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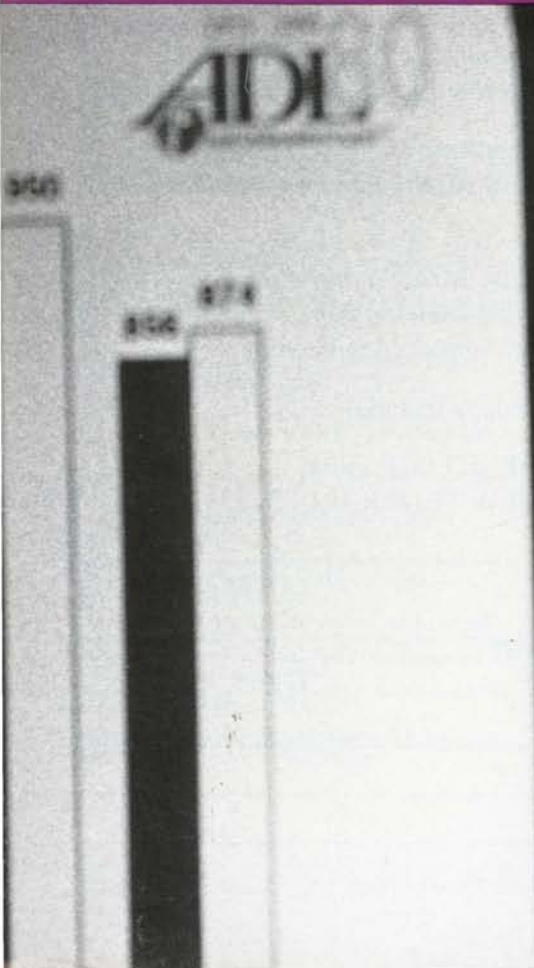
Executive Intelligence Review

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NATO falls out in chaos over Bosnia war
Iraq three years later: eyewitness report
London control over U.S. policy wavers

**Anti-Defamation League's
racist ploy backfires**



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From the Editor

Senator Paul Simon is pictured on our cover addressing an Anti-Defamation League event, and therein hangs a tale. It was Simon, according to Adlai Stevenson III, who meddled in 1986 to destroy the Democratic ticket's unity in Illinois after two LaRouche associates won their respective primary races for state office (story, p. 64).

You see, the ADL does really not care much for the democratic process. The *Feature* exposes the latest ADL fundraising gimmick, which erupted into public view in recent weeks: racism. Eight years after the LaRouche victories created a storm in Illinois, the ADL is once again involved in trying to put the lid on the growing pro-LaRouche political and electoral movement in the state.

Recently, a new subscriber called us, who was piqued by my reference a few weeks ago to the Russian demagogue Zhirinovskiy as the "Rush Limbaugh of Russia." His basic question was, "What's the difference between you folks and Rush Limbaugh?" In our conversation, we discussed *populism*, the kind of movement which appeals to the gut instincts of citizens who are fed up with the treachery of the ruling liberal establishment, but who are not challenged with knowledge of history to reflect and take action for a radical reversal of policy.

If Zhirinovskiy and Limbaugh (recently retooled from his clownish ways to make him a more credible "conservative" advocate of the Anglo-American special relationship) typify the "right" variety of populist, the Zapatista guerrillas being deployed in Mexico are a good example of the "left" variety.

The Presidents Day weekend conference of the Schiller Institute and ICLC will reveal the suppressed historical background of these tragic disorientations of social ferment by the oligarchy; I also advise readers to get the books advertised on our back cover, to equip themselves with historical perspective on current events.

One last tip. Many *EIR* readers not weaned from infantile Limbaugh- or *Spotlight*-style populism do not read all of *EIR*, but only select the articles which deal with a narrow range of issues on which they already have opinions. I urge you to look into our book reviews and other background reports for the depth from which to defend your own mind against self-defeating populist rage.

Nora Hamerman

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Feature



Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) speaks at an ADL press conference in February 1993. Now, with its campaign to brand black Americans as "anti-Semites," the ADL's racism is exposed for all to see.

24 Racist ADL uses gestapo tactics to boost fundraising

The Anti-Defamation League's loud cries of "anti-Semitism" directed against the Nation of Islam, are part of a systematic campaign mapped out in Montreal in 1991, which included the sale of intelligence on the NOI to South Africa. When revenues began to lag after the December 1992 exposure of ADL espionage against its political opponents, the campaign went into high gear. Dennis Speed reports.

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Federal Reserve hikes rates to save the bubble

by Anthony K. Wikrent and Chris White

The U.S. Federal Reserve raised interest rates for the first time in exactly five years on Feb. 4, nudging the Federal Funds rate (the rate applied to banks borrowing money overnight) from 3.00% to 3.25%. Prompted by the intense political pressure of House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), the Fed departed from its 80-year history of secrecy, with Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan issuing a public statement explaining the hike, "so as to avoid any misunderstanding of the [Federal Open Market] Committee's purposes, given the fact that this is the first firming" of the Fed Funds rate since February 1989.

Much mystery is being made of the intent behind the Fed's action, which apparently will not become clear until some time passes and we see whether the Fed continues to raise the Fed Funds rate incrementally, or holds steady at 3.25% or perhaps 3.5%. Leaving that aside, let's look at two elements at play in the increase.

The first impetus is domestic, and has more to do with massaging the psychology of the financial markets than anything else. The second is far more important, and is largely, but not exclusively, external to the United States.

Contorted logic

First, the domestic considerations. Since early 1989, the Fed has held the Fed Funds rate at artificially low levels—at times just at or even below the official rate of inflation—with the objective being to prevent a full-scale collapse of Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, and the other large U.S. money-center banks which were on the brink of insolvency in 1989-90. The Fed did this by maintaining record-low interest rates, allowing the banks an easy four-point spread, by borrowing from the Fed at 3%, while buying U.S. government securities paying 7%. The results are clearly seen, with the large banks reporting record, multibillion profits over the past several quarters. They are fortunate that they no longer require

wheel-barrow or trucks to move around paper printed with the latest quarter's array of extra zeros. They now have computers and derivatives markets instead.

Thanks to this effort, Greenspan's Fed has created the worst speculative bubble in world financial history, with the Dow nearing 4,000 points at the beginning of February, and financial derivatives growing 30-40% a year, in trillion-dollar increments. Trading in the London and Chicago derivatives markets doubled in volume over the past year.

Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan has attempted to play a clever game with financial markets: Over the past six months, he repeatedly stated that he expected that short-term interest rates would have to rise "at some point," hoping to prepare the markets for higher interest rates.

Wall Street's economists had been predicting, even urging, an increase in interest rates to forestall the re-ignition of inflation by what they assert is a "booming economy"—another example of the imbecility that results when financial considerations come to predominate over physical economic considerations. As *EIR* has documented for the past two decades, most recently in our "1993 in Review" issue (Jan. 1, 1994), the U.S. physical economy is mired in a deepening depression, with per capita, per household, and per kilometer measures of real economic activity, such as machine tool production and freight transportation, at levels one-half to one-third lower than 1967.

But these yahoos cannot see what is crumbling beneath their very noses. The Jan. 26 bulletin of Kemper Securities chief economist David Hale is typical. According to Hale, "The credit crunch that inhibited the economy's response to falling interest rates during 1991 and 1992 has now passed." The resulting "upturn in the U.S. economy . . . has greatly reduced its resource slack," with capacity utilization now at a worrisome 82.7% compared to an April 1991 trough of 76.6%. Hale also noted that with the U.S. manufacturing

work week at a post-World War II record 41.7 hours, "there appears to be a pent-up demand for labor. . . . If the work week were still at its previous 1980s peak of 41.2 hours, there would be about 250,000 more manufacturing jobs in the U.S. economy."

In the contorted logic of financial speculators, increased economic activity means more people are put to work, which means more demand, which means prices are bid higher and higher, which means the spread between inflation and the interest rates earned on financial paper will decline, which means investors will not make the same rate of "profit" on the financial paper they hold, which means that the "value" of that paper will fall.

For example, Jeff Kirinsky, a portfolio manager at Massachusetts Financial Services of Boston, told the *Wall Street Journal* of Nov. 22, 1993: "People are starting to get scared here. We had a discussion about macroeconomics [and saw] the evidence beginning to mount [that economic growth is increasing]. We're starting to get more and more concerned that this is a general economic pickup." The *Journal* writer added, "Bond investors dread rapid economic growth because it can lead to higher inflation, which eats away at the value of investments with a fixed rate of return."

Indeed, Greenspan said in his Feb. 4 statement that "the decision was taken to move toward a less accommodative stance in monetary policy in order to sustain and enhance the economic expansion," while U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, who spent the weekend playing tennis with Greenspan, declared that the rate hike was a "preemptive strike" against inflation.

But, this booming recovery is not happening. And if it isn't happening, it would be absurd to take at face value the Fed's rationalizations for what it is doing. Congressman Gonzalez has recently proven that the lie is no stranger to the mouths of the members of the Fed.

Once again, the Fed's action is aimed not so much at controlling the various bubbles as it is aimed at *saving them*, especially at the expense of the countries of western Europe and Japan.

More lies

Part of the evidence cited for the booming U.S. recovery is the outflow of mutual fund money seeking so-called "higher returns" in markets abroad. Any country that can cough up \$90 billion for mutual fund speculation, of which about \$40 billion is sent abroad, must be in terrific shape, right? This line has been retailed in Europe and Japan since last summer, to raise the bogeyman of what happens when the flows reverse.

The mutual fund story is a coverup. Since 1984, the United States has been a net debtor nation, owing more to the rest of the world, than the world owes it. Last year's current account deficit was in the range of \$140 billion. If a country running a \$140 billion current account deficit is also

sending out \$90 billion or so, there has to be an incoming flow to balance both. Let's say, some \$230 billion, has to be accounted for as an inflow to cover the deficit and the cash exports of mutual funds.

And, that is how the Fed is lying again. Higher interest rates will increase inflation, promote the cancerous metastasis of dollar-based instruments through derivatives markets, and constrict economic activity everywhere. In particular, higher rates will encourage an outflow of funds, from first western Europe, especially the German mark, and later the Japanese yen, into the dollar.

Financial warfare

In this light, Greenspan's interest rate increase marks the beginning of Round Three of Anglo-American financial warfare against especially western Europe. Round One occurred in August and September 1992, when the pound, the lira, and the Scandinavian currencies were devalued massively against other members of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism, and Citibank and George Soros, among others, made billions. Round Two was fought out in July 1993, when the French franc was put through the mill, that country's central bank forced onto futures markets to cover the depletion of its currency reserves, and the Exchange Rate Mechanism was smashed.

Now, in Round Three, the ghouls at Merrill Lynch, Lehman Brothers, and other such hang-outs, are talking about a coming, more than 10% devaluation of the German mark against the "mighty" and resurgent bubble dollar, with more to come.

This is the financial continuation of the British-authored geopolitical strategy which has been promoted by Thatcher and company since the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. It is the traditional British policy, responsible for two world wars in this century, which insanely insists that no "German power" be allowed to consolidate in the middle of Europe, and that no alliance including Germany and Russia be permitted to commit to policies aimed at the economic development of the countries of all of Eurasia. The ghouls' aim: asset stripping the bankruptcies of weakened sections of German industrial capabilities in metals and chemical processing, and various classes of capital goods.

What will they get? Something probably very different than the "enhanced returns" for holders of dollars which Greenspan and company must be thinking about. They may well have set off already an upward spiral of all international interest rates, as countries prepare to defend currencies from the threat of dollar appreciation.

Germany's new central bank chief, Herr Tietmeyer, has begun to talk about how he, in his turn, is prepared to raise German interest rates to defend the deutschemark. Japan's Long Term Credit Banks have begun to lobby their central bank to begin to increase its interest rates.

That's only one of the ways in which the house of cards that Greenspan built will surely come tumbling down.

The 'Big One' is still to come

by Rogelio A. Maduro

The earthquake that shook California in the early hours of Jan. 17 may be the costliest disaster in U.S. history, with early estimates of losses exceeding \$30 billion. But top geologists warn that this earthquake was not the "Big One." While the magnitude of the Northridge earthquake was 6.8 on the Richter scale, the magnitude of the "Big One" is expected to be significantly greater, 8.3.

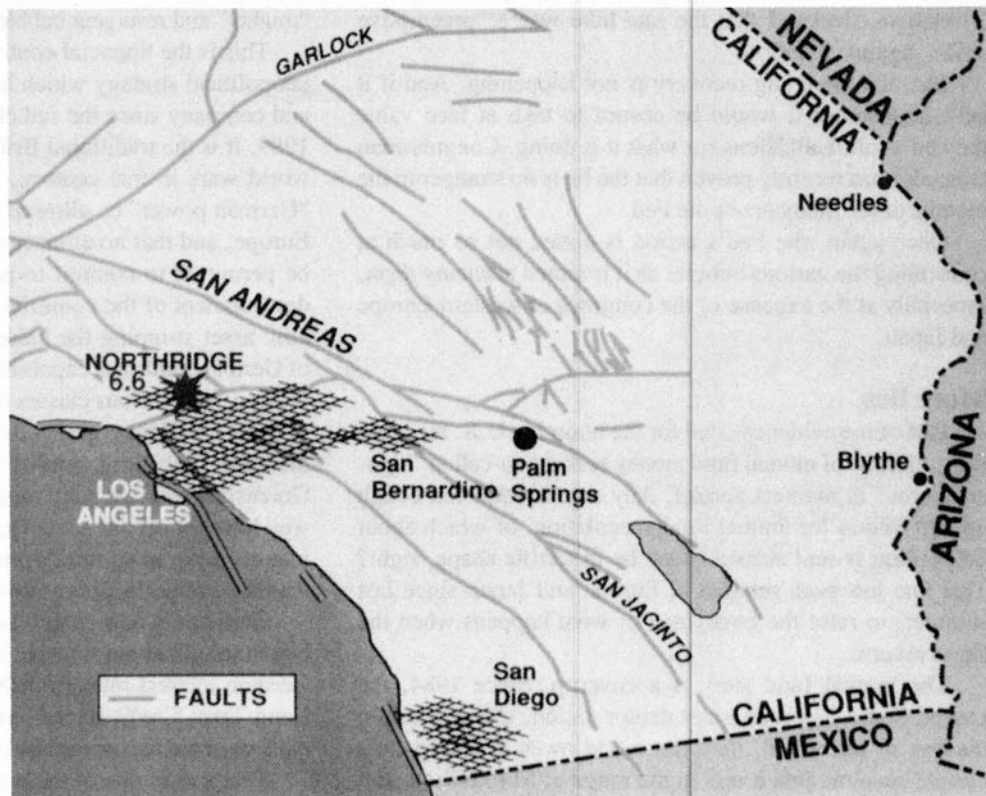
Geologists are now hotly debating the implications of the Northridge earthquake. One fundamental issue is whether this earthquake has increased the probability that the "Big One" will occur in the near future. Because the Northridge earthquake occurred in a thrust fault, many geologists argue that it will not increase regional stress. Other geologists argue

the contrary. According to Walter W. Hays, head of the earthquake monitoring division of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the best estimate at present is that there is a 50% chance that a 8.3 magnitude earthquake is going to occur in the Los Angeles region in the next five years. This earthquake would take place along the San Andreas fault (see Figure 1, somewhere southwest of Los Angeles).

The Northridge earthquake wrought the following:

- It damaged eight major freeway systems.
 - It triggered widespread ground failure (liquefaction and landslides), causing gas and water pipelines to rupture resulting in more than 100 fires and power outages for approximately 700,000 people and disruption of water service for 200,000 during the first few days.
 - It damaged more than 25,000 homes and apartments. Approximately 11,000 of these were left uninhabitable.
 - It damaged 150 schools, forcing them to close, and damaged several hospitals, forcing the relocation of patients.
- Therefore, the fundamental issue that has to be addressed immediately is the need for improvements in existing infrastructure, including stronger houses, buildings, and highways, and a more stringent building code for future construction. This is necessary to prepare not only for a much larger earthquake, but also for the same type of earthquake.
- According to the USGS, one reason why there was so much damage from the Northridge earthquake was an unex-

FIGURE 1
**Location of
Northridge, California
earthquake, Jan. 17,
1994**



Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

pectedly strong vertical motion. Usually in earthquakes, most of the ground motion is side-to-side, with little vertical motion. Therefore most structures are designed to withstand horizontal shaking. But in this case, the vertical shaking was as intense as, and in many cases more intense than, the horizontal shaking. One of the lessons learned is that building codes have to be rewritten once again to add further structural protection against this vertical shaking.

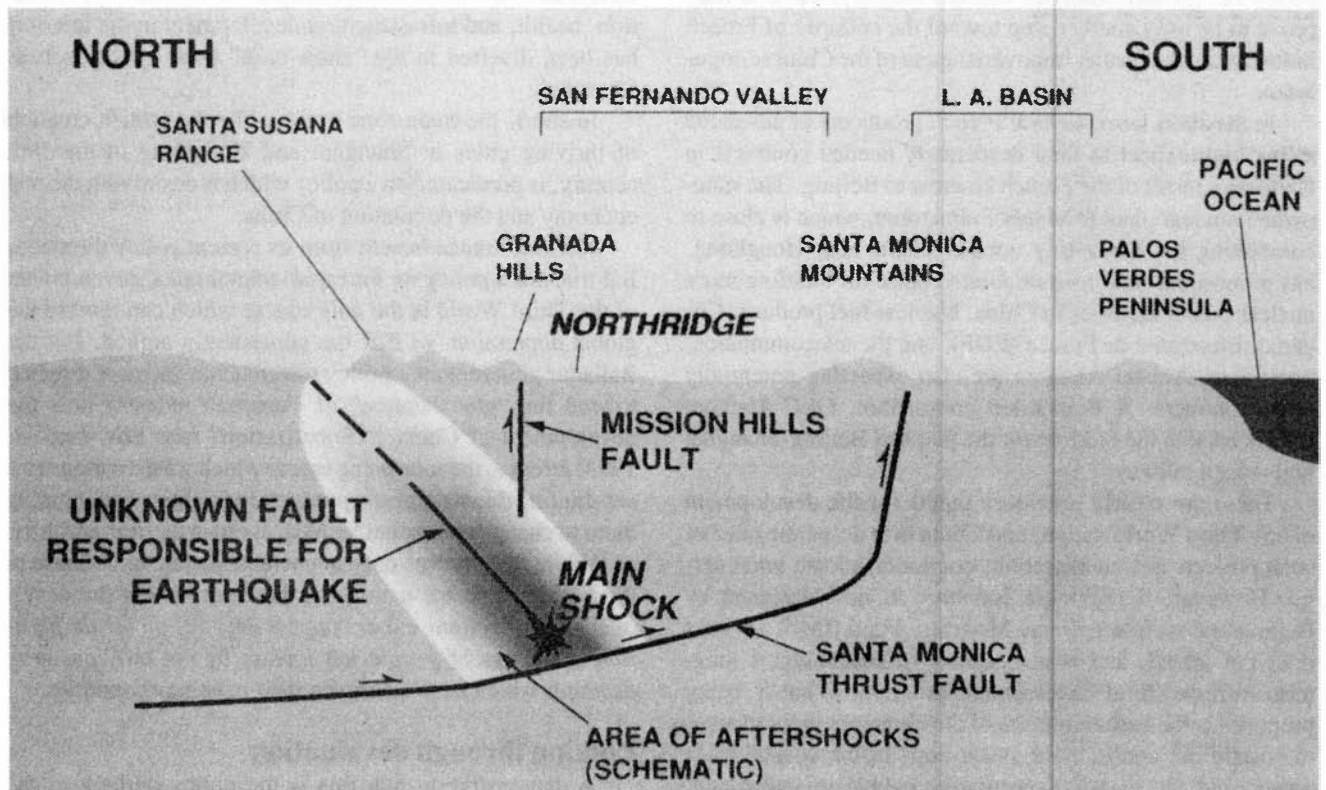
After some initial confusion, it was established that the Northridge earthquake occurred not along a series of faults connected to the San Andreas fault, but along a hidden fault beneath the San Fernando Valley. **Figure 2** shows a schematic cross-section of the fault. The main shock occurred approximately 10 kilometers below the surface. In a thrust fault such as this one, one block of ground moves or slips on top of another as a result of tremendous pressures and stresses built up over time. The San Andreas fault, in contrast, is a strike-slip fault, where the block moves sideways, causing a rupture.

Earthquakes caused by thrust faults are not as intense as those caused by strike-slip faults. For that reason, an earthquake along the San Andreas fault would be significantly more intense than the Northridge earthquake.

Earthquake prediction is a nascent discipline. The most that the USGS can provide at present is a general estimate of where and when an earthquake will occur within a span of several decades. In this case, however, the location and intensity of the Northridge earthquakes was accurately predicted by a NASA geophysicist in November of last year. The prediction was made by Dr. Andrea Donnellan, a geophysicist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in an article in *Nature* published Nov. 25, 1993.

Donnellan's study drew upon data from the Defense Department's Global Positioning System (GPS) of 24 Earth-orbiting satellites over 4.5 years that showed continuing deformation in the Ventura basin region, which she and her colleagues interpreted as rotation of blocks of crust. They wrote: "Our modelling suggests that the faults bounding the basin are locked at the surface, but are slipping at depths below about 2-5 km." They predicted a quake of up to 6.4 on the Richter logarithmic scale. Although Donnellan's methodology may not help predict the precise time of an earthquake, it can pinpoint its location more precisely. One fact is beyond dispute: Southern California is running out of time, and accelerated efforts are required to prepare for the next earthquake.

FIGURE 2
Schematic cross-section through the hypocenter of the Northridge earthquake



Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

Beijing embraces France's ailing economy, furthers 'globalization'

by Michael Billington

The government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur in France has reestablished full relations with the government of the People's Republic of China, but only by pledging that there would be no more French arms sales to the Republic of China in Taiwan. In 1992, France's sale of 60 Mirage 2000-5 fighter aircraft and other military hardware to Taiwan led Beijing to freeze French firms out of the bidding for projects on the mainland. But now, although the Mirage deal with Taiwan will still be honored, France has promised that it will be the last such sale. This diplomatic slap in the face to Taiwan has been generally portrayed as both a diplomatic victory for Beijing, and as an economic victory for French industry. However, when considered in the light of the collapse of the western industrial economies and the disastrous policy of "globalization" of western industry, the deal may prove to be only another step toward the *collapse* of French industry and the further impoverishment of the Chinese population.

In the short term, several French producers of advanced technology expect to land desperately needed contracts in China as a result of the French kowtow to Beijing. The state-owned nuclear plant producer Framatome, which is close to completing the Daya Bay nuclear plants near Hongkong, has proposed a state-to-state joint venture for building more nuclear power facilities in China. Nuclear fuel producer Cogema, Electricité de France (EDF), and the telecommunications giant Alcatel Alsthom are also expecting potentially large contracts. A French-led consortium, GEC-Alsthom NV, is back in the bidding for the planned Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway.

These are clearly necessary inputs for the development of any Third World nation, and China is in desperate need of such projects in transportation, communications, and energy. However, the Chinese economy as now designed by Beijing and its International Monetary Fund (IMF) advisers does not intend, and is not capable of sustaining, a long-term infrastructural development program. What is being proposed is the bare minimum of development in these areas to sustain the coolie labor sweatshops in the coastal trade zones, and the massive speculative bubble in real estate, stocks, and drugs, both in China proper and in Hongkong.

EIR has repeatedly demonstrated that this cheap labor policy is leading China toward yet another bloody disaster of the sort experienced repeatedly under Mao Zedong, as characterized by the death of 20-30 million souls by starvation following the "Great Leap Forward" in the late 1950s. The billions of dollars invested in low-skill process industries, and the even more billions in the speculative bubble that rests on top of these industries, depend entirely on the systematic looting of the population and the economy of the vast interior. Without the "blind flow" of (officially) 130 million unemployed peasants, recycled between the coastal zones and the countryside, willing to work for about 10¢ an hour under slave labor conditions, the export-led "boom" on the coast could not exist. Similarly, the resources which should have sustained and developed the agriculture, education, health, and infrastructural development in the interior, has been diverted to the "show-case" trade zones such as Shanghai.

In short, the trade zone policy, like the British creation of thriving cities in Shanghai and Hongkong in the 19th century, is predicated on a policy which is destroying the real economy and the population of China.

Nor can France benefit from its current policy direction. It is true that a policy for the rapid technological development of the Third World is the *only* course which can reverse the global depression, as *EIR* has consistently argued. But the Balladur government's policy toward China is more directed toward the "globalization" of European industry than the development of China. "Globalization" (see *EIR*, Dec. 3, 1993) refers to the increasing rate at which western industries are shutting down domestic production facilities and shipping them to cheap-labor zones in Asia, Ibero-America, and Africa. While this process only intensifies the rate of collapse in the advanced sector nations, it does not benefit the developing sector nations either, since it *depends on the desperation of masses of people left jobless by the IMF austerity demands* which have destroyed their existing economies.

Looting through devaluation

A demonstration that this is the policy outlook of the Balladur government came during the same week as the nor-

malization of relations with Beijing, as France forced the francophone nations in the African Financial Community (CFA) to accept a full 50% devaluation of their currency, the CFA franc, against the French franc. Since the time of President Charles de Gaulle, the Bank of France has maintained reserves of these 14 nations, and retains a significant degree of influence over their economies. These reserves were originally established in order to *protect* these nations from the potential ravages of the IMF, under de Gaulle's development-oriented policies.

The forced devaluation of the CFA currencies, however, is an entirely different matter. It is an act of genocide, intended to facilitate globalization of French industry. One well-informed European banker told *EIR*: "The drastic devaluation of the CFA 'franc zone' currencies against the French franc by an initial 50% will make the living conditions markedly worse for the peoples in those countries. . . . The French business community consensus has decided to meet the threat of cheap Asian production by using its base in French Africa to out-source French industrial production for the cheap labor, re-import into France for final assembly and thus compete with cheap labor Asian economies. . . . Already at a stroke, France has cut relative labor costs in these countries in Africa in half in terms of French franc values. France is willing to sacrifice some French industrial exports to Africa in return for this."

China, too, is threatened with devaluations. The unification of the "official" exchange rate with the "free market" rate at the end of September, under intense pressure from the IMF and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), made official the de facto 33% devaluation of the yuan over the course of 1993. The yuan is now generally free to float, while inflation is still raging in the cities at about 20%, and the economy is increasingly "dollarized," with both U.S. and Hongkong dollars circulating as legal tender. The potential for a run on the yuan is thus enormous, which will cheapen even further the "out-sourcing" of western industry at the expense of the Chinese population.

As for the large infrastructure projects for French firms, even the short-term windfall may turn out to be a chimera. A Beijing representative of a European construction contractor told the *Far Eastern Economic Review* of Jan. 27: "The French could be in for a disappointment. These high-profile diplomatic coups don't always produce too much in the way of real corporate or national revenues." The *Review* pointed out that German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's trip to China in November purportedly generated about \$4 billion worth of contracts, but only about \$1 billion in solid deals ever materialized.

The new MacCartney Mission?

One irony of the French deal with Beijing emerged from the appointment of Alain Peyrefitte as special envoy to Beijing to prepare for a Balladur visit in March. Peyrefitte, a

minister in the de Gaulle government, is an old China hand. In 1971 he led the first official western mission allowed into the mainland following Henry Kissinger's secret diplomacy to "open up" the P.R.C.

Peyrefitte's most recent book on China, *The Immobile Empire* (see *EIR*, April 16, 1993, p. 50), is a lengthy study of the British "MacCartney Mission" of 1793, whose purpose was to persuade the Chinese to allow the British East India Company to set up diplomatic and business operations in China. Although the book, through the words of the members of the mission itself, exposed the perfidy of the British government and its emissaries, Peyrefitte nonetheless praises them for their "deep-seated humanism," even when MacCartney expresses his racist hatred for the Chinese, and plots military conquest (which was to follow 50 years later). An entry in MacCartney's journal reads: "Breaking up the power of China . . . would occasion a complete subversion of commerce, not only of Asia, but a very sensible change in the other quarters of the world. The industry of the Chinese could be checked and enfeebled, but they would not be annihilated. . . . For some time there would be much rivalry and disorder. Nevertheless . . . it is reasonable to think that [Great Britain] would prove the greatest gainer by such a revolution as I have alluded to, and rise superior over every competitor."

Peyrefitte argues that if the Chinese had only opened their arms to the British in 1793, then the British would not have been forced to fight the Opium Wars in the 19th century to force the "opening up" to the free trade of British drugs from India. He even argues that the treaties imposed on China following the Opium Wars, which reduced China to a virtual colony while institutionalizing the systematic drug addiction of the Chinese population, were a blessing for China: "The treaties replaced the inequality of forces with the rule of law, halting the destructive logic of unequal combat in favor of the peaceful logic of relations between equals . . . [the treaties] overturned their entire view of life, imposing rationality upon them and wrenching them away from magical thought."

Throughout his book, Peyrefitte draws parallels between the China which MacCartney confronted and the China under the Chinese Communist Party. As I reported in my review of his book, Peyrefitte "would appear to believe that he is a modern-day MacCartney, bringing the truth to China, which Chinese can ignore at their peril."

Peyrefitte now has the opportunity to do exactly that. Unfortunately, the current oppressive regime in Beijing is more than willing to sell the population on the "free market" of "globalization."

The true interest of France as a nation would be, instead, to create the international monetary and financial preconditions that would make the true physical development of China possible. Within such a framework, the French contributions in nuclear, rapid transport, fertilizer, and water management projects can be enormous. What France lacks to carry this out is simply political will.

India's reserves are growing, but at a cost

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The economic liberalization in India began in full earnest in mid-1991 when the newly elected government of P.V. Narasimha Rao found that the foreign exchange coffers were empty, foreign debt was mounting, and fresh commercial debts had been almost choked off by foreign commercial banks. The Rao government, steered by Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, set about to build up India's foreign exchange reserves and reestablish India's creditworthiness among foreign lenders. The effort saw the introduction of austerity, mostly at the expense of development funds, reduction of tariffs, promotion of exports, and devaluation of the currency, the rupee, by about 50%.

Thirty-two months later, the Rao government, led by the Finance Ministry, is gloating about the fact that India's foreign exchange reserves have since grown more than sixfold and exports have risen substantially, while imports grew at a slower rate to bring the trade deficit down from \$3.5 billion to roughly \$1 billion. But what has pleased the money-men the most are the statements of foreign investors exalting the opening up of the Indian economy. Although the creditworthiness of India has remained poor and the foreign debt has increased, the big money-managers from the West have begun to move in. The stock markets, infused with foreign capital, are experiencing a boom, crowding out the more basic issues such as the growing shortages of electricity, the increasing lack of drinking water, and rising prices of the most basic commodities. The wailing of the Indian industrialists, who are increasingly squeezed by nonexistent industrial growth and cheaper imports of capital goods and the high tariff for raw materials imported from abroad, has become louder.

Wooing foreign investors

But the media and the Indian money-managers want to talk about the impending flood of foreign money. Maharashtra Chief Minister Sharad Pawar was invited to the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland where he wooed foreign investors. He promised them a financial complex, an international finance and business center planned for Bombay, and other lucrative incentives. Prime Minister Rao, in his speech in Davos, was clearly trying to convey that India is a more fertile ground for foreign investors than China.

Some claim that the bias in favor of foreign investors is allowing them to make a quick buck, which is the real reason why the big money-men are lining up at India's money houses. They point out that the Foreign Institutional Investors, who have

invested close to \$700 million in the Indian stock markets, have been allowed to pay only 10% as capital gains tax if they hold onto shares for more than 12 months. For an Indian company, the capital tax is 46%, after adjustment for inflation.

The big names in the world money markets are here—Lazard Frères, Smith New Court, Rothschilds, Morgan Stanley, and Merrill Lynch. George Soros, the notorious looter of eastern Europe and Russia, through his Soros Fund Management, has reportedly decided to take a 33% stake in the Indian GIC Mutual Fund. Jardine Fleming, Baring Securities, Lehman Brothers, Kleinwort Benson, Crédit Lyonnais Securities, Citicorp, and Crosby Securities are all brokering stocks in India. Indian companies, emboldened by the new-found global partners, are getting on the Euro-issue bandwagon, and country funds are floated abroad. As one executive of a multinational told the press, "India is quite fashionable in New York now."

But behind the glitter is the age-old India with its decrepit infrastructure. The government is not oblivious to the increasing decay of the physical economy, but it is evident that money-managers are more interested to spin money off money than to invest in infrastructure. Already the government is bending backwards to allow the multinationals to build power plants at a much higher capital cost than if Indian companies, under strict vigilance, were allowed to build them. Despite such offers, the power sector looks gloomier by the day. It is evident that within the coming two to three years, the total new generating capacity will not exceed 20,000 MWe, when the demand is close to 48,000 MWe of new capacity.

