, chairman of the Australian Federation of Islamic Councils; Rabbi P. Heilbrunn, president of the Association of Rabbis and Ministers of Australia and New Zealand; Mr. Esad Zorlak, on behalf of Bosnian Muslims in Australia; Dr. Nedzib Sacirbey, representative of the Bosnian President in the U.S.A.; by Mr. Marshall Freeman Harris, former U.S. State Department adviser on Bosnia-Herzegovina; and Mr. Stephen Corkovic, member of the executive committee of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Center in Ottawa, Canada.

"Both Cardinal Kuharic and Mr. Corkovic recently visited Canberra for meetings with various Australian community leaders, who are concerned about the tragic situation in

Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Corkovic's visit to Australia, which was sponsored by the CEC, was crucial in mobilizing support for the parliamentary action. Said Corkovic, in a statement released to the press shortly before he left Australia on Sept. 3: "Bosnia is on the verge of extinction, because the world's major powers and other responsible democracies are not only refusing to come to its aid but are also complicit in its destruction. This is the grim reality confronting my nation of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Corkovic pointed to the moral culpability of all the 100 nations that signed the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. "Four months ago in the International Court of Justice, the rulings of that court established that Serbia and its surrogates were committing genocide," he said. "Over 100 nations have signed this convention and it is the law of their land. This includes Australia."

In addition to the statements made by Cardinal Kuharic, Dr. Haque, and Rabbi Heilbrunn, reported in last week's *EIR* ("Geneva Talks on Bosnia Collapse as Outcry Against Genocide Grows"), the Bosnian Muslim Party of Democratic Action's executive committee met on Aug. 29, and unanimously issued a blistering statement on who is responsible for the continuing slaughter:

"We are expressing our outrage against the leadership of the European Community in general, Britain and France in particular, for their criminal support of the continuing aggression and genocide against Bosnian Muslims and their active role in preventing us from defending ourselves.

"We demand to stop British-French-backed genocide and to remove one of its chief facilitators, the European Commission 'mediator' in Bosnia, 'Lord' David Owen."

## India eyes debate in Japan on NPT

*The discriminatory aspects of the non-proliferation treaty are under fire, as the U.S. ups the pressure on India.*

In the wake of Aug. 6, Hiroshima Day in Japan, that city's mayor, Takashi Hiraoka, launched a stinging attack on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which expires in 1995 and whose indefinite extension is now vigorously sought by the nuclear weapons countries, particularly the United States, Russia, and Great Britain.

Hiraoka's missive, addressed to then-Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on behalf of Japan's 340,000 atom bomb survivors, said: "For all our appreciation of the NPT having served certain purposes of nuclear non-proliferation, we can never allow it—speaking from our position as citizens—to be extended indefinitely. . . . Nuclear weapons states have never been faithful to the commitments to nuclear disarmament ever since the treaty came into force. . . . Nuclear weapons, or at least ideas permissive to the presence of nuclear weapons, must not be carried over to the 21st century."

Hiraoka's anguish reflects a broadening view in Japan against the discriminatory aspects of the NPT. Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in an article, has cautioned the United States that consensus for an indefinite extension of the NPT would not be easy. Also noteworthy is an editorial in the prestigious Japanese magazine *Atoms in Japan* in July. Noting the full-court pressure applied against Japan by the United States at the Group of Seven summit in Tokyo, where Miyazawa warned that Japan might have to develop its own nuclear capability if North Korea persisted in developing

nuclear weapons, the article concluded: "Japan has been an active NPT member striving to expand the non-proliferation regime. . . . [However], a message by concerned people in Hiroshima may provide an explanation for the Japanese government's hesitation in agreeing to an unconditional and indefinite extension of the NPT. It gives great expression to what the Japanese people feel about the treaty."

In the West, this may be mistakenly interpreted as Japan's desire to build nuclear weapons. However, it should be recalled that Japan took seven years of soul-searching before joining the treaty. According to some sources, Japan is particularly angry that while Britain and France are permitted to be nuclear powers, Germany and Japan are not.

In India, which has refused to sign the NPT, these developments in Japan are being watched carefully. India long ago crossed the nuclear threshold, but has scrupulously maintained the non-proliferation regime. India is also under heavy pressure from the Clinton administration to give up its non-signatory status, and Washington has mobilized Russia, Britain, and Germany to exert pressure on India to sign the treaty. However, Washington's efforts in late 1991 to induce Japan to tie its aid to India to the latter's signing of the NPT had failed.

The Clinton administration has now made it known that its soon-to-be-announced non-proliferation policy will prohibit production of fissile material, irrespective of the fact that the fissile material is the backbone of the commercial nuclear power pro-

gram. India, which has had a 30-year nuclear program, plans to use plutonium on a large scale as the fissile material, obtained from the spent fuel in Indian nuclear power plants, for loading its fast breeder reactors. The new non-proliferation policy will pitch India squarely against the United States on the nuclear issue. Already, Washington has made it known that it would be difficult for New Delhi to get equipment for its fertilizer manufacturing facilities, since India uses the feedstock from the fertilizer plants to manufacture heavy water, a coolant and moderator for its Candu-type nuclear power plants.

To keep its non-signatory status, India will have to mobilize some international counterpressure. In the context of the visit of Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao to Beijing on Sept. 5, China has indicated that it does not approve of any outside pressure on India to sign the NPT.

In March, Japan's ambassador for Arms Control and Disarmament, Mitsuro Donowaki, led a delegation to India for talks. Japan indicated that it is fully aware of the inadequacies and anomalies of the NPT. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, China became a major recipient of Moscow's nuclear technology and equipment. Japan noted ruefully that the NPT, while it prevents transfer of nuclear technology from "haves" to "have-nots," helps to add to the "haves'" arsenal, creating major power imbalances in Asia.

But India is also aware that the new Japanese government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, a renegade member of the Liberal Democratic Party who came to power campaigning against "corruption," has already indicated its approval for an indefinite extension of the NPT. But Japan's literate voters, India hopes, may think otherwise.



## Freeing terrorists: Collor's final act

*The continental terrorist network which blew its cover in Managua has high-level friends in church and government.*

**T**he case is considered unheard of in the annals of Brazilian diplomatic history. On Aug. 23, the Senate approved a decree, prepared in July 1992 by the Foreign Affairs Ministry at the request of since-deposed President Fernando Collor de Mello, which formalizes a deal struck earlier with the Canadian mafia. According to the decree, Brazil and Canada will now conduct prisoner exchanges, permitting convicts to serve out their sentences in their respective countries.

The measure was drafted solely and exclusively to benefit two terrorists, Canadians David Spencer and Christine Lamont, who have been sentenced in Brazil to 28 years in jail for their part in the 1989 kidnapping of businessman Abilio Diniz, who owns Brazil's largest supermarket chain. In Canada, the maximum they will have to serve before their release is three years.

The history of the two Canadian kidnappers reveals that the continental terrorist network which many believed long dead and buried, is in fact more alive and organized than ever. Its dimensions surfaced last May 23, when a clandestine weapons cache kept by the Salvadoran FMLN blew up in Managua, Nicaragua. In the follow-up investigations, documents with Spencer and Lamont's names were discovered by the Nicaragua police, along with the names of dozens of Brazilian businessmen who were targets for kidnapping.

Concerning the role Brazil plays in the terrorist network revealed in Managua, the Brazilian federal police

delegate and vice president of Interpol for Ibero-America, Romeo Tuma, declared: "Diniz's kidnappers went through Cuba, through Nicaragua, and through El Salvador, and I haven't the slightest doubt that the connection is global and extends to Europe." He added that, in 1988 in Hamburg, there was a major meeting of world terrorist leaders at which an extensive kidnapping campaign to finance guerrilla operations was launched. Other, similar meetings took place in Chile and Argentina.

Although the Senate's approval of the Collor-era decree has triggered a huge scandal in the country, this has not prevented the terrorists from receiving public expressions of support. The most significant came from Cardinal Evaristo Arns, archbishop of São Paulo, and friend of Fidel Castro, the Sandinistas, and the Marxist Workers Party (PT). It is no accident that Arns is considered the "chaplain" of the São Paulo Forum, the organization made up of every pro-communist and pro-terrorist group on the continent, under the baton of the Cuban Communist Party.

Arns is also one of the best lobbyists whom the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) has in Brazil, through his close friendship with the influential Henry Sobel. Sobel, rabbi of the Paulist Israelite Congregation and coordinator of the National Commission for Catholic-Jewish Dialogue, which is part of the National Bishops Council of Brazil, is also president of the Brazilian Committee in the former Soviet Union.

On Aug. 21, Arns gave a televised interview in which he expressed his conviction that the participation of the two Canadian terrorists in the Diniz kidnapping was "minor," and that through his conversations with a Canadian bishop, he had been convinced that the two had always behaved well.

His defense of the Canadians was not limited to mere words. According to the Brazilian press, the cardinal had earlier sent a fax to Justice Minister Jarbas Passarinho during the reign of the Collor government, pleading the "innocence of the girl." Arns is very familiar with the case, since he acted as mediator between the Diniz family and the kidnappers. Clearly, his sympathies were on the wrong side. Another person committed to defending the new decree to free the Canadians is Sen. Eduardo Suplicy, a member of the Workers Party leadership.

Throughout the case, the "Canadian connection" is always visible. Pressure on the Brazilian authorities to free the pair came from the highest levels of the Canadian government. Canadian Ambassador to Brazil William Dymon carried out apparently effective lobbying in the Congress, and was present in the Senate on the day of the vote. According to the Sept. 1 issue of the magazine *Veja*, then-Prime Minister of Canada Brian Mulroney personally interceded with Collor during the June 1992 Eco-92 environmentalist "Earth summit" in Rio de Janeiro to urge passage of the decree.

What is publicly known of the special relationship former President Collor de Mello had with Canada includes his ties to mafioso Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress and a leading ADL financier. The first private meeting with an influential figure that Collor held after taking office in January 1990, was with Bronfman. That meeting was also attended by Rabbi Henry Sobel.

# International Intelligence

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## Sharon out to wreck Israeli deal with PLO

Ariel Sharon of Israel's Likud Party is playing a leading role in mobilizing Israeli opposition to the peace agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the French daily *Le Figaro* reported on Sept. 6. Sharon raved: "The Rabin government should not offer Arafat a summer residence in Gaza or a winter residence in Jericho. It must prepare for him a glass cage, in a tribunal in Jerusalem, where he will be judged as a war criminal. . . . Arafat has more Jewish blood on his hands than any other criminal since Nazism. It is possible to make peace with the Palestinians. There is no reconciliation possible with an assassin of Jewish children or Jewish athletes at the Munich Olympic games of 1972."

Sharon has called for a "rebellion" of opposition forces led by the Likud Party.

According to *Le Figaro*, Sharon is supported by the new head of the Likud, Benjamin Netanyahu, who is warning that an agreement with the PLO constitutes "a renunciation of Zionism. . . . We have not fought for 3,000 years, we have not built the Zionist movement, to come to this."

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## Poll in Poland shows voter discontent

An opinion poll taken in Poland prior to national elections on Sept. 19 shows growing support for the former communist People's Democratic Alliance (SLD) and the Polish Peasant Party, reflecting voter dissatisfaction with the government's austerity policies.

The third place in the poll is held by the Democratic Union (UD), which has dominated Poland's governments supporting "shock therapy" and International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity since 1989. The UD is headed by Bronislaw Geremek, a close associate of Hungarian-American financier George Soros. One of the leaders of the Democratic Union is former Prime Minister

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who headed Poland's first non-communist government, formed in 1989.

According to the poll, six other parties exceeded the 5% threshold required for entry into the Parliament under the new election law: the right-wing Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN); the pro-free market Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms (BBWR), centered around President Lech Walesa; the pro-IMF Liberal-Democratic Congress; the leftist Labor Union (UP); the UD, which supports the trade union Solidarnosc; and the Fatherland coalition of Christian Democratic parties.

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## China denounces U.S. over ship incident

The Beijing government has accused the United States of "hegemonism and power politics pure and simple," because of an incident on the high seas involving the Chinese ship *Yinhe*. The U.S. Navy has pursued the vessel since Aug. 3, when it entered the Indian Ocean en route to the Persian Gulf. The United States claimed that the ship was carrying chemical warfare materials to Iran.