The government, encumbered with poorly managed and politically controlled electricity boards and coal mining operations, has shown little ability to make them competitive with the foreign invaders. As a result, there is a lurking fear that the government will privatize them. This will surely create a massive confrontation with labor unions which are beginning to mobilize against such steps.

These are not the only danger signals. Too much money invested injudiciously will spark higher inflation, hurting especially the 35% of the population below the poverty line. The Indian financial and banking sectors are hardly capable of dealing with the various scams that the money-managers are expert in. The securities scam was an example. Now, with the advent of individuals such as Shaul Eisenberg, the international gun-runner, Lazard Frères, Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch, etc., Indian authorities will have to keep a close eye on their own pockets.

Already, Morgan Stanley has been accused of rigging prices in the "gray market" before the subscription list opened for its recent public issue. There is a demand that these allegations of market manipulation and insider trading be investigated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. Some of the big money-managers are expert in laundering drug money through offshore operations.

Rao visit opens a great opportunity for German-Indian relations

by Mary Burdman

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao emphasized the importance of close collaboration between their nations as they opened the "German-Indian Economic Conference" during Rao's state visit to Bonn on Feb. 3. This was Prime Minister Rao's second state visit to Germany, and he came after attending the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. He had come to Germany as his first foreign state visit after taking office in 1991; he is returning the official visit to India of German President Richard von Weizsäcker in March 1991. Chancellor Kohl visited India in February 1993, to receive the Nehru Prize and be the guest of honor at the Indian Engineering Trade Fair in New Delhi. An indication of the importance of the German-Indian relationship is that Prime Minister Rao has not visited India's former close ally Russia, and has not even been invited to visit the United States.

Chancellor Kohl, citing repeated personal visits over two and a half years, said that German-Indian cooperative relations have taken a very favorable development. He said that he and Rao had discussed in detail how Germany wants to concentrate on the Asia-Pacific region. In 1991, the Indo-German consultative group was formed to make practical proposals for further cooperation; a year ago in New Delhi they had discussed the importance of national cooperation. Now, German industry has created the Asia-Pacific Commission (APA), because it is essential for Germany to be present in Asia. At their Bonn meeting, Kohl said, India and Germany agreed to set up the Indo-German Commission for Science and Technology.

On the political front, Prime Minister Rao had said in Davos that while there is no ambiguity about India pursuing the path of economic liberalization, the nation would brook no interference in its internal affairs, particularly on Kashmir. Rao received assurance from Kohl that Germany would remain neutral on Kashmir, although Germany had been one of the harshest critics of Indian policy last year. German politicians of all parties said that there was "multi-party support" for the German initiative toward India. The leader of the Social Democratic Party, Rudolf Scharping, as well as the parliamentary leaders of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and Free Democratic Party all called on Rao while he was in Bonn. All endorse Germany's "readi-

ness to do everything in its power to play its part to impart further impetus to the development of industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries," according to German press reports.

On the economic front, Germany is one of India's most important partners. The special relationship with India is a great opportunity for Germany; the question remains if, as with eastern Germany and eastern Europe, this will become another great opportunity thrown away. Rather than rebuilding eastern Germany and making the new states a bridge to Poland, Russia, and Ukraine, the German Treuhand (the agency responsible for privatization of industry in the eastern part of Germany) has dismantled *two-thirds* of the industry; official figures put unemployment at 17%.

As J.N. Godrej, head of the Indian economic delegation to Germany, said at the meeting, a survey of Indian industrialists conducted by the Confederation of Indian Industry shows that of any foreign nation, cooperation with Germany is the first choice of Indian industrialists. Germany has a top-level position among foreign investors in India. Key areas for investment are machinery, electronics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, steel, and vehicles production. Germany had been the second biggest investor in India after the United States, but went down to 10th place after 1990. Trade volume is increasing, however; in 1992-93, Germany was the third largest importer of Indian goods.

Sins of omission

Kohl's emphasis, instead of focusing on what German technology and science could do for India, was about how "enormously important" is the cooperation for the "successful conclusion of GATT," the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Instead of building Indian industry, the effect will be the opposite.

As is frequently the case with Kohl, it is his sins of *omission* which are the greatest. Heinrich von Pierer of Siemens, the head of the German APA who opened the conference, said that India is Germany's "first partner" in the Asia-Pacific. But missing, at least in the public discussion, was the crucial idea, put forward by von Weizsäcker and reaffirmed by Rao in 1991, that India must be Germany's "bridge" to the nations of the South. India, with its industrial

and scientific achievements and 5,000-year-old culture, has a unique position among developing nations. Economists and political leaders including Lyndon LaRouche and the late Nahum Goldmann have emphasized the essential role India must play in any development program for the Middle East. The culture of India's leaders is indicated by the fact that Rao himself knows 12 languages. The relationship with Germany is also unique. After World War II, India was the first nation outside the Allies to recognize the Federal Republic. Indeed, for many historical reasons—especially India's own struggle for freedom against Britain—the potential for an German-Indian alliance against the current British “divide and conquer” policy is great. But the subject for such an alliance must be the development of all Eurasia. This was not on the agenda in Bonn. Trade, not development, was the subject.

Strategic economic partners

Prime Minister Rao came closer to the issue when he emphasized the importance of Indian-German relations, not just for these two nations, but for the entire world. He said that the two nations are “strategic economic partners,” and that the issues under discussion must be the totality of economic relations. In 1991, Rao had come to Bonn at a time of “momentous changes.” India has just suffered the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and a serious economic situation, when the nation was, for the first time in its independent history, in danger of defaulting on its foreign debt.

India survived that crisis. Indeed, Kohl later expressed appreciation of India's resilience at the Munich Wehrkunde conference on Feb. 5. In a discussion on Russia, Kohl said that in the 1940s, when the British pulled their troops out of India, the international press wrote that India was unfit for democracy, that it would end up in chaos and violence. Granted, India had and still has many problems, Kohl said, but Indian democracy today need not fear being compared to other western democracies, and not even to that of its former colonial master.

Rao welcomed the “Asia offensive” by German business, and said that the reforms of India's economy presented an ideal opportunity. He was emphatic that there would be “no hesitation” in India pressing ahead with the reforms begun two and a half years ago. Because it was just three weeks before the budget was to be presented, the prime minister said he could say no more at the moment, but wanted to assure German industry that India was proceeding in the direction of enhancing its liberalization program and wants much more foreign investment. He said to the industry and business leaders present that he hoped no problems arose in their discussions that would have to come to the attention of himself or Kohl, but if this occurred, the problems would be solved.

Ties desired to German ‘Mittelstand’

Chancellor Kohl was immediately presented with a problem. J.N. Godrej said that Germany is most responsive to

India, but a genuine partnership approach is still needed. He expressed concern over the problems with technology transfer, and said that there must be a review of policies and procedures to liberalize the flow of technology from Germany to other nations. German “red tape” needs Kohl's attention, he said. Godrej also said that now it is very important to involve the German *Mittelstand* (small and medium-size entrepreneurs) in India, and an 18-month plan to improve relations and ties with the *Mittelstand* must be enacted.

Tensions also emerged over the so-called “Kohl memorandum.” Kohl had given Rao proposals for deregulation and liberalization of the Indian economy when he was in Delhi in 1993, and Rao brought his reply. The memorandum, “Proposals on Economic Policies and Procedures of the Government of India,” prepared by the Federation of German Industries and the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, called for lowering foreign equity requirements, liberalization of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and elimination of certain taxes on enterprises.

In his 20-page reply, Rao stated categorically that India would not implement an “unlimited hire and fire policy.” (Germany, of course, has extremely protective labor laws.) According to Indian press reports, the prime minister said that that India cannot concede to German investors' demands to implement western-style standards regarding protection of the environment, and that Germany cannot expect uniform rules to be applied in all states. “Inconvenient” issues were laid at the door of the “federal system”—a system Germany also has.

On his return to India Feb. 6, Rao said at a New Delhi press conference that he was highly satisfied with his trip. Officials accompanying him, including Principal Secretary A.N. Verma, said: “The insistent pressure on India to speed up the reforms process has been resisted by the assertion that the country would not blindly follow the prescriptions laid down by people sitting thousands of miles away, but would instead choose its own model of development, suited to its genius and circumstances. Potential investors have been assured of the government's commitment to the reform process but with the caution that all their demands would not be met.

“There is a standard check-list with these people before they take investment decisions. Has the country deregulated, has it lowered tariff barriers, has it privatized, has it liberalized labor laws, etc. We have said ‘yes’ to some of these points and ‘no’ to others. That is our position and it has been made clear to the investors what to expect from India.”

The German elites certainly have been aware of Lyndon LaRouche's proposals for India for over a decade. In May 1980, LaRouche's program for the emergence of India as one of the world's great economies, titled “India in the Year 2020,” was presented at a conference in Frankfurt am Main. The policy proposals, including nuclear energy development and “great projects” to master the subcontinent's water resources, are as valid now as then.

Devaluation of the CFA franc: France sucks its neo-colonies dry

by Lawrence Eyong-Echaw

The author is a journalist writing from Yaounde, Cameroon.

The franc zone is an exclusive monetary area, linking France to its 13 former colonies in Africa. In existence since the colonial era, it has survived the devaluations of the French franc without any crisis. But the recent 50% devaluation of the CFA franc,* coupled with the serious economic recession suffered by both France and its former colonies, has cast a dark shadow on the future of this zone of apparent monetary stability, which was once the envy of other African countries plagued by inflationary currencies which were mostly worthless, even in their own capital cities. Today, proposals to leave the "repressive French monetary zone" and to create an African monetary zone are being made by nationalistic economists, in French African countries.

Vestige of colonialism

The CFA (Communauté Financière Africaine) zone was established in 1939 by France in its 13 African colonies: Benin (formerly Dahomey), Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Chad, and the Comoros Islands. It was an exclusive French economic zone that guaranteed the free convertibility of the CFA franc, the free transfer of capital, the pooling of gold and foreign exchange reserves of the member countries of the zone in a so-called "Operations Account" at the French Treasury, and the maintenance of a fixed parity rate with the French franc.

This paternalistic monetary arrangement gave France enormous economic advantages in its former colonies which it managed as its "farm" for the extraction of cheap primary products for its industries. The colonies were obliged, because of this special monetary arrangement where the CFA franc could be converted only into the French franc (and not the U.S. dollar or any other hard currency), to buy only manufactured goods from the subsidiaries of French multinational corporations, which enjoyed preferential economic conditions, including the possibility of the free transfer of their earnings to France without any obligations to plow back into the colony's economy.

* Cf. "France Abandons Africa to the International Monetary Fund," by Jacques Cheminade, *EIR* Vol. 21, No. 5, Jan. 28, 1994, p. 15.

Theoretically, the French African governments could draw foreign exchange freely to meet their own needs, but the system and the issuance of import licenses were controlled by Frenchmen, and little hard currency found its way to Africa. Thus, huge cocoa and coffee exporters like the Ivory Coast and Cameroon sold their products to the United States in dollars which went to Paris and were used for French economic development. The CFA franc in turn went to these neo-colonies to be used in the purchase of French goods. France therefore had about \$600 million a year to finance its development.

Today, much of the foreign exchange goes to the French African countries, but since the CFA is convertible only in France, the 13 French African neo-colonies are still obliged to buy mostly French goods or Japanese goods from French middlemen, who hike the prices to make an extra profit.

The free convertibility of the CFA franc into the French franc at a fixed rate was the principal advantage of the CFA franc zone in the face of other weak African currencies. This permitted the rapid growth of commerce in the zone. But unfortunately this principal advantage was suppressed in August 1993.

Monetary repression

The maintenance of the French currency in its former colonies has been described by a prominent Cameroonian economist, the late Prof. Tchundang Pouëmi, as "monetary repression." For a long time now the French economy has been uncompetitive in Europe. Consequently, the French franc has suffered from some speculative attacks, which have always had adverse effects on the countries of the CFA franc zone.

In January 1980 as well as in August 1993, as a result of the depreciation of the French franc in relation to the Deutschmark, the CFA franc lost about 50% of its value.

In the 13 French African neo-colonies, the repercussions were heavily felt with the increases of the prices of German imports and the doubling of the amounts of their debts to Germany.

Who calls the shots?

For more than a decade the CFA zone in Africa had been an area of artificial prosperity, because of the maintenance of an overvalued CFA franc despite the notoriously poor



Mothers wait for medicine for their babies at the Social Center for mothers in Chad's capital, N'Djamena. With the breakdown of the French economy, France has taken to looting its former colonies, driving down living standards and creating the potential for social explosion.

performance of the economies of the zone. The French, who control the economy of the zone with about 80% of all investments, took advantage of the overvalued CFA franc and resisted World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) pressures toward devaluation. French companies were in effect making enormous gains, because the overvalued CFA franc permitted them to indirectly grant subventions to French exports while at the same time increasing the value of their investments in the zone.

With the main sectors of the French industry in crisis, with low-quality production, layoffs, and the consequent increase in unemployment by about 11%, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's right-wing coalition government could no longer sustain the mammoth civil service sectors of French African countries through development assistance. But while it was already clear to the French authorities that devaluation was the only condition under which the IMF could disburse any new loans to CFA countries, French politicians and their African heads of state continued to frantically deny the imminence of devaluation. Meanwhile, French businessmen, who dominate the region's import-export business, took advantage of the rumors to speculate on the CFA franc, siphoning huge amounts back to France, thus aggravating the liquidity problems of already hard-pressed French African governments.

Destitute economies

The economies of the 13 CFA franc zone countries are in shambles. Based principally on one primary product, which is

usually either cocoa, coffee, bananas, groundnuts, or cotton (and a few minerals in some countries), which earns nearly 80% of the foreign exchange, the countries depend on these products whose prices are generally buffeted by the fluctuations of the world market. French Africa had been encouraged by deceptively generous development assistance from France to continue producing only primary products, on the false premise that they enjoyed a comparative advantage in primary products. The French had taken over the industrial sector with the installation of subsidiaries of their multinational companies in the light industries, insurance, banking, timber and mineral exploitation, as well as in the import-export sector. These countries had then created a fragile welfare-state mentality, with mammoth civil services which drained more resources than the government could earn.

Above all, corruption and mismanagement had become so rampant that even heads of state were openly known to protect their corrupt cronies. In 1991, there were 36 banks in the franc zone countries liquidated with record losses of more than \$200 million. The list of defaulting banks with loans of more than \$10,000 each in most countries reads like a political *Who's Who*, with all the prominent personalities involved. With the clamor for democratization in 1990 and its violent repression in nearly all French African countries through fraudulent elections, political tension had scared off all potential foreign investors.

Who benefits?

The IMF and the World Bank "medicine men" prescribe devaluation as a panacea for the economic ills of the franc zone. In theory, they say, devaluation encourages exports in the country since it makes exports cheaper and consequently more competitive. It is also said to discourage imports because the revaluation of foreign currencies makes imports more expensive. The IMF promises to sign the third confirmation accords with CFA countries and thereby grant loans, also encouraging foreign investments because of cheaper labor. The devaluation is also expected to encourage citizens to consume local goods as well as the creation of local industries.

In fact, most governments, particularly those of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Burkina Faso, have increased the local prices of export crops. But the devaluation seems to have aggravated the situation. In Cameroon, salaries were reduced by nearly 70% a few days before the devaluation of Jan. 12, 1994. With primary products such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, bananas, and cotton flooding the world market, since they are produced by more than 30 other Third World countries, the prices are bound to be unstable and prone to falling drastically. These are not, therefore, products to rely on for the financing of a country's development. Moreover, the foreign debts of these countries have doubled with debt servicing rates that surpass 47% of their GNP!

Above all, these countries are bound to import nearly everything from staple foods like rice, milk, and beef, to the

inputs of the Import Substitution Industries, which are run by the French.

African paupers

As an alternative measure to the very severe devaluation, France has cancelled the debts of most of its low-income African debtor countries, and promised the disbursement of higher sums in development assistance. The hypocrisy of their measure is that, while the announcement of the few millions of CFA francs in aid to these neo-colonies is done with great pomp, as the manifestation of French magnanimity toward poor Africans (although the lion's share of this money is spent on the purchase of low-grade French manufactures and on the astronomical salaries of French technical advisers), the huge sums siphoned back to France daily go in silence, particularly as no one makes announcements about the figures.

Devaluation does not seem to have any short-term or long-term advantage to CFA zone countries. They may double or quadruple the exports of their primary products, but the vagaries of a world market which they don't control, coupled with the obligation to import nearly every manufactured good, obliges them to depend on foreign loans while further enslaving them in a dependency syndrome. The industrial landscape of French African countries is littered with "white elephant" projects which have drained millions of dollars without yielding any dividends.

The French on the other hand, in their avidity to protect the "francophone" market where goods from their uncompetitive industrial sector could be sold at prohibitive prices, have aborted any indigenous industrial production, which could have provided products with added value on the world market to maximize the foreign exchange earnings of these countries. The devaluation has pauperized the people of the franc zone, who have now been sold over to the IMF and World Bank by their old French masters. France still maintains its economic stranglehold over this region as the last bastion of its diminishing colonial empire, for fear of seeing the clogged wheels of its technologically archaic industry finally crumble.

Unable to sustain a tolerable standard of living for its neo-colonies because of its own internal woes, France is playing the ostrich, while handing over its former colonial subjects to the usurers of Wall Street for further exploitation. The risk of social explosion has now increased with potential tension in every capital; hunger, poverty, and disease are taking their toll.

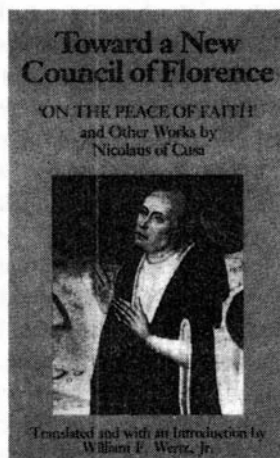
Meanwhile, economists of the region have started thinking seriously about quitting the franc zone and creating collective currency areas with Ecowas (the Economic Community of West African States), and the PTA (Preferential Trade Area) in East and Central Africa, as well as the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC), which covers the frontline states of southern Africa.

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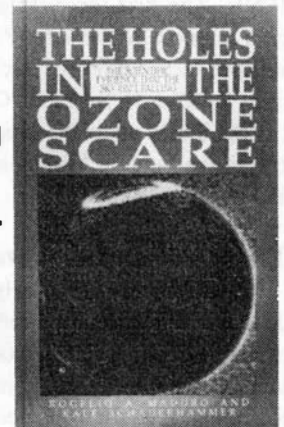
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Book Reviews

Fighting today's tuberculosis means we must fight AIDS, too

by Ernest Schapiro, MD

The Forgotten Plague: How the Battle against TB Was Won—and Lost

by Frank Ryan, MD

Little, Brown, Boston, 1993

480 pages, hardbound, \$20.95

Dr. Ryan tells an important story in the history of scientific discovery. His book starts with Robert Koch's 1882 presentation to a scientific audience in Germany of his discovery of the tubercle bacillus as the causative agent of tuberculosis. He pointed out that more than one-third of the deaths of people in the productive years of life were from tuberculosis.

The story could also have begun with Louis Pasteur, 35 years earlier, with his founding of the sciences of microbiology and organic chemistry.

The reliable treatment of tuberculosis required the administration of three drugs at once, as was recognized in the early 1960s. The first three drugs to qualify were streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS), and isoniazid. Each was developed by a team of researchers in a different country. Scientists working in Sweden, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States made the crucial breakthroughs, including the Ukrainian Selman Waksman, Denmark's Jurgen Lehmann, and France's René Dubos.

The process of discoveries

The book is particularly valuable because it beautifully describes the unique hypotheses of the scientists which led to their discoveries. For example, René Dubos became convinced that for any given microbe, he could find the means to combat it in the soil, because there was a balance within the soil among the different species of microbes dwelling there. He called this the biochemical unity of life. Dubos had been motivated to study the microbiology of the soil when he read a passage from Winogradsky who said that the place to

study microbes is in their natural habitat, not just in the lab. With the help of Selman Waksman, his superior as director of Soil Microbiology at Rutgers University, he found a microbe which could decompose cellulose. Using the same technique, while at the Rockefeller University in New York, he found a microbe in a New Jersey cranberry bog which would attack and eat the outer wall of the pneumococcus, the deadly agent of pneumonia, by means of a protein enzyme which the microbe secreted. Meanwhile, the British scientist, Alexander Fleming, noticed that where a common airborne mold, penicillium, landed and grew on his petri dish, many pathogenic bacteria were inhibited from forming colonies. He suspected that some chemical was being produced by the mold which killed the bacteria. However, the pessimistic attitude of most scientists towards looking for anti-bacterial substances caused him to delay isolating the active principle until he learned about Prontosil.

Prontosil, the first chemotherapeutic agent against bacteria, was developed by a German physician, Gerhard Domagk, on the basis of a brilliant series of observations he made on how the immune system functions. He found that if bacteria were damaged prior to inoculation into the animal host, the host's immune system was much better at digesting and killing them. This work attracted the attention of a scientist at the Bayer company, which at that time was the only company actively screening large numbers of drugs for possible anti-bacterial activity. At that time it was disbelieved that such substances could be found. Domagk's approach to drug screening was unique. He did not rely on testing antibacterial substances in the test-tube, but rather he gave them to the host along with the bacteria. It was this technique, which, in 1935, led to the discovery of the antibacterial action of Prontosil, a sulfa drug which was found to cure common hitherto fatal infections, such as streptococcal infections.

When Fleming learned about Prontosil at an international conference, he pushed ahead with the isolation of the first effective antibiotic, penicillin. Waksman was so excited by this that he, at once, assigned all of his graduate students to screen soil samples for antibiotics. One of his students, Al-

bert Schatz, isolated streptomycin, a product of a soil microbe, which became the first frontline anti-TB drug.

The Danish scientist, Jurgen Lehmann, was a brilliant physician and chemist. He was excited by the observation of his friend, the American scientist Bernheim, that when aspirin was added to a TB bacterial culture, the bacteria used much more oxygen. He proposed in 1943 that PAS, a derivative of aspirin, would block the energy production of the bacteria, simply on the basis of this observation and what he knew of the structure of the sulfa drugs. Because Lehmann's reputation was so high, he convinced Ferrosan, a small drug company in Sweden, to sink large sums of money into synthesizing PAS for the first time and mass producing what became the second front line drug for TB.

The third frontline drug, INH, was developed by Domagk on the basis of work at the Bayer company in Germany which continued throughout World War II, despite the fact that the factory and the town were both heavily bombed! The book describes the conditions under which the Bayer team worked, and the incredible courage and dedication of the scientists who were risking death from both the bombings and exposure in the laboratory to highly fatal TB microbes.

Public health measures critical

Dr. Ryan also makes clear that had TB been allowed to rage unchecked by public health measures, urban life could have ended in the industrialized countries long before we had time to discover the life-saving drugs. Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death for young adults in these countries. In 1930, for example, there were still 90,000 TB deaths per year in the United States, 60,000 in France, and 50,000 in Britain. In Britain, TB deaths accounted for nearly half of the mortality in the age range 25-35. As late as 1954, there were 5 million deaths worldwide from TB.

Thanks to Koch's discovery, physicians learned that TB was contagious and spread by coughing. In the first two decades of the 20th century, two powerful screening tools were developed, the tuberculin skin test and the chest X-ray. These were in addition to Koch and Paul Ehrlich's discovery of how to stain the sputum for detection of the bacilli.

Several years ago, the weekly newspaper *New Federalist* published a feature-length account of how public health measures reduced the TB rate in Chicago at the end of World War I. Extensive public health surveys had showed that TB was much more common in impoverished crowded households. Long working hours and poor nutrition were found to be factors as well. Despite much opposition, the health authorities put infected persons under quarantine either at home or in special TB hospitals. Everyone was tested for TB. As a result, the rate of both new cases and the fatality rate declined.

Dr. Ryan also points to the key role of the elimination of TB in cattle. Children had been acquiring fatal TB from milk. An important role in that campaign was played by a veterinarian, William Feldman, who later teamed with Dr.



In 1961, it was common sense to fight the spread of epidemic disease internationally, as shown in this photo of an employee of the Taiwan Malaria Research Institute inspecting a farmer's house. As a result of such efforts, malaria was officially eradicated in Taiwan. But neglect of such public health measures over the past 20 years has allowed old scourges, like TB, to revive and combine with new plagues such as AIDS.

Corwin Hinshaw, a physician at the Mayo Clinic, to screen and clinically test streptomycin in patients.

In comparing the period when rigorous public health measures were applied to controlling the spread of TB to today, we need to bear in mind that, *at that time, governments were still committed to the idea of keeping the population healthy, and therefore all available public health tools were put to use.*

Once the first three frontline TB drugs had been developed, mankind was for a time in the position to totally eliminate the disease. TB rates rapidly declined in the industrialized countries. It was also found that individuals in the developing nations could be cured with six months of uninterrupted treatment with two suitable anti-TB drugs, given on an out-patient basis. In addition, the risk of future TB in an otherwise healthy carrier could be greatly reduced by six months of INH. TB rates continued to decline, on into the late 1970s.

Worldwide biological breakdown

However, in 1974, the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force, initiated by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and directed by Warren Hamerman, wrote a prophetic and detailed report

which described the impending worldwide breakdown of human health in which advances achieved by cleaner water supplies, insecticides, immunization, improved nutrition, improved veterinary care, and chemotherapy for infections such as TB would be lost. New types of diseases would occur, especially viral, and old plagues would return, such as cholera. The team forecast that these setbacks would become apparent in the early 1980s, and would grow until they became unstoppable, unless the economic austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund ("conditionalities"), were stopped and replaced with policies allowing economic growth. Instead, they were intensified.

In 1985, *EIR* began to publish the results of the task force's lengthy studies: "Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics," "An Emergency War Plan to Fight AIDS and Other Pandemics," and numerous articles. The "Emergency War Plan" included an interview with Drs. Mark Whiteside and Carolyn McCleod, describing the coincidence of AIDS and TB in the impoverished migrant farm worker community of Belle Glade, Florida. That same year, a member of the task force, Dr. Debra Hanania-Freeman, investigated the outbreak of highly fatal TB among oyster shuckers, poor migrant workers in the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Maryland Department of Health denied that the outbreak had anything to do with AIDS, but then shut down the work facilities and tore down the shacks where the victims lived. The task force suspected we were dealing with drug resistant TB.

In New York City, also in 1985, the Health Department published a detailed report proving the connection between the resurgence of TB there to the epidemic of AIDS. However, the report did not receive national attention. The federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia continued to play down the potential for unlimited spread of this new plague, and, instead, opposed universal AIDS testing despite the now-proven fact that AIDS carriers were now likely to be TB carriers.

This author worked in the early 1980s at a New York City clinic where future welfare recipients were screened for diseases—except that there was no testing for TB, because of the budget austerity in the city. New York's budget had been placed under the control of the Emergency Financial Control Board whose priority was repaying the city's debt. At that time the clinic director conducted a pilot project testing alcoholics and drug addicts for TB: We found many, many cases.

In 1985, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. announced his presidential campaign for the election of 1988. He said, he felt the obligation to highlight the health catastrophe for the world's population posed by AIDS. In 1986 and again in 1988, the LaRouche movement put initiatives on the California ballot to have AIDS declared a reportable disease. The initiative was defeated by the medical establishment and the Hollywood mafia.

New scourge: drug-resistant disease

In the last chapter of his book, Dr. Ryan points to the resurgence of TB in New York City, which is shown by the rise in total cases: In 1978, 1,307 cases; in 1989, 2,500 cases; in 1991, 4,000 cases. This increase is occurring in the urban centers of Europe as well. Ryan cites the well-known fact that when one carries both the AIDS virus and the tubercle bacillus, that the previously dormant TB is likely to be activated. TB in an AIDS carrier is likely to be far more rapid in its course. Moreover, the TB is likely to cause the AIDS carrier state to shift into active disease as well. TB in an AIDS victim is treatable in principle, but the mortality in such cases is far higher and the course is much faster.

Together with the resurgence of TB throughout the world, especially in areas where AIDS is present, we now have multi-drug resistant TB. MDR-TB has the same mortality rate as TB did before drug therapy, i.e. at least 50%. A large percentage of the new cases in New York City are resistant to the TB drugs. MDR-TB is being seen in other urban centers in the U.S. As Dr. Ryan points out, the development of drug resistance has long been the clinician's nightmare. If one drug is used alone, the microbes will develop resistance to it over a period of, at most, a few months. That was why, in the early years after TB was identified, before multi-drug therapy was available, the types of TB which could be cured were those which were of acute onset, and even then many failures occurred. For example, chronic cavitating tuberculosis of the lungs could not be cured by one drug alone. Often such cases require three drugs. At best, a single drug would reduce the total amount of infection to the point where surgeons could remove the remaining diseased portion and thereby hopefully achieve an actual cure.

Ryan describes how clinicians finally discovered that the resistance problem could be circumvented by administering two, or, far better, three drugs at once for at least six months. However, if the patient discontinued one or more of the drugs or interrupted the treatment, then resistance was a likely outcome. This disaster has been attributed by bacteriologists to genetic mutation to a resistant strain. Combining drugs tends to mean that any strain which is a mutant resistant to one of the drugs will still be eliminated by the other drug(s). However it is possible that there are other factors involved in causing drug resistance.

Given the AIDS pandemic and the breakdown of both adequate housing and the health care delivery system in urban centers, it is easy to see how this tragedy could occur: An occasional problem in the 1970s and '80s, MDR-TB has become a scourge in the early 1990s. The implications are staggering. Health care personnel are now at risk for a fatal disease, all the more so, because, since the sanatoria have been shut down, TB is being treated in general hospitals, which are not designed to control air-borne infections. Also we can no longer treat infected but still healthy carriers with isoniazid to eradicate the carrier state, because the microbe

will be resistant to the isoniazid.

Is there hope? Will we in several years have a rampant TB epidemic in the United States comparable to conditions before drug therapy? Given AIDS and the degree of economic breakdown, might it not, in fact, be worse?

Dr. Ryan expresses the belief that if governments take the problem seriously, they can bring TB under control. He proposes several measures: 1) Make sure that all persons given TB drugs are supervised through out their treatment to ensure that they take all of the required drugs and for the required length of time. 2) Develop new anti-TB drugs. 3) Industrialized nations should provide extensive medical assistance to developing nations to help them provide adequate treatment.

However, his approach, which he calls a compassionate one, will necessarily fail, because it views TB as being basically the same disease as it was 20 years ago. In fact, TB is now just one part of a much larger problem, the biological holocaust, which has been unleashed through out the world by the insane looting policies of international financial institutions.

At this point, we will never be able to stop TB, unless we can control AIDS. This alone requires a large-scale program which includes three basic points: 1) A crash program in biological research for AIDS control including clinical trials. Trials should include the use of oral interferon. We will need a lot of fundamental biological research which should include routes of transmission. 2) Public health measures applied to AIDS and tuberculosis to identify infected persons and routes of transmission. AIDS must be declared a reportable infection. 3) We need to construct special hospitals for the care of persons with AIDS and tuberculosis.

But these measures, costly as they may seem, are only a small part of what is required. In many parts of the world, the biological holocaust is a complex pattern of ill health which includes such major contributing factors as malaria. To address the problem will require adequate housing, building transportation and water infrastructure, control of the insect vectors of disease, providing clean water free of bacteria and other disease vectors, such as the snails that spread schistosomiasis. We will need productive agriculture for people to have health-giving nutrition.

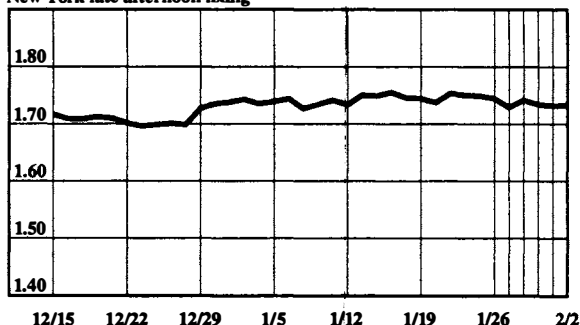
Therefore, we have to honestly address what it is that will be required to cause a global economic recovery. When EIR's task force first formulated the problem, we said that as long as there was a weak link, that is, a part of the world where a devastated population was breeding new diseases, that weak link would be a source of uncontrollable disease for other parts of the world. We still assert, on the basis of the situation 20 years after our initial report, that this is the only way to address human health. The standard of living of the entire human population must be brought up to an adequate level to ensure the health of all.

Morality and the science of public health coincide.

Currency Rates

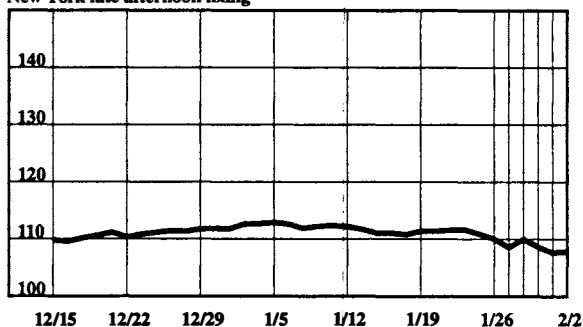
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



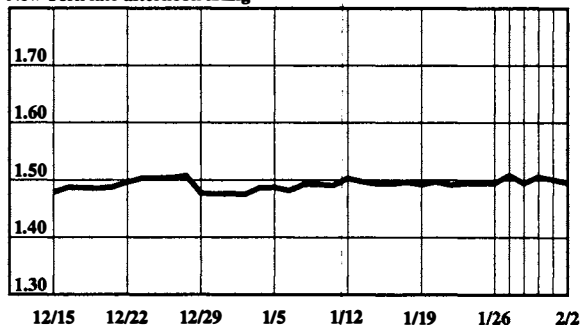
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



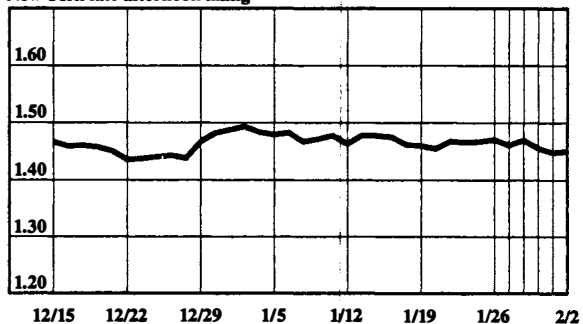
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Russia facing mass starvation

A report to the Russian Parliament attacks shock therapy economic policies as responsible for the crisis.

On Feb. 3, a special report was scheduled for presentation to the Russian Duma (parliament) which, according to advance accounts published in the London press, documents how the "shock therapy" of recent years has resulted in conditions of mass starvation.

While western pundits have been debating the various economic "models" for Russia and the former Soviet bloc, meantime, the proof of the insanity of the post-1989 "shock therapy" imposed by the International Monetary Fund is demonstrated in the collapse of output and mass suffering that ensued.

According to the Feb. 3 London *Guardian*, the report to the Duma was written by leading Russian economists for the attention of President Boris Yeltsin, and it is a "devastating critique of the social and economic effects of two years of [former Deputy Prime Minister] Yegor Gaidar's 'shock therapy,' which the West backed."

The report was written by the economic division of the Academy of Sciences, which pools the work of 10 of the country's top economic research institutions. Among the authors are Stanislav Shatalin, Leonid Abalkin, and Nikolai Petrakov.

It states bluntly: "The scale of economic and social misfortunes represents a real threat to national security. . . . This is the result of two years of shock therapy."

Guardian writer David Hearst gives this account of the report's conclusions on food and agriculture: "In 1990, food bills represented 30% of

average incomes. Today, a family spends 60 to 70% of its income feeding itself. Pensioners spend 83%, and for the one-third below the poverty line, that figure is a staggering 90%."

Hearst further states that the report "reveals that 15 million people, or one-tenth of the population, are estimated to be earning below 'starvation wages,' while one-third are below the poverty line. The wealthiest 10% are now 10.4 times as rich as the poorest 10%—a recipe for social conflict."

The effect on the demographics is staggering: "The number of deaths increased from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.1 million in 1993. Average life expectancy in the last three years has decreased from 69.2 years to 66 years, while infant mortality has increased from 17.4 per 1,000 births to 19.1." Half the number of babies were born last year compared to 1989.

The report attacks Gaidar's price liberalization as having proved lethal for industry and consumer alike. The Russian producer is unable to pay debts or wages, and has literally run out of money. The authors call for a "mixed economy," claiming that only the state can support the key sectors of agriculture, transport, and oil and gas production needed to avert total collapse.

Besides the decline in agricultural output, far fewer food imports are going to the former Soviet Union. According to *Agra-Europe*, a West European farm journal, in 1993, Russia lowered its imports of grain by 62%, down to 11 million tons. Imports of meat sank by 75%, to 74,000 tons, and sugar by 30%, to 2.6 million tons.

All food imports together were 52% lower than the year before.

But the public "can't afford to eat." People aren't buying because of the drop in purchasing power. *Agra-Europe* estimates that consumption of meat went down by 25% last year, and of milk and milk products by 27% compared to 1990.

The Moscow weekly *Argumenty i Fakty* recently reported on the widespread malnutrition. Bread and potatoes have become the main diet in many Russian families. Over 1989 to 1993, meat consumption fell from 75 to 58 kg per capita per annum; milk and dairy products fell from 397 to 298 kg; vegetables fell from 91 to 77 kg; and fruit fell from 41 to 37 kg per capita. Not only did the amount of food consumed decline, but the quality of food is also much worse. Pig fat and bones, for example, are counted as "meat." A recent survey among Moscow students ages 10 to 15 showed that 50% do not consume milk or dairy products.

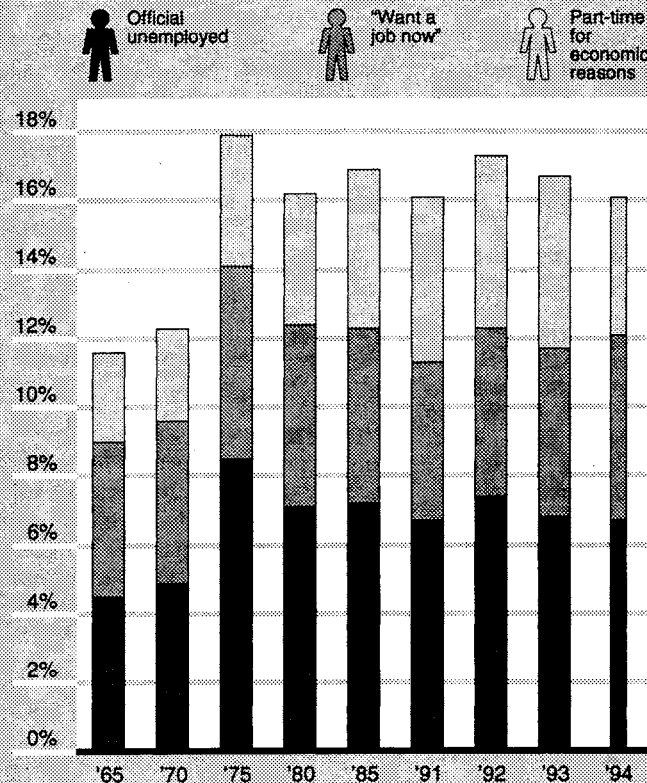
The situation with vegetable and fruit consumption is no better. Roughly 50% of young men drafted into the Army are disqualified even by the most lenient medical examination.

Recent studies in Bryansk and Kaluga *oblasts* showed that, respectively, 96% and 90% of the population suffer from vitamin deficiency. In the Kaluzhska region, 68% of inhabitants suffer severe vitamin deficiency which may lead to an outbreak of scurvy. The situation is no better in many other regions. Many people report that even in prisoner-of-war camps, food consumption was higher.

Aleksandr Saveryukha, Russian deputy minister for the food industry, promised at a meeting in Smolensk that the government in Moscow "wants to do anything possible to prevent the population from becoming completely impoverished."

U.S. Unemployment Coverup

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



JANUARY 1994

Official unemployed	8,696,000	6.7%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>8,237,000</i>	<i>6.4%</i>
"Want a job now"	6,998,000¹	5.4%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,220,000¹</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
Part-time for economic reasons	5,167,000	4.0%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,217,000</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
Total	20,861,000	16.0%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>20,674,000</i>	<i>16.0%</i>
Civilian labor force	130,667,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>128,898,000</i>	
Employed	121,971,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>120,661,000</i>	
Non-farm payroll employees	111,132,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>111,049,000</i>	

1. Compiled quarterly

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: There was a change in the way the Census Bureau conducts the employment survey for the latest month. The impact of this change on these figures will be further analyzed in a forthcoming *EIR* article. The Bureau of Labor Statistics warns that because of the change, the employment and unemployment data for January and December should not be directly compared.

Compiled by Anthony Wargent

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 ¹	—	1,928	2.6%	na ¹	—
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 ²	128,040	8,734	6.8%	6,319 ³	4.9%	6,348	5.0%	21,401	16.7%

1. "Want a job now" category estimated as 3,350 or 4.5% for bar graph.

2. Annual average for all of 1993.

3. Weighted average of quarterly compiled figure.

Business Briefs

Infrastructure

Peru, Paraguay aim for economic independence

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori and Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy vowed in a meeting in early February to launch a series of infrastructure projects which they said would help both nations combat poverty and achieve their economic independence, just as they had together fought to achieve political independence more than 200 years ago.

The major project under discussion is an "intermodal corridor" which will unite Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay, offering Paraguay and Bolivia access to the Pacific Ocean, and Peru access to the Atlantic Ocean. Paraguay will grant Peru free access to ports on the Río de la Plata, while Peru will grant Paraguay free access to the Pacific through the ports of Ilo or Matarani. To complete this project, Peru would also have to build the Ilo-Matarani-Desaguadero highway.

The Feb. 2 issue of *El Comercio* of Lima commented that the building of the trans-Amazonian highway, which would connect the Brazilian city of Acre with Peru, would also be a useful project. These projects envision greatly increased trade and transportation across the entire region, including also parts of Brazil and northern Argentina.

Africa

OAU expresses 'grave concern' over debt

The Organization of African Unity expressed "grave concern" over the debt burden on African countries and noted that "the socio-economic conditions of the majority of member states did not show any significant improvement in 1993 in spite of the reform-driven policies [i.e., International Monetary Fund-imposed policies] which have been introduced by governments since the beginning of the 1980s," in a report to the 59th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, PANAnews service reported on Feb. 1.

Even though the figures for 1993 are not

yet out, the OAU said, "it is certain that their magnitude will not have [been] lowered to the desired level in order to relieve African countries of the debt overhang." PANA noted that since 1985, when member states adopted the common position on African debt, the debt has risen from \$184.89 billion to \$275.15 billion in 1992, an increase of 49%.

At the same time there has been a continuing decline of resource flow. "The situation is all the more alarming if one were to compare the total debt to total exports or total gross domestic product," observed the OAU. For example, the debt-to-export ratio increased from 361% in 1990 to 373% in 1992. The debt service ratio to exports also increased from 30.1% to 35% during the same period.

Among the factors contributing to Africa's poor performance, the OAU said, were "inappropriate macro-economic policies," deterioration of terms of trade, depressed commodity prices, low levels of investment, and political instability.

Russia

Alternative economic program unveiled

An alternative economic program entitled "Social and Economic Transformations in Russia: the Modern Situation and New Approaches" has been submitted to President Boris Yeltsin and parliamentary deputies, Interfax news agency reported on Feb. 2. The authors include Leonid Abalkin, Nikolai Petrakov, and Stanislav Shatalin.

The program is said to advocate active state regulation during the formation of a market economy, to emphasize social considerations such as minimum pay, maintaining employment, allocations to education and health care, and to recommend the curtailment of "populist voucher privatization."

On Feb. 1, Yeltsin purged two more radical reformers, Environment Minister Viktor Danilov and Health Minister Eduard Nechayev, from the Security Council, the country's top executive body.

Meanwhile, Yuri Skokov, head of the Russian Federation of Goods Producers, warned that "nearly half of all industrial enter-

prises" are close to shutting down. "That means dozens of millions of unemployed, people who never knew unemployment, taking to the streets. That means chaos and civil war," he said, the Feb. 2 German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported. He said Russian industry is undergoing "a collapse that inevitably leads to the breakup of the Russian state."

Agriculture

World grain harvest continues decline

For the current fiscal year (ending June 30), the world grain harvest, including rice, is expected to reach only 1.878 billion tons, *Agra-Europe* reported in January. This is 4% less than the year before. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization reports that the supply situation worldwide is under "big constraints." Production of feed grains in industrial countries in particular dropped significantly compared with 1992.

This situation will cause world grain stocks to decrease dramatically. Regional shortfalls of grain are being reported and, at the same time, grain prices on the world markets are rising.

While low grain harvests in Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi, and Angola, and shortages in Iraq, Haiti, and the republics of the Caucasus, will increase demand for food donations, donor nations have been cutting back on aid. There will be at least one-third less grain available for food assistance than the year before, or 11.4 million tons.

Space

Japan launches rocket produced domestically

Japan launched its first domestically produced rocket on Feb. 2, which is capable of launching satellites. Its previous launch vehicles relied on U.S. technology, which was received on condition that Japan get Washington's permission to launch third countries' satellites. A con-

Briefly

sortium of over 70 Japanese companies has formed Rocket Systems Corp. to market the rocket.

"The most important thing is that it's our own technology," Masayuki Yoshino, a spokesman for the National Space Development Agency of Japan, said of the rocket, named the H-2. "We want to show that Japan can do this by itself. Using other countries' technology means too many rules."

The Jan. 31 London *Times*, under the headline "Japanese Rocket Fuels Fears of Arms Race in East Asia," claimed that this rocket "could also be used as an inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) to deliver a nuclear weapon anywhere in the world . . . traversing the globe before re-entering the atmosphere. . . . And the fact that the H-2, unlike previous Japanese rockets, has not been built using U.S. technology, means that Japan does not have to open the rocket program to U.S. inspections."

Energy

Soros teams up with GE to build power plants

The speculator George Soros has formed a partnership with GE Capital Corp., the financial services arm of the American firm General Electric, to sell power plants around the world. The venture's initial focus will be Asia, particularly China, India, and Indonesia, and there are plans to expand to Mexico.

GE Capital has carried out more leveraged takeovers than any other firm (surpassing Michael Milken and Ivan Boesky), and its investors include Li Kai Shing, who is a partner in Newmont Mining and who is tied to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The HongShang controls production, distribution, and initial money-laundering of opium and heroin from Asia's "Golden Triangle."

The fund will seek to boost GE's power plant manufacturing business at the expense of its global competitors such as Asea Brown Boveri, which is a producer of the high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGR). Through a new fund called Quantum Industrial Holdings and GE Capital, each will put up \$200 million into the venture; another \$50 million will be put up by the International Finance

Corp., the private financing arm of the World Bank. The partners are in negotiations to secure another \$2.5 billion in equity from a wide variety of businesses.

Philippines

Ramos backs down on IMF price hikes

Philippines President Fidel Ramos rescinded a 15% fuel price hike imposed in January after meeting leaders of a broad coalition of groups opposed to the increases on Feb. 4, according to wire service reports. Ramos, who has implemented International Monetary Fund (IMF)-dictated policies, recently vetoed an attempt by the Philippine Senate to cut the federal budget allocation for debt service payments.

The alliance is composed of 80 organizations and individuals, including leaders of the Catholic Church, the business community, labor unions, politicians, and "even military rebels behind previous coup attempts," according to Reuters. "He blinked," Filipino newspaper columnist Teodoro Benigno said. "He is worried that massive protest marches will have a restraining effect on foreign investments."

The government said its fuel levy had to be passed on to the consumer to replenish an oil buffer fund it had been using to help cover its revenue deficit. The rate hike will now be suspended three weeks while a panel of cabinet ministers and price hike opponents look for other sources of funds. Reducing the budget deficit is a key condition of the IMF.

The price hike announcement ignited large-scale protests, including calls by labor leaders for a national strike. Military rebels in Manila have issued a statement saying that the Ramos government would do well to heed the public outcry in prices and roll them back or face worsening violence. Members of the communist Alex Boncayao Brigade on Feb. 2 claimed responsibility for dynamiting the offices of Shell, Caltex, and the Philippine National Oil Corp., and on Feb. 3 warned of upcoming attacks on representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, and oil company executives if the the hikes were not rescinded.

● **THE MALAYSIAN** government has awarded \$5.6 billion for a dam in Sarawak state, ignoring environmentalists' warnings of ecological disaster. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad defended the decision, saying that the dam is vital for the country's energy needs. The project would generate 2,400 MW of electricity a year.

● **THE U.S. TREASURY** declared a moratorium on purchases of mutual savings and loans by commercial banks on Jan. 31, citing concerns that insiders might be enriching themselves at the expense of depositors who supposedly own them, the *New York Times* reported. However, all but one of the big mutual S&Ls have already been sold.

● **TIME IS SHORT** in the efforts to control the risks of derivatives, Arthur Levitt, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, warned in Davos, Switzerland, the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* reported Feb. 1. The activities of non-banks in the derivatives trading are "the open flank of today's financial system," he said.

● **THE QUEEN** of England is "a major investor" in George Soros's Quantum Fund, a London source told *EIR*. "Soros boasted to me over dinner recently that 'a major investor' in his global hedge fund is the queen," he said. Soros has been accused of speculating against European currencies on behalf of Anglo-American finance.

● **25,000 SOUTH KOREA** farmers and students demonstrated in Seoul on Feb. 1 against planned rice imports as dictated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade accord, the *International Herald Tribune* reported. Farmers are demanding a national referendum on importing rice.

● **MORE PRICE CUTS** in agriculture are being demanded by the European Union, *Agra-Europe* reports. Support prices would be cut another 3% for butter, 5% for beef, 30% for pork, and eliminated for cheese.

Racist ADL uses gestapo tactics to boost fundraising

by Dennis Speed

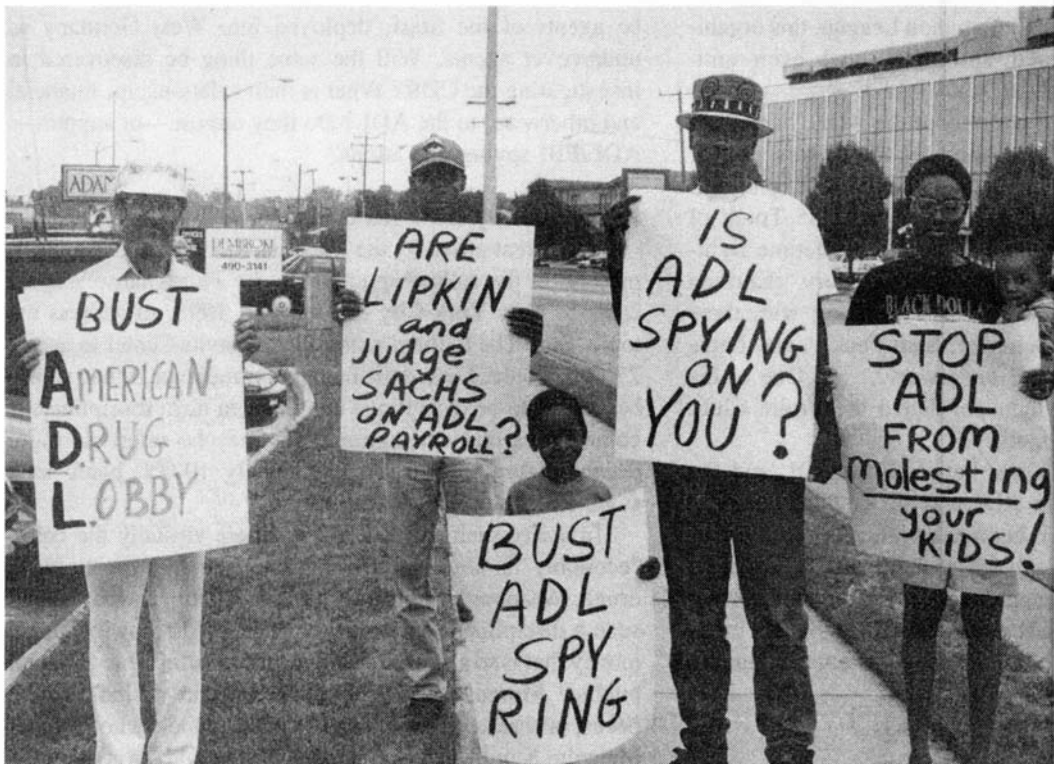
In 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. was interviewed and asked how he might respond to the charge, that he was viewed by many people as an “extremist” for his dedication to the cause of civil rights. King answered, “It disturbed me when I first heard it. But, when I began to consider the true meaning of the word, I decided that perhaps I would *like* to think of myself as an extremist—in the light of the spirit which made Jesus an extremist for love. . . . Thus I consider myself an extremist for that brotherhood of man which Paul so nobly expressed: ‘There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.’ ”

It might have shocked King to know, that those who were the source of his being characterized as an “extremist,” were, among others, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL). This report documents that not only has the ADL engaged for years in spying on over 900 organizations and thousands of individuals that they claim to consider “anti-Semitic,” but that, going back to the early 1960s at least, the ADL spied on Martin Luther King, on behalf of the FBI, even while it claimed to be a civil rights organization in support of King and his movement.

In an appearance before the 68th conference of the Rabbinical Assembly, King stated, in response to a question, “First let me say that there is absolutely no anti-Semitism in the black community in the historic sense of anti-Semitism.” That was on March 25, 1968. No one in that assembly challenged King on his observations.

Yet, in November 1991, at an ADL conference held in Montreal, University of Arizona professor Leonard Dinnerstein would state, “Black anti-Semitism’s envy and ambivalence toward Jews has been constant and continuous in American society as far back as slavery days.” Dinnerstein would call even Booker T. Washington and Ralph Bunche, “anti-Semitic.”

To comprehend the racist roots of Dinnerstein’s outlook, one has but to refer to the characterization given by Henry Schwarzschild, an official in the ADL’s publications department in the 1960s, as to the view of those in the ADL who had



A demonstration in Norfolk, Virginia in August 1993, at the headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League. The ADL's current dirty tricks against the black community are no surprise, when you consider the group's longstanding involvement with the Ku Klux Klan and the FBI.

King under surveillance for the FBI. "They thought King was sort of a loose cannon. He was a Baptist preacher. . . . The ADL was very anxious about having an unguided missile out there."

Recent revelations on the King assassination, aired on national television in December, threaten to call attention to the role played by the FBI and its head, J. Edgar Hoover, in the persecution and, perhaps, in the execution of the slain civil rights leader. Also, the fact that ADL-paid operatives spied on the Nation of Islam, and sold their information to the South African security agencies, begs the question of ADL support for the earlier apartheid policies of the South African regime. The violent death of South African leader Chris Hani, one of the targets of that ADL spying, should provoke interest as to whether ADL operatives might have done, and might do, more than simply collect information.

In the past five weeks in New York City, there have been at least three attempts to provoke violence between city police and the Nation of Islam. The first such attempt left eight policemen injured on Jan. 9, and resulted in a \$1.5 billion suit being filed against the Muslims. On Jan. 11, the son of a prominent Muslim cleric in East New York, Shu'aib Abdul Latif, 17, was killed by four policemen, despite the fact that he was unarmed.

The ADL extortion game

In this atmosphere of heightened tension, on Jan. 17, the weekend of Martin Luther King's birthday, the ADL

ran a full-page ad in the *New York Times*, excerpting quotes from a speech given three months earlier by Nation of Islam spokesman Khalid Abdul Muhammad, in which he attacked Jews, the pope, and the media, at Kean College in New Jersey. Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), appearing on the McNeil-Lehrer News Hour, would ask, "with all the anti-Semitism, can't we find some positive way to work together to expose it without publicizing people and asking people to send in contributions?" (emphasis added).

Abraham Foxman, national director of the ADL, became apoplectic, saying, "Congressman Rangel, I respect you too much for that comment." Of course, Rangel had in fact identified the ADL extortion game precisely. Faced with declining contributions and credibility in the wake of the December 1992 raid on its San Francisco headquarters, in which its illegal possession of police files was discovered, the ADL, as soon as a deal was struck not to indict such people as Irwin Suall (head of the ADL's Fact-Finding Division) began the cynical fundraising operation better known as the "Tar-Baby caper."

The ADL, in point of fact, had a ready-made target in Minister Muhammad, who has been a well-known figure on the college campus circuit for years. Minister Farrakhan, in his press conference of Feb. 3, observed, "The Anti-Defamation League has a history of spying, not only on black leaders, but all those leaders and organizations that have popular support—black, white, Arab, and even other Jews of whom they disapprove. . . . In view of the history

and the practice of the Anti-Defamation League, this organization must be considered anti-black, and even anti-American.”

The gangster past, and present, of the ADL, have been thoroughly documented in a book by the editors of *EIR* entitled *The Ugly Truth about the ADL*. There, one will find, for example, that the ADL gave its 1985 Torch of Liberty Award to Morris “Moe” Dalitz, “a lifetime right-hand man to organized crime’s twentieth-century ‘chairman of the board’ Meyer Lansky. . . . He, along with three other gangsters, Morris Kleinman, Sam Tucker, and Louis Rothkopf, ran the Cleveland underworld. . . . One of his Miami ‘investments,’ a nightclub called the Frolic Club, was a joint venture with Lansky.”

The connection, therefore, between the ADL and the FBI, as well as between the ADL and the Ku Klux Klan (all documented in that book), becomes even more intriguing. Hoover’s collusion with, and blackmail by, the Lansky mob, has been the subject of recent book-length exposés. Moreover, statesman Lyndon LaRouche, in a Chicago radio interview on Jan. 29, pointed out the unity of outlook among the ADL, the Klan, and the FBI.

‘An extension of the FBI’

“I’m opposed to gangsterism,” stated LaRouche. “And some people who profess to be Jewish don’t know the difference between a Jew and a gangster, which offends a lot of Jews, and offends me. . . . The ADL has been, all of its existence, an extension of the FBI. . . . It was created in the same period, and by the same people. J. Edgar . . . was a president of the Ku Klux Klan chapter at his college, George Washington University. He hired many people to be top officials of the FBI who were members of this KKK affiliate called the Kappa Alpha Society.”

EIR readers know that Hoover has his own shrine at the temple of the Scottish Rite of Freemasons in Washington, D.C., the same group that erected the statue of Confederate Gen. Albert Pike, a founding member of the Ku Klux Klan, on public property in Judiciary Square. The ADL, along with Rep. Eleanor Holmes-Norton (D-D.C.), has been the major opposition to removal of the Klan monument, citing the campaign’s connection to its originator, Lyndon LaRouche. Holmes-Norton has led the denunciations of Farrakhan, as well as (implicitly) his attack on the ADL.

“Why have not the black leaders denounced the ADL for spying on and keeping dossiers on our leaders?” asked Farrakhan. This question should also be directed to agencies such as the Center for Democratic Renewal, one of the major intelligence units engaged in slandering Lyndon LaRouche in the African-American community. Ties are known to exist between operatives of the CDR, and the East German secret police, the Stasi. Recently, it has been established in Germany that many of the press opponents of LaRouche, who slandered him as “anti-Semitic,” have turned out to

be agents of the Stasi, deployed into West Germany as undercover agents. Will the same thing be discovered in investigating the CDR? What is their relationship, financial and otherwise, to the ADL? Do they oppose—or support—ADL/FBI spying operations?

Dirty money flow threatened

The threat posed by the Muslims to the likes of the ADL may lie in the following comment by Farrakhan: “When I came to New York City on Dec. 18, 1993, to address the topic ‘Stop The Killing’ at the Jacobs Javits Center to nearly 25,000 people, I asked the men in the audience if they would be willing to be disciplined and then, in turn, discipline our communities that our communities may be safer and more decent places to live. Approximately 10,000 black men stood and stated they were willing.”

In a city such as New York, where virtually the entire “economy” is now “service industry,” such as prostitution, drugs, weapons, and contraband trafficking, what would such a disciplined force threaten to do to the flow of illegal money that is so critical to the ever-more vulnerable financial bubble? Moreover, what kind of shift in outlook would occur, or threaten to occur, among individuals who, such as Malcolm X, willfully decided that they would not continue to act like, or be treated as, animals in an increasingly bankrupt theme park?

In his 1965 interview, King also stated:

“America will be faced with the ever-present threat of violence, rioting, and senseless crime as long as Negroes by the hundreds of thousands are packed into malodorous, rat-plagued ghettos; as long as Negroes remain smothered by poverty in the midst of an affluent society; as long as Negroes see their freedom endlessly delayed and diminished. . . . No nation can suffer any greater tragedy than to cause millions of its citizens to feel that they have no stake in their own society.”

In times when conditions have worsened far beyond anything that could have been imagined by King, there is no possibility that the Anti-Defamation League will, or could, do anything other than augment the effectiveness of its opponents by its antics. There is a more fundamental issue, however. When will American citizens stop insisting that the targeting of elected officials, political dissidents, and even the clergy are “exceptional circumstances”? When will they face that there are those among us that seek to impose upon our now-defunct urban centers, a “Limes,” from the Roman imperial wall to keep out the barbarians, cordoning off the rich from the poor, the desirables from the undesirables, the “socially necessary” from, in the phrase of Himmler, the “redundant”?

The ADL’s role as *kapos* in such a situation, targeting, in particular, “black intellectuals” for thought-control, would only corroborate the already too abundant evidence of their racist roots.

Establish proper relations with the Jewish community, says Farrakhan

The following are excerpts from a news conference by Minister Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam on Feb. 3 at the Vista Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Recent events surrounding the remarks by one of my ministers is causing intense concern among many people. Brother Khalid Abdul Muhammad spoke at Kean College. . . . I found the speech, after listening to it in context, vile in manner, repugnant, malicious, mean spirited, and spoken in mockery of individuals and people, which is against the spirit of Islam. While I stand by those truths that he spoke, I must condemn in the strongest terms the manner in which those truths were represented. . . .

I, therefore, have dismissed Brother Khalid from his post as my minister, representative, and national assistant until he demonstrates that he can conform to the manner of representing Allah . . . in a manner that would be pleasing to Allah. . . .

Brother Khalid's remarks, no matter what is thought of them, *are not the real issue*. These remarks, spoken to a small audience of less than 150 persons, are almost two months old. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) chose to give the remarks lifted from Brother Khalid's speech a national and international platform, in a full-page paid advertisement in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. What was their aim and purpose? Their aim was and is to destroy the reputation and character of Louis Farrakhan in the eyes of the world and to ultimately destroy the Nation of Islam.

Their desire is to destroy the unity of the Nation of Islam with any of the established black leaders. Their desire is also to destroy any acceptance of Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam by the black church or by white people of good will. They desire that no institution, civic or governmental, recognize or praise Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam for the work that we are doing in reforming our people. . . .

A summit meeting should be called of black leaders to discuss this and other issues in private to prevent a total rupture that would not be in the best interest of the suffering people that we all are attempting to serve.

I have in my possession an internal and secret document put out by the civil rights division of the ADL in January [see **Documentation**]. This document reveals their strategy for dealing with Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam. In this document, "Mainstreaming Anti-Semitism: The Legitimation of Louis Farrakhan" . . . the ADL raises the question, "Does Farrakhan's acceptance by the mainstream black com-

munity represent a new-found tolerance for anti-Semitism which ADL must fight with every weapon at our disposal? . . ."

What do these weapons include? One of the weapons identified by the ADL and mentioned in their document is their exploitation of "some of the nation's top black political and civil rights leaders, who have long been envious of Farrakhan's ability to reach large enthusiastic black audiences."

ADL has a long history of spying

The ADL has a history of spying, not only on black leaders, but all those leaders and organizations that have popular support—black, white, Arab, and even other Jews of whom they disapprove. The ADL seeks total control of the masses of Jewish people, many of whom would have dialogued with us, if it were not for the wicked aim and purpose of the ADL and its leadership.

Why have not the black leaders denounced the ADL for spying on and keeping dossiers on our leaders, cooperating with the federal government in its attempts to destroy, discredit, and disqualify black leaders and black organizations? Why have not our prominent leaders organized a protest against the ADL when the truth of the wicked machinations of the organization was made known? Why have these leaders not called on Abraham Foxman and the board of directors of the ADL to denounce their spying activities and to distance himself and the organization from this illegal practice? The silence of the black leaders on this issue is deafening. In view of the history and the practice of the ADL, this organization must be considered anti-black, and even anti-American.

Crime and violence was the number-one topic in the President's State of the Union address and is the number-one topic on the minds of the American people. This means that at the root of this number-one topic is the spiralling crime and violence in the black community.

When I came to New York City on Dec. 18, 1993 to address the topic "Stop the Killing" at the Jacob Javits Center to nearly 25,000 people, I asked the men in the audience if they would be willing to be disciplined and then, in turn, discipline our communities that our communities may be safer and more decent places to live. Approximately 10,000 black men stood and stated they were willing. . . . When I returned to New York City, on Jan. 24, 1994 . . . it was for the express purpose of beginning this process. I called on the black men and they came out. . . .

The ADL seeks to promote division. They *hate* the Reverend Jackson and Louis Farrakhan. Nothing would please



Louis Farrakhan: "The ADL has a history of spying, not only on black leaders, but all those leaders and organizations that have popular support—black, white, Arab, and even other Jews of whom they disapprove."

them more than to be able to use us against each other.