On Sept. 5, the U.S. State Department was forced to admit that an inspection of the ship's 600 containers had "revealed no evidence of these chemicals aboard that ship." The U.S. State Department, convinced it had intelligence that two chemicals, thidiglycol and thionyl chloride, were being shipped to Iran for use in chemical weapons manufacture on the *Yinhe*, harassed the ship on the high seas for weeks, and refused to allow it to sail to its destinations in Iraq and Iran. The Chinese, who had repeatedly asserted at the highest government levels that the ship was carrying only harmless cargoes to Iraq and Iran, agreed to an inspection by Chinese, Saudi, and U.S. officials in a Saudi port, where nothing was found.

U.S. officials have refused to apologize, claiming that they acted in good faith on the basis of intelligence from "a number of credible sources." One senior Clinton offi-

cial told the *Los Angeles Times*: "We know it was on the front end, and after that who knows? You cannot track a ship minute by minute." However, other western officials agree that it would have been extremely difficult for the *Yinhe* crew, which was under constant surveillance, to have secretly disposed of any cargo.

A statement published by the official Chinese news agency Xinhua said that "recently, the U.S. has so often willfully brought pressure to bear on other countries on the grounds of its so-called intelligence, which was no more than hearsay or self-invented stories. The *Yinhe* incident is only one example in this regard. The U.S. has acted in an utterly indiscreet and irresponsible manner."

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## Vatican supports Mideast 'miracle'

Vatican Radio on Sept. 1 urged listeners to welcome "the miracle at the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations." The radio's director, Father Pasquale Borgomeo, made clear that the deal still faced many obstacles. Among those "enemies" waiting to ambush any settlement, he said, were the "extremists on both sides, the blind partisans of 'all or nothing' who seem to have learned nothing from decades of bloodshed and failure." Others include those for whom a "peace between Israelis and Palestinians would mean the end of their political leverage, and the arms merchants for whom every victory of peace on our planet spells doom."

Nevertheless, Father Pasquale Borgomeo concluded, "Peace is possible, despite everything. Peace is near. God forbid that hopes should once again be dashed and that reason, justice, and humanity be defeated."

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## India and China sign accord to reduce tensions

India and China signed a "milestone" agreement to reduce border tensions on Sept. 7, during Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit to Beijing. The two nations

agreed to respect the "line of control" that has existed since the end of the 1962 border war, and to reduce forces deployed forward in the border areas.

The agreement does not establish a border in the disputed regions, but could lay the basis for doing so in the future. The two nations also agreed to keep each other informed of troop movements in the border area, and to expand border trade by opening up at least one more border trading point.

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## Russian paper details Moscow ABM system

The Russian newspaper *Izvestia* on Aug. 25 described Moscow's antiballistic-missile defense system. According to the 1972 ABM Treaty, each side was allowed to have one ABM system to protect one of its cities. Correspondent Viktor Litovkin said this was the first time that the ABM system had been described to the public, and also the first time that its designer's name, Anatoly Basistov, had appeared in print.

"The system will not allow a single nuclear explosion dangerously close to Moscow," Basistov said. "It has been designed to automatically detect warheads in flight without human involvement, distinguish them from clutter—decoys or combined ABM countermeasures—and destroy them unerringly in the air, preventing the charge from detonating."

Litovkin described some of the components of the system: "The 'pyramid' oriented to the four corners of the globe with antennas 16 meters in diameter is perhaps one of the main components in the system. It is this pyramid that is designed to detect and intercept ballistic missiles, track them, and guide antimissile missiles to their targets."

"The radar," reported Litovkin, "is serviced by a highly productive computer (around a billion operations per second). It enables the 'space wars' algorithm to be tracked in real time, that is second by second, at the same time as events are happening."

Litovkin added that "the ABM defense

system must undoubtedly logically include ballistic missile early warning systems, although they are officially separate. The reader probably knows what I am talking about—the well-known phased array radars in outlying regions of the former U.S.S.R."

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## Haiti's new leaders move against military

As the new Haitian government takes office, it is moving swiftly to eliminate the influence of the Haitian military as an institution defending national sovereignty. The government is supported from abroad by ousted dictator Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Organization of American States, and the U.S. State Department.

Speaking from Paris, Aristide charged: "For 200 years, our Army went from coup d'état to coup d'état, maintaining a state of corruption. Each year, some \$200 million enters Haiti because of drug trafficking in which our most senior officers are involved up to their necks. That is why they have money to buy weapons to kill so many people."

The new prime minister, Robert Malval, 24 hours after taking office on Aug. 31, began meetings with the U.N. and U.S. officials on how to subdue and "reform" the Army and the police. The *Los Angeles Times* reported that each police unit will be assigned trainers, as part of the "cleansing of the most offensive members of the police force." As for the Army, a U.S. military advisory group of 50 will be brought in to "retrain what remains of the Army," with the aim "to eliminate the extensive human rights violations that mark military behavior and turn the troops into border protectors and road builders."

The new information minister, Hervé Denis, has begun to dismantle "the military's propaganda apparatus . . . halting all local current affairs programming on state radio or television." U.S. official Lawrence Pezzulo said recently that the military control of the media and its "xenophobic misinterpretation of events" had done a disservice to the country.

● **PERUVIAN AUTHORITIES** captured a member of the central committee of the narco-terrorist Shining Path on Sept. 2, leaving only three more at large. Rosa Angelica Salas de la Cruz was in charge of press and propaganda for the guerrillas, and is believed to have given the orders for the recent massacre of 60 Ashaninka Indians.

● **UNREST IN THAILAND** caused Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai to cut short his planned 10-day visit to China. In Thailand's three southern provinces, schools are closing early and police presence is being strengthened after the latest violent incident in which a passenger bus was attacked. At least six people died in violence in August, which included arson attacks on schools, an attack on a train, and a bombing of a Buddhist monastery.

● **MARGARET THATCHER**, the former British prime minister, said in a speech in Bangkok, Thailand on Sept. 7 that the tragedy in Bosnia shows that the United Nations cannot be relied upon as a world policeman. "The euphoric talks, of which so much was heard just a year or two ago, of the U.N. as an effective arbiter and world policeman, has been shown to be just that—and no more," she said.

● **BOSNIAN** Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic, speaking in Turkey on Sept. 2, denounced the partition plan that the Bosnian government had been pressured to accept in Geneva. "The message presented is that of sheer force, genocide, and killing people," he charged. "If you have force, you are able to take other people's property. It's the law of the jungle."

● **CARDINAL** Roger Etchegaray was in Beijing the first week of September, the first visit by a high-level Vatican official since 1958. He said that his trip was unofficial, but would not rule out holding meetings aimed at improving Vatican relations with the Beijing government. The cardinal heads the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace.

## Gen. Noriega: The call to resistance will never die

*General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander-in-chief of Panama's Armed Forces until the U.S. invasion of December 1989, granted the following exclusive interview to EIR's Spanish-language sister publication Resumen Ejecutivo, on June 18, 1993 in the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Miami, Florida. The interview has been slightly abridged.*

**EIR:** The U.S. troops that invaded Panama yesterday are bombing Somalia today, and getting ready to intervene in Haiti tomorrow. What do you have to say to this?

**Noriega:** Yes, we are now facing specific actions where the United States has been perfecting its capabilities as a grinder, like a mower that chews up the grass. In Panama, for example, they were the main protagonists, but, since the world fell upon them, and they were criticized by the international community, the establishment has turned to its United Nations project to set up the "new order." Thus we see their actions in Somalia, where they are destroying a population, an entire community — and note the fact that that community is black — without scruples, to avenge the death of 23 soldiers and to capture one man.

There, too, we can see how, historically, as new governments emerged in those African countries . . . the Reagan-Bush administration tried to put in its weapons and governments instead, and now there is a saturation of weapons there; that is, each American-sponsored leader had an arsenal of American weapons. And that is what the American government provoked: The explosion came from the fact that, after doing away with the ideological Marxist governments, those groups which had been encouraged to take political control of the area remained. Also, we are dealing with a geopolitically strategic position, the Horn of Africa. Now, the United States seems to be taking a step back, but it is nonetheless imposing its "new order" strategy. As they say in Latin America, it is pulling the sausages out of the fire, but with someone else's [the U.N.'s] hands.

In Haiti, we see that precisely the same thing is going to happen. They took a long time in Haiti's case, and I am

talking more about Haiti, because it is here in the American hemisphere. Why did the United States delay in Haiti's case, when they didn't in Panama? That's what I want people to think about. They didn't move earlier against Haiti, because the problem there is long-standing, it is historic. Since the time of "Papa Doc," they have had dictators, repression, violation of human rights, and deeper problems such as ignorance, disease, etc., etc., and the United States has always turned its back on those problems. Why are they now interested, and why, if the problem goes back much further than that of Panama — because it stems from the '40s and '50s under "Papa Doc" — didn't they take action earlier? Simply because in Haiti there is no canal. Haiti is not a strategic position for the United States. That is why they went and invaded Panama, because there is a canal there, and it is of strategic interest to the United States beyond the year 2000.

Now, [we have] this blockade, the use of the United Nations to carry out blockades against humanity — because to impose a global blockade against Haiti is to blockade, not the governing junta, but the people of Haiti; this Machiavellian approach, that the ends justify the means, is a crime against humanity. It strikes at the very Christian conscience of the world; it is a blow against the humanitarian sentiment of peace upon which the United Nations Organization is predicated and for which it was founded.

**EIR:** Also in the case of Haiti, they are trying to destroy its Armed Forces. Panama's Defense Forces are gone. From this perspective, with all the experience of the Defense Forces and what has happened to Panama, what recommendations would you have for the governments and armed forces of Ibero-America?

**Noriega:** In terms of knowledge from experience and from books — because the study of history gives one a handle on history — we see that history is made up of cycles. No one learns from the experiences of other nations or of other men; such is human nature, human behavior. We are facing the cycle in which the theory of imposing the "new order" will

bring its own consequences. Right now, this is the rule of the game of the superpower; one can no longer speak in the plural, because there exists only one superpower, the United States, which is imposing its "new order" upon the entire world. But reality, developments in the geographic situation of the nations of this planet Earth, are going to force that "new order" to fall into disuse by the sheer force of conviction and of human evolution.

What I want to say is this: From this critical situation, in which people are being led to destroy their armed forces, the logical outcome is going to be chaos. Chaos against whom? Against the populations themselves. Let's not look at it globally, but people by people, country by country; the result is anarchy. A country without its forces of order must fall into anarchy. The forces of order themselves must have an internal order. And that cannot be with the creation of police forces, as is being done in Panama, because this is the creation of happy-go-lucky policemen, as I call them, armed with whistles and nightsticks, and that's what they want for Latin America.

But this does not constitute security for the communities, because crime is rising, human misery is rising, and the walls of containment, which should be the armed forces, have deteriorated or do not exist at all, as in Panama.

Take a look in the mirror of Panama, a country whose Armed Forces were destroyed. Within two or three months, it became a country where vice, crime, and human needs had increased. It is a country where one cannot go out after seven in the evening. A country which had no kidnappings for 21 years (and if there were any, they were solved within four hours), where robberies were under control, where people could stay out all night; now, no one dares go out after seven at night. Now there are assaults and robberies in broad daylight. There is a cop, with whistle and nightstick, who sees a robbery or a crime and turns his back, because it is not his problem, and he is not going to get involved in a situation in which he is just a pawn on the chessboard.

That's how it will happen in El Salvador, Guatemala, the rest of Central America, and all the countries where the "new order" establishment is intervening. We can already see the tip of the iceberg in Argentina, for example, where the Armed Forces is definitively marked for destruction. We can also see this, as a spearhead, in Brazil. So, this is a plan against the Armed Forces which is going to unleash chaos and anarchy.

Then another thing will happen: The theory of the "new order" will collapse, and, therefore, we cannot at this time, while the machinery is moving, do anything to stop it. The people themselves and history itself will put an end to it.

**EIR:** We can see that there is a major effort under way to destroy the Armed Forces of Peru. There is Shining Path, which is a terrorist group of a kind never before seen in Ibero-America, entirely against the population, carrying out massacres all over, and yet the United States insists that



*Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega*

it's the armed forces which are violating human rights. The United States government and so-called human rights organizations, the United Nations and Organization of American States, have a violent campaign against the Peruvian Armed Forces.

You studied in Peru, at the Peruvian military academy, and so I'd like to ask you how you see the situation there.

**Noriega:** Because I studied there, I have a bit more familiarity, and what I would say is that the Peruvian Armed Forces were created on the basis of their experience: the fight for independence and, later, the War of the Pacific. They were created with a profound nationalist sentiment. They were also armed forces shaped, basically, by their indigenous cultural foundations. Their ideological makeup is nationalist and that nationalism includes a lack of reverence for imperialism and neo-colonialism. They are an Armed Forces which by tradition have found their own solution to their own problems on the basis of their own socio-economic situation, above all, that of the Indians. Since they don't yield, since they don't depend on a superior power, the superpower acts like a spoiled brat, beating or trying to destroy it, and that is the reality in Peru today.