Thirty years ago around this very season, the most popular Minister of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X, made a statement from which the Honorable Elijah Muhammad had to disassociate himself and the Nation of Islam. The Honorable Elijah Muhammad rebuked Malcolm publicly, and Malcolm chose to leave the Nation and attempted to discredit his teacher. The aim of the ADL is to create divisions both on the outside of the Nation in the black community, but more importantly within the ranks of the Nation of Islam.

They would love to use Reverend Jackson and civil rights leaders against the rising tide of black youth, and the rising tide of anger and resentment over injustice that permeates the black community. And they would hope to produce another schism within the Nation by exalting Brother Khalid's remarks to produce a conflict, hoping that he would resist my discipline and become an enemy against his leader and teacher as it was 30 years ago. I believe by the help of Allah that their plan is doomed to fail. . . .

False reports of my alleged defense of Brother Khalid's remarks have become so pervasive, that even the vice president of the United States of America, Mr. Al Gore, has used the power of the chief executive office to give more credence to a lie. His response points out the possible collusion between the ADL and the United States government, not only in sharing intelligence files, but also in shaping policies at the highest level.

Repudiate the ADL

I, therefore, am calling on the Black Caucus, the NAACP, Reverend Jackson and the Rainbow Coalition, black churches, and black leaders to review their relationship

with the ADL in view of its wickedness against our people. I am calling on the black community to alienate this spy organization and establish proper relationships with Jewish organizations, people, and leaders who are not as self-centered, bigoted, and malicious as the ADL.

The obsession of the ADL with my destruction and the destruction of the Nation of Islam has blinded them to the terrible need in the black community for a unified programmatic approach to solving our problems and the position that I and the Nation of Islam occupy in that approach to the solution of our problems.

This obsession has also blinded them to the need for the utilization of Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam in America, to reduce the spiralling rate of crime and violence, particularly as it affects the black community. . . .

I would also like to thank all of those who have suffered undue pressure because of the ADL's desire to have you denounce me. I thank you for waiting. I know that nothing that I say or do here today will please the ADL and other enemies of the rise of black people. . . . However, as long as what I do is right in the sight of Allah, I trust that what I do will be right in the sight of the righteous. Although I earnestly desire the unity of black leadership and to be a part of that unity, to work for the good of our people, those who are unable to abide by the truth may distance themselves from me and from us. And if working with me proves to be too much for you, then do what you must do.

I, Louis Farrakhan, am not dependent on relationships with any organizations or individuals for my security or my success. I depend solely on my relationship with Allah. And as long as that relationship is secure, so am I.

'I have never been anti-Semitic'

In the questions, Minister Farrakhan was asked the difference between a Jew, a Zionist, a Semite, and a Hebrew. He answered:

We have been charged with [anti-Semitism] and I really want to state here for the press and for the world that I denounce anti-Semitism in all its forms and manifestations. I denounce racism in all its forms and manifestations. If I believed that I were an anti-Semite, meaning somebody who hates somebody else simply because of their faith, I would be unfit to call myself a servant of God, or a member of the righteous.

I am not now, nor have I ever been anti-Semitic.

Now what is the true definition of that word? Well, we know that *anti* means against, and Semite is referring to those persons who originated in the Middle Eastern area of the world that have a base in African, Asian language and culture. Among these are Jews, or Hebrews, Arabs, the Phoenicians, all of that group in there. The languages are Aramaic, Hebrew, Arabic, and one or two more. These are the Semitic people.

Now, the ADL has narrowed that definition to mean ex-

clusive anti-Jewish. Now to be a Jew, is it a race or is it a faith? There are those who see it as a national identity that does not have anything to do with faith. In Israel today there are several kinds of Jews. There are the Falasha Jews, the Sephardic Jews, the Ashkanazi Jews, all of whom are bound by the common denominator of faith, but race has come in there to play a negative role, because the Sephardic Jews and the Falasha Jews are not really equal in sharing power in Israel.

So now, when you talk about anti-Semitic, according to the definition, if I were against that body of people, I might find myself against myself. So, I must ask the question, why do they use that term, for what purpose?

The ADL and other Zionists use the term to stifle legitimate criticism of Zionism and the state of Israel, and the Zionist policies of the state of Israel. They also use that term to stifle legitimate criticism of the errant behavior of Jewish people vis-a-vis their relationship with the non-Jewish population of the world.

This is not right. The Jews cannot be held above criticism, and if a prophet is to point out your wrong, don't accuse the prophet of being anti-Semitic when the prophet's role is to change your behavior to make you more acceptable to God. And this is why the prophets were killed and beaten and imprisoned, and this is why many of us are suffering from a false charge, anti-Semitism.

Now whenever the ADL and the Zionists feel that somebody is not bowing to their will, they drop that on them, anti-Semite. Now [New York] Mayor [David] Dinkins has done everything to please Jewish people except just go right out and say, "I've changed my faith." But he was accused of being anti-Semitic.

Mayor Tom Bradley had a magnificent relationship with Jews in the city of Los Angeles for 20 years, but when he didn't do what they wanted him to do in denouncing me as quickly as they thought he should, they charged him with being anti-Semitic.

And because Nelson Mandela visited Libya and [with PLO Chairman Yasser] Arafat . . . some have called Nelson Mandela anti-Semitic. They have called Jesse Jackson anti-Semitic, they have called Percy Sutton anti-Semitic, they have called Andrew Young anti-Semitic. These brothers are not anti-Semitic. And if they have legitimate criticism of Jews in their relationship with black people, why can't you accept the criticism and then see if it's true, and then correct yourselves. But to say, "whooh, look at them, they hate Jews, they hate us all," this is a bold lie and it's wicked at the core.

Even President Bush and members of his cabinet were called anti-Semitic because they were acting too slow on a \$10 billion loan, or gift, to the state of Israel.

So I am saying to you, there is an old saying that I heard, it used to be that an anti-Semite was one who disliked Jews. Now anti-Semite is anyone the Jews dislike.

Media scramble to defend the ADL

In January, Adm. Bobby Ray Inman scored the eastern seaboard media, particularly the *New York Times* and columnist William Safire, for running a "new McCarthyism" against any public officials perceived to be soft on their support for Zionist causes. This month, a war broke out among pundits over the Anti-Defamation League's publicizing of remarks by a Nation of Islam spokesman, and subsequent actions by Minister Louis Farrakhan rebuking the aide. More media attention was devoted to Farrakhan's public repudiation of the aide than to the original remarks. The media wars took some interesting turns, as longtime ADL poison pens such as A.M. Rosenthal and Richard Cohen found themselves at odds with *Time* magazine, while Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), a former chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, found himself in a war of words with ADL National Director Abraham Foxman on nationwide television. Following are excerpts of some of the exchanges:

Time magazine, Feb. 7 (actual issue release date Feb. 3), "Enforcing Correctness—A Black Muslim Spews Bigotry, and Black Leaders Across the U.S. Are Pressured to Condemn Him": "And so it began. Muhammad, who is a top aide to Louis Farrakhan, delivered his incendiary talk on Nov. 29. Ever since, there's been a slow burn of controversy, finally exploding into the kind of racial brushfire that's becoming familiar in American political discourse. Here's how it works: 1) a semi-obscure black figure says something outrageous or anti-Semitic; 2) pundits pontificate, word processors whirr; 3) one by one, black leaders are forced to condemn the offending words and the offensive speaker. . . . Several weeks after the speech, columnists Richard Cohen of the *Washington Post* and A.M. Rosenthal of the *New York Times* called for black leaders to repudiate [Khalid] Muhammad publicly. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith took out a full-page ad in the *New York Times* with excerpts from the speech and the headline 'Minister Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam Claim They Are Moving to Moderation . . . You Decide.' Feeling the heat, black leaders begin the ritual of condemnation and racial correctness. . . . What rankles some blacks is that some whites feel a need to make all black leaders speak out whenever one black says something stupid. 'People are deeply offended that whites always seem to feel that they have to tell black people what to object to, what to condemn,' says Clayton Riles, a talk-show host on WLIB, a black radio station in New York City. Says

[Jesse] Jackson: 'There is a broad base of objectionable language used by a lot of people in high places. It's not just Farrakhan.' To make all black leaders responsible for his words, it might be argued, is just another kind of bigotry."

ADL is out for contributions

McNeil/Lehrer News Hour, on PBS, Feb. 3: Rep. Charles Rangel is interviewed along with ADL National Director Abraham Foxman and two other guests. Rangel questioned the ADL's motivation in putting Minister Khalid Muhammad's comments in a full-page ad in the *New York Times*.

Rangel: If reporters want to do this [report anti-Semitic remarks], fine. But with all the racism that exists in this country, with all the anti-Semitism, can't we find some positive way to work together to expose it without publicizing people and asking people to send in contributions? Which leads to what—repudiations. . . . I'd like to say to Mr. Foxman: If groups get together, it doesn't really matter whether it's anti-Semitism, or racism, or anti-Catholicism, we can all get together to reject it. But if we did, then you would not be able to find people to repudiate it, nor do I think you would be able to get the contributions, because you won't have the emotion there—

Foxman: —Congressman Rangel, I respect you too much for that comment. That was really an unnecessary—we fight racism, and to accuse us of doing this for contributions is beneath my respect of you.

Lenora Fulani, on the same program, at one point asked: "If the black and Jewish . . . leadership want to do something positive, why aren't they investigating the ADL? Why didn't Reverend [Jesse] Jackson stand with Dr. Fred Newman and push Attorney General Janet Reno to investigate what you [ADL] have been doing [i.e., spying] in this country for the last 20 years?"

Foxman: —There goes the conspiracy theory again.

Fulani: "[Black leaders must say,] You [ADL] will not dictate the terms on which the black and Latino community lives its life."

A.M. Rosenthal, *New York Times*, Feb. 4, in a column entitled "Bigots and Journalists": "*Time* magazine has printed a news story disclosing that fighting black anti-Semitism by asking black leaders to stand against it is a way of 'enforcing racial correctness' and 'it might be argued, is just another kind of bigotry. . . .' On Feb. 3, Mr. Farrakhan slapped custard all over *Time's* face. . . . He fired the fellow and said his language was 'repugnant.' But he stood by the 'truths' the said aide spoke. Since those 'truths' were a foul mess of religious and racial trash, Mr. Farrakhan's weasling moves me no more than his earlier announcement that he would play a violin piece by Mendelssohn."

Richard Cohen, *New York Post*, Feb. 7, in a column entitled "Deeply Rooted Bigotry": "Farrakhan's bigotry is so deep, so unquestioned, that he cannot himself recognize it. He is a classic post-Holocaust Jew-hater."

The ADL's sordid racism and hate

In stark contrast to its Madison Avenue-manufactured reputation as a civil rights agency fighting "hate crimes," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) is in reality one of the leading hate groups in America today. While many Jewish activists and organizations have justly earned a reputation for being strong advocates of civil rights, the ADL has historically sided with the Ku Klux Klan, the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and other well-known racist organizations in fighting against progress in the fields of integration, economic development, equal education, and racial harmony.

The following are highlights of some of the more egregious instances in which the ADL, to use an old television expression, was "caught in the act of being itself."

Working for J. Edgar Hoover

1964: Henry Schwarzschild, an official in the publications department, quits the ADL in protest against the League's spying on Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. on behalf of the FBI. On April 28, 1993, *San Francisco Weekly*, a Bay Area newspaper, provided the following account about the ADL collusion with J. Edgar Hoover against the civil rights leader:

"ADL was spying on Martin Luther King and passing on the information to J. Edgar Hoover, a former ADL employee said. 'It was common and casually accepted knowledge,' said Henry Schwarzschild, who worked in the publications department of the ADL between 1962 and 1964.

"Schwarzschild, now with the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, said the ADL spied on King meetings because they were afraid that if the famed civil rights leader stirred a white backlash against blacks in the South, it would encompass Jews as well. 'They thought King was sort of a loose cannon,' he said. 'He was a Baptist preacher and nobody could be quite sure what he would do next. The ADL was very anxious about having an unguided missile out there. The Jewish community was small but very well settled in the Deep South. [The ADL] were concerned about their well-being. After all, the Klan always lumped blacks with Jews.'

"Of the ADL spies he knew, Schwarzschild said: 'They would be very FBI-ish about it. They were dedicated people,

legacy of crimes

organizational bureaucrats. They generally bought into that doctrine that vigilance is the eternal price of liberty.’ ”

ADL behind bombings against Jews

June 30, 1968: ADL Southern Regional Director Adolph Botnick plays a pivotal role in a staged bomb attack against the home of a prominent Jewish businessman in Meridian, Mississippi. Botnick, on behalf of the ADL, pays two indicted Ku Klux Klan murderers, Alton Wayne Roberts and Raymond Roberts, a total of \$69,000 to set up the attack on the home of Meyer Davidson by two Klan underlings, Thomas A. Terrants III and Kathy Ainsworth. Terrants and Ainsworth walk into an FBI and sheriff's ambush, and in the ensuing shootout, Ainsworth is killed and Terrants is shot 70 times (he miraculously survived).

The Roberts brothers, who were paid by the ADL to stage the incident, were at the time under indictment for the 1964 Philadelphia, Mississippi Klan murders of three civil rights workers, Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner. Alton Wayne Roberts was the triggerman in the cold-blooded execution of the three civil rights volunteers, yet the ADL interceded to get him a minimum sentence of less than 10 years in prison (he was released from jail after serving three years), presumably in payment for the services he rendered to the League in Meridian.

In 1993, *Los Angeles Times* Washington, D.C. bureau chief Jack Nelson, who covered the original Meridian incident in 1970, published a book-length exposé of the ADL's role in the Ainsworth-Terrants affair. The ADL has joined with the FBI in attempting to get Nelson fired from the *Los Angeles Times* because of his coverage of the Meridian affair.

Disruption and slander

Oct. 22, 1968: ADL “fact finder” Carl Gershman, under the supervision of Irwin Suall, who to this day is still the chief of the League's Fact-Finding Division in New York, writes a memo titled “The Meaning of the SNCC-Black Panther Party Split,” suggesting ways to exploit policy differences among black activists to further disrupt their activities. The document was released years later as part of a Freedom

of Information Act (FOIA) suit against the FBI's infamous Cointelpro operation, which targeted domestic political organizations for disruption and violent attacks. Gershman's report was passed to the Special Agent in Charge of the Los Angeles office of the FBI, who in turn provided it personally to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

According to an account of the Cointelpro efforts directed against black militant organizations such as the Black Panthers and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) entitled *Racial Matters*, “Division Five [FBI Counterintelligence Division] tried to disrupt the Panthers by manipulating Rabbi Meir Kahane and the ‘vigilante-type’ Jewish Defense League, leaking information to college administrators and sources in the Anti-Defamation League, and working with newspaper columnists. The FBI compared Panther ideology with ‘the traditional anti-Semitism of organizations like the American Nazi Party and even more traditional anti-Semitism of the late Adolf Hitler.’ In the case of the JDL, the FBI did not limit itself to ‘the furnishing of factual information’ because Kahane's group could not ‘be motivated to act’ unless ‘the information . . . concerning anti-Semitism and other matters were furnished . . . [with] some embellishment.’ ”

According to Kahane biographer Robert I. Friedman, Kahane was himself an FBI informant at the time he founded the JDL. And during the period that the JDL was being deployed to disrupt black political activists, Kahane was being bankrolled by the head of the Brooklyn, New York branch of the ADL, Bernard Deutch.

Pro-Nazi rallies and riots

Feb. 16, 1979: Jewish Defense League *agent provocateur* Mordechai Levy, working also as an operative for Irwin Suall's ADL Fact-Finding Division, uses the alias “James Gutman” to obtain a rally permit from the U.S. Park Police for a pro-Nazi demonstration at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The permit application states that the Chicago-based National Socialist Party of America will hold a “white power rally to show white masses unity of the white race, and to show the world niggers and Jews are cowards.” At the same time that Levy, using his Gutman alias, is organizing area KKK and Nazi Party activists to attend the rally, he is also organizing a counter-demonstration by Jewish, leftist, and black activists in the hopes of triggering a riot.

1984: James Rosenberg, a full-time employee of Irwin Suall at the ADL's Fact-Finding Division, is interviewed on a Minneapolis TV broadcast titled “Armies of the Right,” trumpeting the threat of neo-Nazi and racist political organizations. On the broadcast, Rosenberg presents himself as “Jimmy Anderson,” the head of the Christian Defense League in Queens, New York, and delivers a racist and anti-Semitic diatribe to the television audience. Nowhere in the broadcast are the viewers informed that “Anderson” is really an ADL employee.

Spying on Americans

1990: The San Francisco field office of the FBI discovers that longtime ADL employee Roy Bullock is passing confidential FBI documents on the Nation of Islam to agents of the South African government in return for cash payments. They discover the ADL-South Africa connection in the course of an investigation of South African scientific espionage in the Silicon Valley. Eventually, the FBI passes the investigation to the San Francisco Police Department, which conducts a year-long probe of ADL spying, beginning in November 1992. The San Francisco police probe reveals that the ADL has been spying on 950 domestic political, religious, and civil rights organizations, in many instances obtaining confidential government data and passing it on to South African and Israeli agents or using it to conduct its own private Cointelpro-style actions.

On March 3, 1993, FBI agents interviewed David Gurvitz, a former employee of the ADL's Fact-Finding Division at its Los Angeles office. According to the official FBI 302 (field report) form describing the interview:

"Gurvitz was shown a copy of a thirty-seven page document regarding the Nation of Islam (NOI), which begins with the table of contents page. Gurvitz identified it as a copy of a document he had once found in the files of the Los Angeles ADL office. Gurvitz said he believed it to have been originally a product of the FBI, although he had never seen its original cover page. Gurvitz explained that when he originally came across this document, it was attached to a memo from former Los Angeles ADL employee Betsy Rosenthal. The memo indicated Rosenthal had obtained the document from 'official friends' and that it should be treated confidentially. Gurvitz explained that 'official friends' is ADL parlance meaning a law enforcement source. Gurvitz indicated that the version presently shown to him is a photocopy and has numerous words which have been inked out. Gurvitz indicated that the version he first saw also contained the inked-out portions, but was not a photocopy; i.e., the portions were actually masked with ink. This, Gurvitz explained, allowed him to hold the document up to a light and read through the inked areas. Some of these areas mentioned FBI sources. From this Gurvitz concluded the document had been produced by the FBI. . . . Gurvitz eventually gave a copy of the NOI document to Bullock, and he sent another copy to Mira Boland, an ADL investigator in Washington, D.C. Gurvitz sent a copy to Boland after she told him she was writing a newspaper article about the NOI."

Gurvitz also told the FBI: "Bullock was being paid by the South Africans for information relating to anti-apartheid organizations in the San Francisco area. Bullock said the information was of a type which Bullock was already gathering on behalf of the ADL, so Bullock did not have to go much out of his way to get information of value to the South Africans. Bullock said his South African contact was a man named Louis. Louis paid Bullock for the information in, as

Bullock described it, 'crisp, new \$100 bills.' Bullock told Gurvitz he was receiving monthly payments."

On Dec. 10, 1992, San Francisco Police raided the homes of Roy Bullock and Bullock's "official friend," San Francisco Police Inspector Tom Gerard, as well as the ADL offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Among the documents seized are surveillance reports written by Bullock for the ADL and the South Africans on a number of American and African black political figures including black studies professor Leonard Jefferies, African National Congress official Chris Hani, and South African Anglican Rev. Allan Boesak.

Targeting the black community

Nov. 3-4, 1991: The ADL holds an invitation-only conference in Montreal, on the theme "Anti-Semitism Around the World." An entire day of the conference is devoted to anti-Semitism in the United States, focusing particularly on black anti-Semitism. Panelists include *Washington Post* columnist Richard Cohen, ADL National Chairman Melvin Salberg, ADL National Director Abraham Foxman, and University of Arizona Prof. Leonard Dinnerstein.

Dinnerstein delivers a diatribe against "black intellectuals," characterizing them as historically the worst anti-Semites in America: "One group that appears particularly anti-Semitic today, and I could have given this speech 25 years ago and not changed a word, is the blacks. The most recent poll that I have seen, which is the Yankelovich poll, shows that the educated blacks and the less-educated whites are the ones who are most anti-Semitic. Black anti-Semitism's envy and ambivalence toward Jews has been constant and continuous in American society as far back as slavery days."

Dinnerstein targets W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Ralph Bunche as "Jew-haters." "During the 1930s, many blacks were either gleeful or indifferent to the plight of European Jewry," he said. Dinnerstein urges the audience to reconsider the entire idea of a black-Jewish alliance, arguing that it is neither possible nor desirable.

July 1992: ADL issues a report titled "The Anti-Semitism of Black Demagogues and Extremists," targeting the Nation of Islam and other black organizations. The report is released and widely circulated at a conference in Brussels of the World Jewish Congress, headed by ADL National Commissioner Edgar Bronfman. ADL officials, including Abraham Foxman and *New York Post* editorial page editor Eric Breindel, are speakers. Breindel tells the audience that the 1991 riots in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, New York were "the first formal anti-Semitic pogrom in the western world since the early 1890s." The Nation of Islam was singled out by ADL speakers for "anti-Semitic black consciousness raising."

ADL strategizes on targeting Farrakhan

The following are excerpts from an ADL memorandum entitled "Mainstreaming Anti-Semitism: The Legitimation of Louis Farrakhan." It was prepared in January by Steven M. Freeman of the Civil Rights Division for an ADL National Executive Committee meeting in Palm Beach, Florida.

Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and long a voice of religious intolerance and racial divisiveness in this country, has recently attained a new level of acceptance among certain mainstream black organizations and leaders. His "legitimation" has been reflected most notably by his participation last summer in the Parliament of the World's Religions, his obtaining federal funds for NOI's anti-AIDS efforts and the security services it has been providing at several federal housing projects, and his warm reception at the annual legislative meeting of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) last fall.

The ADL is under no illusion that Farrakhan has seen the error of his ways. However, at a time when the black community in this country is wrestling with a desperate crisis situation in our inner cities—and when Farrakhan's NOI is arguably filling a void for that community at the same time it is seizing on the crisis atmosphere to foment anti-Semitism—the question has arisen as to whether ADL should maintain an uncompromising hard line in dealing with those who lend Farrakhan legitimacy, or whether the League should adopt more of a case-by-case approach. Does Farrakhan's acceptance by the mainstream black community represent a new-found tolerance for anti-Semitism which ADL must fight with every weapon at our disposal? Or are we unnecessarily damaging black-Jewish relations, underestimating the scope of the crisis in the black community, and playing into Farrakhan's hands by overreacting to him?

This . . . has been prepared to assist ADL in assessing the possible consequences of the "legitimation of Louis Farrakhan" and in formulating an appropriate response.

The alternatives

I. The hard line approach

This alternative is easy to summarize: Louis Farrakhan is a bigot and an anti-Semite, and we should do nothing which contributes in any way to his campaign for legitimacy. Indeed, it is not enough to question the judgment of those who deal with him or give him legitimacy. ADL has a right to expect and to demand that any organization or individual

genuinely committed to the fight against bigotry and anti-Semitism turn a cold shoulder to Farrakhan. Unless and until they do, there can be no business as usual. . . .

Any reaction other than an uncompromising hard line leads down the proverbial slippery slope. Once a message is sent that it is acceptable . . . to deal with an anti-Semite, the taboo is broken. Society becomes desensitized—it is happening already—and what was once unacceptable becomes commonplace.

When it comes to anti-Semitism and anti-Semites, ADL must be dogmatic. Anti-Semitism is already more acceptable in some quarters today than it was a decade ago, and we simply cannot allow that trend to continue. Perhaps people will react to this position by terming it unrealistic, impractical, even quixotic, but if ADL does not take a stand, who will?

II. The case-by-case approach

The hard line approach may be appealing on a gut level, but it is wholly unrealistic. In the real world . . . ADL can and perhaps should ask organizations like the CBC and the NAACP to abrogate their relationships with Farrakhan and NOI, but we cannot decline all contact with them if they refuse. ADL simply could not function effectively under such circumstances. We would be cutting off our nose to spite our face, and handing Farrakhan a victory by letting him severely restrict our agenda.

ADL is not going to make Farrakhan go away. What we can and should do is impose an obligation on those who deal with him, or, as in the case of universities, give him a platform. In each case, the burden should be on those who give Farrakhan some measure of credibility to insist that he act responsibly, and put a lid on his bigotry and anti-Semitism.

Representative Mfume, the NAACP's Ben Chavis and the other black leaders who have reached out to Farrakhan acknowledge the serious problems the Jewish community has with him, and they do not condone his anti-Semitism. However, they are trying to address what they believe is a desperate, crisis situation in the black community, and their good faith effort to combat a raging epidemic of violence, crime, drug abuse, and AIDS should not be tarred by an association with Farrakhan.

ADL needs to work with mainstream leaders in the black community. We have serious joint interests and joint concerns, and it would be counterproductive to jeopardize those interests and concerns. Furthermore, given all we have said about Farrakhan, no one would be deceived for one moment into thinking that ADL's continuing to work with organizations like the CBC and the NAACP on issues of mutual concern would reflect a softening of the agency's position on Farrakhan. To the contrary . . . refusing to help because of an irritant like Farrakhan would likely be seen by them and by outside observers as a substantial overreaction. ADL has long insisted, and rightly so, that Farrakhan cannot be allowed to define or determine relations between the Jewish and black communities.

NATO falls out in chaos over the war in Bosnia

by Katharine Kanter

Just as the whole of continental Europe was preparing to erupt into an explosion of *Schadenfreude* over what has been sensitively described as the “auto-erotic” passing of Stephen Milligan, MP, the British elite which secretes that species of man in garters pulled the trump card from their sleeves: Russia.

Three days after the attack of Feb. 6 upon the Sarajevo market, where 68 people were killed by a single mortar shell, the 16 NATO ambassadors finally agreed in Brussels on Feb. 9 to launch air strikes against the Serbian forces besieging Sarajevo. But read the small print: The Serbians were given ten days to withdraw their weapons ringing the city, and the bombing raids are to start only subject to an explicit order from Boutros Boutros-Ghali, that agent of British influence currently occupying the post of U.N. secretary general. Air strikes were in fact, under French pressure, being contemplated before the latest outrage, but only as a means to force the Bosnians to finally sign Lord David Owen’s tripartition agreement. These late three days of western haggling and indecision, then the grotesque *ten day* period of grace for Serbia—it has already had *three years* of grace—gave the British more than ample time to squeeze their friends in high places in Russia.

Great Britain was preparing for a change in the winds blowing from America well before the events of Feb. 6; David Owen spent most of the previous week in Moscow, as did his Entente Cordiale partner, French Defense Minister François Léotard. Meanwhile, both Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili Churkin and Third Rome ideologue Vladimir Zhirinovskiy were in Serbia.

As Great Britain has nothing to offer Russia from a scientific, technological, or industrial standpoint, its only strength is the complete strategic paralysis of the United States and Germany; it can “offer” Russia what it may not own but can indeed deliver: namely, the guarantee that the United States

will do *nothing* to prevent Russia from retaking all of the former Soviet Union, and, through Greater Serbia, gaining a predominant controlling interest down into Asia Minor. It’s a bluff, but it’s a very clever bluff, and at the moment, it’s working.

By Feb. 10, the Russian deputy prime minister was on stage right on cue, warning that Russia would not tolerate any NATO intervention against Serbia, and that it would be convening an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to that effect. This came shortly after a calculated outburst by presidential adviser Andranik Migranyan, who said on Feb. 7: “A strike against Serbia can prove to be a strike against Russia. If Russian diplomacy doesn’t block inappropriate measures by NATO, the Balkan crisis will lead to a considerable worsening of the domestic political struggle in Russia. It’s a big mistake to believe that Vladimir Zhirinovskiy is alone in his pro-Serbian position.”

Yet another twist to this sorry tale, and one which in the tumult of events received little attention in the western press, were the words of Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev to the effect, that should the West dare move in favor of Bosnia, Russia would look to the “ethnic cleansing” against Russian citizens allegedly taking place in the Baltic states—in other words, he threatened a Russian invasion of the Baltic states.

LaRouche: Smash the Entente Cordiale

Admit all the uproar and confusion, this much is evident: If, to avoid a confrontation with Russia *in the short term*, NATO backs down before Serbia, by April the Serbians will have overrun Kosova and Macedonia and a pan-Balkan war will erupt. This merely puts off the confrontation to the so-called medium term.

In his weekly radio interview “EIR Talks” on Feb. 9, Lyndon LaRouche reiterated that there is one way, and one

way only, to avoid that war, and that is to smash the Entente Cordiale—the British-French alliance to which President Clinton succumbed last May:

“The reason nothing has been done, essentially, is because of a sensitivity on the Russian question. There are a lot of Russian hardliners who are sympathetic to the Serbs, as I explained back in 1988 in a nationwide television broadcast, in discussing the danger of this war. [A change in U.S. policy] would mean an open break with this British faction around Thatcher, around Major. That’s what the problem is. . . .

“You’re not going to succeed in doing anything good, unless you go against the instincts of the Entente Cordiale, or otherwise known as *revanchiste* faction in France, in a subordinate way; and, more primarily, the British faction, which is represented by Lord Owen today, and by Margaret Thatcher and others back in 1989.”

Growing public disgust

The massacre at the Sarajevo market was no “novelty.” Perhaps as many as 500,000 Bosnians have already died since the war began in March 1992, thousands by torture and gang rape. What was “novel” about the events of Feb. 6, is that NATO governments became suddenly aware that public tolerance of their entire policy package has been practically exhausted, and that this may have frightening implications for their supposed economic and social “consensus” as well.

One day before the massacre, the largest demonstration ever held in Germany in favor of Bosnia took place in Stuttgart, where 8-10,000 people, according to police, assembled in the main square, carrying banners demanding arms for Bosnia, and accusing Lord Owen and Boutros-Ghali of genocide. As no other German political figures agreed to address the demonstration, the Bosnian organizers invited two representatives of the Schiller Institute to address the multitude.

In Paris, on Feb. 7, a spontaneous gathering of 300 people outside the French Foreign Ministry, shouting “Arms for Bosnia! Down with Western Hypocrisy!” moved from the ministry, across the Alexander III Bridge, and proceeded up toward the Champs Elysées. Within minutes, the group had become a crowd of over 2,000, as men and women off the street joined in, raising their voice with the same battle cry.

The British government too has been made keenly aware, that its absolute, overriding priority, namely, the special relationship to the United States, has reached the snapping point (see p. 60). This is what pushed British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd to call off his projected trip to South Africa, and state that “the balance of *risk* and *rewards* has shifted,” or, as military sources told the *Daily Telegraph*, “There may now be overriding *diplomatic* reasons to threaten air strikes.”

Bosnian resistance gets stronger

There is something else which has got the British and French worried: the will to resist of the Bosnian people. The

Paris daily *Le Monde* commented that the thrust of Franco-American talks on Bosnia involved the French agreeing to go along with NATO air strikes, in exchange for the Americans forcing the Bosnians to sign the Owen tripartition plan. Quite openly, the François Mitterrand government has gone so far as to try to talk the U.S. administration into imposing sanctions on *Bosnia!* What is actually behind this foolish little double game, is that the French want to preserve the Entente with their British and Russian friends, by ensuring tripartition and a Serbian victory in Bosnia, without going the whole hog and having to test Russian reaction to a pan-Balkan war. A clinical case of Marie-Antoinette wanting to have her cake and eat it!

This news service was told by a high-level French source, whose current occupation is touring Bosnian Army camps in the guise of a pro-Bosnian activist, that the reorganization of the Bosnian Army has been extraordinarily effective and that there is a real “risk” that the Bosnians could reconquer the Serbian-occupied territories; therefore, said he, the Bosnians should be “allowed” to get only so strong, as to be confident to sign the tripartition without feeling they would lose everything in so doing.

The Bosnian people, however, seem to have other things on their mind which do not involve toeing the British line; they were greatly heartened also, by the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to Sarajevo the first week in February. Bosnia, a nation of scarcely 4 million people, overrun by a country three times its size with one of the best-trained and equipped armies in the world; Bosnia, a nation which has 15,000 hostile “U.N.” troops on its territory; Bosnia, whose enemies include three of the world’s most powerful nations, namely Russia, England, and France, has held out against all odds for almost two years. Although its people are starving, it has refused to sign the tripartition “agreement,” it has entirely reorganized its armies, it is fighting, and it is refusing to surrender although three-quarters of its territory lies in enemy hands. Few people in the West realize that the Bosnian resistance is one of the only things standing between them, and what will otherwise surely become a general European war.

A shift in Croatia

There can be little doubt that it is the Bosnian resistance, informed by LaRouche’s attack on the Entente Cordiale powers, which has drawn the Croatian nation back from the brink of the abyss. Only a fortnight after the Croatian cultural review *Hrvatski Rukopis* hit the newsstands with a cover feature on Lyndon LaRouche and the Entente Cordiale, Mate Boban, leader of the self-styled “Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna,” resigned amidst a chorus of attacks. Even *Le Monde* felt obliged to report that “very unhappy with Mr. Boban’s policy of splitting and partitioning Bosnia, and attaching ‘Herceg-Bosna’ to the so-called ‘Mother Croatia,’

many Croats had gone over into open rebellion." On Feb. 7, an Assembly of Croats of Bosnia was formed at Sarajevo to oppose tripartition; on Feb. 9, the head of the Liberal Party of Croatia called for the dissolution of the so-called Republic of Herceg-Bosna.

Encouraging as that may be, a Croatian-Bosnian agreement will not suffice to stop the war, because both nations are pawns in the geopolitical Great Game. Precisely as LaRouche has warned countless times since the outbreak of the Balkans conflict in 1991, it is U.S. alignment on British policy which has led us down the path toward a confrontation with Russia implying the greatest perils. Now again, the British have succeeded in maneuvering the U.S. administration into a Catch-22: If Clinton, seeking to avoid in the short term a confrontation with Russia, takes no action to save Bosnia, a pan-Balkan war will erupt. If Clinton does take military action, he may find himself in a Cuban missile crisis-style situation. In the midst of that crisis, Kennedy had the wisdom to consult General MacArthur. Before things go that far wrong, one hopes someone around the U.S. administration will have the wisdom to consult Lyndon LaRouche.

Croatia trapped by compromise

by Elke Fimmen

The author recently toured Croatia, and addressed two public forums there on Lyndon LaRouche's policies over the weekend of Jan. 29-30.

The pedestrian walking around in downtown Zagreb these days, as I observed on a recent visit there, will frequently pass by newsstands displaying front pages sporting a picture of the American opposition politician Lyndon LaRouche. Indeed, in no other country in Europe is there such open and intensive discussion of LaRouche's strategic analyses of the Anglo-American role in destabilizing Europe through the Balkan war, as well as of LaRouche's economic programs and philosophical ideas. During the past three weeks alone, the Croatian magazine *Hrvatski Rukopis* printed a multi-paged interview with LaRouche, followed up by two extensive reports on LaRouche's political ideas in the Sunday issues of the big daily paper *Vecernji List*, dealing among other things with the issue of whether national sovereignty should be defended.

Sovereignty has become a burning issue for people in Croatia, following their bitter experience with Serbian aggression, the West's support for Serbia, the United Nations

occupation policy, and the recent "normalization agreement" which the Croatian government made with Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic. That agreement provides not only for the establishment of mutual diplomatic contacts, but also for the reopening of the superhighway to Belgrade and Croatian shipments of oil to Serbia. Many Croats fear that they will once again entirely lose their hard-fought independence, and that if the rapprochement continues any further, the one-third of Croatian territory currently occupied by Serbs will permanently remain under Serb control. This fear has prompted the bitter comment that "maybe Milosevic will get a medal soon for having liberated Croatia."

Nobody believes that "peace" with Serbia is possible, or that Milosevic is seriously willing to make concessions to Croatia, such as pulling out of the occupied areas. On the contrary, following the relative lull which Milosevic has created in Bosnia and in the internal Serbian situation, the Serbs are expected to launch new military actions within Croatia. "There have been countless agreements, and what has come of them?" we were told. All of the refugees who cannot return to their homes in Croatia, and people living in the war zones themselves, are most realistic in their pessimism.

Nose-to-nose with the Serbs

One can get a peek at this reality by visiting the Croatian-controlled area on the northern bank of the Sava River in Slavonia. This is an extremely fertile agricultural area with villages dotting the river's shoreline. For more than two years, people have been living there nose-to-nose against the Serbian Chetniks, who control the entire Croatian area from the Sava southward to the Bosnian border. A young priest showed us the two shut-down churches he is in charge of. In one of them—a beautiful old church—the steeple is missing, the sanctuary is burned out and blackened with soot; only the words "*gloria in excelsis Deo*" have been painstakingly restored above the choir. Elderly ladies showed us the shot-out windows and other damage to their homes, which are situated directly opposite the Serbs. Ongoing individual incidents are frequent.

In another area, a Croatian bridgehead on the Sava's southern bank, the situation is even more tense. This was the scene of recent Serbian attacks in which many people were killed. Serbian troop reinforcements have also been observed there. Here, the Serbian Chetniks are only 20 meters away on the other side of the railroad tracks. The destruction of the houses located directly on the front line is indescribable, spooky. It must look a lot like this in Vukovar.

The mood in Croatia these days is gloomy, and is marked by feelings of helplessness over the "realpolitik" driving the rapprochement with Serbia, a process which came about mostly because of pressure from the West and the intensification of the warfare in Bosnia. Nevertheless, in some parts of Bosnia—around Tuzla, for example—Croats and Muslims continue to fight side-by-side against the Serbian aggressors;

Croatian and Muslim relief organizations also continue to act jointly. I.e., among the population there is no hysteria against the Muslims. Humanitarian organizations report that the Bosnian refugees in Croatia, be they of Croat or Muslim heritage, continue to be treated well, even under the reduced economic circumstances. Representatives of the Bosnian government continue to work in the Croatian capital city Zagreb, though under increasingly difficult conditions.

So all is not yet lost. But the internal dynamic of the war in Bosnia set into motion by the Vance-Owen "peace" plan will be difficult to stop, unless the West establishes a completely different set of international ground-rules.

Isolated internationally

On top of this, the country is becoming increasingly isolated internationally, which hits especially hard in the economic sector. The bitter irony of the situation is that precisely because it agreed to the Vance-Owen plan, thereby acknowledging the western and Russian position of assigning Serbia the role of "regional policeman" in the Balkans, Croatia now finds itself in a trap. For, now it is an easy matter to attack and isolate the country because of its "complicity" in the same aggression that has victimized Croatia itself.

There remains some hope that the government will be able to quickly extricate itself from this psychological spider's web spun by the geopolitical string-pullers in London, and will not grasp at pragmatic "advantages" which do not in fact exist—not for the political establishment, and certainly not for the Croatian people.

The Croatian people already possess the moral basis for a constructive policy. It is amazing to see that despite their difficult circumstances, the people we met radiated a sense of inner peace, dignity, and humor—qualities which one finds much less frequently in my home country Germany. Unlike in the largely "de-Christianized" western European countries, the Croats are inspired by deep-seated Christian faith, which is expressed in a special warmth and readiness to share what little they still have.

As a result of this visit, it became much clearer why the destruction of Croatia, along with its huge cultural, political, and economic potential, is high on the geopolitical strategists' agenda. In addition to its rich, 1,000-year-old cultural tradition, historically this country has always been a special bridgehead in defense of the Christian image of man, and continues even today to perform that service. It is no accident that the loudest public criticism of Croatia's policy toward Bosnia has come from the Catholic Church, particularly from Cardinal Kuharic in Zagreb. And just as Bosnia is to be destroyed as a paradigm of a multicultural state and a community of religions, so in Croatia the moral, cultural, and closely related economic motor for peaceful reconstruction in the Balkans will hang in the balance. It is therefore in everyone's interest that the West help Croatia to play a constructive role in putting an end to the conflict.

Interview: Paul Hebert

Haiti must determine its own destiny

The embargo imposed by the international community on Haiti, although under cover of defending democracy, has placed an entire people at risk. Paul Hebert, delegate at large of the National Campaign for Unity, Peace, and Reconciliation, granted Nouvelle Solidarité the following interview while in Paris, where he put out an appeal to the French. The Campaign for Reconciliation was born from the idea that the interest of the Haitian people, above parties, lies in uniting and being able to deliberate in a sovereign manner the direction of their future, without international interference, with a national priority being to end the embargo.

In early February, a Clinton administration official said that the United States was now pushing for a tightening of sanctions. Working with Canada, France, and Venezuela, the United States will urge the U.N. to make mandatory a ban on all nonscheduled commercial flights, which would presumably hit the wealthy and military the hardest. The New York Times wrote that the decision came "after a wave of reports about a surge of malnutrition to the most destitute parts of Haiti. Nonetheless the United States continues to claim that Haiti was already poor, making it "unfair" to blame the new, horrifying reports on the sanctions.

Q: The oil embargo has just been reimposed on Haiti. What are the effects?

Hebert: The Haitian people think it their duty to reiterate their concern over the rapid rate of degradation in the national economy and state of health in the country, as a result of the unjust and criminal sanctions imposed by the OAS, U.N., France, the United States, Canada, and Venezuela.

Therefore, Haitians see the reimposition of the oil embargo as a grand deception against Haiti. The shortages which have already been felt are leaving in their wake the complete ruin of an economy which has already been strangled, as well as social dislocations, affecting above all the most deprived strata of the population.

Q: How has the economy been affected?

Hebert: First of all, transportation of foodstuffs, irrigation networks, public transportation have been paralyzed, and numerous commercial and industrial enterprises have been closed, which is going to give rise to a return of unemployment, hunger, and poverty in the cities, especially the

poorest.

The extraction industry, our principal source of foreign exchange, will definitively be liquidated and the recovery of lost market share will be very difficult in the future. Further, the export of traditional products, another important source of foreign exchange and work for more than 300,000 families (1 family=10 people), is immediately threatened with the loss of whatever market share still remains. The financial integrity of the banking system will similarly be put in danger.

The functioning of essential services—electricity (3 hours of electricity out of every 24 or 48 hours, and not all neighborhoods are supplied at the same time), telephone, drinking water, ports, airports, postal service, the cold chain (which preserves vaccines), all are severely compromised. The same fate awaits emergency services—hospitals and firetrucks—and security services dedicated to protection of life and property. Since there is no kerosene, lighting for the majority of households has stopped.

Q: Is humanitarian aid able to fulfill essential needs?

Hebert: Currently, it's no longer possible to receive the humanitarian flights (four each week) which contribute what little they can to relieve the suffering imposed on the population.

It's worth noting on the ecological plane that there is growing destruction of the environment and agricultural resources caused by the intensification of tree-cutting in order to produce charcoal in the absence of propane gas. The health situation is a catastrophe. According to an inquest carried out by the World Health Organization and Unicef, the embargo has caused over 20,000 deaths, especially among children between 0 and 5 and among the elderly.

According to a study by researchers at Harvard University, 1,000 Haitian children from 0 to 6 years old are dying each month as a result of the sanctions imposed on the Haitian people by the international community. In the period outside the embargo, 3,000 children die every month. According to the American researchers, the embargo, rather than resolving the political crisis, has only increased the suffering among society's most vulnerable strata, destroying the middle class, multiplying tenfold the riches of the wealthy class.

The promotion of democracy should not and cannot be at the price of a widespread economic and social devastation. The Haitian people would like to think that the French people share this opinion.

Q: The United Nations appears to have started off with good intentions—

Hebert: The manner in which the United Nations seeks to impose democracy—which in itself is a good thing, like civilization—on us, is not at all good, given that everything should be done by stages.

Democracy should not be an excuse for men who call

themselves humanists to engage in wrongdoing and injustice. From the beginning there was a coup whose justification was not allowed to be explained before it caused a precipitous, partisan and self-interested reaction by the OAS, instigated by Venezuela and France. All of this was due to a poor understanding of Haiti's problems, of the psychology of the situation, of the people, and even of the Haitian individual. Thus, through a fatality peculiar to this country, a head of state, because of his indescribable conduct, was thrown out of power, was able to find support which is incomprehensible, overturning every foundation of an entire country and the lives of an entire people. If the principle defended by the international community is good and should make inroads into Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was handed power on a silver platter, showed he was not the leader through whom democracy was going to flourish in this country.

The international community must begin to analyze the facts in order to render a more adequate justice, when it declares that democracy's ultimate aim is justice. One doesn't achieve justice via such glaring injustice that, over two years, has ruined a whole country. That is a crime for which the very self-professed humanists, be they François Mitterrand, Alain Juppé, Carlos Andrés Pérez, or Brian Mulroney, to name just those, will not go uncondemned. Where are Carlos Andrés Pérez, George Bush, and Brian Mulroney now? What has the government of President Mitterrand become? . . .

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Can the British gameplan for South Africa be stopped?

by Linda de Hoyos

As of Feb. 11, talks between the African National Congress and the Freedom Alliance of Afrikaners and anti-ANC blacks on the South African Constitution are deadlocked, bringing South Africa closer to conditions of total civil war. Such a war would not only devastate South Africa, but by destroying South Africa's productive capacity, would set back the development potential for all southern Africa.

War is, however, the scenario that has been projected from London, in contrast to the optimistic cheering for ANC leader Nelson Mandela dominating the press in the United States. "Within days," wrote the *Financial Times* Feb. 2, "the odds are that conservative Zulus or Afrikaners, or both, will begin a campaign to resist the April election by force of arms. If there is no deal, the Freedom Alliance will almost certainly commit itself to fight. . . . Some South Africans mutter about Bosnian-style civil war."

The deadlock centers on the demands by Afrikaners for an autonomous white homeland, by the Zulus for retaining the Kwazulu state, and by the Twanas for retaining the state of Bophuthatswana. While granting some forms of autonomy, the ANC has refused to consider the idea of fiscal autonomy—that is, the central government will control expenditure. The ANC, according to Zulu sources, has also said it would agree to federalism in the interim constitution. However, the sources point out, once in power, the ANC could unilaterally abrogate the agreement in formulating the new permanent constitution. "There will never be a Volkstaat [white homeland] in this country," Mandela told the annual congress of the National Union of Mineworkers on Feb. 9.

Chaos reigns

The Freedom Alliance has ten days after the official announcement of the elections to state whether it will participate. South African President F.W. de Klerk, leader of the National Party, must officially set the election date by the end of February. According to reliable sources, it is the faction in the ANC grouped around South African Communist Party chief Joe Slovo who is blocking compromise. Slovo has gone on record stating that "there is no hope for the talks to succeed."

The negotiations are being carried out against a backdrop

of heightened violence. In the last month, 31 bombings have occurred, destroying five ANC offices and also destroying power pylons and other infrastructural installations. The bombings have taken place at night, with no lives lost. The campaign is believed to be carried out by the Afrikaner Resistance Movement led by Eugene Terre Blanche. The ARM is separate from the Afrikaner People's Front, the primary Afrikaner negotiating party in the Freedom Alliance.

Within Natal state and the black townships surrounding Johannesburg, terror reigns. "In the East Rand" east of Johannesburg, one source told *EIR*, "there is a literal ongoing siege against the Zulu-occupied hostels and surrounding areas, practically a war situation, where people cannot go to work, houses are burned down every day. The offensive has started in Natal province too."

The ANC itself admitted in early January that it would investigate fighting between armed groups of its own supporters around Johannesburg. Members of the ANC's "self-defense units" (SDUs) are "at war with the police, at war with the Inkatha [Zulu-based Freedom Party], and at war with themselves," said a Law and Order Ministry spokesman. News services such as Reuters daily file stories such as this: "Eight people were killed in a 'people's court' execution in Johannesburg during a 24-hour period in which 24 were killed, police said."

On Feb. 2, de Klerk and Mandela announced that troops would be deployed to Katlehong and Tokoza, twin townships east of Johannesburg, to replace the white Internal Stability Units. However, the status of the united army has made such a deployment impossible.

According to the *Sunday Times* of London on Feb. 6, prospects of deploying a joint national peacekeeping force, composed of members of the ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and the South African Defense Forces, are "grim." The soldiers are "a disparate force crippled by lack of discipline and demoralized by shortage of facilities and equipment." The paper reported that at the training camp in the Orange Free State, there was only one bathroom for every 200 men, and 200 soldiers had come down with serious diseases. Under these conditions there has been widespread collapse of discipline and desertion.

Distrust of the ANC

In the four years since the de Klerk government released Nelson Mandela from prison, ending 27 years of incarceration, more than 14,000 South Africans have been murdered, the vast majority of them black. Although much of this violence may be attributed to a "third force," the record of ANC "necklacings" and assassination of anti-ANC black leaders has propelled the non-ANC political entities on the scene into defensive and distrustful negotiating positions. Mandela himself has stated that "tanks will roll against Kwazulu" if Inkatha does not agree to the interim constitution and join the elections.

"Black people were forced into the Union of South Africa in 1910 with the blessing of Great Britain through the barrel of a gun," Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi told British cabinet minister Lynda Chalker in December. "I pray that we should not see a repeat performance of that ugly scene in 1993." However, British intelligence penetration of all parties on the scene is broadly known but little publicized.

- The *Financial Times* Feb. 2 article predicting civil war claims that "sources confirm white right-wingers are training Zulu self-defense units in sabotage and terrorism." But, according to other sources, the British intelligence service MI-6 has moved in to penetrate the Inkatha, and "a number of advisers on Buthelezi's staff are British or American-oriented. He is getting conflicting advice."

- The South African press further reports that the British Army has been training 500 MK recruits in Zimbabwe to be officers for the new united army, the SADF.

- There were also British pawprints all over the April 10, 1993 murder of ANC leader Chris Hani, as documented in *EIR* May 14, 1993. The suspected killer of Hani, Janusz Walus, a member of the Afrikan Resistance Movement, was associated with two known MI-6 fronts, the South African Institute for Maritime Research and the Stallard Foundation.

- As for the ANC, its leadership, dominated by the South African Communist Party, has been safehoused in Britain, and many of its leaders travel on British passports. Relations between ANC leaders and British intelligence's Lonrho company are particularly tight, as *EIR* documented in its book *Tiny Rowland: The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa*.

Meanwhile, piles of money and election observers are pouring into South Africa, to ensure the ANC victory. In late 1993, Mandela was invited to the United States to raise a target of \$50 million for the ANC's election campaign, with the founding of the South African Free Election Fund. The fund's opening dinner was hosted by David Rockefeller and attended by 75 business and financial leaders. The fund's board includes Cyrus Vance, who helped oversee genocide in Croatia and Bosnia, and former World Bank President Robert McNamara.

The United Nations is sending 1,800 observers to South Africa for the elections. U.N. Secretary General Boutros

Boutros-Ghali said that a total of 2,840 observers would descend upon South Africa, including 50 from the Organization of African Unity, 322 from the European Union, 70 from the British Commonwealth, and 600 from individual countries. The European Union has also promised 43 million rand "to assist the election process."

Such deployments of money and observers are designed to give international credibility to a Mandela victory, but this will secure neither peace nor democracy for South Africa, if the constitutional issues remain unresolved. "Certain elements see negotiations as failing," one Zulu leader told *EIR*. "They want to take up the violent option. We need a mass action campaign to divert their anger into active protest, non-violent. People are starting to lose hope and this is what could really lead to civil war."

The British game

For the British, who instituted apartheid when they took over the country in 1910, the ANC's election victory will mark the mop-up phases of the war against the Boers. The British gameplan is to bring the ANC to power, using it as the black disciplinary force to impose genocidal austerity against the country, destroy the Afrikaner agro-industrial capacity, and permit the slave-labor looting of the country by the Anglo-American companies, such as Anglo-American, Lonrho, and DeBeers, which already control the majority of the country's economy and press.

In January, when the ANC released its economic program—which promised housing and health care to all—the *London Times*, speaking for the British elite's desires, editorialized that the document is "a populist package, irresponsibly delivered to the country's expectant black majority. . . . Nelson Mandela cannot please everyone and he should not try and do so. . . . But there is danger of economic instability if he gives them too much too soon, putting at risk the country's wealth-creating potential. It is Mr. Mandela's duty. . . . to strip away false illusions, scale down expectations, and avoid lavish promises. . . . The ANC must abandon this populist brew of Keynes and cant in favor of plain-speaking commitment to judicious fiscal and trade policies."

If the ANC and the other parties on the scene—which claim to desire peace and prosperity for South Africa—follow the prescriptions of the *Times*, civil war is virtually assured. The enraged and restive cannon fodder for such a war is there: millions of unemployed blacks, who will come under the direct rule of the International Monetary Fund as soon as the ANC "victory for democracy" is certified.

Conversely, the Mideast accords between the leaders of the PLO and Israel, who also had to deal with the mess left by British imperialism, could become a model for solving the South African crisis. A negotiated settlement for South Africa must pivot on economic development. If the agenda is shifted in this way, the British penetration across the board would be vulnerable to exposure.

Separatist strategy advances in Mexico

by Cynthia Rush

As a prelude to holding talks with the leadership of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), Mexican commissioner for "peace and reconciliation" Manuel Camacho Solís announced the government's decision Feb. 1 to create two "free zones" in the southeastern state of Chiapas. This concession to the EZLN's demand for the creation of demilitarized zones is a dangerous one. The alleged EZLN "indigenous" army which militarily assaulted six municipalities in Chiapas on Jan. 1 has nothing to do with defending the region's Indians. It is a sophisticated and well-financed narco-terrorist operation whose ultimate goal is to dismantle Mexico's vital institutions, particularly its Armed Forces, and to break up the country into warring ethnic enclaves.

The establishment of two free zones in San Miguel and Guadalupe Tepeyac in Chiapas lays the basis for creating separate enclaves *outside* the authority of the federal government. As announced by Camacho, only the Red Cross will be authorized to operate in the designated areas, and will be responsible for distributing food and medicine. "No one with weapons" will be permitted to enter, Camacho explained.

Camacho's plan couldn't be implemented because the EZLN refused to give up control of Guadalupe Tepeyac, one of the two designated demilitarized areas. Moreover, peasants in the area have begged the Army not to withdraw, because they fear the EZLN's brutality. Nonetheless, EZLN spokesmen brag about their separatist plan to create the "Republic of Chiapas." One member of the group's central committee told the daily *La Jornada*, "It could be that every ethnic group should have its own government. . . . As Indians, we need autonomy, we need identity."

Military analysts are concerned over the implications of Camacho's plan. Army documents quoted in the Feb. 2 *El Sol* warned that "if a precedent is set in Chiapas, any indigenous or non-indigenous group will at a given moment demand similar recognition; and after this, international recognition would be a logical step. This could lead to Mexico's dismemberment, and its Central Americanization in the sense of creation of several states."

The 'indigenous' church

A central element in this separatist strategy is the attempt by the Marxist Theology of Liberation faction of the Catholic Church, which includes Bishop Samuel Ruiz of San Cristóbal de las Casas in Chiapas, to create a schismatic "autochthonous" church to oppose Christianity, which it says was forced

on the Indians by the Spanish evangelizers. Claiming that the Indians need a church more responsive to their culture, the terrorists want to set up a pagan, anti-Christian institution which tells Indians that their "ethnicity" is what defines their humanity.

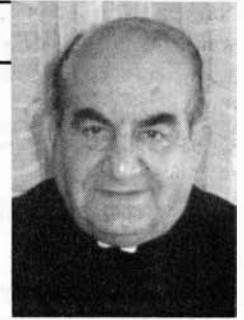
Bishop Ruiz, who for years has coordinated a network of pro-terrorist Marxist priests in the Chiapas region, has baldly stated, "We as the Church of God, are responsible for the schizophrenia of the indigenous populations. To our evangelizing message, we add an identification with western culture . . . imposing [it] on [Indian] shoulders, [such that] they have to stop being themselves, having to abandon their culture to be able to fulfill themselves in one that is far from them, in a foreign culture."

Despite the national security implications for both Mexico and the United States of the EZLN insurgency, the Anglo-American establishment, including the U.S. State Department, backs this nation-wrecking strategy. On Feb. 2, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Alexander Watson offered the insane analysis before the Western Hemisphere subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that events in Chiapas were a positive "energizing factor" which had contributed to the "deepening of [Mexico's] reform process." In Watson's eyes, "deepening the reform process" means tearing apart institutions which have historically held Mexico together as a functioning nation-state. Now, its dismemberment is a desired goal of Anglo-American policy.

Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has succumbed to the international human rights lobby and its banker allies by giving Camacho *carte blanche* to appease the narco-terrorists. On Feb. 4, Camacho acknowledged receiving a secret communiqué from the EZLN leadership, and except for rejecting the demand that it be granted belligerent status, announced that all other conditions were acceptable and he was ready to begin talks. Belligerent status was not possible, he said, because this would mean imposing international law on an internal Mexican affair. He gently added that he would be happy to recognize the EZLN as "a political force in formation."

As a result of this policy, the EZLN has been able to manipulate the political situation to its advantage. Around the announced peace negotiations, its leaders have organized a media circus, including granting press credentials to over 600 national and foreign media. The international media has obligingly portrayed the EZLN as an increasingly popular organization, which "knows how to deal with the media" and has developed a "cult following."

But the EZLN's "deputy commander Marcos" also issued a clear threat: "The government's arrogant attitude is aimed at putting us on our knees before talking to us. . . . What happened on Jan. 1 was not enough for the government to learn to speak on equal terms with those it rules. . . . More January Firsts seem necessary."



Vatican ties with Israel are a step toward peace

Msgr. Raouf Najjar, who is the Apostolic Delegate in Jordan, gave the following interview to Muriel Mirak-Weissbach in Amman on Jan. 29, 1994.

EIR: Monsignor Najjar, can you tell me about the status of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel, and Jordan?

Najjar: What was done by Israel and the Holy See was a step to allow the Catholic Church to have more authority, moral personality with its institutions, because what was discussed at the beginning was the difficulties of religious respect of dignity of the human being and also how the Catholic institutions in the Holy Land pay taxes or no taxes, teach religions or not, respect of the Holy Places. It is a broad problem that we had to reorganize before establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. Over 15 months, both commissions from Israel and the Holy See held many sessions and discussed these problems and reached a solution, which was signed on Dec. 30, 1993. After that it was agreed that they would appoint two special envoys, from the Holy See to Israel and from Israel to the Holy See, with the rank of ambassador.

But in the whole discussion, the status of Jerusalem was not discussed. Jerusalem is a holy place of the whole world, and I can say openly, it is not our problem to say who will have the authority or sovereignty over Jerusalem. What we look for is that Jerusalem should be an open city for the whole world and for all religions—Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. The rules governing this open city should be given by the United Nations, not by a single state, because in a single state, ministers will change, and then we'll have a problem again with this open city. The status of Jerusalem should be guaranteed by the United Nations.

On the other side, having relations with Israel is like relations with any other state. Full diplomatic relations might be established within four or five months. The agreement signed on Dec. 30, 1993 is being presented to the Knesset [Israeli parliament] now; if the Knesset accepts it, it will have to go also to the prime minister, who has to sign, and then

the Holy See and Israel will be ready for full diplomatic relations. So much for Israel.

As for Jordan: Jordan has no problems at all with the Holy See. It is only a kind of exchanging routine papers, after which diplomatic relations will be established. It did not happen before, because Jerusalem was always a problem—the key. Since 1988, when Jordan left the West Bank, Jordan could ask for diplomatic relations any time, but they did not until last year. We had a session together with the foreign minister of Jordan, and told them they could ask any time and the Holy See would be ready to establish relations with Jordan. The Holy See, traditionally, never asks to have relations with any country; countries would ask the Holy See, and then the Holy See prepares a paper, asking for freedom of religion or some kind of action for the church in that country, and so on. There are things that the Vatican asks to protect the Catholics in that region, but generally, there is no problem. With Jordan, there is no problem at all with that, so they can do it quickly. I think it will happen in a few weeks.

EIR: What impact do you think this will have on the peace process?

Najjar: You know, the peace process started in Madrid, and the Holy See was not invited and could not say anything in the process, because it had no relations either with Israel or with Jordan or with the Palestinians. But, now, if the Vatican will have relations with them, then it could act as a member, and when the Holy See is a member in that peace process, it can use its moral support and influence many countries in the world, which can then influence both parties for the peace process. This is why the Vatican is very interested in finalizing relations with Israel and Jordan—and the Palestinians, if they want—so that it can apply its influence on other parties. Peace is always the aim, the purpose of religion. Religion always looks for peace. So this is how they hope, being in real contact with those countries, they can do something for peace also, which is the first duty of the Holy See, I think.

EIR: Have the Palestinians requested diplomatic relations?

Najjar: Not yet. They were told indirectly, that, if they want, they can ask for relations. They have not yet, I don't know why. Two weeks ago, a delegation of the PLO went to the Vatican to ask for clarification about what was done between the Holy See and Israel. They were told what was done and were satisfied.

EIR: What do you personally think would be the status of Jerusalem?

Najjar: Personally, I think what would satisfy the Arabs, the Israelis, and the whole world, would be to have one city as two capitals, one for Israel and one for the Palestinians. Then everybody would be satisfied, because Jerusalem is for the whole world, it's not only for Israel or for the Arabs. Israel is there now, and it is impossible to have them leave it. The idea would be to satisfy both. I don't say to divide it, but [have] two parts: one Israel and one Palestine.

So the whole world will be in peace again, because after so many years of war, I don't think that people want to continue fighting. They want to stop. Maybe it's normal, somebody in the army is always ready to fight, but if you go to the soldiers themselves, if you go to their mothers, they are fed up, they want to stop it. War does not bring any tranquility, any settlement, any economy; war is against all these things. The human being likes to live in peace, likes to live in a family, likes to travel, have holidays and so on, but this doesn't exist in these days, on either side. This is not human.

EIR: The agreement between the Vatican and Israel concerns only the Catholic Church. What are the reactions of other churches to the accord? The Coptic Church has rejected it.

Najjar: They took it from the religious side, whereas it is not religious at all. They thought that the Vatican was recognizing the entity of Judaism. They say that the Vatican has done something wrong, because they are giving forgiveness to the Jews. In 1964, Vatican Council II had a declaration saying that the Jews of today are not responsible for killing our Lord. We said this to fight anti-Semitism and to expand love for one another. Jews always say, "We are despised by people, because you, Catholic Church, say that we have killed the Lord," and so on. Nobody denies that they killed our Lord. But why say that if the Jews of 2000 years ago committed a crime, that the Jews of today are responsible for it? The Vatican said that they are not responsible today, which is very normal, and very just, and very human. You would say the same, I think.

EIR: There is no such thing as collective guilt.

Najjar: But, here, because of the sensitivity of the situation, because of what the Jews have done against the Palestinians, injustice, killing people, kicking people out of their homes, they say, "You see what the Jews are doing? And you say

they are not responsible for a crime." This is why many among other religions are always attacking us. They are writing about the declaration, which was years ago, but the whole problem comes from the sensitivity of the situation. All Arabs recall what was done, which is why they are upset, but governments are not upset at all. No one has attacked the Vatican for what was done—not Jordan, not Egypt, not Syria—nobody. Maybe it was criticized by some Muslim sheikhs, by Christian non-Catholics.

EIR: How do you think this will influence relations between the Catholic Church and Islam?

Najjar: They will go along very smoothly. What criticisms there were came from some individuals, not communities, not the whole of Islam.

EIR: I mean, do you think it will positively influence these relations?

Najjar: As long as peace is signed with Jordan, with Syria, with Lebanon, everything will proceed smoothly, I'm positive about that. Because, as I said, everyone wants to live in peace and have a good economy, and so on.

EIR: What was discussed at the inter-religious conference held here in Amman about ten days ago?

Najjar: The conference was about nationalism and religion. We discussed how you can be a very good citizen and also be a model Christian. We, as Christians, our theory was to separate between nation and religion. We are very faithful to our nation, even if we are Christian, we belong to the Arab nation, we should be very proud of that. But don't touch our religion: I believe in a Catholic way, you believe in Muslim way. They would understand this, and they respect us, and they said that we should always collaborate and cooperate to build up a good nation and a good, religious people. This was the theme of the meeting, which lasted only one day.

This is a kind of routine meeting, which takes place one year in Jordan and one year in Rome and the third year in Switzerland or England, with other religions, either with the Orthodox Church or with the Protestant Church. These meetings were started by His Royal Highness Prince Hassan, who is a real scholar, and who likes to bring religions together because he believes, as we do, that in understanding each other, you can have a better life and you can have better belief and faith in God also.

It is true: If you don't know me and I don't know you, we might hate each other or speak against one another, but the day we know each other, we can love each other. This is why it was a very good idea. Because Islam is not known outside, and here, the Christian religion is not known by many people, so by coming together and dialoguing together, we will know them better and vice versa. And also the broad population will have more respect for our religion.

Greater Serbians were Hitler's best henchmen

by Paul Gallagher and Irene Beaudry

The following report is based on the draft translation of a book, Mosaic of Betrayal: Serbian Collaboration with the Nazis, by Ljubica Stefan and Tomislav Vukovic. The book, published in Croatia, has been translated by Mayaret Casman-Vuko.