So we see the typical cycle of destruction: infiltration, gray propaganda, trying to entice members of the Armed Forces to go against the institution, dividing the Army and

having the best cadres fight among themselves.

**EIR:** What is the situation of the drug trade in Panama? From the time when you were commander-in-chief of the Defense Forces to the present day, what has happened regarding the drug trade?

**Noriega:** I can tell you that statistics speak for themselves, above all, those statistics that are produced here in the United States. They indicate — there is even a Senate committee which made the calculations — that there is an increase in money laundering, that deposits of drug money are taking place shamelessly. You yourselves have published the facts in your magazine.

Where do the accusations come from? The United States. If it were a white and pure and crystalline country, there wouldn't even be a mark. But the very President of the republic [Guillermo Endara] has been presented here as a member of criminal gangs. Here, in this very building [Miami's Metropolitan Correctional Center], there are a couple of individuals named [Augusto "Willie"] Falcón and [Salvador] Magluta, who stand accused [of trafficking tons of cocaine.] There are ten boxes worth of charges against Mr. Guillermo Endara and his partners, [cases] in which [Falcón and Magluta] were his clients.

**EIR:** How do you view the situation in terms of what has happened and what is going to happen politically in Panama? What can one hope from the coming elections?

**Noriega:** . . . Many people thought that [the invasion] was manna from heaven, a panacea, the goodness of the gringos, the beauty of the United States, Santa Claus, and all that. They discovered instead that it was a wolf in sheep's clothing, and in that disguise they swallowed up the entire Panamanian oligarchy; because it was from the homes of the members of the Union Club [the center of Panama's oligarchy], that those who led the foreign invasion were egged on, encouraged, and supported, and now they are the ones suffering the consequences.

**EIR:** There are those who have repented?

**Noriega:** There are penitents and repentance. Not only that, they have found that the current regime does not shower, but bathes in tubs, as we say vulgarly, so they don't splash, everything is for them alone. So, the 21 families are eating the whole cake; they don't spatter. If you are not part of the only center of government, the presidential Palace of the Herons, you don't get, you don't receive. So, there is no shower, just a tub.

**EIR:** And what can be expected from the coming elections?

**Noriega:** Within the current situation there is both growing public awareness and chaos. That is, chaos and awareness are growing in tandem. Chaos and anarchy in the proliferation of police crimes; chaos and anarchy in the proliferation of

political parties; chaos and anarchy in the disillusionment of the people's political course. So, the people begin to develop an internal awareness; nobody has to tell them, nobody has to go to school to know it. This internal awareness is one of rebellion and it is going to create a so-called "vengeance vote" — that's the name I would give it, VV, or vengeance vote — in 1994.

Why? Because the people are going to take revenge silently. Against whom? They are going to take revenge against those who allowed, those who helped, those who accepted, and those who collaborated and supported the invasion. They will take revenge on the Panamanian Pétains.

There will be a vengeance vote from Chorrillo for every bomb that imperialism and neo-colonialism dropped on the wounded fatherland: on Chorrillo, on Rio Hato, against Colón. For every death there will be 50 votes against.

We can see how the Panamanian people are silently forming a resistance, a passive resistance like the French had. The French laughed at the Germans during the occupation of France. The women danced, and there was prostitution, and the bars were open; but, on the inside, when the time for getting "to the barricades" came, everyone was at the barricades, and, instead of carrying bread under their arms, they carried rifles. The same is true of the Panamanian people, in a passive and silent resistance, awaiting the moment to avenge the offense. That is going to be the moment of the elections, and they are going to cast a vote of vengeance.

**EIR:** Nonetheless, it would appear that none of today's parties have stood up for the Defense Forces, for the work of the Defense Forces, for the construction of a Panamanian nationality through its Armed Forces and, of course, for the defense of the canal and the possibility that this would allow the canal treaties to be fulfilled.

What are the possibilities that former military personnel who are now civilians will play an important role in the political arena, in this new political opening?

**Noriega:** I am drawing a map of the situation with you, developing an analysis that I know will be picked up by those who study the socio-political problems of societies. The crisis under way is total. With the defeat and destruction of the Defense Forces, anything that smelled like the Defense Forces was smashed, was devastated, was repudiated, because those were the psychological and sociological conditions of the moment; and they still persist, but less so now. Those conditions are fading in the face of today's reality.

The people themselves now realize that they need their Defense Forces. They are coming to realize that the role of the Defense Forces went far beyond that of an armed institution. It was a civic institution based on the organizations of the countryside, the farmers, the peasants. These men exist, these men are not dead. And [the influence of] these men is multiplied by their families. And where are they? They are also in the resistance, because they can't go



out and do anything because they, too, would be victimized, as many have been, being either expropriated or in jail. Why do they have in jail 60, 70, 90, 100 corporals, sergeants, privates? Why do they hold them prisoner if they don't bear any responsibility? That is why they don't want to offer an amnesty, because these men and their families exist.

Thus . . . the [political parties] all worshipped in the halls of the imperialist invaders, and all the political parties beat their chests and accepted the instructions they got in the halls of the imperialist invaders, and one of the things they were told from the first moment onward was "deny the armed forces, deny your connection to them, deny their presence, loathe them, attack them." And they did so, they all went on the attack, even yesterday's friends.

Yesterday's friends have become today's carpers. Those who complain that everything was done by dictates, were the most dependent. And how they loved those dictates! Now they yearn for that, because it meant discipline, understanding, order, and also that promises were kept. Now, you can't believe the promises.

Now, they are called the "I don't's." "I don't even remember," they say. "I didn't even know him. I wasn't even his friend." There are many who say, "No, I was just his acquaintance. I was just a friend of the family. I didn't, I didn't. I didn't even speak to him, I didn't even phone; never even spoke with him. I never even called him on the phone." These are the Panamanian "I don't's." But the population has a long memory, as well as a great capacity for silence; they don't expose themselves to be exterminated, but they have a great capacity to wait and to know at what moment to apply their great power of decision, which is precisely at such small moments as the elections, or in such great moments as uprisings. However, that is not at issue now; what is at issue now is the elections.

**EIR:** And your situation? You are in jail. What solution do you anticipate?

**Noriega:** We know that it is God who makes the great decisions for all human beings. As the Bible says, as the proverb says, "Don't say tomorrow I shall, because everything is in the hand of God." So I believe that everything is in the hand of God and the most important, for which I give thanks to God, is that I am alive and well. Because only in Sheol, or death, can one not praise God or do anything. But I exist, thank God.

**EIR:** In a recent interview, you said that you never believed the United States would invade. Why not?

**Noriega:** Because there exist the rules of the international community, the rules of respect for relations among nations, where there are procedures for declaring war and for doing anything and to prevent a treacherous invasion, another Pearl Harbor. Because what they did with Panama was a Pearl Harbor. They called the day Pearl Harbor was bombed a Day

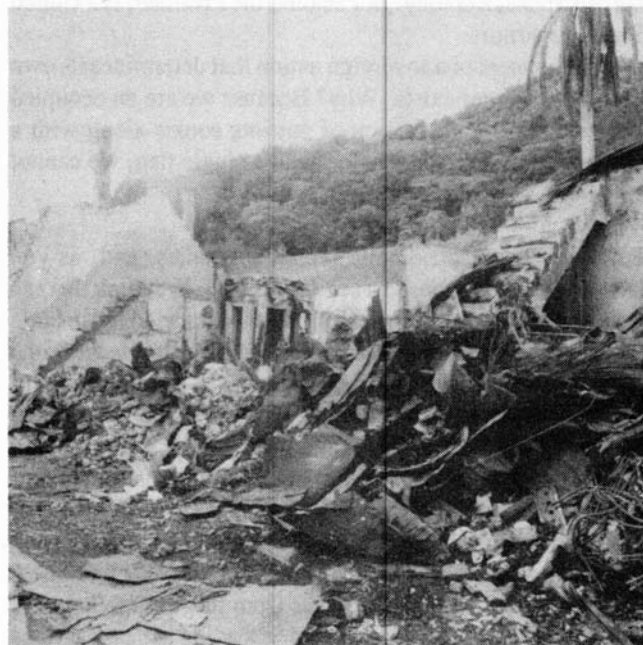
of Infamy. And that is how I see it, and it will go down in the history books of our coming generations, that Dec. 20 in Panama was the day of treason, the day of darkness, when the laws, the international rules, the treaties of the United Nations, of the Organization of American States — which later condemned the invasion — were totally violated by the most powerful nation in the world, against the smallest nation on earth.

It is true that many people had warned us. We ourselves saw it as a logical consequence: Invasion was a major option. But for a long time, ever since the signing of the [Panama Canal] treaties with [President Gen. Omar] Torrijos, whenever a critical situation arose, the United States would deploy aircraft from Ft. Bragg, increase the troops and apply psychological pressure on us; so, that was typical.

In our analysis of the conditions at the time, we did see an invasion as one of the possibilities. But we dismissed it, because of the laws, the treaties; that is, why make treaties? Treaties exist to prevent abuse by the strongest, to prevent invasions, wars. Upon what can a weak country base its security, the preservation of its existence? Upon an international treaty. We had that life preserver, an international treaty, but they tore up that life preserver by force.

**EIR:** What will happen with the canal now? Now that the Defense Forces are gone, and the canal is without protection, what is going to happen?

**Noriega:** We can see what is happening step by step. It is



*As the dying palm tree in the corner attests, this is not Bosnia, but the poor neighborhood of Chorrillo in Panama City, destroyed by U.S. bombers in the 1989 invasion. Estimates are that 4,000-7,000 civilians were killed in the invasion.*

the intention of the United States to remain after the year 2000 in the most important area — the most strategic for them — of the American continent, which is the Isthmus of Panama. They are obeying their own interests. The Tripartite Commission to study a new canal or a new set of locks, which I denounced in an earlier interview, is being reactivated. There is a hidden agenda behind that reactivation, under the table, and that is that they want, on the basis of a new set of locks, or a new canal, a new treaty. They are trying to get this through with dependent governments, servile to their orders, governments lacking in patriotism, such as those they are imposing in the region. These are their “yes men.”

Look at the polls that are coming out now: that the people want the gringos to stay, want the bases to stay. The bases don't leave anything. They don't leave us dollars, just pain. This is clear enough after the School of the Americas and Ft. Gullick left Panama. They said everything was going to fall apart. But the only thing the Americans bought there were vegetables; that's the only thing, green vegetables, which they got from our Chinese truck farmers. But eggs, milk, bread, ice cream, everything was brought in from the United States. They paid labor minimum wages. So, the military bases are no great bargain, at least, not for Panama, and less so, because payment is not per military base. There are seven military installations, but there is no payment per base. The bases are free of charge, they are given in conjunction with the treaty with the United States.

Now, there are no longer seven military bases. What we now have is a country which is a single military base of the United States, a colony. In Panama, the President is a United States governor.

The concept of a sovereign nation that determines its own destiny no longer exists. Why? Because we are an occupied country. Until a generation of patriots comes along with a conception of a single territory and a single flag, we cannot talk about a free and sovereign country.

**EIR:** We have carried out numerous studies, and, as you know, we have proposed a sea-level canal. We think that the invasion and everything that followed was carried out in large part to prevent such a project from being constructed at some point, given that such a project would not be a point of control for the United States, but would be something else, for which another kind of institution would be needed, a different kind of relationship between Panama and the international community.

We also think that much of this ecology issue is nothing but a campaign to say: “It can't be done, it can't be done.” Because this ecology stuff comes from the United States. It was also said that the current canal was going to cause serious ecological problems. But no such thing occurred. We also think that it has to do with geopolitics, the question of Japan, because the United States doesn't want Japan to acquire greater trading power.

Would you like to comment?

**Noriega:** Nothing the United States does is by accident. I believe that one of the reasons that the meetings of the Tripartite Commission have been prolonged is because other interests, besides Panama's, are involved, such as the U.S. trade rivalry with Japan. Recall that the United States was never in agreement with Panama's decision to invite Japan to join this commission. It was because of consistent pressure from, first, Torrijos, and, later, myself, that Japan joined the planning for a new canal.