In June 1991, then-U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III was dispatched to the capital of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, to deliver one of the most treasonous speeches in recent history. He stated that the United States will never recognize the independence of Slovenia or Croatia, but rather, that the United States only recognizes the legal entity of communist Yugoslavia. This speech gave the green light to the Serbo-communists to invade, first Slovenia, and then Croatia, confident that no one would protest or intervene to stop the slaughter. So was launched yet another Balkan war in our time. Its authors, George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, acted in the unbroken tradition of British imperialism typified by the 19th-century's evil Lord Palmerston. Palmerston's protégé, Giuseppe Mazzini, was deployed to set up various organizations—Young Europe, Young Poland, Young Serbia, etc.—in order to subvert the nations of Europe. The British imperial faction's policy has always been pitting one nation against another in bloody warfare and thereby preventing any sort of cooperation for peaceful development, thus establishing Britain's hegemony.

The purpose of the current Balkan war was to create chaos in southeastern Europe, in order to prevent the emergence of a Europe unified in east-west, north-south development, as put forward by Lyndon LaRouche in November 1989 right after the Berlin Wall fell. LaRouche's infrastructure development program, the Productive Triangle, found its way, in somewhat reduced form, into the German government's thinking about the refugee problem coming from the East. The mere attempt to develop the East threw today's British imperial faction into a fit of apopleptic rage.

The nature of the problem created by Palmerston and Mazzini's "Young Europe" movements, is reflected in *Mosaic of Betrayal: Serbian Collaboration with the Nazis*. Based on several years of secretive research in the state archives of Serbia, the book describes the 20th-century form of the

"Young Serbia" beast, namely the imperial dream of Greater Serbia. The book demonstrates that the 20th-century heirs of Mazzini's terrorists in Serbia were at the service of the Hitler regime's genocide in an attempt to "cleanse" the Balkans and establish a Greater Serbian empire. It also demonstrates the role of the Serbian Orthodox Church in fostering this monstrous child of Mazzini's "Young Europe."

'Heil Hitler!'

In 1935, when powerful financiers in both Britain and America were fully backing Hitler's National Socialism, a large part of the Serbian Orthodox Church paralleled that support. The Serbian Orthodox archpriest, Bishop Nikolaj of Macedonia, wrote "The Nationalism of St. Sava," a lecture on Serbian Orthodoxy's greatest saint, in which he "showed" that Adolf Hitler "alone in the 20th century, has arrived at St. Sava's idea." Hitler's task was "worthy of a saint, a genius and a hero." Bishop Nikolaj said of the Serbs, "We are children of God, people of an Aryan race. Fate has given us the honorable role of Christianity's chief proponent in the world, [over] tribes of weaker races and lesser beliefs."

Even more extraordinary was Bishop Nikolaj's 1941 "message to the Serbian nation," long after Hitler's British and American sponsors had turned against him. Bishop Nikolaj, a close intimate of Patriarch Gavrilo, who then headed the church, wrote this during his brief stay in one of the "honor bunkers" at Dachau: "All the modern European slogans were composed by kikes, who crucified Christ: democracy, strikes, socialism, atheism, universal religious tolerance, pacifism, capitalism and communism. All these were invented by Jews, i.e., their father the devil. . . . It is to be wondered that Europeans, baptized and anointed, have completely surrendered to Jews."

The above is a snippet of a much longer rant, all of the same character, quoted by Stefan and Vukovic. They add the shocking note that in 1985, Bishop Nikolaj's "Message" was reprinted by the Serbian Orthodox Church.

'Judenfrei' Belgrade

This book proves, with ruthless and lively documentation, that the Serbian Orthodox Church embraced Hitler's

occupation. The hierarchy dreamed that the Third Reich would protect the path to Greater Serbia, a little Balkan Empire completely cleansed of Catholics, Jews, and Muslims. *Mosaic of Betrayal* gives this aspect of the World War II picture that is always suppressed in communist and British propaganda, which claimed that the Croatian Ustashi were virtually the sole Nazi collaborators in the Balkans, while the Serbians were the victims.

The authors show that Serbian commander Gen. Milan Nedic, the head of the quisling regime in Belgrade after the Nazis took over, was the author of one of the most complete "Greater Serbia" blueprints. He circulated documents of proposed agreement with the Reich, to forcibly expel 1.4 million Catholics from what was to be "Greater Serbia."

As for the Jews, in June 1942, the Nazi head of security in Serbia, General Schaeffer, stated that Belgrade was "the only major city in Europe which was cleansed of Jews and had become 'Judenfrei.'" This had been done virtually entirely by the Serbian administration for the Nazis. In fact, Nazi-occupied Serbia was the occupied nation in which the Nazis found it easiest to exercise their terror; both the Serbian rulers and the Serbian Chetnik guerrillas ruthlessly fought and executed resistance figures, including some priests.

The Gestapo file "J-55" on Belgrade city administrator Dragi Jovanovic contained the following German commander's note: "I dare say that the occupying forces could always rely upon the Belgrade police to carry out every order, exactly as required. It never failed in any situation. . . . The Special Police performed their tasks with great elan and success, as no other police force in the cities of occupied Europe."

In fact, as the authors document, both the Serbian authorities and Serbian Orthodox clergy generally referred to 1941-44 as "the postwar period." This, despite the fact that the Nazi occupation began with days of fierce bombing attacks on Belgrade, in which thousands were killed and injured, and great damage done to the city.

Jovanovic "maintained order and suppressed rumors" in Belgrade by an order that "all police agents have received specific orders to use firearms on anyone who in any way attempts to disrupt order and peace."

The Serbian authorities maintained a concentration camp at Banjica—which their Interior Ministry said was "based on the organization of similar camps in Germany"—and another just across the bridge at the river Sava; by herding its inmates 200 feet across this bridge, the Serbs maintained that this camp was "on the territory of the Independent State of Croatia"—thereby blaming the Croatians for their own atrocities. Fifty thousand inmates passed through these camps; execution lists were written exclusively in the Serbian Cyrillic script.

Stefan and Vukovic's book exposes a driving force of Greater Serbian imperialism: the racist nationalism embedded in the Serbian Orthodox Church as an institution.

They show beyond doubt that, while individual priests resisted and died, the Serbian Orthodox hierarchy totally and unashamedly blessed any regime which they thought would 1) extend "Serbia" to the 16th century boundaries of the Patriarchate of Pec (boundaries granted by the Ottoman Turks), and 2) cleanse this whole area of Catholics, Jews, Muslims, and communists. Those 1557 boundaries of the Patriarchate of Pec are basically those of the "Greater Serbia" seized in 1992-93 by Slobodan Milosevic and Radovan Karadzic's genocidal war. The bishops, metropolitans, and arch-priests blessed and supported the Serbian quisling regime and the German officers; they visited and blessed the authorities of the town of Kragujevac one month after a reprisal of slaughter of one-quarter of the town by execution squads had taken place; they had several Serbian Chetnik training camps based at Serbian Orthodox monasteries and churches; and then, in January 1945, they welcomed and blessed the Red Army-backed Yugoslav Communist government with a delegation of bishops! All this, in the name of the Aryan-Serbian national crusade, "raising the Kosovo crusader banner"—an allusion to the 1389 Battle of Kosovo Field, where the Serb Kingdom was defeated by the Turks, the "martyrdom" to which all fanatics refer.

Stefan and Vukovic show that despite protests directed to the Nazi Reich and to the world about Croatian "Ustasha" atrocities against Serbs in Croatia, the Orthodox Church never once, during the war, protested killings and atrocities against Serbs in Serbia. Instead, the newspapers carried headlines like this one, Sept. 2, 1941: "The Archpriests of the Serbian Orthodox Church Announce That They Will Fight on the Side of Gen. Nedic," the pro-Hitler fanatic.

Nedic himself claimed to have designated Greater Serbia and said:

"I am convinced that the Great German Reich will not restrict our ability to contribute our share to the New Europe movement . . . in our future 'Greater Serbia.'" In February 1942 Nedic submitted documents to the Germans on his plans, including that "the total number of Catholics who would have to emigrate from the Serbian side across the new border would be 137,140 from Hercegovina, 392,591 from Bosnia, 11,365 from Dalmatia, 130,072 from Srem. The total would be 771,168."

The Serbs and the British

Collaborating with Nedic's Belgrade regime were the Chetniks, the erstwhile "resistance force" supported by the British until November 1943—quite late in the war. The Chetniks were Serbian monarchists, former officers of the Royal Yugoslav Army. They were the official representatives of the deposed Yugoslav (Serbian) head of state, King Peter II, and of the exiled government in London. They soon dropped anything but a pretense of fighting the Nazis, however, and devoted all their energies to trying to wipe out Josip Broz Tito's communist Partisans. Britain's Winston Churchill

chill admitted, when the British finally decided to shift their support from Chetnik leader Draza Mihajlovic to Tito: Mihajlovic "has not been fighting the enemy, and moreover some of his subordinates have been making accommodations with the enemy." The British, naturally, had known that all along, since they had liaison officers with both Tito and Mihajlovic's forces.

Stefan and Vukovic quote Chetnik leader Mihajlovic issuing the following goals in 1942: "to create a Greater Serbia, ethnically pure . . . to create common borders between Serbia and Montenegro as well as between Serbia and Slovenia, cleansed of the Muslim population of Sanzak and the Muslim and Croatian population of Bosnia."

Today, the Serbian communist regime constantly evokes "Ustasha genocide against Serbs under the Nazis" to justify its military aggression and genocide; in fact, it is covering up for the collaboration of the Serbian authorities and the Chetniks with the Nazis.

The authors quote "the only document in all the enslaved Europe of 1941 which expressed public, mass, and written support of the Germans, together with the quisling authorities." This was the "Appeal to the Serbian Nation" signed by Serbian scientists, politicians, cultural figures, and church dignitaries. One of the signers, Dr. Victor Novak, after the war wrote the well-known book *Magnum Crimen*, in which he condemns the Catholic Church of Croatia for collaboration with the Nazis.

A state church

This book's devastating exposure of the Serbian Orthodox Church will serve as an alert against the role the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church will tend to play as the "Third Rome" anti-western paradigm returns to dominance in Russia. The "Third Rome" idea of world empire is mirrored in the little imperial idea of "Greater Serbia." Both Russian and Serbian Orthodoxy have traditionally been *state* churches. Underlying both, is the sign of those forces within Eastern Orthodoxy which violently rejected union with the Latin Christians at the Council of Florence 550 years ago. That sign is the "collective soul" of blood and soil conquest, denying the inviolability of each individual soul with its responsibilities before God, which had been emphasized in the way the Creed was recited, through the famous "Filioque" clause, whose admissibility was accepted by the Greek Orthodox at Florence in 1439.

Thus while the Serbian Patriarch and the Holy Synod collaborated with the Nazis, at the depths of Nazi occupation and quisling murder of their own people in September 1943, the Synod's bulletin said, "The histories of the nation and the Church have always developed as one . . . in future steps our Serbian Orthodox Church and state should always keep to the same path." Leading churchmen blessed the Serbian quisling leaders. The German forces provided security for the Serbian Orthodoxy to conduct the remains of St. Sava and St. Lazar

from Croatia to Serbia in 1942! St. Lazar was a curious saint indeed: a military warlord at the head of brutal forces in the 14th century, defeated by the Turks at Kosovo.

In the Banjica concentration camp, mothers appealed in vain to the patriarchate to christen their children before they died or were killed; they were told that the church did not recognize them as Serbs. Unlike the Catholic Church in occupied Europe, the Serbian Orthodox Church refused to convert Jews to save their lives.

One bishop, Nikolaj Velimirov, was actually the chief of the "Drumhead Court Martial" that was overseen by Chetnik Commander Momcilo Dujic, determining who would be executed. Priests assisted the bishop in supervising executions. Commander Dujic is still living in the United States today, where he is frequently the guest of Serbian Orthodox priests.

Members of the Church hierarchy gave lectures denouncing the Jews as the ruin of Serbia and Europe, and in Belgrade, St. Mark's Church Park was the gathering place where police chief Javanovic rounded up Jews for the concentration camps.

Stefan and Vukovic bring forth some devastating authorities against the pervasive fraud in Serbian historiography today. One of them is the Montenegrin historian who was "Public Enemy Number 1" of Tito's communist regime for 21 years, Vladimir Dapcevic. Dapcevic gave a 1992 interview in a Zagreb newspaper, titled "Serbs Are Deceived." He described the proportion of Croats involved in the anti-Nazi resistance as far higher than that in Serbia: "Ninety-five percent of Serbia was ruled by Nedic agents and Chetniks. There were a few small Partisan detachments . . . a 'drop in the sea' of the resistance. Accordingly, during World War II, Serbia was with the occupiers."

The authors examine the Serbia national legend of the 1389 Battle of Kosovo, the core of the emotional Serbian claim that they were "Christian Europe's bastion against the Turks." After Kosovo, the authors show, the two sons of Serbian Commander Lazar (later St. Lazar) joined forces with the Turks to conquer the rest of the Balkans. Later, the Ottoman Empire *expanded* the Serbian Orthodox Patriarchate of Pec into Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, Slovenia, and Srem. In effect, the Ottomans made Serbian Orthodoxy the state church of Turkish-ruled "Greater Serbia." This throws light on the fierceness with which the Kosovo legend is cited, to claim hundreds of years of heroic resistance and suffering led by the Serbian church against the Turks.

The leaders of Serbia stand charged at the World Court with genocide today, essentially found guilty by that court in hearings so far. People in many nations ask what drives this crime, and how the West is covering it up. For both questions, this new book is valuable, and we look forward to the final translations into English and other languages appearing as soon as possible.

The decline of geopolitics

Closer U.S.-German ties signal that the "special relationship" between Britain and the U.S. is unraveling.

The atmosphere of the U.S.-German consultations during early February showed a cordiality between a U.S. President and a German chancellor that is unprecedented in recent history.

German news correspondents accompanying Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the U.S. reported that while Clinton is getting along well with the German, he is having enormous problems in even establishing minimal good relations with the two other important European leaders, British Prime Minister John Major and French President François Mitterrand.

"In Washington D.C., Clinton said once again that Germany is the most important American partner in Europe," the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* daily wrote on Feb. 2. "Personal aspects are involved as well: Clinton has more difficulties dealing with France's President Mitterrand, and he apparently has mixed feelings when thinking about British Prime Minister Major."

In view of the historical enmity that still has a negative impact on relations among the big European states (as shown by massive British obstruction of the German unification process in 1989-90), the existence of good relations with the United States is a lifeline for the present German state, which is faced with potential new threats from the big power in the East, Russia, and therefore urgently needs the support of America.

The remoralizing effect the talks with Clinton had upon Chancellor Kohl, became evident on the occasion of the Feb. 4-6, Conference on Securi-

ty in Munich, sponsored by the military journal *Wehrkunde*. This traditional event, which gathers the top echelon of western defense and foreign policymakers, showed a combative Kohl, who at long last called into question some shibboleths of current western policy.

Kohl attacked the school of predominantly British-spawned geopolitics, which says one should not invest a single dollar into the Russian reforms because, allegedly, Russia is doomed to end up in chaos. Kohl called this kind of Russia "expertise" irresponsible, and even a "criminal view in light of all the terrible things that have happened in this troublesome century."

Kohl said the argument that Russians, because of their anarchic national character, could never be democratic or "western," reminded him of those who argued after the last world war that U.S. investment then into the new, postwar German democracy would fail because the national character of the Germans was allegedly "authoritarian" and therefore, undemocratic.

What makes things even worse today, Kohl said, is that in the event that the Russian reforms fail, those very same experts who now argue against western support for Russia, will then "be the first to declare: 'See, we told you so; it simply had to fail.'"

Kohl also attacked the role of "those experts from Harvard" who are trying to dictate terms to the Russians. He warned of a backlash: "The Russians have a fine memory. They still recall the pilgrimage of western ex-

perts to Moscow, of experts who showed the most servile behavior toward the regime then, who came in crowds for the funeral of Andropov. And now the same experts are coming back to Moscow, telling the Russians what to do and what not to do. Acting like those experts from Heidelberg and Harvard violates the dignity and feelings of the Russians, and it will have the most severe political consequences one day."

As far as the role of Vladimir Zhirinovsky and his backers in the Russian military was concerned, Kohl said "such views shouldn't be discarded as views of a clown," since they pose a threat to peace of the kind that Hitler already posed in the early 1920s when nobody wanted to take him seriously. "The question whether there'll be war or peace in the 21st century has not been answered yet," Kohl said, warning that the complacency dominating in the West now, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and with all those agreements signed with Yeltsin, could soon turn into a psychological trap. He recalled the situation in 1925, when the German and French foreign ministers, Stresemann and Briand, signed the Locarno Treaty. Nobody thought then that there would ever be war again between France and Germany, and nobody was aware how fragile peace was. But eight years later, Hitler took power in Germany; another six years after that, war raged between France and Germany again.

Another *Wehrkunde* speaker, William Perry, the new U.S. secretary of defense, broached the same issue, arguing that the end of the Cold War must not lead into complacency: "In light of all the turbulences in Russia," Perry said, "we have reason to fear a new nightmare of the dark in Europe if reforms fail and reaction sets in. And reason to take the kind of active measures the nations of the '30s failed to take."

Sweden toes the Anglo-American line

A military critic charges a "Munich betrayal," as the government pursues a suicidal policy toward Russia.

Sweden's Social Democrats lost the national elections in autumn 1991, and a non-socialist government coalition was formed. But one would be hard pressed to detect any difference in policy between conservative Foreign Minister Margaretha af Ugglas and her Social Democratic predecessors, like Pierre Schori and Sten Andersson. The government in Stockholm is continuing to act as a henchman for the Anglo-American financial elites, particularly in respect to Russian policy.

Prime Minister Carl Bildt attended the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland at the end of January, and was given the role of countering the speech of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. Chernomyrdin declared, simply, "No shock therapy." Bildt retorted that the reason for the deep problems of the Russian economy was that it had been dominated by "too much therapy" and had experienced "too little shock."

Bildt's role as a mouthpiece for the International Monetary Fund's warfare against Russia has serious implications for the national security of Sweden, as some influentials have recently charged. A Russia plunged into poverty and chaos is a dangerous neighbor indeed.

Bildt ought to have seen this with his own eyes when he was in Murmansk last fall, acting on behalf of the election campaign of Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. Did he and Kozyrev reach a common understanding of the Russian imperial concept of "the near abroad"? This concept, which refers to countries that were once members

of the U.S.S.R., sends a chill down the spines of Sweden's Baltic neighbors. "Reformer" Kozyrev has demanded that the Russian military be allowed to station troops on the territories of the independent countries, in order to "protect the ethnic Russians" there. Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev charged that this policy is equivalent to Hitler's policy toward the Sudeten Germans in 1938.

Bildt is giving his support to the free market reformers, led by former Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar. Gaidar's "shock therapy" created the breeding ground for the rise of Third Rome ideologue Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. Now, Bildt is trying to curb the influence of Zhirinovskiy by supporting a Great Russian expansionist policy as the "democrats" Yeltsin and Kozyrev conceive it, toward the countries of the Transcaucasus, the Baltic, Central Asia, and Ukraine, and support for the Serbs in the Balkans.

The government's policy, however, has come under fire, particularly in the context of NATO's new "Partnership for Peace" offer to the countries of eastern and central Europe. The NATO policy reminds many people of the Munich betrayal of 1938; its main aim is to create a new Iron Curtain through Europe, in order not to provoke the Russians.

Military historian Col. Bo Hugemark, who actually is close to Bildt and the Conservative Party leadership, wrote in the leading daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on Jan. 31, that the West might already have repeated the policy of Munich.

The countries in eastern Europe,

according to Hugemark, "are politely stating their appreciation" for the "Partnership for Peace" arrangement, but in reality they are "deeply disappointed. The image of Munich in 1938 is easily called forth by a Czech. The image of the far too late guarantee by England and France is seen by a Pole. The image of a new Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact is seen by a person from the Baltic countries."

The colonel continued: "On top of this treason, one must add the inability to push through the mandate that the U.N. troops have in Bosnia. Reason: pure sabotage on different levels. Evil will, not only incompetence and bureaucracy." Hugemark underlined the historical parallel: "Even Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Pierre Laval, the men with the plan to finish the war in Ethiopia by giving Mussolini a large chunk of land belonging to the victim, have had their worthy followers in Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen."

"The British," Hugemark charged, "are carrying a heavy responsibility for the deconstruction of the authority of the U.N., as was the case with the League of Nations. . . . Against this background, the unwillingness of NATO to accept more members is worrying, a signal that revanchism has a green light. The West might de facto have repeated Munich. We have in any case revived the world of Yalta; the Russian sphere of interest has been established."

The same policy is now being promoted for the Baltic countries by Foreign Minister Margaretha af Ugglas. The Foreign Ministry is suggesting that a Baltic U.N. brigade should be created. This proposal is supported fully by the Social Democratic Party. Colonel Hugemark, however, points out that the Baltic countries are already in the same situation as Bosnia. They are not allowed to defend themselves and cannot buy weapons.

Lula and the Armed Forces

The Workers Party is using a "divide and conquer" strategy against the military, in hope of avoiding Allende's fate.

Falling for the myth that the "end of the Cold War" after the 1989 toppling of the Berlin Wall eliminated the danger of Marxist or communist "revolutionary movements," many top officials of the Brazilian Armed Forces have permitted, and even encouraged, a rapprochement between that institution and various leaders of the Workers Party (PT), whose leader, Luís Inácio "Lula" da Silva, is considered the front-runner in Brazil's presidential election in October.

From the point of view of these officials, including Adm. Mario Cesar Flores, secretary of strategic affairs and nominally in charge of the national intelligence services, this rapprochement is an accommodation to the demands of the post-Cold War "new world order," especially the demand that the military institutions be restricted in their field of action and be subordinate to the so-called democratic institutions and the political parties. By this means, the traditional role of the Armed Forces, and especially of the Army, as power broker—a role they have played since the establishment of the republic in 1889—would end.

To achieve this, the leaders of the Marxist PT have adopted the tactic of offering to quadruple the military budget, in exchange for which the Armed Forces would agree to limit their role to defense from foreign aggression and to supporting the "democratic institutions," even if these should become compromised by interests contrary to those of the Brazilian nation.

Thus, on Jan. 31, the newspaper *Folha de São Paulo* interviewed the PT's leading military mentor, Col. Gerardo Cavagnari (ret.), who urged the removal from the Constitution of "those little words 'law and order.'" The Armed Forces should only be charged with defense of the country and the constitutional powers. . . . The reference to law and order allows for the Armed Forces to be used at any point there is a threat to the law."

PT Congressman José Genoíno Neto, closely tied to Admiral Flores, published an article on Jan. 12 in *Folha de São Paulo* pushing the same idea. "The wages question and demands for technological upgrading [of the military] must be determined within a democratic state of law and in accordance with the capabilities of the country, on the assumption that the former military tutelage over and autonomy from the legitimate public authority are eliminated, along with the military's oft-expressed belief that they are the saviors of the country."

Congressman Genoíno then made it clear that what he is talking about is neutralizing the Armed Forces vis-à-vis Lula's hoped-for electoral victory. "The necessity of a democratic dialogue of the Congress, the political parties, and other sectors of society, with the Armed Forces, has nothing to do with the military's tendency to political interventions, nor with political alliances. Neutrality with respect to politicians and political parties, and respect for the Constitution by the Armed Forces, is a principle for our

democratic construction."

The PT's biggest fear is that Lula might get the same reception that President Salvador Allende and his Popular Unity party did in Chile in 1973, when he was overthrown by a military coup. "Lula picks up where Allende left off. Nineteen ninety-four is not the year zero for the Latin American left. The overthrow of Popular Unity can be found precisely here, between ourselves and our future," a top PT leader wrote in 1993 in the PT's magazine *Theory and Debate*. "It was in its relations with the Armed Forces that the institutional bias of Popular Unity showed itself most tragically. The rigid respect for the [military] hierarchy, the concessions granted the coup-makers, the absence of the most minimal intelligence capability . . . were the consequences of choosing to preserve the unity and the hierarchy of the Armed Forces, in the vain hope of neutralizing them. . . . None of Popular Unity's political acumen even minimally translated into military capacity."

Some sectors of the Brazilian political scene recognize the danger of a PT victory. Former President José Sarney told the press that a victory for Lula would usher in a reign of terror, because the PT and its trade union arm, the CUT, "constitute a power structure which has infiltrated the state apparatus and the entire social life" of the nation. It is an intelligence system that operates in the church, in the universities, in the police apparatus, in the central bank. It "knows no parallel and has no scruples."

According to Sarney, "a surrealist situation has been created: Since Lula commands the polls, the PT and CUT feed off the expectation of power. If this doesn't happen, his power structure will opt for violence under the certain pretext that it was a victim of electoral fraud."

International Intelligence

Novelist Fuentes demands multiculturalism

Commenting on the narco-terrorist insurgency which erupted Jan. 1 in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas, Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes argued that "multiculturalism is the only way to prevent Mexico from being broken up, and allow the voices of all Mexicans to be heard."

Fuentes, whose comments were reported in the Feb. 2 daily *El Universal* of Mexico City, speaks politically for the São Paulo Forum, the Cuban-inspired coalition of leftist and narco-terrorist groups formed in Ibero-America after the fall of the Berlin Wall. He is also a supporter of presidential candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, whose Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) is also affiliated with the São Paulo Forum.

Affirming that "it's better that we accept Mexico's cultural pluralism," Fuentes gave credence to the argument that the emergence of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) in Chiapas is due to the government's disregard for different ethnic groups and their cultural characteristics. "The Indians and peasants of Chiapas are more intelligent than any leader of the PRI," Fuentes said, in reference to the Revolutionary Institutional Party, Mexico's ruling party.

Justifying the existence of the EZLN in Chiapas, Fuentes added that "if there are people who've taken up arms in Mexico, it is because society and the government haven't shown them that this is unnecessary. I'm against violence, but it's a fact that the shots of the Zapatista Army . . . were heard around the country. They hit the target and have transformed Mexico."

Panama celebrates LaRouche's freedom

"Today we are celebrating" in Panama because Lyndon LaRouche is free. So wrote Luis de Janon in his "Ave Fenix" column in the Jan. 27 issue of the newspaper *La Estrella de Panamá*. LaRouche was freed on pa-

role on Jan. 26, after serving 5 years of a 15-year federal prison sentence on trumped-up conspiracy charges.

De Janon wrote that the jailing of the American statesman was "infamous and cruel," and that he and "hundreds of intellectuals, politicians, artists, scientists, and thinkers from all over the world, in a united solidarity crusade of liberation, sent messages to the judicial authorities and to the President of the United States to request liberty for that citizen of the world, whose tremendous intelligence has been wasted in prison. That is why Ave Fenix is celebrating today. Our fraternal greetings to Lyndon LaRouche, and keep up the fight for the health of the world and for its people who are exploited and looted."

LaRouche's parole was also reported by most other Panamanian dailies, and it was the subject of favorable comments on several radio talk shows. A congressional aide told *EIR* that the day the news was announced, he was flooded with calls from people congratulating him on the release. A supporter of Gen. Manuel Noriega who had gone underground called in from his exile to offer best wishes.

A jailed officer of the former Panamanian Defense Forces said: "Nearly everybody in this prison is a LaRouche supporter. You have no idea how many followers you have in Panama. Almost before the news was published, the other prisoners were coming up to me to congratulate me on the release of 'my boss.' When I said, 'Who, Noriega?' They replied, 'No, LaRouche!'"

Sweden now looks for Palme's 'lone assassin'

The Swedish criminal police who are investigating the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme have concluded that no conspiracy was involved. They claim that they are closing in on a suspect, and that arrests should soon be forthcoming.

The investigation has been plagued by incompetence and sabotage, both from within Sweden and from foreign intelli-

gence agencies. Back in 1986, the East German communist intelligence service, acting on orders from Moscow, used its agents in Sweden to plant the lie that associates of Lyndon LaRouche were implicated in the murder. Only after much international brouhaha was this absurd "theory" thrown into the garbage.

According to the daily *Dagens Nyheter* of Feb. 2, "the Palme investigation has now definitely written off the theory that Palme was murdered through a conspiracy. The Palme group is now instead focusing on 'the lone assassin,' and is looking for him in a limited, selected group."

The newspaper quoted police investigator Hans Oelrebro: "As Mr. and Mrs. Palme left the cinema, no one else knew which way they would go but themselves. It is, among other things, this which allows us to exclude the theory of an attempted assassination with would-be assassins who were positioned in wait for them."

The daily *Expressen* published an interview with Oelrebro, asking him when the murder case will be solved. "During the spring," he replied. Oelrebro visited the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation at the beginning of January. He told *Expressen* that the visit "had positive results. We learned some things that we can benefit from. It showed us that our way of thinking has not been wrong." Oelrebro and his team met with FBI specialists on "assassination attempts against statemen."

The FBI, which helped thwart any serious investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, is indeed expert at putting the lid on "conspiracy theories."

Norway wants U.S. to arrest eco-terrorist

The Norwegian Foreign Department is demanding that the United States arrest ecological terrorist Paul Watson, the leader of the Sea Shepherd group, which on Jan. 22 sought to sink a Norwegian whaling vessel, the *Senet*. "Sabotage, bordering on terror-

ism" was how the Foreign Department characterized the action. Watson, a Canadian, is based in California.

The ship was saved in the nick of time by firefighters, according to the Swedish daily *Svenska Dagbladet* of Jan. 25.

Watson has told Norwegian radio that Norway must expect more acts of sabotage. "Norway has resumed its whaling in spite of the moratorium which the International Whaling Commission has introduced," he said. "We will attack the murder ships in order to push up the costs for insurance and security such that whaling will yield no profit." Watson calls the Norwegian whalers "blond apes" and "monsters."

According to a Sea Shepherd press release, "The attack was organized by Lisa Distefano, 30, the director of Sea Shepherd's Oceanic Research and Conservation Action Force (Orcaforce). The *Senet* was scuttled by Orcaforce field agents trained in underwater demolition. The ship was sunk at dockside. There were no crew members on board. The agents left a Sea Shepherd calling card on the ship to verify our actions."

Watson, a former leader of Greenpeace, says he intends to continue his terror attacks against Norway and other whaling nations. Sea Shepherd is raising funds to purchase an old Soviet submarine from Russia, which they intend to use in their actions.

Zhirinovsky predicts 'inferno' in Central Asia

There will be 20 or 30 years of war in Afghanistan, and then the people of the region will beg Russia to bring peace, Russian Third Rome ideologue Vladimir Zhirinovsky declared in an interview with the geopolitical quarterly *Limes*. "Limes" refers to the ancient Roman walls which were supposed to protect the empire from barbarian invasions.

"The entire region will go under," Zhirinovsky said. "Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan will intervene, and there will be an inferno comparable to that in Lebanon or Northern

Ireland. And then, 20 or 30 years later, they will beg with tears in their eyes that Russia please show a way out—primarily at the level of psychology. From Moscow we can make sure that these military operations cease. Knowing the strength of Russian industry and the might of the Russian Army will bring all that to an end. The international community will beg us, but only if they pay us for that, we'll stop the catastrophe, for sure."

As for the Transcaucasus, Zhirinovsky said, "We don't want these territories, there are only criminals, no reasonable economy and no chances for Russia to make profits. Iran may take over Azerbaijan; Armenia and Georgia will fall to Turkey. These states have never been independent."

Zhirinovsky also declared that Estonia will become part of Russia, along with Belarus, eastern Ukraine, Moldova, and Slovakia. As for Kazakhstan, it "has never been an independent state, it belongs to Russia."

Pro-Russian President takes office in Belarus

The new President of the Parliament of Belarus, Mechislaw Grib, 57, a former Soviet police general, pledged on Jan. 28 in his speech accepting the position, that his most important goal is maintaining "a close relationship with Russia at all levels." Grib was voted in that day to replace deposed President Stanislav Shushkevich, who had tried to prevent the country's reunification with Russia. That reunification is now virtually a *fait accompli*.

Grib made it plain what the coup was about that overthrew Shushkevich on Jan. 26. He emphasized that Belarus places "special hopes on a friendly and close relationship with Russia." He said that he would implement Belarus's entry into the Russian-led Economic Union and the Community of Independent States' defense pact. Beyond that, he will turn over control of Belarus's financial and economic policy to Moscow, when Belarus enters into a currency union with Russia in February.

Briefly

● **ARTURO FRONDI**ZI, the former President of Argentina, described the release from prison of Lyndon LaRouche as a sign of hope for the world, in a commentary in the first issue of the new Argentine weekly *Punto Crítico* in February. He hailed "my friend the American economist Lyndon LaRouche, with whom I am united by similar thinking and agreement that development is the new name for peace."

● **ISRAELI** police have arrested Israeli mafia man Sami Flatto-Sharon on charges of fraud. He is known as a key money-man behind Likud hardliner Ariel Sharon, the Gush Emunim, the Kach movement, and the settlers' movement, now in open revolt against the Israel-PLO accord.

● **ANDREI KOZYREV**, the Russian foreign minister, told *Newsweek* in an interview in February that Russian troops will not leave Latvia and Estonia. He charged that these countries are forcing thousands of Russians to leave, adding: "I call that ethnic cleansing." Using this pretext, he said that Russian troops would have to remain to "protect" the civilians.

● **IRAN** has been directing Islamic extremist groups in Turkey since 1983, claim the two leading newspapers of Turkey, *Cumhuriyet* and *Milliyet*. According to UPI, the papers draw their facts from a "leaked report prepared by Turkish security officials." The report also suggests that Iran supported Armenian terrorists who made attacks inside Turkey and against diplomats abroad.

● **THE RUSSIAN-KAZAKH** confrontation could quickly supersede the Russia-Ukraine-Crimea front in volatility and international strategic importance, wrote the French daily *Libération's* senior commentator Jacques Amalric on Feb. 2. Kazakhstan has very rich reserves of gas and oil, and a 38% Russian population.

Tavistock techniques are being used to 'break' Iraq

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Three years ago, between Jan. 17 and Feb. 28, 1991, Iraq was subjected to an unprecedented military aggression waged by a 30-country coalition, led by the United States. The war aim, as stated in United Nations resolutions, was to force withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, which Iraqi forces had entered on Aug. 2, 1990. The first measure imposed to that declared aim was an embargo, which began in August, on all trade with Iraq. When Baghdad ordered its troops out of Kuwait on Feb. 28, 1991, the war aim had been reached, and the hostilities were officially ended.

However, three years later, the embargo remains in effect. Every condition posed for its lifting, including a long series of U.N. resolutions drafted following the Kuwait withdrawal, has been fulfilled. Even Ralf Ekeus of the U.N. inspectors team had to admit in January of this year, that Iraq had complied with U.N. demands regarding destruction of weapons of mass destruction. He added, however, that the U.N. would have to take at least six months to "test" Baghdad's willingness to submit to long-term arms control surveillance, before the embargo could be lifted.

Meanwhile, in January, new demands were placed on Baghdad, ranging from official recognition of Kuwait and the U.N.-drawn borders, to acceptance of permanent human rights observers. A protest note issued by the U.S., British, French, and Russian U.N. Security Council members, alleged that Baghdad was using the Third River project and related land reclamation schemes in the south of the country as diabolical means to suppress the human rights of Shiites living in the marshlands. This, it was said, was a violation of Resolution 688, which called on the government of President Saddam Hussein to respect human rights. The embargo against Iraq should be continued, it said, but the Iraqi central government was ordered to supply electricity networks for

the Kurdish-inhabited safe haven in the north which had been taken over by U.N. forces. Repeated Turkish air strikes into the same area against Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) targets went unnoticed by those U.N. bodies committed to defending the human rights of the Kurdish people.

A deadly farce

Due to its arbitrary character, the embargo policy has long since lost any pretense to legitimacy or credibility. Politically, it has proven itself a farce. Yet the physical effects of the continuing blockade are only too real on a defenseless population, which has been forced to play the role of the victim in a classic psychological warfare experiment. As if proceeding according to a script authored by the London Tavistock Institute's psychological warfare experts, the embargo has placed the Iraqi population in an isolation cell and subjected it to sensory deprivation. Basic needs, such as food, drink, and medical supplies have been systematically deprived. Access to the outside, even through modern means of communication such as newspapers, has been cut. Every now and again, without warning or reason, a bright light flashes—a bomb has just been detonated. All the while, the psychological experiment director promises it will stop, as soon as just one more condition is fulfilled. With the acceptance of each new condition, the doctor in the white suit comes up with another, utterly unrelated demand. The purpose of Tavistock-style sensory deprivation is to break the will of the victim, robbing him of any sense of control over his own fate.

In the large isolation cell which Iraq has become under the embargo, 18 million people are being subjected to this treatment. The most important item being withheld is medicine. According to the U.N. terms, medicine, like food, is

excluded from the embargo. Yet, to make purchases, the Iraq government must pay hard currency cash in advance for medicine. Since the embargo prevents normal trade, Iraq has no means of selling oil—or anything else—for foreign exchange. The only funds available for such purchases are the \$3.8 billion in Iraqi funds abroad, frozen, per U.N. diktat, in accounts in Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and elsewhere. Although the government has requested repeatedly that these funds be allocated, even without Iraqi mediation, for payment of medical supplies, the relevant governments of lands where the monies are held, have refused. Furthermore, Deputy Health Minister Shauki Tuma reported in an interview to *EIR* that Japanese, French, German, Swiss, British, and U.S. pharmaceutical firms which had received payment in cash for orders prior to the 1990 embargo, have still not delivered the pre-paid goods.

The result is that there is virtually no medicine in Iraq. People die. The first to die are those in need of continual medical treatment, such as cancer patients on chemotherapy, diabetics, dialysis and other kidney patients, and persons suffering from chronic heart and circulatory disorders. Included among those who die are persons requiring surgery. As Dr. Shauki Tuma reiterated, because of the lack of anesthetics, only emergency operations can be undertaken. Thus, if a person is in danger of going blind and needs cataract surgery—a procedure which has become so routine that it can be performed on an outpatient basis—that person today in Iraq will likely go blind. A couple of Iraqi children requiring eye surgery have recently been offered the care in Spain; hundreds more like them will wait for possible help.

People of all walks of life in Iraq are subjected to the same dilemma: They become ill, go to a doctor, receive a diagnosis and a prescription for medication, go to a pharmacy, and are told the drug is not available. Even simple items such as aspirin, routine pain-killers, and vitamins are not to be found.

Food in short supply

Food, the other item which is officially excluded from the embargo, is also in short supply, and imports are blocked by the same Catch-22 mechanism which has kept medicines out. Government-distributed rations, which are estimated to cover about 60% of the minimal requirement, were increased by one-third in January, but they do not suffice. To bridge the gap between rations and real needs, every Iraqi therefore is faced, daily, with the question of where and how to get money with which to buy something to survive until tomorrow. Fresh food items, whether from domestic production or from bordering Syria, Turkey, and Jordan, as well as dry goods and frozen food from as far away as France and Asia, are to be found on the open market, but at prices that no normal employed person can afford.

The goods come onto the black market from neighboring countries, and are purchased by middlemen, in dollars, who

then resell to retailers. Since dollars are the medium of exchange, wholesalers and middlemen are willing to pay increasing amounts of Iraqi dinars for the foreign currency, and the prices have no place to go but up. Whereas in August 1992, one dollar on the black market would bring 12 Iraqi dinars, one day in late January 1994, the rate was 120. One day later, the rate was 180, the following day it had risen to 220, and at the end of that week, the dollar was quoted at 264 Iraqi dinars.

Per kilogram prices for basic goods on the same sample day beginning the last week in January 1994, were: olives, 25 dinars; chick peas, 50; spices, 400; Iraqi flour, 35; Turkish flour, 50; dates, 35; pickles (Turshi), 25 (as opposed to 1.5 before the war); pomegranates, 20; zucchini, 40; oranges, 17; lemons, 11; grapefruit, 8; and eggplant, 15. A can of tomatoes goes for 120 dinars, and 200 grams of macaroni costs 15. The most expensive items are meat, poultry, and eggs: pasterma, which is spiced, dried meat, costs 200 dinars per kilo, a small can of powdered milk costs 250, beef is available for 195 per kilo, and lamb at 230. One frozen French chicken, weighing 1.3 kilograms, costs between 195 and 200 dinars. A two-kilo Iraqi chicken goes for 225.

To put the figures into perspective, it should be remembered that an average monthly salary is 250-400 dinars. A very good salary would be above 500, and top positions bring in 1,000 dinars. This means that a normal working person would have to pay a month's wages to buy a chicken or a kilo of meat. A dozen eggs, priced at 155 dinars, would cost him at least two weeks' pay.

That is calculated at the prices current on that day in January; in the week following, corresponding to the meteoric rise of the dollar value and the devaluation of the dinar, prices for these same staple food items rose accordingly.

Clothing prices show the same tendency. Items like women's knit suits, which cost 500 dinars months ago, have risen to 4,000 and more. A simple leather handbag, Iraqi-made, costs 500. Children's clothes, mainly of Turkish production, cost hundreds of dinar per tiny item. Unlike food and medicine, clothing is covered by the embargo, which means that even humanitarian aid organizations are not allowed to make it available.

Scraping to survive

If one succeeds in finding the means to buy food, it is only because one has found a second or third source of income. This may be doing handicrafts, performing odd jobs, changing money, or entering the world of crime. Or, cash is procured by selling off whatever one has of some value. Baghdad has become one big antique shop, with deluxe items from formerly well-to-do families on display in the big hotels. In the university area, traditional bookstores are flanked by makeshift stands of ad hoc booksellers, who are putting their own goods on sale. Many families who have built up

TABLE 1

Deaths in Iraq due to the embargo (selected causes)

Period	Age group		Total
	< 5 years	> 5 years	
1990*	3,560	9,167	12,727
1991	27,473	58,469	85,942
1992	46,933	76,530	123,463
1993	49,762	78,261	128,023
Total deaths	140,181	257,045	397,226

* August through December only.

TABLE 2

Effect of embargo on laboratory investigation in Iraq

(number of investigations)

Time period	Monthly average	Percent decrease from 1989
1989	1,494,050	—
1990	1,091,230	-27.0%
1991	635,446	-57.0%
1992	589,952	-60.5%
1993		
January	589,998	-60.5%
February	593,160	-60.2%
March	591,371	-60.4%
April	581,590	-61.0%
May	594,794	-60.1%
June	580,366	-61.1%
July	583,116	-61.0%
August	586,265	-60.8%
September	571,129	-61.8%
October	559,733	-62.5%
November	548,892	-63.3%
December	534,292	-64.2%
Entire year	576,225	-61.4%

precious libraries over centuries, find themselves offering valuable manuscripts for whatever they may bring on the free market.

At such prices, it is virtually impossible for all but the very rich to provide adequate nutrition and clothing for their youngsters. Children, as a result, are paying the toll of the embargo with their lives. According to the most recent statistics available, the incidence of diseases due to inadequate nutrition, such as kwashiorkor and marasmus, has skyrocketed since 1990. The total number of these plus other diseases stemming from protein, calorie, and vitamin deficiency was 102,487 in 1990, or a monthly average of 8,541; in 1991

TABLE 3

Effect of embargo on major surgical operations

(number of operations)

Time period	Monthly average	Percent decrease from 1989
1989	15,125	—
1990	8,668	-43.0%
1991	6,507	-57.0%
1992	5,477	-63.7%
1993		
January	4,938	-67.3%
February	5,011	-66.8%
March	4,992	-65.2%
April	5,254	-61.0%
May	5,171	-65.8%
June	6,007	-60.3%
July	5,805	-61.6%
August	5,901	-60.9%
September	5,314	-64.9%
October	5,113	-66.2%
November	4,545	-69.9%
December	4,412	-70.8%
Entire year	5,205	-65.6%

the figures rose to 1,056,956 cases reported, an average of 88,079, representing a 10.3-fold increase. In 1992, there were 1,248,540 cases of such illnesses, at a monthly average of 104,045, representing a 12.1-fold increase. In 1993, the cases reached 1,390,131, at a monthly average of 115,844, or an increase of 13.6 times. In the same period of time, the number of laboratory investigations and major surgical procedures declined at an even sharper rate. The end result has been increasing mortality, as Tables 1 through 4 show in detail.

Intellectual deprivation

Those who survive the lack of food and medicine in the isolation cell which embargoed Iraq has become, are subjected to intellectual deprivation as well. No foreign publications enter the country—because of the embargo, not internal censorship. Medical publications, which report on continuing progress in the field for professionals, have not been available since August 1990. Subscription prices to routine news publications, English-language weeklies, or international daily newspapers, are prohibitive, given the foreign exchange rate, such that only the upper echelons have any access whatsoever to them.

Inside the country, the blockade has severely curtailed the availability of paper, with corresponding effects on publishing. Iraq used to print 1,150 books a year, but is now down to 40, according to a report released in January. The government requested that \$10 million be allocated from the

frozen funds for importing paper and other printing materials, to print copies of the Koran for study. This was denied without explanation. Students, who continue to study at Baghdad's prestigious centers of learning, particularly in the schools of medicine, are not allowed to take textbooks out of the country, lest they be lost. Thus, Jordanian students traveling home for winter recess could not take study materials with them. Over 40 million copies of textbooks are needed, which the Education Ministry would order printed, if the paper were available.

The embargo has had a cumulative effect on the population comparable only to the effect on an individual of deliberate sensory deprivation and torture. Whereas in the months immediately after the war, Iraqis were angry, defiant and proud, now they have become bitter and cynical. Whereas back in spring 1991, Iraqis of all social classes would make clear distinctions between the American people and the Bush regime, now those lines have blurred. Many, particularly in the leadership, had looked to the November 1992 elections in the United States with optimism, that a different leadership in Washington could recognize the wisdom of shifting policy. Instead, the Clinton administration allowed Bush's foreign policy to continue, the sanctions were renewed, indeed, sharpened at each periodic review, and, following the April 1993 "exposure" of an alleged Iraqi-backed plot to assassinate ex-President Bush in Kuwait, bombs fell on Baghdad again in June, killing civilians. As a result, there is no sympathy for America or Americans in Iraq today.

The embargo policy has produced an economic disaster in Iraq like the one which the Harvard "shock therapy" economists imposed on the nations of eastern Europe and the for-

mer Soviet Union. With the infrastructure and production breakdown and the introduction of "free market" economics at the marketplace, both have created pauperization, immense human suffering, extreme bitterness, and distrust. As in the case of Russia, Iraqis—a people justly proud of their achievements in building a modern nation on the basis of a cultural heritage stretching back millennia—have been whipped, tortured, starved, and humiliated by a power which claims to speak in the name of human rights and moral values, but seems to know only how to destroy. The United States government and its Congress, in perpetuating the embargo policy, may believe that these are the instruments of political change; but not a few diplomats in the region will in fact admit that the ultimate aim of the boycott is to remove Saddam Hussein and the entire Baath Party structure from power. The illusion is that such a post-Saddam government, a virtual puppet regime like so many installed in the developing sector nations, would hand over the nation, its vast oil resources, and productive capacity, to the wielders of a neo-colonial policy.

What is not calculated in the equation is the subjective factor: the hatred that can now boast very deep roots in the broad population against almost everything which is associated with "the West," and especially against "America." In Iraq, for cultural and historical reasons, this impulse is manifested not in religious radicalization along Islamist lines, but rather according to a cultural parameter that Washington is even less well equipped to face. Alienating Iraq, particularly its scientific and cultural elites, will, unless it is reversed, prove to have been one of the greatest, costliest errors in U.S. foreign policy.

TABLE 4
Effect of the embargo on the nutritional status of Iraqi children aged under 5 years

Year	Kiashiorkor	Marasmus	Other protein-calorie and vitamins malnutrition	Total
1990				
Number of cases	458	5,193	96,809	102,487
Monthly average	41	433	8,063	8,541
1991				
Number of cases	12,796	96,186	947,974	1,056,956
Monthly average	1,066	8,015	78,998	88,079
<i>x-fold increase over 1990</i>	26.3	18.5	9.8	10.3
1992				
Number of cases	13,744	111,477	1,123,319	1,248,540
Monthly average	1,145	9,289	93,610	104,045
<i>x-fold increase over 1990</i>	27.9	21.4	11.6	12.1
1993				
Number of cases	15,128	139,346	1,235,657	1,390,131
Monthly average	1,261	11,612	102,971	115,844
<i>x-fold increase over 1990</i>	30.8	26.8	12.8	13.6



West illegally withholding medicine, food from Iraq

Iraqi Deputy Minister of Health Dr. Shauki Tuma had the following exchange with Muriel Mirak-Weissbach in Baghdad on Jan. 27, 1994.

EIR: Dr. Shauki, can you summarize the situation since we last met in August 1992?

Shauki: Surely. I should say honestly that the embargo against medical supplies is increasing day by day, and they use pressure increasingly. A very fine example: I will show you a telex that we received from one very well-known country, where they use the term "human rights" in their government, the United Kingdom [see box].

EIR: Yes, they invented the term, it seems.

Shauki: It's really a shame for the human rights everywhere that we should receive a telex from a representative of a drug firm, which I will submit to you. It is said that the Iraqi government is allowed to import drugs, but this is a rumor for circulation outside the country. I should say that we got \$150,000 from frozen funds and, according to priorities, we should import life-saving drugs. This is a life-saving drug. Without this a patient with a heart attack is finished. It's well known everywhere that this drug Angised is a life-saving drug. The quantity we asked for was one-third of our annual needs. So we are not exaggerating the normal conception. Then we sent the money to the company, they received it, cash in advance. And it's very clear in the telex what happened. We asked by telex, day by day, what happened to our goods. Then we received this telex. Well, thanks to the representative of Wellcome Foundation Ltd., because they clearly state that the goods are there—they received the money, the U.N. Sanctions Committee clearly stated that the drugs are not included in the sanctions—but that the U.K. government does not allow the export of this drug. The order was for 150,000 flacons, because they cost about \$1 each.

The U.K. government did not accept exporting it to Iraq because they say that this drug contains glyceryl trinitrate, which can be used for explosives. You see how they have been dealing with the health sector here from 1992 to the end of 1993. So they are pressing more.

EIR: When did this happen?

Shauki: In the second half of 1992 until 1993. The telex is from March 1993. Can you justify the rules governing human rights now?

By the way, look at the tablet, very tiny, and it is coated. The whole tablet, with the coating, is 0.5 milligrams, 0.00005 contains this trinitrate. They used their power to stop the export of this, knowing that it is a life-saving drug. Who's in favor of human rights, we or they? There is another list of companies which received orders and payment, and have not delivered. There was another British company, Amersham, which was not allowed to export radioactive substances for cancer treatment. Why? Because they hope that by prolonging the period of time in which there are critical shortages, mortality rates will go up.

EIR: Is it always the U.K. which has blocked the exports?

Shauki: No, I will show you a list of many companies from different countries, cash in advance, U.S. companies, since January 1990, before August 1990. Yet these orders made then have not been delivered yet, and we are in 1994. You can see: U.K., United States, Germany, Japan, Denmark, France—shall I submit more?

EIR: What do these companies say when you ask them to deliver?

Shauki: They "have orders from their government." You know, the companies, they are businessmen. When they receive money, they should deliver the goods.

EIR: Why do you think this pressure is being increased now?

Shauki: It's very clear for us. It should be clear for you. The people say, why are we losing our lives because of government decisions. People here who see they are losing their lives because of the U.K. government's decision, will not forget this.

EIR: What has the effect of the continuing, even harsher embargo been?

Shauki: More deaths. I can give you the statistics.

EIR: What are the most critical areas in the health crisis?

Shauki: What do you mean by "health crisis"? Is losing lives a "health crisis"?

EIR: I mean, where are the areas that the embargo is hitting the most? It's probably difficult to say, but in our last meeting, you told me that doctors were performing only emergency operations for lack of anesthetics. You explained that open heart surgery could not be performed because the full range of heart valves was not available. Has there been any change or improvement in the supply of anesthetics?

Shauki: No. The problems are increasing, and the behavior of the governments is becoming more adamant. The pressure is increasing. There is an increasing shortage of anesthetics, of heart valves, of medical and surgical instruments. Where can we buy them from, if we have funds outside the country, frozen, which we cannot utilize? If there is no export of oil, and no cash; of course, they want cash in advance.

EIR: We know from the experience of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, that the difficulties in sending milk powder have increased. We used to send tons of milk powder from the United States to Germany, and from there to Habaniya Airport outside Baghdad, without any problems. Then, with the last shipment, in September 1993, it took us three months to get one ton sent. The milk powder was sent to Germany and back to the U.S. twice, allegedly because of documents that were missing—documents we either already had submitted, or which were not at all required.

Shauki: Yes, the tactic of prolonging is used, with the hope that, with time, it will have a greater effect on the health and nutritional status of the people. Let me give you an example: There was a U.N. resolution, saying Iraq could utilize its frozen assets for food and drugs. At that time we communicated to the U.K. government that we wanted a small amount of the Iraqi frozen assets there to import drugs from them. They said, okay, the resolution is there. They asked for a list of drugs, which we sent from the Ministry of Health, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a diplomatic channel there, hoping they would receive our request. Again, after one month, they said, "No, it should be a list according to priorities and actual needs." We modified the list and sent it again. A month later they replied, saying it should be stamped by the U.N. office here. We had it stamped and sent it off again. After this long journey of asking and demanding, they said it was Christmas holiday, and they couldn't do anything, so they would communicate with us after the Christmas holiday. I must say, this went from August to February, asking and demanding, to utilize a small portion of the Iraqi frozen funds for imports of food and drugs. And the resolution is there. It is illegal, really.

EIR: How, in this kind of situation, are people able to cope? How do women who have had babies since the war manage?

Shauki: Well, it's a clever question. There's a simple an-

U.K. denies heart medication to Iraq

The following is the text of the telex to which Dr. Shauki Tuma refers in his interview with EIR, regarding Britain's denial of an export license to Wellcome Foundation Ltd. to export heart medication to Iraq. The telex is dated March 16, 1993.

Thank you for your above tlx.

I have again discussed this matter with the U.K. government and they will still not issue the export license for Angised Tabs.

I have explained to the U.K. government that glyceryl trinitrates for essential medical products is not refused by the U.N. Sanctions Committee. The U.K. government informed me that their rejection of my application for an export license is a U.K. government decision and not a U.N. Sanctions Committee decision.

The only thing I can suggest is that you request the Iraqi Embassy (Interest Section) in London to contact the U.K. Department of Trade and Industry regarding the decision not to issue an export license for Angised Tabs.

Again, I apologize for [the] inconvenience this will cause you but the matter is outside of our control.

swer for that. If you have a small box with you, you have to have priorities for what you will put in it. So, the priorities are life-saving operations, and anything else is pushed aside. Mortality will rise. We are dealing with a small box in our hands. It is against medical ethics to provide care only for emergencies and postpone care for other people, but there is no other choice. There is no other choice. If you ask me as a surgeon, when I have three cases in front of me, which one I will operate on, according to what we have, I will operate on the emergency case, and postpone the others. And we try to provide for our people from what we have got, from the NGOs [non-governmental organizations], the Red Cross, and Unicef, etc. That's all.

EIR: What is the status of vaccination programs?

Shauki: Thanks to Unicef, which provided vaccines and syringes, we did manage to vaccinate children against the worst killer diseases, that I must say.

EIR: What are the effects on medical training? People are



Iraqi child with eye illness in 1991. No medication was available to treat him, because of the U.S.-led embargo.

still studying medicine, but there must be considerable constraints on university studies.

Shauki: There are cases and there are doctors—Iraqi professors—and they are training students, but there is no access to what is happening outside. You know, medicine is progressing day by day, but because of the shortage of journals, of communications, of seminars, there is no input from the outside. So the doctors here are teaching their students on the basis of what they know.

EIR: The last time I was here, you told me of a program by a doctors' association abroad, to provide you with medical literature. What came of it?

Shauki: Promises. They promised, but nothing came of it. We receive many promises, but when they go back home, it is forgotten.

EIR: What about the programs to treat children abroad? How do you assess the advisability of continuing that?

Shauki: Speaking frankly with you, there are many, many thousands of children in need of care, but it is illogical to send all the children outside the country. It's a tremendous job, costs a lot of money, and is very difficult. The most important thing is to provide medical instruments and supplies here for them, and Iraqi doctors could take care of them.

A child who is treated here has the family; when you send the child abroad, it is without mother and father, it's more difficult. If there is no other alternative, then sending 10, or 20, or 30 of these children abroad is very good. We have a list of more than 1,500 children who are waiting.

EIR: There was also a program for bringing equipment and teams here to help. Did that work?

Shauki: Yes.

EIR: That's very good to hear. But, tell me, what has been done, in terms of official steps with the U.N. Sanctions Committee, in order to reverse this intolerable situation?

Shauki: Letters, to everyone. We have sent letters to the WHO [World Health Organization], Unicef, others, telling them, "This is the situation," and what the rules are for lifting the embargo.

EIR: Has there been any response?

Shauki: No. All countries are blinding their eyes.

EIR: Well, I think it would be important to renew efforts in the United States, because that's where it will stand or fall.

Shauki: Are there no doctors associations in the United States?

EIR: There are hundreds of them, Arab doctors associations, Islamic doctors associations, and so on.

Shauki: What are the rules of these associations? How can they play their part, showing the communities in the United States that this is illegal, dealing with the health in X or Y region such as Iraq?

EIR: Apparently, they are not doing anything.

Shauki: And this is the behavior of doctors?

EIR: Well, perhaps you should look at it in the context of the destruction of the health system in the United States. With the economic depression, costs are being cut, triage is being implemented, living wills are a common practice encouraged by insurance companies. Dr. Jack Kevorkian [who is facing charges for breaking Michigan law against "physician-assisted suicide"] is a national figure, and so on. Perhaps, if they are allowing this to be done in their own country, they can more easily close their eyes to the fact that this is being done to Iraq, in a different way, for different reasons. We live in a world which has given up the value of human life. That's the tragedy. But we have to fight for it. What has been done to Iraq would never be accepted in a morally healthy world; the war itself would not have been tolerated. But we have a big task.

Shauki: To be sure. If I were in your shoes, I would write clearly that dealing with the health of a people in such a way is far away from what they are deciding on a political basis.

Human is human, life is life, and losing life is not an easy job. I think they will not be able to answer this. If I were in a position to meet the decisionmakers, and if they could explain to me the meaning and the spirit of that telex, I would say, "Yes, okay. I agree with you." But if not, they should stop this pressure.

EIR: Surely, these companies know that they are playing a game according to rules written for them, and they don't want to see the consequences of their actions in moral terms.

Shauki: I should say, when they are dealing with the health sector in X or Y region, such as Iraq, and they give a reason for it, to justify it, their justification is far away from their community, from their people. The people don't know the whole story, the truth. The Americans don't know that there is a telex denying the import of this life-saving drug. If they know that, they won't accept it. But the decisionmakers, who decide on the basis of political considerations, behave in a completely different way. I'm not speaking of the embargo as such, but of the *embargo on drugs and food*. They play a game, and send food and drugs to X or Y country, and then stop the shipment of drugs and food for W country. I'm not a politician, I'm a doctor, and I want medicine for my patients, because losing lives, in front of my eyes, is very difficult; losing kids in front of their mothers is very difficult.

EIR: How much medicine is getting in through the humani-

tarian relief organizations?

Shauki: They were bringing in about 10% of what is needed, now it is about 5%. This has been the tendency through 1993. But we are grateful to them, even if for one box of medicine. Clearly, providing health care for 18 million citizens cannot be done by aid that comes here and there. It should be done on a continuing basis, with the required quantities, quality, logistics, and transportation. Some supplies need to be sent in by plane, not overland.

EIR: Perhaps some change can be expected in the U.S. policy, since this is an election year.

Shauki: I would ask candidates for public office two questions, if I could: 1) What is the reason for the embargo on *medicine*? And 2) where can Iraq import medicine from, if the funds are frozen and the oil sales are banned, and if there is no deferred payment? You know, we asked to have some funds unfrozen, in order to pay our annual dues to the WHO, but the United States didn't allow it. We did not pay, as a result, for three years. Now, they say that, according to Article 7 of the WHO statutes, since Iraq did not pay, it loses its voting rights. How can they justify this? We said we were ready to sign, to let the WHO receive directly a certain percentage of the frozen funds, in payment of our dues, but the United States said no. Then the United States went to Geneva to the WHO, asking for a resolution to suspend our voting rights. Can you justify this?



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Anglo-American 'special relationship' is on the rocks

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Consternation is spreading through the upper echelons of the British Tory establishment that the Anglo-American "special relationship" may finally be coming to an end—a development that could have incalculable positive effects on future global political and economic affairs.

For well over 100 years, the British ruling elites have successfully managed to exercise strong influence over U.S. policy on numerous crucial issues, through the creation and cultivation of the special relationship. Under the formula of British brains deploying American muscle, the British establishment has sought to accomplish through political means what it could not do militarily, namely, subvert the republican institutions of the United States and de facto restore the colonial status of America that existed prior to the U.S. War of Independence.

The creation of the Federal Reserve System, U.S. participation in World War I on the side of Britain against Germany, and, more recently, successful British pressure on the Clinton administration not to intervene to stop Serbian aggression in the Balkans, all stem from British control over United States policy—the essence of the special relationship.

IMF at the core of the dispute

While strains in the Anglo-American alliance have been apparent for some time, they reached new heights over the past month. President Clinton's decision to grant a temporary visa to Gerry Adams, head of Ireland's Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, to visit the United States, has served as a vehicle for British establishment mouthpieces to vent their spleen over the collapse of the special relationship.

But the hysterical British reaction has much more to do with other developments that threaten British strategic designs, most particularly the recent suggestions by Clinton and some of his advisers that the strict austerity regimen which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has imposed

on Russia might need to be modified to prevent a social and political explosion there, than with Irish policy itself. The Adams flap is simply the surface manifestation of much deeper differences.

"A slap in the face to [British Prime Minister John] Major; a setback to Anglo-American relations," is how *London Times* correspondent Martin Fletcher characterized the situation in a Feb. 2 report. According to Fletcher, "the past 48 hours have been a public relations catastrophe for Britain in America." Clinton, Fletcher charged, "must also have known that his decision would be seen as a rebuff to Britain. . . . The inescapable conclusion is that he cares less about Washington's relations with London than his predecessors."

The *New York Times* reported the same day that British officials were furious at Clinton for allowing Adams into the country. "Though reluctant to make inflammatory remarks in public, senior British officials have reacted with fury to the President's decision, complaining bitterly to Americans here [in Washington] and in London," the paper said.

A Bonn-Washington 'special relationship'?

Clinton's warm meeting with visiting German Chancellor Helmut Kohl the same week that Adams arrived in the United States has also fueled fears within the British elites that they are losing their grip over the United States, and that a U.S. alliance with Germany may soon replace the British-American special relationship.

"Not a good week for WASP ideology," lamented British journalist Christopher Hitchens in the weekly *European*. A product of Oxford's Balliol College and author of a book (*Blood, Class and Nostalgia*) on the Anglo-American special relationship, Hitchens complained that Kohl's visit "upstaged and overshadowed the visit of Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary," who had turned up in Washington at the same time, almost certainly to lobby against military intervention against the Serbs. "It may be too soon to speak

of a Bonn-Washington *special relationship*," Hitchens continued. "Yet it may not be all *that* much too soon, either. The Clinton administration . . . makes no secret of the high priority that it gives to German affairs."

Hitchens revealed that one of the real worries of the British establishment is the possibility that the pro-British cultural programming of the U.S. population might be undone. "The original ascendancy of the Anglo-American special relationship, as is sometimes forgotten, depended upon two things," he wrote. "The first was U.S. support against Germany, and the second was political defeat on American soil of the powerful lobbies of ethnic Germans and Irishmen. Metaphorically, then, this was not a good week for WASP ideology or the images that have traditionally undergirded it."

Two significant developments which occurred in the wake of Kohl's meeting with Clinton in Washington will undoubtedly exacerbate British trepidation. First, in an address to the Wehrkunde defense conference in Munich on Feb. 5, Kohl harshly rebuked western "experts" from Harvard (a thinly veiled reference to free-market ideologue Jeffrey Sachs) and elsewhere who have been dictating harmful economic policy to Moscow. Kohl scored as "criminal" the view that it is useless to invest in Russia's economic and democratic reforms because they are doomed in any case. Kohl said that he had discussed these matters with Clinton, and that Clinton is taking them very seriously.

Second, Clinton bolted British pressure and finally decided to support limited air strikes against Serbian units around Sarajevo. Although it is not yet known whether this decision can be attributed to his discussions with Kohl, the two men did confer on the Bosnian crisis.

According to a well-informed Scottish source, what worries the British most of all about Clinton is his relationship to Kohl and Germany. "The Adams/Sinn Fein affair will have a bad effect on Anglo-American relations, that's for sure," he told *EIR*. "There's already a great distance between Bill Clinton" and Major. "Clinton and our prime minister haven't talked to each other for a month. There are differences over Bosnia. Clinton didn't even bother to visit London during his recent trip to Europe; that was a real snub. But what really has people wondering here, is why America is cultivating Germany so much. The British don't know what's really behind it, what's really going on, and that has people bothered."

Policies no longer work

U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who has consistently fought to break the hold which Britain has exercised over U.S. policy, attributed the crumbling of the Anglo-American axis to several key factors.