**EIR:** Of course, the question of Panama has concerned all of Ibero-America. That is why the event called “Toward a Second Amphictyonic Congress” was held in Panama, at which integration of the continent was promoted, to carry out the dream of Bolívar, of San Martín, to have Ibero-American unity against the International Monetary Fund, against the debt problem, and against the two superpowers. At that time, you helped, sponsored, and shared our efforts. What do you think of that meeting and of a possible Amphictyonic Congress in the future?

**Noriega:** The Amphictyonic Congress was held at a critical moment for U.S. relations with the countries of Latin America, where the “new order” had already begun to be imposed. The resolutions and concepts elaborated there should be looked at again, and we would find that all of the presentations were not far off from what we are seeing four years later in our land and in Latin America.

We believe that the spirit of Bolívar, the ideas of Bolívar, should continue to be an inspiration, a beacon for the struggles of the Americas, and that the phrase of Bolívar continues to be in force: “The United States seeks no friends, only servants.” That is what Bolívar said, and it remains true today.

But I can assure you now that if you wanted to hold another Amphictyonic Congress, they would not allow it because it is subversive. . . . The same thing happened to Bolívar: When he tried to do the same thing, he wasn't able to attend the first congress.

**EIR:** Here in the United States, Lyndon LaRouche — also from jail — has launched a major campaign against the individual who founded the Ku Klux Klan, the Confederate Gen. Albert Pike, who has a statue in his honor in Judiciary Square in the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C. But the establishment and the U.S. authorities oppose removing this monument to racism from their capital.

In Panama, the United States also imposed a racial system in the Canal Zone. What can you tell us about this?

**Noriega:** The racial question is still very fresh in Panama. There are many, many Panamanians who suffered segregation under the “Gold Roll” and the “Silver Roll,” where the “Gold Roll” was for the whites, and the “Silver Roll” was for the blacks. There were residential areas like La Boca, La

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*There will be a "vengeance vote" in 1994 from Chorrillo for every bomb that imperialism and neo-colonialism dropped on the wounded fatherland: on Chorrillo, on Rio Hato, against Colón. For every death there will be 50 votes against.*

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Boca Town, Gatún Lake: All these areas were for the black people. They were isolated, in the wild Panamanian jungle. The whites, however, lived in Clayton, Albrook, in all the other bases and areas that were more comfortable, with ocean views, etc. Panama is very aware of this racial discrimination by the Americans, which still exists, because, in the Canal Commission, there still is racial discrimination when it comes to appointing Panamanians, I am told. The better salaries and greater wage increases go to the Americans, and not the Panamanians. The best options for promotions go to the Americans, and not the Panamanians. So racial discrimination continues.

**EIR:** Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín was also in Panama. He was Argentina's military attaché in Panama, and then a military adviser (I believe that was his official title according to the Argentine government) of the Panamanian Defense Forces when you were commander. Today, Colonel Seineldín is a prisoner and is head of the Movement of National Identity and Ibero-American Integration. Would you like to make some comment about his work and his philosophy?

**Noriega:** Colonel Seineldín is a military officer with depth, a visionary, one of those military officers who are ahead of their time, who live in the wrong place and time: He belongs to that race of military men, and that is why his problems stem from honest conceptions and his intellectual capacity, from his desire for change, from his profound Christian sense, from his spirituality as a man of arms. And that is why he was betrayed.

. . . But I believe that he still has many pages and words to write and say in Argentina and for Argentina.

**EIR:** Returning for a moment to the situation in Panama. I understand that you requested that the current Panamanian government allow you to testify in person in the Spadafora case, in a trial where you are under indictment, but that you were told no. Can you tell us a little about the Spadafora case, why they refused you permission to testify in person, and why they don't want General Noriega to speak in Panama?

**Noriega:** Let me answer the last one first. They don't want me there, because they are afraid of me. As a Panamanian told me the other day, "It looks like they killed the tiger but

are afraid of its hide." They are afraid of me. That is why they don't dare seek my extradition.

It is a total contradiction: They want to carry out a high-profile political trial, because they hope to win the elections with this trial. The lawyers they have are all candidates, and they are afraid of the words and of the truth of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who is alive and who has a very good memory.

Among their contradictions is the fact that I am not implicated in the deed. There are about a dozen people under indictment. They dragged me into it, because they wanted to raise the trial to a level of importance. Were it not for me, it would just be another trial: Someone is dead, and someone committed the crime.

Why, then? I have nothing to do with the judicial or legal aspect, because I wasn't there. Because I was not the chief of the unit at the time, I was not responsible for what was done or not done. I was in Europe at the time. It was not hidden, but on an official mission planned seven or nine months earlier.

Second, the specific case of Mr. Hugo Spadafora, as is well known, stems from his psychological profile. The man had belonged to mercenary guerrillas; he started in Guinea-Bissau, went on against Somoza on the side of the Sandinistas. He broke with the Sandinistas after they came to power, and allied with Commander Zero [Eden Pastora]. Later, he breaks with Zero and ends up fighting against everybody. So we can see how the number of international enemies he accrued was growing.

He then seeks help from countries in Africa, such as from the Palestinian liberation groups; he takes money from them, and seeks to launch a guerrilla war in Guatemala. But he doesn't keep his promises to the Palestinians.

Thus, a whole train of people begins to trail him, seeking either their money or the fulfillment of a mission, or the weapons he sold them. Later he gets involved with the Contras and makes an alliance with the U.S. intelligence agencies and gets involved with the arms-for-drugs trade.

From such an environment of conflict, what could be expected? It could be expected that the many enemies he was creating in his wake would not allow him to die of a common cold. What I want to explain is that he had created so many and such powerful international enemies, that his only refuge was Panama; because he went to Panama and was in Panama,

and nothing happened to him there. Nothing ever happened to him inside Panama.

The circumstances of the case are very problematic to explain now, because, at that time, the family, and especially his brother Winston Spadafora, didn't want the Defense Forces to carry out the investigation which it was their duty to do. He preferred to be subordinate to U.S. dictates, and he turned the death of his brother into a personal business, where he gained economic backing, political prominence, etc., through contact with the Americans. But he never loved his brother. He didn't love him while [he was] alive, and he only used him dead, as he is using him now, as a political cause. Winston was only Hugo's half-brother, since their father had three wives.

This is the situation. There are more details which I can't discuss here, but I have more details which I want them to hear there, but they are afraid of my words. The family of Winston Spadafora is the only one responsible for the truth not coming out as to how and why his brother died, and who ordered his death.

**EIR:** During a recent television program, they again insisted you supposedly had all these relations with the U.S. intelligence community, in particular with former CIA director William Casey, and with others also, such as Bush. Why do they continue to insist on this?

**Noriega:** During that TV interview, my full answer was not presented for technical reasons. The subject continues to come up because that was the charge they made against me to distort my image as a leader and a nationalist. So, they threw in this stuff on subordinations, the payroll of the Central Intelligence Agency, etc.

It is true, that on the specific orders of the commander-in-chief of what was then the National Guard, Omar Torrijos, I was the liaison with [the CIA], as there are persons in charge of liaison in every single armed institution. In Panama, Torrijos chose me. Why? Because in 1969, he accused the Central Intelligence Agency of attempting a coup against him, on Dec. 16, when they had tried to overthrow him, while he was in Mexico. I guaranteed his return; I ensured his return. At that time my military rank was that of major. I didn't know about the CIA or any of that stuff.

General Torrijos threw them out of Panama, and then he allowed them to return on condition that they could have only one channel of communication, that they could not have any channel of communication with any officer except Manuel Antonio Noriega. I was not a covert agent, nor hidden, or any such thing. The entire military community knew that I was the liaison — and not just Panama's military community, but internationally as well.

Thus, my relations with them were that of a Panamanian professional, with their institutions. But they — since the CIA is not sacred or the fourth gospel found in the scrolls of Jerusalem — distort this. It filled the need to increase the defa-

mation of the "monster" that they wanted to create, which was Manuel Antonio Noriega. So they presented it as something strange, mysterious, which controlled the entire Latin American military community.

That is why they keep insisting on this. But if that were true, Bush would have put my name on the last pardon that he issued in December; he would have listed the name of Manuel Antonio Noriega. The proof is that they didn't put my name on the pardon. The conclusion? Two plus two equals four: I am not one of their CIA outlaws.

**EIR:** This leads me to another question: your status as prisoner of war. Does the United States respect that status or not? What is happening in that regard?

**Noriega:** Thanks to my lawyers' actions, the United States has obtained assurances for their own troops, because they can now claim that they recognized the status of prisoner of war and demand certain conditions for the imprisonment of their soldiers. Because of the court's decision, the Geneva Convention is, as the Americans say, the "law of the land," a law of the United States republic, a law they have to comply with.

We are constantly fighting to have that status respected in its entirety. But, honestly, we have encountered tremendous ignorance of the problem, of this document which is of such importance, and we were the first ones to bring it before a court. There have been a series of violations since the first moment in which I was captured. There have been a series of violations of the laws signed by the United States.

**EIR:** General, you know our magazine very well, and therefore, you have an idea of who our readers are. Do you have any special message for them?

**Noriega:** Your magazine already serves as an archive of political analysis, of documentation where we can not only follow the course of history, but also predict and determine the future of historic developments. You were the first to talk about the "new order." You were the first to talk about the contradictions within Russia . . . in which they themselves carried within them the seed of their own destruction. And we see how your analysts, your researchers provide a foundation of great value for those of us who love to undertake geopolitical, socio-political, and economic studies.

**EIR:** What other messages might you have for all the other Ibero-American compatriots, including military men, who are today prisoners in different countries, in Venezuela, Argentina, the companions with whom you studied in Peru, and so forth?

**Noriega:** The last thing I would say in this pleasant meeting is to the Latin American military men who are suffering persecution, whose principles and dreams of carrying out the patriotic role of the armed forces in the development of their country are being frustrated. All things pass, everything



*The United States invaded Panama “because there is a canal there, and it is of strategic interest to the United States beyond the year 2000,” charges Noriega.*

changes and evolves, and every defeat, every fall finds a new wealth, which is the impulse to rise with still greater force. Remember, if we had never learned to get up again after falling down as children, we would never have learned to walk. So, too, as a military prisoner under any situation, one learns that there are many hearts throbbing in a psychic unity, that injustice cannot endure, cannot last.

In my mind’s eye, I can see Seineldín free at the Plaza de Mayo, receiving the applause of his countrymen. I can also see the soldiers of Peru marching toward the liberation of their Indian people; and I can also see the Venezuelan military properly using their oil for the benefit of their country, and going beyond the errors and the right decisions dating from the period when [President Col. Marco] Pérez Jiménez was overthrown.

I can see the next target of destruction, which is the Honduran Armed Forces. I see them all playing their rightful role in their nation when it is discovered that the democracies — imposed, encouraged, and financed as political parties by the imperialist governments — carry within themselves the seed of their own destruction.

To Panamanians: The corporal, the private, the sergeant who is imprisoned in Modelo Jail; those officers, those colonels, those men who preserved their dignity, as well as those who lost it; their experience, the blows they suffered, and the disillusionment of those who supported the invader, will be

the best encouragement for a future in which we can all be united again around a truly free and sovereign Panama.

Above all, I cannot fail to mention that the best soldier, the best warrior was the Panamanian woman. I bow with respect to the Panamanian woman. That Panamanian woman came through when the men could not fulfill their mission, because they were a more direct target of persecution. The Panamanian woman went out into the streets, was the first to cry out. She was brought to the Americans’ concentration camps and yet continued to fight. She has kept alive the flame of freedom, and of protest, and of dignity. I offer the Panamanian woman as a model for Latin America, and also as a model for all the armies and all the military organizations of the American continent.

After this dark night in which we nationalist military men and our families are submerged, the resplendent sun of truth and revenge will come. As Gen. Charles de Gaulle said to Nazi-occupied France: *Quoi qu’il arrive, la flamme de la résistance française ne doit pas s’éteindre et ne s’éteindra pas* [“Whatever happens, the flame of the French resistance must not go out and will not go out”]. Just as Montgomery in the desert told Rommel, “Take care of my headquarters, for I will soon be back”; and as General MacArthur said as he fled the Japanese in the Philippines, “I shall return,” so too Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega declares from this platform, and with faith in God, “We shall return.”

## LaRouche movement vows to save U.S. from unraveling

by Marianna Wertz

Assembled under a banner reading "History as Science: Get the Devil Out of Davenport!" the Schiller Institute and the International Caucus of Labor Committees — the philosophical association founded by Lyndon LaRouche — met in northern Virginia on Sept. 4-6 for their annual Labor Day conference.

The primary theme was LaRouche's latest book-length essay, "History as Science: America 2000," in which the American statesman and political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche warns, as he did again in keynote remarks delivered to the conference by audiotape, that the United States could disintegrate as early as 1996, just as the Soviet Union did in 1989-90.

Two themes provided the counterpoint. First was the battle, inspired by LaRouche, against the satanic New Age culture epitomized by "outcome-based education" (OBE) subversion of the schools, and the suicidal decision of the citizens of Davenport, Iowa to refuse to build levees to contain the Mississippi floods — because such levees might threaten the riverboat casino gambling business. Second was the great significance of the just-concluded Israeli-Palestinian peace plan, whose strong emphasis on economic development bears the imprint of LaRouche's decades-long influence (see *Feature*, pp. 18-35). In that spirit, the conference adopted a resolution to initiate a new forum for Christian-Muslim dialogue on the same principles that sparked the 15th-century Renaissance.

LaRouche's essay appears in the Fall 1993 issue of *Fidelio*, the quarterly journal of the Schiller Institute. Veteran civil rights leader and Schiller Institute Vice Chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson introduced LaRouche's keynote: "Lyndon LaRouche is no ordinary man. He is 71 years old. He is in prison for life, yet he is more free than you or I. . . . While darkness is falling and midnight is approaching, there stands at the door of the Capitol Lyndon LaRouche, the

politician, the statesman, the physician of economy, who can offer a cure for this dying world."

LaRouche warned that "in the worst case scenario, the United States begins visibly to disintegrate as a political organization within approximately three years. . . . If the disintegration process is not prevented during this year, the coming 12 months or less, then the disintegration will surely occur by the end of this century." As causes, he pointed to the emphasis on "radical free trade, radical deindustrialization, and radical environmentalism," which, he said, "have systematically destroyed the economy of the world — especially those aspects of the economy which depend upon the technology of western Europe and North America."

With "deficit reduction as the primary goal of government," LaRouche said, the government has responded to this crisis with a "stronger dose of the disease that is killing us." A malthusian population policy — with a growing older population and shrinking birth rate — has resulted in a collapse of the entitlement programs, unable to support this "tilted" population pyramid. This is combined with the "satanic" outcome-based education, in which our "high school matriculants are savagely more poorly educated . . . than those of the pre-1968 generations of students."

### The spirit of the Golden Renaissance

LaRouche then elaborated his "History as Science" thesis, that the "magic recipe" of the Golden Renaissance, which occurred as a direct result of the 1438-40 Council of Florence under the influence of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, reversed the collapse of global population during the previous Dark Age.

That "recipe," upon which the 15th-century Renaissance was based, LaRouche said, is the "European Christian principle of *imago Dei* and *capax Dei*, that is, that every human being, by virtue of possessing the potential for developable





About 800 marchers demonstrate in front of the White House on Sept. 4, calling on President Clinton to free Lyndon LaRouche.

reason, is in the image of the Creator; and that every individual, through use of the creative powers in a way which is motivated by love of mankind, that such behavior is participation in the work of God, or *capax Dei*.”

We are doomed, LaRouche concluded, if we reject this founding principle of civilization. Instead, he challenged the conference to “name the evil, attack the evil, eliminate the evil, and define the action which we propose to take to replace the evil which must be removed. That is the spirit of the Golden Renaissance; that is the difference between success and impotence.”

### ‘Blow the myth of the 20th century’

In the second keynote address, delivered by videotape from Germany, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche called for her husband’s freedom in the month of September, as the “signal of a change in U.S. policy” that is required to prevent World War III. Having recently been in the former Soviet bloc, including in Moscow itself, Mrs. LaRouche conveyed in sensuous terms the scope and seriousness of the immediate crisis facing humanity, thus underscoring the urgency of her husband’s warning.

“We have warned during the last months,” she said, “that the non-action of the West in the face of the Serbian aggression and the genocide against the Bosnian people would lead to the potential danger of World War III; that is exactly what we are on the verge of right now.” What we are facing, for instance in the growing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, she said, is “several years of the horrible, bloody Nemesis of destruction, of a global Thirty Years’ War of which Bosnia

would only have given us a foretaste.”

But in the horrible fate of Bosnia-Herzegovina, she said, we have “the straw which breaks the camel’s back.” “I believe that this genocide was — and is — so horrible and such absolute proof of the failure of this political system which governs this entire century, that it will lead to the revelation of the truth; and that the ugly face of geopolitics, of British colonialism, of oligarchism, of the balance-of-power crisis management and the idea of running the world through ‘splendid little wars’ on the back of innocent people; the rotten image of man that goes with oligarchism; the ugly face of British liberalism — this all will become public knowledge, and it must become public knowledge.”

To thus “blow the myth of the 20th century” — to tell the truth about these underlying causes of World Wars I and II — she said, is the “absolute precondition for mankind to survive.” She cited specifically the necessity of winning over to this view of history, and to support of Lyndon LaRouche’s perspective for a European “Productive Triangle,” the forces in Russia for whom dissident writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn is a prominent spokesman. “Once that process of manipulation is clear to the Russians, everything changes,” she said.

### ‘The world makes more sense’

The four conference panels elaborated the themes presented in the keynotes. The first panel, “Renaissance Ideas and How They Transform Physical Economy,” dealt with the relationship between potential relative population density and the ability of civilizations to survive.

The second panel, “The Ideas of the Golden Renais-

sance," featured what was the emotional peak of the conference: the hour-length videotape of the speech of Michael Billington, "Confucianism and *Imago Viva Dei*." The tape was written and produced by Billington, with help from other inmates at the Virginia state prison to which he has been sentenced for 77 years for his political beliefs. Billington called for reviving the ecumenical method of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Nicolaus of Cusa to save China from the twin evils of communism and British free trade to which it is being subjected today.

This second panel laid the foundations for the alternative curriculum to the satanic outcome-based education. The four presentations which followed Billington's set forth the ideas of the Golden Renaissance in the work of Nicolaus of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Georg Cantor, and Johannes Brahms, ringing a note of strong optimism which one speaker, Jonathan Tennenbaum, expressed directly: "We are on the brink of a new Renaissance."

The third panel, "The Enemies of the Renaissance: Stop Outcome-Based Education," featured Virginia gubernatorial candidate Nancy Spannaus, whose campaign is focused on eliminating OBE. Presentations on "The Role of Freemasonry" and "Freud and the Frankfurt School" zeroed in on the enemies of the Renaissance ideal.

Civil rights leader and 1992 vice presidential running mate of Lyndon LaRouche the Rev. James Bevel, speaking at the end of the panel, emphasized the importance of acting now on LaRouche's warning: "You say you have to hurry home to attend to your affairs?" he asked the audience. "What is there to go home to? You belong here, in this movement, all the time. LaRouche's vision has to be implemented while he is still alive."

"Get the Devil Out of Davenport," the fourth conference panel, focused on the Faustian "deal with the Devil" made by the people of Davenport, Iowa, located on the Mississippi River, who chose to build casino gambling riverboats instead of levees. This is the kind of evil that will result in the destruction of this nation, said speaker Marcia Merry, who is *EIR*'s agriculture editor. Panelists also spoke on "Populism: Its Epistemological Roots," and "Brahms and the Civil Rights Movement."

After the keynote panel, most participants attended a rousing candlelight vigil in front of the White House to demand freedom for LaRouche, on Saturday evening, Sept. 4. Later that night, a concert was offered to conference goers at Bible Way Temple in Washington, D.C. Music by Mozart and Verdi was sung by a large chorus. The highlight was the appearance of Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert McFerrin and pianist Sylvia Olden Lee, performing gems from three genres of Classical music: Italian opera ("Eri tu," from Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*; German art songs (Schubert's "An die Musik" and the first seven songs of Robert Schumann's immortal cycle of Heine songs, "Dichterliebe"); and American composer Hall Johnson's settings of several Spirituals.

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## Documentation

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### Greetings from Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina

*This message was sent to the Sept. 4-6 conference of the Schiller Institute by Dr. Nedzib Sacirbey, Personal Representative in the United States of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.*

Thank you very much for your interest and support for the people and the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Despite the fact that our people are suffering, being the victim of aggression, genocide and cultural genocide, our determination to defend freedom and our right to exist is unchanged. The new facts are that we are forced to talk with war criminals and listen to the dictates of David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg. Milosevic of Serbia and Tudjman of Croatia wrote the plan for them that they are presenting to President Izetbegovic, with the clear intention of forcing us to accept it.

The plan is based on the Milosevic-Karadzic concept of ethnic division, in the name of which they have committed "ethnic cleansing," and on Tudjman-Boban's appetite for as much land as possible, imitating Milosevic and Karadzic in the grabbing of land, and the imprisonment and expulsion of Muslims. The plan is cruel and unjust to the government side, implementing the arms embargo only on us, in order to make us as weak as possible, so that we will be forced to accept their dictates.

Owen and Stoltenberg go far beyond their mandate, bringing the concept of "reality on the ground," that is, the result of military supremacy of the aggressor, which is the result of inheriting the aims of the communist J.N.A. (Yugoslav People's Army) with the assistance of Owen, Stoltenberg and Boutros-Ghali, and . . . some commanding officers of the Unprofor, beginning with Canadian retired General Lewis McKinsey, who is now on the pay list of the Serbian lobby in North America. Acting in such a way, Owen and Stoltenberg accept the concept of acquisition of land by force, contrary to the declared concepts of the U.N. and EC and international laws.

We believe in a united Bosnia and Hercegovina, with equal rights for everyone, to be the country of Muslims, Serbs, Croats, and others. We have to consider the dictated partition, but with a chance for Muslim people to survive. An exit to the Adriatic Sea will prevent her enemies from locking up Bosnia. Guarantees for implementation are the essence, such as the punishment of war criminals. There is no solution if all will not have civil rights, and the right to return to their homes, villages, and cities in safety and dignity.

Thank you again. We need and appreciate your support.

# Clinton strategic review ignores Russian danger, targets Third World

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Leave it to the Clinton team. At the precise moment in history when the threat of World War III — triggered by the reemergence of an imperial foreign policy in Russia and the West's failure to act decisively in Bosnia — looms on the horizon, the administration has released a proposal for a comprehensive revamping of U.S. military strategy, which blindly insists that the former Soviet Union no longer poses a threat to U.S. national security, and blithely asserts that the danger of a global conflagration has effectively disappeared.

The administration unveiled the preliminary results of its widely touted "Bottom-Up Review" of U.S. strategic policy and military force structure in early September.

Over the next month or so, Clinton and his entourage are slated to undertake an extensive public relations campaign for their strategic blueprint, including a host of speeches to be delivered by the President and his chief national security and military advisers.

As anticipated, the review proposes to continue the reorientation in U.S. strategy which was initiated by the Bush administration. This reorientation is premised on abandoning the Europe-centered defense strategy of the last 45 years, emphasizing instead U.S. involvement in "regional conflicts," primarily in Third World areas.

As Colin Powell, the outgoing chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who helped shape the policy, told a Sept. 1 briefing: "The focus has changed away from just this Eurocentric orientation; we have to be ready to fight in a range of places, in a range of environments from low intensity all the way up to the highest intensity."

Powell took great pains to emphasize the similarities between the Clinton plan and Bush's. "And it ought to be quite similar," he said, "because the world looks the same to us" as it did to the previous regime. Judging from the Clinton proposal, Powell's remarks were not intended simply to deflect criticism from Republican quarters, but were an accurate description of the direction in which the Clinton team is headed.

The Clinton plan, which envisions fighting two regional wars simultaneously (although whether this is possible under the force structure proposed is a subject of hot debate) calls for some reductions in military forces beyond those projected by the Bush administration's long-term budgets. Troop strength would shrink from 1.7 million to 1.2 million, and

cuts would be made in Army divisions, aircraft carriers, and Air Force fighter wings. Modernization programs would be substantially scaled back, including in the area of ballistic missile defense, which would experience "sharp reductions," according to a senior Defense Department official.

## 'New threats'

But, as administration spokesmen have emphasized, it was political considerations which produced the decisions on force structure, and not vice versa.

Dismissing the danger posed by the growth of an imperial "Great Russia" breakout, the "Bottom-Up Review" instead envisions the U.S. military engaging in colonial-style policing operations along the lines of the invasion of Panama and the Persian Gulf war against Iraq, and the Clinton administration's continuation of these adventures, as exemplified by the current, foolish, U.S. military deployment in Somalia.

In a press briefing at the Defense Department on Sept. 1, Defense Secretary Les Aspin and General Powell identified the four "new threats" to U.S. national security that drove the Clinton administration's strategic revamping.

"We began with the question of 'What are the dangers that face the United States now in the post-Cold War, post-Soviet world?' And we came up essentially with four of them," said Aspin.

First, he said, is the "new nuclear threat — proliferation. . . . The new nuclear threat is a handful of nuclear weapons in the hands of some terrorist organization or terrorist state, perhaps delivered by unconventional means."

"The second thing that we decided was important," said the defense secretary, was "that we needed to have a defense establishment to deal with regional dangers. Saddam Hussein, Desert Storm, Just Cause with Noriega — these are the exhibits. There is still in the world today a handful of bad guys, who, while they cannot threaten the continental United States in any meaningful way, they can threaten American interests or American allies or American friends."

The other two main threats to the United States, said Aspin, include a weak U.S. economy, and "dangers to democracy" around the globe. "There is a tenuous movement toward democracy in a large number of countries in the world today," said Aspin. "If those were to reverse, or if any of them were to reverse, it would produce a different national

security situation for the United States. . . . So whether or not these countries . . . develop as democracies is important to this building and to our national security, so that dangers to democracy is a . . . national security interest of the United States."

### **'Democracy building' is the new imperialism**

For those familiar with the nasty machinations of the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy, which has used the guise of "democracy building" to foment political destabilizations in countries that have run afoul of Anglo-American colonial policy, the Clinton strategy's emphasis on "democracy" should hold ominous overtones. The administration plans to deploy somewhere on the order of \$5 billion of the Defense Department budget to "democracy building" and related activities. In their press briefing, both Aspin and Powell alluded to the new "democracy-building" role which the U.S. military has begun to take on, pointing to Somalia as a case in point.

This emphasis on "democracy" (read: subversion) comes in part from Morton H. Halperin, Clinton's nominee to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Democracy and Peacekeeping, who participated in the drafting of the administration's strategic overhaul.

Formerly a leading figure in the circles around the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, Halperin's own views on the importance of "democracy" as an instrument for extending Anglo-American political power can be found in an article he wrote for the Summer 1993 issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine.

"The United States should take the lead in promoting the trend toward democracy," Halperin wrote. "When a people attempts to hold free elections and establish a constitutional democracy, the United States should not only assist but should 'guarantee' the result. Those measures should be institutionalized in organizations like the United Nations and the Organization of American States, which would be responsible for carrying out missions to ensure the success of constitutional democracy."

Halperin called on the "international community" to "establish a process that parallels the provision of the U.S. Constitution, under which the federal government should be obliged to guarantee each state what was in 1789 called a 'republican' form of government."

If the American people saw that U.S. policymakers "were promoting democracy around the globe," Halperin argued, "they would be more likely to support American policy with financial commitments and *military action* when necessary to accomplish those foreign policy objectives" (emphasis added).

### **PD-13**

Halperin's emphasis on the importance of the United Nations and the "international community" to U.S. strategy goes to the heart of the Clinton "Bottom-Up Review": its reliance on multilateral institutions. The controversial Presidential Directive-13, which has been circulating privately for the past month, reportedly proposes giving even greater authority to the U.N. over U.S. military operations (see *EIR*, Sept. 10, "Will U.S. Troops Enforce a Russian 'Monroe Doctrine'?").

## **LaRouche: Gore-Clinton plan is 'just cosmetics'**

*In an interview with the radio program "EIR Talks" on Sept. 8, political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche made these comments:*

**EIR:** I'd like you to comment on the recent Gore-Clinton proposal for reducing federal jobs by 250,000 jobs over the next five years. It's supposedly a government reorganization plan. I know in the past, in 1984, you had a program for government reorganization. How does this compare to yours?

**LaRouche:** It's just cosmetics. They're under tremendous pressure. Clinton has not had a single success so far. He talks about the budgetary bill he got through. That was no success. The Congress and he both *had* to have a bill. No matter what was in it, they had to pass it, so that the

federal government would be manageable. Without that budget, you get to the point where the U.S. government starts to run on chits, because by law it doesn't have the budgetary authority to continue operation. So they *had* to get a budget through — no matter what was in it.

Clinton's earlier efforts to get some kind of stimulus program going, even the most modest kind, was shot down. His health plan is in deep trouble. NAFTA [the North American Free Trade Agreement] is a disaster; and in Washington, they're scrambling. They're trying to find some token they can throw out there, which, for its short-term advertising and public relations effect, will restore some credibility of motion to the administration. They're trying to get some momentum going from some place; and so far, they have failed to do it.

This is just a game, it doesn't really mean anything at all, it just contributes to the overall disaster, it's just more sliding down a greased slope toward the precipice. That's all it amounts to. One shouldn't get too excited about it — maybe a little bit disgusted, but otherwise, not too excited.

# OBE the issue in Va. gubernatorial race

by Alan Ogden

At the Labor Day parade and political rally in Buena Vista, Virginia, Edward Spannaus, speaking on behalf of his wife, independent gubernatorial candidate Nancy Spannaus, condemned the outcome-based education (OBE) plan being promoted by the state Department of Education. He attacked Democratic rival Mary Sue Terry, who was also on the speakers platform, for her support of the Virginia scheme, which is called "Common Core of Learning." Nancy Spannaus, who was speaking at another Labor Day event in the coal mining region of southwest Virginia, has made the defeat of OBE, which she calls "spiritual child molestation," a top priority of her campaign, and her supporters have made it a very hot issue in many places in the state.

"Virginia is one of the top three states in the Union in implementing OBE," Spannaus's husband said in his speech. "The idea is to cast aside traditional learning, and to emphasize feelings and self-esteem. The state Education Department says that the problem with education is the parents, because the parents try to teach their children traditional values, right and wrong." Signs on the Spannaus campaign car proclaimed "Virginia Is for Mothers," and campaign workers distributed her literature along the two-mile parade route. Many people asked for extra literature, and a number of public school teachers volunteered on the spot to work in the Spannaus campaign.

Edward Spannaus also questioned whether Mary Sue Terry should even be included in a Labor Day event, the traditional kickoff of the Virginia fall campaign for the Nov. 2 election. He reminded the audience that as attorney general, Terry had sent 400 state police to crush a miners' strike, where they beat strikers and handcuffed union picketers to a chain-link fence during an electrical storm. Candidate Spannaus has stressed in her campaign that the same corporate and financial groups which have pushed deindustrialization and union-busting are backing OBE, which is geared to turning out compliant and actually uneducated graduates, who will fit their idea of a post-industrial "global economy."

Also speaking at the Buena Vista parade was Republican gubernatorial candidate George Allen. Allen chose this day to issue his own attack on OBE, calling for scrapping "the current system [which] is failing to provide the foundation our children need to realize their full potential." Allen released an educational plan which emphasizes testing for high academic standards rather than "attitudinal skills." His call

became front-page news in the state press. While Spannaus and Allen were castigating the policy supported by Mary Sue Terry, Terry herself could only fidget nervously in front of the hundreds gathered in the industrial town, which has been hard hit by plant closings. In her own speech, Terry said nothing about education, except that her being unmarried did not prevent her from understanding how important it is for children to be in school.

## Fire Spagnolo

Nancy Spannaus has called for the firing of Joe Spagnolo, the state superintendent of public instruction, who is a leading enthusiast of OBE, and has challenged her opponents to do the same. This urgent demand is putting the evil of spiritual child molestation into ever sharper focus. The Allen campaign has replied that they will consider firing Spagnolo, but the Terry campaign has refused to reply. Even before the Common Core of Learning was fully adopted by the current Virginia administration, a New Age "guidance curriculum" was mandated in 1986 which put group therapy and "guided fantasies" into every elementary school in the state. The so-called Family Life Education, which is a pro-homosexual "future shock" approach to sex education, was pushed through statewide. Mary Sue Terry's support for this OBE package is considered a factor in her weakening position in the race.

The potential for an effective fight against spiritual child molestation has been evident in the state this year. The County of Loudoun, Spannaus's home county, won a nationally publicized court case when the American Civil Liberties Union challenged the county's decision to permit seniors at a public high school to pray at graduation exercises. Republican candidate for lieutenant governor Michael Farris reflected the mood of some during his campaign for his party's nomination, by commenting that public education has become "a Godless monstrosity." But only Spannaus's aggressive campaign to "take back public education" has challenged all Virginians to mobilize to crush the evil of OBE now.

Seventeen independent candidates for Virginia House of Delegates are running on the Spannaus slate. These candidates are walking their districts and speaking at local meetings to build a movement to cleanse public education of the satanic OBE agenda. In Norfolk, one of Virginia's largest cities, school officials at one elementary school where an OBE pilot program run by the New American Schools Development Corporation is being implemented, were so alarmed at the opposition which Spannaus campaigners have organized among parents, that they began going door to door to "warn" people to stay away from the Spannaus campaign. On the first day of school, Norfolk school officials, complaining about "outsiders," called the police to try to stop an anti-OBE picket line near the school organized by the Spannaus campaign. The police who arrived, however, made no attempt to stop the picketers.

# Schiller Institute concert honors anniversary of March on Washington

More than 3,000 people filled Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. on Aug. 27 for "A Musical Celebration of the Struggle to Secure the Inalienable Rights of Man," a Classical concert sponsored by the Schiller Institute to celebrate the cultural foundations of the civil rights movement and the 30th anniversary of the 1963 March on Washington that featured Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech.

The unofficial kickoff of a weekend of events in the nation's capital commemorating the 1963 march, the concert also celebrated the artistry of the great African-American singer Marian Anderson, who in 1939 was denied the right to sing in Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution because of race. Denied the hall, Miss Anderson appeared at an outdoor concert at the Lincoln Memorial before some 75,000 people. Miss Anderson passed away this year on April 8.

Now, 54 years later, black and white, young and old, people came from all over the city and region, and from out of town, filling the cavernous hall to honor the memory of that great artist and others who have since walked in her footsteps, and to hear what observers called the largest Classical concert of its kind in several decades.

The house was filled not because of expensive advertising, but through determined community organizing by the Schiller Institute, whose founder, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is the wife of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Schiller Institute Vice Chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson, recipient of the Martin Luther King medal and a board member of the King Center in Atlanta, conceived the idea for the concert to coincide with the anniversary of the 1963 march.

Dozens of Schiller Institute volunteers visited churches and other community sites across Washington distributing concert fliers and ticket vouchers. Other people were invited by letter and phone call, and word of mouth spread the word even further. The free tickets were gone by 2:30 p.m., and when several hundred people had to be turned away, an amplifier was brought in to broadcast the concert into the park across the street.

The concert marked the second sell-out Classical event sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Washington, and orga-

nizers stated that it proved that there is a vast audience for Classical culture there and in other urban areas across the nation. The events are part of the institute's campaign for a cultural Renaissance in the United States.

## Inspirational role models

The "Musical Celebration" featured performances of the highest caliber by baritone Robert McFerrin, the first African-American man to sing at the Metropolitan Opera, who debuted in 1955, months after Marian Anderson, as well as by Washington favorite soprano Regina McConnell, Metropolitan Opera mezzosoprano Hilda Harris, and the up-and-coming young singers Elizabeth Lyra Ross, Detra Battle, Melinda Young, Gregory Hopkins, and Reginald Pindell.

They were accompanied by the gifted pianists Sylvia Olden Lee and Dr. Raymond Jackson, who brought a tremendous quality of poetic expression to every selection.

The artists performed the traditional repertoire sung by Miss Anderson and her mentor, tenor Roland Hayes: *bel canto* Italian opera, American spirituals, and German *Lieder*.

The program featured works of Franz Schubert, Giuseppe Verdi, Johannes Brahms, Brahms's protégé Antonin Dvorak, and the American spiritual composer Hall Johnson, who had arranged some of his spirituals especially for Mr. McFerrin. Dvorak, who taught in the United States from 1892 to 1895, was sent here by Brahms to bring the European contrapuntal method, and found his most ready students among black Americans, such as Harry Burleigh and his successor Hall Johnson, who applied to Negro spirituals the method which Brahms used to transform German folk themes into high art songs.

In addition, a movement of a Brahms sonata for violin and sonata was performed by the duo of Seth Taylor on violin and Monica Ripamonti on piano, who came from Europe to perform. The sonata was shown to be the basis for two Brahms songs, which were also performed.

The entire concert was performed at the "Verdi pitch" of C=256 Hz, the original "natural" Classical pitch based on the human singing voice at which all the greatest 17th-19th century composers wrote their music, and at which America's best singers such as Roland Hayes and Marian Anderson



continued to sing until after World War II. The Schiller Institute has been fighting since 1988 to reestablish C=256 (A=430 Hz) as the standard pitch, a fight joined by thousands of leading musicians worldwide. The resonance and richness of sound resulting from singing at the lower pitch were evident to all.

### Dick Gregory leads off

The event was opened by comedian and civil rights veteran Dick Gregory, with a 15-minute satirical blast at our times, which had the audience laughing at the banality of "gay rights" and at the grotesque state of race relations in America today. Speaking of the 1991 Rodney King beating and subsequent riot last year in Los Angeles, Gregory commented, "If you see me out there getting whooped, don't stand there taking a video picture; come help me!"

Following Mr. Gregory, Rev. James Bevel greeted the audience. According to notes in the commemorative program, Bevel was the initiator of the 1963 March on Washington, as Direct Action Coordinator for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Introducing Amelia Boynton Robinson, Reverend Bevel pointed to the continuing injustice in America, naming the death penalty and political persecution in particular.

Amelia Boynton Robinson, who just celebrated her 82nd birthday and has spent at least 50 years in the civil rights struggle, spoke to much applause about the necessity to continue that struggle: "The battle is still engaged," she said.

Washington Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly's formal proclamation to the concert, presented to Rev. James Bevel and the Schiller Institute by D.C. Commissioner of the Arts Dai Sil Kim-Gibson, identified the unique importance of the event: "In these times of crisis, this showcase of leading artists performing the traditional repertoire of Ms. Anderson, as well as Roland Hayes and others, will provide inspirational role models for us all and especially our young people."

The concert program also included greetings from Wyatt Tee Walker, former chief of staff to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; from Rev. Hosea Williams, former Field General of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and from D.C. Senator Florence Pendleton. In addition, greetings were sent from such legendary musicians as sopranos Leontyne Price and Shirley Verrett, baritones Sherrill Milnes and William Warfield, and Dr. Willis C. Patterson, President of the National Association of Negro Musicians.

The concert also featured a major facet of the Schiller Institute's drive to bring Classical musical literacy to all Americans: a 100-voice "concert choir" including numerous children from the D.C. area. It included the Nevilla Ottley Singers from Tacoma Park, Maryland, Schiller Institute choir regulars, and volunteer singers from neighborhoods and churches all over the District, many of whom are trained weekly by conductor John Sigerson of the Schiller Institute in the Classical Italian Renaissance *bel canto* singing method.

The choir began with the "Star-Spangled Banner," ac-



*Baritone Robert McFerrin performs at the Schiller Institute's concert at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. on Aug. 27.*

companied by the children of the Reed Elementary School Band, followed by "Lift Every Voice and Sing," known as the Negro National Anthem, and an arrangement by Sigerson of Beethoven's setting of Friedrich Schiller's "Ode to Joy." After intermission, the choir again appeared to sing the chorus of Hebrew slaves, "Va Pensiero," from Verdi's opera *Nabucco*, and Mozart's "Ave Verum."

### New level of harmony

Despite, or maybe because of, the historic character of the event and the unique quality of the performance and the audience, not a word of the concert has been mentioned in the so-called establishment media.

As Schiller Institute chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche stated in her greetings to the event: "How sorely we need Marian Anderson's great example today, along with the greatest possible number of artists to tread in her footsteps! Indeed, many former associates of Dr. King, who lived through those days, assure us that the state of civil rights today is much worse than it was in the 1960s." This concert and the Schiller Institute's movement for a new Renaissance of classical culture is indeed bringing a higher level of harmony to the American people.

# Classical 'bel canto' singing has become an endangered species

by Kathy Wolfe

"How are we going to reintroduce the joy of singing which was uniquely found in the old Italian school of *bel canto*? Or must *bel canto* be relegated to the museums of music history?" This and other questions on the future of singing and music were debated by voice teachers, singers, and musicologists at "Studies in Bel Canto," a week-long 1993 Summer Vocal Institute held by the Graduate School of Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York City on June 21-25.

Convened and moderated by Dr. Jan Eric Douglas, president of the New York Singing Teachers Association and coordinator of vocal studies at Teachers College, the symposium also featured music educator Craig Timberlake, the recently retired chairman of the American Academy of Teachers of Singing; voice teacher and author Cornelius Reid, who has just published his fifth book on vocal technique, *Essays on the Nature of Singing*; and opera critic Henry Pleasants, author of *The Great Singers*.

The speakers brought out the shocking truth that great singing, and therefore great Classical music, is almost extinct, and is in far more danger than the spotted owl or other creatures bemoaned by the media.

Mr. Pleasants went so far as to insist that "*bel canto* is dead — we may as well give up on it. It belongs in a museum, as a historical relic. Nothing has been written since [Puccini's last opera] *Turandot* by a composer who cares about singing."

Dr. Douglas, who raised the questions above, and other participants insisted that teachers and singers must do everything possible to reintroduce true *bel canto*. But all agreed that the crisis is severe.

*Bel canto*, Italian for "beautiful song," was developed in the 15th century Golden Renaissance to train singers from childhood whose voices would be capable of a wide, three-octave range with grace, speed, and agility in all the ranges — voices which last into the singer's old age. A familiar example of *bel canto* is the seemingly impossible phenomenon of the opera singer's voice filling a huge hall without amplification. The Classical teaching method is to place a candle before a student's mouth; a *bel canto* tone, however penetrating, will not move the flame, for the action is not percussive, and thus virtually no air escapes the mouth.

## Registration, pitch, and education

Panelists blamed the collapse of *bel canto* on ever-lower standards for vocal training, the crass commercialization of singing in ever-larger halls, and especially upon the arbitrary rise of modern pitch. Tenor Carlo Bergonzi's warning, at the Schiller Institute's April 8, 1993 New York master class on the "Verdi A," that rising pitch worldwide threatens the very existence of opera, was noted and echoed by several panelists.

Dr. Douglas opened with a sketch of the history of *bel canto*, stressing that the term denotes in particular a "compositional technique" for singing that was at its height during the 17th century. At that time, the composers themselves were trained as *bel canto* singers to write in a flowing, "vocal" long line for all music, both vocal and instrumental. The singers, too, were so well trained that they were expected to compose theme and variations to complete a composition at the performance by creating *floriture* (embellishments) upon the main theme.

He also noted that the "aim of *bel canto* is to evoke a sense of wonder" through the singer's art, utilizing differing vocal timbres, colors, delicacy of phrasing, and lyrical abandon, which "dispense with realism" in the vulgar sense of simple descriptions of the sensual, in favor of communicating a world of musical ideas.

Author Cornelius Reid, addressing the principles of *bel canto* technique, stressed that, unlike today when teachers "do their own thing," the old *bel canto* teachers held "common principles," universal principles, which may be efficiently passed on to new generations. He stressed that the concept of vocal registers, *registrazione*, was the basic philosophy of the Italian teachers throughout the era of high *bel canto* into the early 19th century. "As soon as the concept of registration was discovered," he stressed, "the vocal results of the teaching began to expand, and they developed more highly skilled singers. Before that, singing was very primitive."

Reid elaborated his theory with many very useful older recordings of great singers, well-known from his books, in which each distinct human voice register corresponds to the use of a different muscle system which controls aspects of the larynx. A voice register is a "physical mechanism in the

instrument" which, when called upon, produces a different tone quality. Especially instructive was his comparison of the control over the voice by the conscious ability to shift registers shown by the great *bel canto* tenor Tito Schipa. Schipa's version of Donizetti's aria "Una furtiva lagrima," with its exquisite soft notes, was miles above a recording by Mario del Monaco in the more forced "modern" style.

"Today's elevation of the pitch is monstrous," Reid also pointed out, especially in its deleterious effects on voice registers. "We're going to break our instruments and our throats if it keeps rising." He noted that the different registers of the voice "reveal a certain texture," and if the texture that the composer had in mind was designed at a certain pitch, "and then you raise the pitch 4 or 8 Herz or more, you get to the point where the texture that he had in mind is destroyed, because the voice produces another texture at the higher pitch."

As Reid puts it in a forthcoming interview with *Fidelio* magazine, "In great Classical compositions, each musical line, each individual pitch, has a specific *emotional* quality in the human voice, which is distinct from every other sung note. The human voice when it sings a B-flat has a textual quality, an emotional quality, which is distinct from that of a B-natural. Thus, of course, if the composer writes something at a certain pitch, and we move the pitch around, either up—or down—we destroy the composer's intentions.

"This is integral to the poetic singing of a text. One of the most important principles for the singing student to learn is that, just as a conductor will *orchestrate* the string voices distinctly, to create a dialogue as heard against the wind voices and so on, so the singer must *orchestrate* the interpretation of an aria, such that the many hues and textures of the human voice create different musical voices." These musical voices are destroyed by raising the pitch, he said.

Craig Timberlake, a singer and regular columnist for the *National Association of Teachers of Singing Journal*, also stressed the need to return to the original intention of the *bel canto*-era composers. "The composers knew what they were doing," as he put it, "as many of us today do not!" He stressed that the true *bel canto* singers' tradition could be traced teacher to pupil, in the line from Joseph Haydn's teacher Nicholas Porpora, to Johannes Brahms's collaborator, the tenor Julius Stockhausen.

### Classical music is not for museums

Timberlake also distributed a 1974 press release by the American Academy of Teachers of Singing urging that vocal music be performed at the original pitch. "A Recommendation for the Correction of Pitch of Performances of Singers in Opera, Oratorio, and Choral Music of 1620-1820" states that "it is astounding that such a fundamental aspect of musical performance has been so overlooked as that of original pitch, and the consequent harm done to voices trying to adjust to modern pitch. . . . There seems to be a 'conspiracy'

against the registers of the voice, and the vowel-pitch relationships for which Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart wrote." The argument is sound, despite a factual error accepting Alexander Ellis's false 1885 assertion that Classical composers wrote at A-422. It has since been demonstrated that the Classical pitch was in the range of A-427-432, derived from the Classical C of 256 Hz.

"The American Academy of Teachers of Singing recommends that in concert singers be allowed to perform in the pitch for which the music was written," the release concludes. "This procedure will create an authenticity of performance that will replace the false brittleness of many performances of music of that period. There will be a whole new, relaxed and happy audience for this beautiful vocal music, when the tension of the high pitch is removed; a new depth and warmth. In performance at the original pitch, there should be a new, free outpouring of beautiful singing, in which excellence, rather than exhibition of high notes, prevails. Voices can better obey the law of Nature, than the opinions of man. Welcome Beauty! Welcome Nature! Welcome voices which are unhampered in their ability to express the musical poetic intent of the composers."

### Debate: kitsch vs. classical

A debate broke out at the final session when Jan Douglas asked panelists, "Can we bring back great *bel canto* singing today?" Henry Pleasants shocked the audience with the answer "No!" and insisted that the classics belong in a museum. Not only are the great teachers all dead, he said, but singers, who used to grow up behind the plow, simply aren't strong enough these days, orchestras are too big, conductors are too anti-voice, and modern pitch, while horrendous, simply cannot be lowered. Pleasants explained that this was why he had given a speech the day before (puzzling to many at the time) promoting Frank Sinatra, Ella Fitzgerald, and other postwar pop artists, because of their "expressive phrasing." We've just got to accept the degradation of modern culture, was the not-so-subliminal message.

The other panelists—and the audience—flatly rejected Pleasants's view. "If the principles of *bel canto* can't be revived, then I'm not interested in any music!" said Professor Reid. Craig Timberlake again praised Carlo Bergonzi's April demonstration of the superiority of the Verdi C-256 (A-430) pitch at Carnegie Hall, as evidence that musicians can band together to lower the pitch and raise the musical level, and asked this writer, a representative of the Schiller Institute and one of the organizers of the Bergonzi event, to stand for applause. A student from Toronto raised her hand to protest that she had recently enjoyed singing Mozart at the lower tuning, and a Columbia student insisted that violinists as well as singers were joining the movement to lower the pitch, because of the destructive effect of high modern pitch on the strings of the old Stradivarius violins (all built for playing at C-256).

# National News

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## Pope cites Washington on morality in politics

Pope John Paul II quoted George Washington in exhorting Catholics to be aware of "their social and political responsibilities." On the heels of his mid-August trip to the United States, the pope urged in his "General Intentions" for the month of September: "Corruption exists in public as well as private life, and Christ's cross was raised against both. To separate our politico/social life from our religion is a betrayal of Christ. . . .

"To be Christian is to forward the civilization of love, the kingdom of the Heart of Christ. Our lives are to be prayer and service to that end. When formed by Catholic social doctrine, our minds and hearts are attuned to Christ's Heart by the Holy Spirit.

"Promoting the common good is a most noble form of charity. It is praiseworthy to enter politics, media work, and other social careers to promote the dignity of persons, the inviolability of life, family causes, religious freedom, and the well-being of all.

"We impose no Catholic doctrine; we urge the natural law ethic and religious freedom that surfaced through the ages wherever higher principles prevailed. In support of the body politic, 'Religion and morality are indispensable supports' (George Washington)."

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## Kennedy Center musicians strike in Washington, D.C.

Director of the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. Lawrence Wilker has torn up the center's expiring orchestral contracts, forcing the Kennedy Center Orchestra to begin an "unfair labor practice strike" with a full picket line on Sept. 2. The strike shut down all three Kennedy Center concert halls. Management is refusing to continue paying a full-time standard orchestra, but instead wants to hire players for each performance as a "pick-up orchestra."

A real orchestra is a "unit of musicians

which performs as an ensemble," a D.C. Federation of Musicians press release noted. "Musicians are not interchangeable widgets that can be moved around arbitrarily. For an ensemble to work, the same musicians have to be playing together regularly." A unionist told reporters, "If you want opera, it's a musical necessity. If you want a one-night band for a bar mitzvah, don't go to the opera."

Management has hired Pinkerton security, which is notorious for provoking violence against picket lines. "Ask any member of the United Mine Workers or the United Steel Workers about 'Pinkerton' agents, and they will tell you a horrifying tale of violence and intimidation on the picket line," a union spokesman said. Scabs are also being brought in to break the union.

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## U.S. prisoner's wife in Prague, Bratislava

Gail Billington, the wife of Michael Billington who is serving an outrageous 77-year sentence in Virginia, met with members and former members of government, parliament, and human rights organizations, and with journalists in the capitals of the Czech Republic (Prague) and the Slovak Republic (Bratislava) in mid-August, in order to brief them on the judicial barbarism in the United States exemplified by the political imprisonment of her husband and Lyndon LaRouche. Michael Billington is the China desk editor of *EIR*, which LaRouche founded in 1974.

Mrs. Billington was interviewed at length by the leading government daily in Slovakia, as well as some opposition papers. She also gave a three-hour briefing on the political persecution of the LaRouche movement to the most important human rights organization in Slovakia, a transcript of which will be published by one newspaper. After a heated debate in Slovak, the organization's chairman told her: "Mrs. Billington, you have totally convinced us that this is a huge case of political prosecution in the United States. . . . It is the irony of history, that, now, small Slovakia will have to intervene."

One member of parliament, who considers LaRouche's European "Productive Triangle" program to be strategically urgent, told her of the threat of a renewed war in Europe if the Clinton administration turns its back on LaRouche's strategic ideas.

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## Science adviser packing staff with enviros

Presidential science adviser John Gibbons, head of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, is filling his top staff with greens. Gibbons, who came to the job from the congressional Office of Technology Assessment, which has a longstanding anti-technology, anti-science bias, appointed Skip Johns as his number-two man to handle technology and space issues. His choice for coordinator of environmental and energy-related matters is Robert Watson, an atmospheric chemist from NASA whose experience in greenwashing comes from the Ozone Trends Panel. Watson chaired this group and hand-picked its members to produce a thoroughly dishonest view of ozone depletion which set the stage for the Montreal Protocol to ban such life-sustaining chemicals as refrigerants and fire suppressants.

Jane Wales, a journalist and arms control activist, has been appointed as associate director for international affairs. Wales was the executive director of Physicians for Social Responsibility, a group that is anti-nuclear, opposed to antiballistic-missile defense, and anti-defense generally. Another appointee is Frank von Hippel, a Princeton physicist who is publicly against nuclear power. Von Hippel will be assistant director for science and security policy.

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## Du Pont heir demands ouster of Skip Humphrey

Lewis du Pont Smith, heir to the Du Pont chemical fortune and a political associate of Lyndon LaRouche, announced on Aug. 31 that he and his wife Andrea will tour Minnesota from Sept. 9-19 to press for the investigation and impeachment of Attorney Gener-

al Hubert H. ("Skip") Humphrey III. Smith also announced the release of an extensive white paper, "Skip Humphrey and the Criminal Abuse of Power: Case Studies of Corruption, Coverup and Official Oppression in Minnesota."

Chapters of the white paper include: "The Mob, the ADL and Skip Humphrey: Plotting with Kidnappers"; "The Looting of Minnesota from Kid Cann to Carl Pohlad: How Organized Crime Became 'Respectable'"; "Skip Humphrey, Protector of Sex Criminals: The Jordan Child Abuse Coverup"; and "Humphrey and Abortion: Case Study of a Political Prostitute."

Smith and his wife were targets of a kidnap conspiracy involving his father, along with agents of the Cult Awareness Network and the Anti-Defamation League, in 1992. The plot was foiled when the conspirators were arrested and indicted by the federal government. Over 60 hours of undercover recordings and wiretaps were released by the FBI during the trial. Among those recorded was Rick Munson, an investigator in Humphrey's office, in a discussion with former Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Donald Moore, a ring-leader of the kidnap conspiracy. Munson told Moore that the Minnesota Attorney General's office intended to press criminal charges against LaRouche supporters in the Midwest in order to stop their political activities.

## Mayor ordered S.F. police to work with ADL

A recent San Francisco Police Commission report said that Dianne Feinstein, during her term as mayor of San Francisco, had ordered the police to work closely with the Anti-Defamation League and its paid informant Roy Bullock, according to the Sept. 4 *San Francisco Examiner*. The ADL is under criminal investigation in California for using proprietary government files to spy on its political enemies, including Jewish activists who disagree with the ADL's policies on Israel.

Feinstein, who is now a freshman U.S. senator, denied the allegation in a letter read

to the Police Commission on Sept. 1. She said that in 1979 she had asked for weekly reports from the police, who were told to "work with all groups" in the Jewish community after a series of anti-Semitic incidents. Feinstein said she met with leaders of the Jewish community, but that it was never her intent "that police work with or establish a liaison exclusively with any one organization."

At the Sept. 1 commission meeting, an Arab-American leader called for Katherine Feinstein, the former mayor's daughter, to remove herself as one of the two Police Commission members looking into the case of former police inspector Tom Gerard, who has been indicted for passing confidential police files to Bullock and the ADL. Katherine Feinstein refused to step down, according to the *Examiner*.

## Kirkpatrick calls for U.S. action in Bosnia

Former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick told Cable News Network on Sept. 3 that unilateral action by the United States is the most important form of action that could be taken to save Bosnia. "I believe the United States should take, if necessary now, unilateral action under Article 51 of the U.N. charter," which guarantees a state's right to self-defense. She called for "military action by way of air strikes, to lift the siege of Sarajevo for once and for all, and to drive those people who are now occupying Mt. Igman and other mountains around Sarajevo off their positions. If we do that, we will send a very important message. That's about the only important message we could send right now, I think."

Kirkpatrick said that she and other prominent U.S. signers of an open letter to President Clinton are "calling for an end to any kind of pressures to force Bosnia to agree to a so-called peace plan which would leave Bosnia dismembered and simply some isolated little mini-states. And we're also calling for military action; in fact, for air strikes, quite specifically, and then for arming the Bosnians so that they can defend themselves."

## Briefly

● **NAMBLA'S** first national conference, set for Washington over the Labor Day weekend, was forced to find other rooms, when the University of the District of Columbia discovered that a front group for the North American Man-Boy Love Association had signed the contract, and cancelled its agreement. Nambla's motto is "Sex before eight [years old], or it's too late."

● **PAUL WATSON**, head of the radical ecologist/Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, is planning to buy a surplus submarine in order to harass whalers and fishermen undetected. The Greenpeace co-founder is reportedly eyeing a 1958 Foxtrot-class sub for his purchase, according to Putting People First.

● **LAROCHE ACTIVIST** Sheila Anne Jones announced on Aug. 31 that she will run for governor of Illinois at the head of a statewide slate for next year's elections. Her running mate is Chicago resident Anthony Harper. In 1986, two LaRouche associates won the Democratic candidacies for lieutenant governor and secretary of state, causing an international furor among LaRouche's enemies.

● **CHRIS DROGOUL**, former head of the Atlanta branch of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, was forced into a plea bargain, when the new judge in his case ruled as inadmissible evidence showing that the Bush White House knew about BNL's loans to Iraq. Drogoul pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud and two counts of making false statements to bank regulators on Sept. 2.

● **BUSH'S EMBARGO** against Iraq came under attack by Houston's NBC affiliate on Aug. 31, which aired an investigative report detailing the suffering the continued embargo has caused the Iraqi people, and especially the children. The reporter asserted that Clinton has not had the courage to break with his predecessor's policy.

### *When will the bubble pop?*

The anomalous situation of the world economy puts us on a collision course toward financial collapse in the relatively near term. The anomaly consists of the widening gap between physical-economic reality, and the ballooning volume of financial paper.

The U.S. economy has been collapsing since about 1970. We have been living on using up our previous improvements in infrastructure: water systems, such as the levees which weren't there for the recent floods; power capacity, which is running down; urban centers, which have been decaying for over 20 years. In Europe, the breakdown came a little more slowly, except in Britain, where the collapse probably started in the middle of the 1960s.

Since about 1978-79, with deregulation and the so-called Volcker high-interest rate measures, the U.S. has essentially destroyed the basic underpinning of the economy, not only in infrastructure, but also agriculture and manufacturing. As Lyndon LaRouche put it in a recent interview, "It's hard to find a legitimate manufacturing company these days. They have all been taken over by corporate raiders who are simply looting them. Like some grasshopper caught in the spider's web, and the spider comes and sucks its juices every now and then until it dies, our industries are being bled by the big raiders and hostile takeovers."

Meanwhile, on the purely financial side, we have the biggest bubble in history, based on options and mutual funds and the like. In the past three years, our banking system in the United States has mainly become a sucked-out husk used to conduit Federal Reserve printing press money through such places as Citibank, to feed this big derivatives-based financial bubble.

The financial bubble is the main cause of our federal indebtedness, contrary to those idiots in Washington who think that firing federal employees is going to help balance the budget. With the juice almost gone out of the real economy, there is nothing for the parasite to suck on, and the financial bubble is about to pop. It takes a big prick to cause a bubble to pop. But we're coming up to that point of extreme instability, in which any slight disturbance could burst this bubble.

We're talking about a collapse of a better part of \$10-12 trillion, which is tied up in purely financial speculation, which has a turnover of \$300-350 trillion a year. For example, two-thirds of the U.S. currency in circulation, is circulating outside the United States. Wall Street will go, and all of the crazy Yuppie dreams, which have seduced this nation for the past 10 years or so, will be gone.

When the Swiss gnomes' newspaper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* warns that September could be a month of financial collapse, no one with any brains could argue with their general point. The only question is on what day the bubble will burst. Our financial system in its present form — the present International Monetary Fund system — will be as hopelessly shattered as Humpty Dumpty.

At the same time, the collapse of infrastructure, of agriculture, and of high-skilled employment, in the United States, means that within one or two more cycles of budget-cutting nonsense led by fools like Phil Gramm in Washington, the state and local government, and parts of the federal government programs, are going to simply be shut down, because there's no tax revenue base to support them. If you raise taxes, you'll simply collapse the economy. If you don't raise taxes, you'll collapse the economy.

Phil Gramm's policy of neglect and folly, and resistance to any stimulus program to get the economy moving again or to get more skilled jobs created, goes along with the collapse of education under the influence of outcome-based education or Core Curriculum, which means the school system will produce unemployables.

The accepted wisdom of the past 10-15 years in Washington, no longer works; if we continue to try to apply these budget-balancing reforms, as LaRouche points out, then about three years from now, at least in a worst-case scenario, the government of the United States will start to disintegrate, on the local, state and federal level.

We have, this fall, the last chance to begin to turn this around, to save our nation — and to save much of the world.



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*EIR World News*  
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*EIR World News*  
Mondays—8 p.m.

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Third Sunday every month—2 p.m.

■ MANHATTAN—MNN Ch. 69  
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Saturdays—12 Noon

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*The LaRouche Connection*  
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*The LaRouche Connection*  
Mondays—5 p.m.  
*Educational Child Abuse*  
Thurs., Sept. 23—3:30 p.m.  
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Sat., Sept. 25—4 p.m.

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Tuesdays—12 Noon

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Saturdays—10 a.m.

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