"The international monetary policies, which have come into place over the past 30 years, which were steered from London, are collapsing," LaRouche said in a Feb. 8 radio interview. "The United States is collapsing; Britain is a rot-

ten, broken-down rust-bucket; and the Russian question has not worked out the way that Margaret Thatcher and George Bush intended, in their delusions, back in 1989-90. As a result, the United States is forced into a situation where the Anglo-American policies . . . no longer work; and the United States can support those policies, or continue to support them, only at great damage to the most vital interests of our people within the United States, as well as our foreign interests."

The strains in U.S.-British relations do not stem from "foolish issues," LaRouche stressed, but from such "fundamental issues" as policy toward Russia. He pointed to the uproar which ensued among British policymakers and their American frontmen, such as Henry Kissinger, when Clinton, Vice President Al Gore, and Russian affairs adviser Strobe Talbott recently questioned the wisdom of IMF policy toward Russia, as indicative of what really underlies the growing rift between Washington and London.

Those comments "freaked people out, for two reasons," LaRouche noted. "First of all, because some people have a Russian game going. And the President, vacillating on the question of supporting the London game as London wishes to play it, was already a problem. They want to get rid of him, because they're desperate. Their policy has collapsed. They don't want to admit it's collapsed. They keep talking about reform, after reform is dead. They want to revive the dead: They're hysterical."

The second, related reason has to do with the huge, speculative financial bubble hanging over the world economy, which requires new sources of loot to keep it afloat. "The entire financial system, centered in London, and represented in part by the New York Federal Reserve banks, and also by private financial houses, private banks, is based on junk bonds, derivatives, and similar kinds of asset-stripping speculation," said LaRouche. Keeping that \$12 trillion bubble afloat "depends upon stealing."

These speculators are turning to eastern Europe and Russia as new sources of loot, LaRouche stated. In Russia, "hundreds of billions of dollars worth of assets . . . are being peddled for proportionately less than a few tens of billions of dollars on the world market, for which the Russians who are involved in peddling these assets get a few billion." Although Clinton "had done nothing, really, on the Russian question, except [say] . . . maybe shock therapy is not the right thing . . . maybe we've got to tell the IMF to modify the way it approaches Russia," the very fact that he dared question the validity of IMF policy and the looting it allows, was enough to cause hysteria, said LaRouche, since it threatens "the most vital interests of some fanatical maniacs in London and in New York City."

LaRouche charged that the British and their American assets are attempting to Watergate Clinton out of office, to ensure that the strains in the special relationship do not turn into a total American break with British policy.

Thatcher peddles 'special relationship' in Virginia

by Scott Thompson

On Feb. 5, 1994, the recently created baroness, Lady Margaret Thatcher, was installed as chancellor of the University of William and Mary, which began under Royal Charter in 1693 and once boasted George Washington as its chancellor. One wonders whether her position as a director of Philip Morris—the company fueling the black market with “free trade” in Russia—won her the post. Even in Virginia—at one time the homeland of a tobacco and cotton-growing slavocracy—some must have wondered at the contrast.

Thatcher's speech was a lie in the grand British style, from start to finish. For example, her introduction cited Winston Churchill as the authority to claim that the U.S. Constitution and Declaration of Independence were based on the *Magna Carta*. Actually, the latter was a common law contract between squabbling barons (or baronesses, these days), to gain power over England.

Locke versus Leibniz

Thatcher boasted about the intellectual subversion of America's founders in the main point of her speech titled, “The Roots of the Special Relationship,” stating: “Even when the Founders of this great republic came to believe that the course of human events had made it necessary for them to dissolve the political bands that connected them to Britain [it was] . . . from our Locke and Sidney, our Harrington and Coke that your Henry and Jefferson, your Madison and Hamilton took their bearings.”

Thatcher conveniently overlooked the fact that the concept embedded in the U.S. Constitution, that God's natural law was knowable to all men, had originated with Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Leibniz's *New Essays on Human Understanding*, published before the American Revolution, tore apart the false axiomatics of British liberals like Locke, Hobbes, et al. According to Leibniz, Locke's method, “less-er than reason,” could easily cause new initiates “to burn down the four corners of the earth,” as British tyranny has tried to do. In a long quote from the Declaration of Independence, Thatcher left out Leibniz's influence, when she not only avoided its basis in God's natural law, but cut the phrase about “certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.” Incredibly, no one at William and Mary seemed to notice.

At the very moment when the Church of England may be decoupling from the British monarchy as its governor, Prince

Charles risks being passed over in an effort to save the Windsor-Mountbatten dynasty, and Anglican priests and even royal family members are converting to Catholicism, Thatcher delivered her pitch on behalf of the eternal “special relationship.” This at a time, too, when even the Feb. 4 *New York Times* reports on a deep anxiety in London that “comes from the fear that the United States no longer cares about Britain.” Does Thatcher think the U.S. will once again pull Britain's chestnuts out of the fire?

Excerpts of her speech suggest she does:

“The 20th century especially has demonstrated the historical closeness of our nations. The rise and fall of the monstrous fascist and communist tyrannies have joined us in common purpose; and as recently as the Gulf war, we . . . decided the aggression must not be allowed to stand—and the other countries followed our lead. . . .

“But the real vitality of our relationship goes far deeper. . . . It is our willingness to defend those principles, and when necessary to fight for them, that Britain and America serve as a beacon to the whole world. . . .

“It is ironic that at this very moment the great historic relationship between Britain and America is being called into question. . . . The fashionable opinion of the moment holds that our future lies more with Europe and yours more with the Pacific rim. . . .

“I must respectfully but firmly disagree. . . . The substantive evils that confronted us for so long have not vanished. . . . There was, and I believe there always must be a special relationship between Britain and America.”

Thatcher ended her speech with one further historic lie to buttress her plea for a “special relationship.” She quoted Alexis de Tocqueville to the effect that America and Russia were natural enemies in competition with one another over whose path the world would follow.

Here, the greengrocer's daughter is merely aping the efforts of Britain's Lord Castlereagh and Austria's Prince Metternich during the 1815 Holy Alliance to use Russia to crush republicanism in the Americas. As U.S. cabinet documents attest, President James Monroe, the former envoy to Russia, argued that Russia would not send its fleet against the United States. History proved him right.

Later, Czar Alexander II risked war with Britain by deploying his Navy to stop Britain from giving even greater military and other support to the slave-owning Confederacy during the Civil War. Thus, history shows it was Britain that supported the Confederate slavocracy's secession from the Union, while it was Russia that mobilized its military forces to save the republic.

Fortunately for Virginia, Lady Thatcher's chancellorship is honorary. She will have a few chances to ride her broomstick each year over the Old Dominion and stir up her witches' brew of confusion. As an antidote, just a few miles from the university is Yorktown, where George Washington led his troops to the final victory over the British in 1781.

British assets pump Whitewater scandal

by Edward Spannaus

Scarcely a day goes by without some new titillating piece of information being published or broadcast concerning the Whitewater/Madison affair now plaguing the White House. One of the unique aspects of this "scandal" is that, unlike Watergate or the so-called Iran-Contra affair, Whitewater does not involve abuse of presidential powers, but it is solely concerned with events which took place well before Bill Clinton became President. But this hasn't stopped either the press or Republican scandal-mongers who are out to weaken and destroy Clinton, regardless of the consequences for the institution of the presidency or for the nation.

Where is it all coming from? In the weekly "EIR Talks" radio interview on Feb. 9, Lyndon LaRouche charged that it is particularly the British foreign policy establishment that is trying to get President Clinton out of office by the end of 1994. This is being carried out, he said, "with the help of some Republicans who are thinking more about the 1994 interim election campaigns than they are about the interests of the country; they're playing along with this."

British pawprints

The current round of scandals commenced with the "Troopergate" story published in the *American Spectator*, a small, right-wing journal whose board is riddled with so-called neo-conservatives. The story was written by David Brock, a homosexual whose career has been sponsored by the British-spawned Heritage Foundation and the *Washington Times*. Cliff Jackson, the Clinton-hating Arkansas lawyer who has been identified as the source for this story, as well as for the earlier Gennifer Flowers gossip, has been described as an Anglophile, who was in London as a Fulbright Scholar, at the same time Clinton was there as a Rhodes Scholar in the late 1960s.

Indeed, Anglophiles seem to abound among those pushing the Whitewater story. The editor of the *American Spectator*, R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., has written two columns recently of particular interest. One, written from London, was an attack on Clinton for granting a visa to Sinn Fein head Gerry Adams. The second was entitled "What the British Press Is Saying about Bill Clinton," in which Tyrrell reported on a Jan. 23 piece in the London *Sunday Telegraph*, in which Washington correspondent Ambrose Evans-Pritchard report-

ed that a former Arkansas beauty queen claimed to have been threatened with violence after an alleged 1983 affair with Bill Clinton. The story, Tyrrell gleefully reported, "has become front-page news all over the United Kingdom and in Australia," while in the United States, only radio talk-show host Rush Limbaugh and a *Washington Times* columnist have mentioned it, he complained. "British papers have been reporting other acts of violence relating to scandals associated with Clinton's name," Tyrrell continued.

Two weeks later, the *Sunday Telegraph* featured three prominent articles aimed at Clinton. The newspaper is owned by the Hollinger Corp., a bastion of many of the seamiest elements of the British oligarchy and intelligence establishment; Henry Kissinger is also a board member. The *Sunday Telegraph's* lead article was headlined: "White House Death Riddle Deepens: Mystery Mercedes Was Seen Near Clinton Aide's Body." It reported on allegations concerning the reported suicide of White House aide Vincent Foster last July, many of which allegations had already been spread around by U.S. papers such as the *New York Post*.

A second article featured a banner headline, "Clinton Bank Loan Payoff Revealed," and described many of the specific allegations around Whitewater/Madison. A third article by the same author was entitled: "The Frivolous Fraud at the White House: The Whole World Is Suffering from Clinton's Shallowness," and began with the Gerry Adams affair, and concluded ominously by suggesting: "The ordeal will not last forever. Indeed the way documents keep popping up in Arkansas, Bill Clinton may be forced from office before the year is out."

The Foster case

On the U.S. side, the charge has been led by three newspapers: the *New York Post*, the *Washington Times*, and the *Wall Street Journal*. It was the *New York Post* which reopened the Vincent Foster case on Jan. 27, raising questions about the circumstances of his death.

The *Wall Street Journal* followed up with a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit in federal court, seeking release of White House reports on Foster's death, and charged that the Justice Department's failure to respond to their earlier FOIA requests could be part of a coverup around Foster's death. (It was the *Wall Street Journal's* relentless attacks on Foster which Foster complained of in his "suicide" note.)

Meanwhile, the *Washington Times*, which functions as a neo-con house organ, with close ties to certain sections of the U.S. intelligence community, continues to throw almost daily front-page tantrums over some newly discovered—or manufactured—aspect of the Whitewater scandal. On Feb. 9, the *Times* claimed that the Rose law firm of Little Rock (the former firm of Foster and Hillary Clinton) was shredding Whitewater documents—compelling Independent Counsel Robert Fiske's office to issue a statement saying the *Times* allegations will be investigated.

LaRouche wing of Democratic Party makes ADL toadies tremble with fear

by John Sigerson

On Feb. 8, David Wilhelm, a member of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), presented Illinois party chairman Gary Le Paille with a check for \$20,000 which will be used in an effort to prevent 21 members of the rapidly growing LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party from winning in the state's March 17 primary elections and having their names placed on the general election ballot. Spouting slanders manufactured at the headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), both Wilhelm and Le Paille have been addressing local party meetings and hitting the air-waves in an attempt to prevent a repeat of 1986, when two LaRouche associates won the primary elections for lieutenant governor and secretary of state.

According to informed sources, state party officials have been told by the DNC in no uncertain terms, that if any LaRouche candidate wins this time, Chicago will not be the site of the next Democratic Party convention.

Harder to beat

Even news commentators who are normally hostile to LaRouche's policy proposals for economic reconstruction, reform of the national banking system, and a serious war on drugs, are admitting that the LaRouche wing will be even harder to beat this time around. The Wilhelm-ADL wing of the party already revealed their weakness by dropping their plans to mount a legal challenge to the LaRouche Democrats' nominating petitions, and instead opting to launch a shrill publicity campaign to "enlighten" voters about which names on the primary ballot are those of the LaRouche "extremists." Thousands of "LaRouche Alert" flyers have already been printed up, presenting the following slanders and lies as "facts" about LaRouche and followers: "LaRouche's views are anti-Semitic and racist; a key LaRouche assistant was a grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan; LaRouchies believe teachers are conspiring with the United Nations to brainwash our children; LaRouchies prey on the elderly and have taken their life savings." On the reverse side, all the Democratic candidates are helpfully listed, and appended to each name is either "real Democrat" or "LaRouche extremist."

For speakers, the state party is also distributing anti-LaRouche "talking points," a series of absurd one-liners and quotes intended to portray LaRouche as a fanatic. One such is taken from an Associated Press item from April 1986, and

reads: "Heritage Foundation senior policy analyst: 'The wild-eyed fanaticism you see in the eyes of his followers certainly to me seems cult-like.' "

One of the top mongers of anti-LaRouche hysteria is Illinois Sen. Paul Simon (D), whose fanaticism on this point led to the fracturing of the state Democratic Party back in 1986. LaRouche, asked recently by Chicago talk show host Cliff Kelly to explain the origin of these "anti-Semitic" and "anti-black" allegations, said that he is of course "none of the above" and pointed to the case of Adlai Stevenson III, the Democrats' candidate for governor in 1986, who had originally announced his willingness to run alongside the LaRouche candidates, but then made a sudden turnabout and established an entirely new party for his campaign. "Look at Adlai Stevenson in 1986," LaRouche said. "He was induced to shoot both his feet off, his political ambitions, by some message delivered by Paul Simon, according to his account. I believe it. And what you're looking at with these fellows up there, is someone says they hate this man, and somebody [else] says, 'Why? What's bad about him?' And they don't know, they fumble and fumble. They were told to go out and hate this man, and they say, 'Yassuh, boss,' and that's it."

Reality intervenes

In 1994, the same crowd around Simon seems intent on corrupting their own party still further. But the very shrillness of the slander campaign is likely to backfire, for three reasons. First, the current party leadership has already been discredited in the eyes of many Democratic voters because of the leadership's refusal to oppose the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Second, the LaRouche candidates have been conducting their campaign with such dignity and coherence that Wilhelm and Le Paille may well end up looking like the real "extremists." And third, efforts to inform voters about which candidates are running on LaRouche's program can help disgruntled Democratic voters to identify which candidates represent an alternative to the present corrupt leadership.

Nowhere has this sense of dignity been more evident than in the flagship campaign of Sheila Jones, a former school-teacher and civil rights activist who is running for governor. "Lyndon LaRouche and our wing of the Democratic Party have stood firm on the ground of integrity and principle,"



The next governor of Illinois? Democratic primary candidate Sheila Jones, a longtime civil rights activist and leader of the LaRouche movement, is shown here addressing a Martin Luther King Tribunal in Chicago in April 1989.

Jones said at a debate sponsored by the Women's Majority of Illinois Association. "We do not participate in evil, ugliness, or dishonesty. Nor do we participate in Gestapo tactics of political correctness," she said, in reference to the attempts to exclude her entirely from the forum. "We are the only credible candidates because we have disdain for those who would use genuine concerns, which relate to human and civil rights, for the purpose of brokering grants and moneys from the corrupt institutions of genocide."

The audience shared Jones's outrage when she announced that just as she had been approaching the podium to speak, the moderator had whispered to her: "Some friends of mine in Uptown want to know what's the difference between the LaRouche Party, the U.S. Labor Party, and the Nazi Party." "In the last hour or more," Jones stated, "I have been molested, assaulted, and disrespected. This is supposed to be a women's group. But the disrespect just shown me is an example of what is wrong with the entire question of so-called 'feminist liberalism.' Everyone wants to know what's behind 'black-on-black' crime, domestic violence. Well, just this kind of disrespect and lack of integrity. . . . I don't believe in any closet or back-alley discussions or debates. Why would you whisper this to me just before I am to speak, after you rudely disrespected me with changing the program order without consultation or apology? What is wrong with you?"

Even the jaded reporters were impressed. "I was just at a campaign forum with Sheila Jones," a reporter said later on

a local news broadcast. "She's not as crazy as she sounds. She's engaging, and has charisma. We're going to have to take her seriously."

At another gubernatorial candidates' debate, sponsored by the African-American Leadership Forum, Jones won the respect of even her enemies, because of the way she entirely turned around an attempt to exclude her from the debate. Although she had been told that only the four other Democratic gubernatorial candidates would be allowed on the dais, Jones strode to the stage and sat down next to the others. Following some minutes of frantic backstage consultations, during which the debate's sponsors were deciding on the political merits of creating a scene in which the dignified Jones would be unceremoniously dragged away, the debate's moderator finally walked to the podium and announced: "Ladies and Gentlemen! I am proud to announce that a decision has just been made, that our fifth Democratic candidate for the office of governor, Mrs. Sheila Anne Jones, will now speak!" The announcement was met by applause, with even warmer applause to come after her brief address.

On top of her campaign activities, Jones is also collaborating with the Schiller Institute on a project to bring moral and aesthetic beauty into the most downtrodden parts of Chicago, by staging "Through the Years," a play written in 1936 by civil rights leader Amelia Boynton Robinson. In late January, Jones's work preparing children to sing the many spiritual songs called for in the play was featured in a report on National Public Radio.

Judge: Nazi eugenics, euthanasia rulings give the right to 'suicide'

by Linda Everett

Michigan, as one prominent Detroit attorney put it, is becoming "a concentration camp without walls." The state's main claim to fame these days is as the home of Jack "Dr. Death" Kevorkian, the former pathologist who "helps" desperate people bring about their own end. Yet only 50 years ago Michigan, as one of the Great Lakes states, shared in the highest industrial standard of living in the world.

It is in such a climate of moral decay, that a Detroit judge, with no evident fear of a public outcry, dared to invoke a 1927 U.S. Supreme Court eugenics ruling that notoriously became the model for Nazi "race hygiene" laws, and linked it with an equally egregious euthanasia policy to form the legal foundation for a new barbarism—allowing "rational" individuals to kill themselves with help from doctors. This occurred on Dec. 13, 1993 with the ruling of Judge Richard C. Kaufman against the state's law banning "assisted suicide."

Background to the case

One year ago, in February 1993, Michigan legislators overwhelmingly voted to make it a felony to provide the physical means by which another person attempts or commits suicide or to participate in a physical act by which another person attempts or commits suicide.

The Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union challenged the law. By May 1993, Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Cynthia Stephens struck it down on various technicalities. She added: "This court finds that the rights to self-determination, rooted in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution and of the Michigan constitution, includes the rights *to choose to cease living*."

The state appealed her ruling along with a similar one by Circuit Court Judge Jessica Cooper to the Michigan Appeals Court. Each time Kevorkian was charged with violating the assisted-suicide ban, his attorney-accomplice Geoffrey Fieger petitioned the court to dismiss all charges because, he claimed, the law violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides: "nor shall any State deprive any person of . . . liberty . . . without due process of law."

Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Richard C. Kaufman also took up the constitutionality issue after Kevorkian was charged in the September death of Donald O'Keefe. On Dec. 13, Kaufman ruled that the state law against assisted suicide is "unconstitutional and overbroad with respect to a person's liberty interest in committing rational suicide." Kaufman sweeps aside most of Fieger's (and the ACLU's) claims, along with Fieger's idea that judges may "constitutionalize any claimed right according to their own private philosophical or religious viewpoints." Kaufmann opposes those who would make the guarantee of liberty in the Fourteenth Amendment "an empty vessel" into which the Supreme Court "is free to pour a vintage" that it thinks "better suits present-day tastes."

To determine whether this alleged right (to kill oneself or to be killed by another) is indeed protected by the liberty provision of the Fourteenth Amendment, Kaufman says it is necessary to analyze if that right is "deeply rooted in this Nation's history and traditions" and if it is part of "the contemporary collective conscience" (a test used by the Supreme Court in *Griswald v. Connecticut*). Fieger claimed that in the Nancy Cruzan case, in which the Cruzan family was given the legal right to starve and dehydrate their brain-damaged daughter, the U.S. Supreme Court not only recognized a person's right to die, but pronounced a constitutional right to obtain assistance in ending one's life. Kaufman disagrees, but seeks to review a historical analysis of attitudes toward suicide, just as the Supreme Court did in its 1973 ruling in *Roe v. Wade*, which made abortion legal—based on an alleged support for abortion in ancient Greece and Rome.

Based on the work of several fanatical promoters of voluntary/involuntary suicide and euthanasia, Kaufman discovers that "there is significant support in our tradition and history for . . . approving suicide" from Plato, the Greeks, Romans, and the Stoics. Why, Kaufman writes, even Tertullian considered Christ's crucifixion a suicide!

The state has a recognizable interest in preserving life by proscribing suicide, but, that state interest, Kaufman says, must "be weighed against the constitutionally protected inter-

ests of the individual,” as determined by the Supreme Court in *Cruzan*. The state’s interest in preserving life “must take a back seat to other protected rights,” like the right to refuse medical treatment if it is agreed a person’s quality of life is poor.

The case of Carrie Buck

Kaufman then cites the 1927 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Buck v. Bell*, which upheld the Commonwealth of Virginia’s eugenics law, requiring the sterilization of certain women. Kaufman says that the Supreme Court found “sufficient interest to avoid the creation of certain life because the state concluded the quality of such life was too low and too much a burden on society to permit.”

If the state, Kaufman continues, “is allowed to prevent the creation of life because it deems the resulting quality too low, how can it deprive a person of the right . . . to come to that same conclusion with respect to their own life?”

So, on the abhorrent eugenics ruling, Kaufman builds another, equally estranged from the concept of natural law which inspired the U.S. Constitution, to claim that “a person has a constitutionally protected right to commit suicide.” He concludes that while the state must protect children or incompetent persons with no “objective debilitating physical illness” from committing “irrational” suicide, there are times when the state cannot prohibit “rational” suicide for a competent adult suffering in pain from a terminal illness.

The 1927 *Buck* ruling, hailed by the Nazis in the development of their race purification program six years later, led 30 other states to pass similar laws. All were based on the Model Eugenical Sterilizations Law developed by Harry H. Laughlin of the Harriman family’s Eugenics Records Office, to curb the fecundity of any group he considered “defective,” including paupers, the blind, deaf, and epileptics, as well as “moron” Jewish or Italian immigrants who failed IQ tests written in English. The *Buck* precedent was orchestrated by “experts” who never saw the young institutionalized Carrie Buck, but who testified to her “feeble-mindedness” based on a volunteer’s statement that Buck had a “look about her.”

The ‘duty’ to die

Who will protect vulnerable patients under Kaufman’s ruling today? Who decides who is “competent” enough to be allowed “suicide”? Even Kaufman doesn’t seem to recognize the genocidal spring from which he drew his conclusions—namely the philosophical works by Margaret Pabst-Battin and David J. Mayo, who promote suicide as humanitarian, morally correct, and “even obligatory.” Battin says, “The ordinary expected thing to do is to do your dying relatively early . . . relatively easily, in a way in which you won’t impose a burden on others.” Just as the so-called right to die is now enforced as a *duty* to die, these people require suicide of those with an alleged poor quality of life before they become a “burden.”

Many “biomedical ethicists” demand the same, labeling basic life-saving interventions for the elderly as the root cause for shrinking medical resources. The budget crisis drives states to similar ruthless decisions. Last summer, the Michigan Department of Social Services charged an indigent family with child abuse because the family insisted that their sick infant receive life-saving medical treatment which the state social worker claimed was “unnecessary,” because the baby was going to die “anyway.”

Kevorkian’s victims

Now, consider the victims of Dr. Kevorkian, many of whom were mentally or physically disabled people who refused basic treatment or psychiatric intervention. Yet, when Judge Kaufman applied his criteria for “rational suicide” to Kevorkian’s 18th victim, Donald O’Keefe, he quickly concluded that O’Keefe’s suicide was “rational,” and dropped all charges against Kevorkian in that case.

How could that be? O’Keefe was 73 when Kevorkian gassed him on Sept. 9. He had been diagnosed with bone cancer weeks earlier. The judge based his opinion on a videotape in which O’Keefe said he didn’t want to live because he had excruciating pain. Yet despite all that pain, O’Keefe *had not seen or talked to his physician for weeks*. And, the only reason that O’Keefe’s disease was terminal, permanent, and painful—per Kaufman’s criteria—was that he refused all treatment, save one chemotherapy session. O’Keefe’s doctor said that his patient was depressed, which is typical of many patients shortly after they are first diagnosed with cancer. The depression would have lifted with treatment, but O’Keefe never received it. So, how could an incompetent patient give his informed consent—which is necessary for even removing a bunion, let alone suicide?

Was the patient ever told of a striking new bone cancer treatment called Metastron, which wipes out cancer pain without sedation for nearly six months? Did he get the chance to choose between death and possibly hiking cross-country, as some Metastron users are now doing?

It is clear that O’Keefe was suicidal, but not so desperate that he would take his life himself. He needed approval for that act, about which he felt ambivalent, and he got it from someone he believed was an authority—Dr. Death—just as Carrie Buck and hundreds of institutionalized youngsters like her commonly “did whatever her people wanted.”

Now, the muddleheaded Judge Kaufman, who was recently stopped by police for smoking marijuana while driving around the Detroit suburbs, bypasses all traditional moral authority and natural law to convince himself that suicide is “accepted within our contemporary conscience.” For such proof, he cites a physician who openly espouses the Nazi belief that “most” physicians accept that under certain conditions “the *alternative* to life serves the best interest of the patient, the surviving family and society.” In Michigan, these days, it seems they’ll believe anything—even their judges.

Cabinet status for EPA meets stiff opposition

The House voted on Feb. 2 against taking up legislation which would elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet-level status unless members were allowed to debate amendments designed to control the EPA's regulatory apparatus.

Numerous amendments have been introduced designed to limit the power which would accrue to the EPA if it attained cabinet-level status. One would require the EPA to demonstrate that every new regulation which it institutes is worth its costs. Another would seek compensation for landowners deprived of the unrestricted use of their property by environmental restrictions.

A wide array of farm groups, state legislators, chemical manufacturers, and others concerned about the stringent restrictions on productive activity being mooted by the EPA were mobilized against the legislation. The vote on Feb. 2 was a rejection of the House leadership's attempts to limit the scope of the debate, in which it hoped to sabotage these amendments. The legislation will now be reconsidered by the Rules Committee before any action on it can be taken.

Banking deregulation clears another hurdle

A House Banking subcommittee on Feb. 3 took the first steps toward banking deregulation which would undermine what remains of the healthy portions of the U.S. banking sector. Legislation was unanimously approved which would permit banks to operate branches across state lines.

The bill would permit healthy banks to acquire any bank in any state

within one year of enactment of the legislation. After 18 months, banks with subsidiaries around the nation could combine those units into a single branch network. This provision would immediately benefit multi-state institutions such as Citicorp, Bank-America Corp., and NationsBank Corp.

States would have three years to adopt laws exempting themselves from the plan. Meanwhile, banks could establish branches in any state that specifically allows such a move. The bill, which has the support of the Clinton administration, now goes to the full House Banking Committee; a vote could occur in early March. A similar measure is tentatively set for a vote in the Senate Banking Committee in late February.

The outlook for the legislation in the full Congress is far from certain. Lawmakers are likely to try to attach amendments that would curb banks' power to sell insurance, as well as measures on behalf of consumers, such as requiring banks to cash government checks. However, on Feb. 3, Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.) said he had decided not to offer an amendment regarding banks' power to sell insurance, claiming he did not want to hold up the overall bill. It was such an amendment which prevented similar legislation from passing in 1991.

AID bill calls for population control

Speaker of the House Tom Foley (D-Wash.) transmitted to Congress on Feb. 2 the Clinton administration's proposed Peace, Prosperity, and Democracy Act of 1994, which would replace the prevailing norms of foreign aid as defined by the Foreign As-

sistance Act of 1961. The new legislation would be determining in the formulation of U.S. foreign aid policy.

The measure establishes four guideposts as fundamental in U.S. foreign assistance: a) "sustainable development," which the legislation mistakenly defines as "broad-based" economic growth; b) protecting the global environment; c) supporting democratic participation; and d) stabilizing world population growth. The bill would set specific goals to stabilize the world's population at less than 10 billion people by the year 2050, to reduce child mortality rates by one-third over this decade, and to reduce maternal mortality rates by one-half during the same period. The new legislation will also attempt to make U.S. aid policy a handmaiden for the promotion of U.S. business interests abroad.

Countries which are supportive of this environmentalist, zero-growth agenda will be entitled to receive aid. Countries which are not would be hit with a reduction or cutoff of U.S. foreign assistance.

'No pray, no pay' added to Goals 2000

The U.S. Senate passed on Feb. 4 by a 75-22 vote an amendment offered by Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to the Goals 2000 education bill, which would deny federal funds to state or local agencies that bar constitutionally protected prayer in public schools.

Helms commented during the debate, "You can pinpoint when the decline of this country actually began," referring to the 1962 U.S. Supreme Court decision prohibiting prayer in public schools. "Morality has been all

but forgotten and scoffed at in some circumstances," he said. Students "can't pray in school, but you can hand out condoms to them. . . . What kind of message does this send?"

On Feb. 8, another Helms proposal seeking to prohibit the use of federal money to distribute contraceptives to minors without parental consent, restrictions that would apply to all federal money administered by the departments of Education and Health and Human Services, was defeated in a 59-34 vote.

Germany, Japan pushed into peacekeeping role

By a vote of 96-1, the Senate passed a non-binding amendment to a State Department bill on Feb. 1 calling on Germany to take a full role in U.N. peacekeeping operations around the world. The amendment is aimed at influencing a German internal debate on its military role in the world.

The vote occurred the day after Chancellor Helmut Kohl completed a visit to Washington that included talks with President Bill Clinton. The amendment said that Congress believed "an appropriate response under current circumstances to Germany's past would be for Germany to participate fully in international efforts to maintain or restore international peace and security." It called on the President to encourage Germany to assume full participation in international peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace-enforcing operations. Germany should "take the necessary measures with regard to its constitutional law and policy" to enable this participation, it said.

In a related amendment adopted

on Jan. 28 without a recorded vote, the Senate supported "in principle" German and Japanese permanent membership on the United Nations Security Council. But, in an effort to pressure them to participate in U.N. peacekeeping missions, it added that neither country should be admitted "until each is capable of discharging the full range of responsibilities accepted by all current permanent members."

The non-binding amendment was sponsored by Sen. William Roth (R-Del.), who said that the Germans and Japanese had traditionally interpreted their Constitutions as barring full participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations. But "with power and influence comes responsibility," he said.

Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, noted approvingly that Germany had sent troops to Somalia and that Japan was participating in the U.N. operation in Cambodia.

Tougher action sought against North Korea

A number of measures introduced as amendments to the State Department Appropriations bill on Feb. 1 would significantly increase tensions on the Korean peninsula. One measure calls on President Clinton to seek an international consensus to isolate North Korea economically until it halts its nuclear weapons program and agrees to inspection of its nuclear facilities.

The sponsor of the amendment, Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), said that North Korea had refused to allow inspections for nearly a year and the dispute was at an impasse. Charging that an American "accommodationist policy" would only embolden Pyong-

yang, McCain told the Senate: "Now is the time to reverse our image abroad as vacillating." McCain said he believed the President should consider all means, including military force, if other methods did not work. The McCain amendment, which was co-sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (Kan.), was adopted without a recorded vote.

Another measure, a non-binding amendment, called for deployment of Patriot anti-missile missiles in South Korea and urged President Clinton to support joint military exercises between U.S. and South Korean forces. The Senate also adopted an amendment sponsored by Sen. Charles Robb (D-Va.), which called on the President to "enhance the defense capability of United States forces by preparing to reintroduce tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea" if North Korea continued to resist nuclear inspection.

Sen. William Cohen (R-Me.) complained about "the uncertain trumpet blowing from the White House" on the Korea dispute. The administration, however, has attempted to temper its handling of the situation.

In testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on Feb. 2, Secretary of Defense-designate William Perry said that the United States aims to prevent North Korea from building more nuclear weapons, if it in fact already has any such weapons, but hopes not to have to use force. When McCain asked Perry whether the United States should not also be ready to use "sticks" against North Korea, Perry replied, "There are sticks downstream also. I'm not anxious to precipitate the use of sticks. . . . This is a big, important problem. If we get it wrong, the carrots will seem small in comparison with the price."

National News

Neo-cons gun for DOJ civil rights nominee

President Clinton nominated Deval Patrick to be assistant attorney general in charge of the Department of Justice (DOJ) Civil Rights Division on Feb. 1. Even before the nomination was announced, the same neo-conservative circles which were involved in sinking the nomination of Lani Guinier for the same post last June, geared up to go after Patrick. Clint Bolick of the Cato Institute, who first labelled Guinier the "quota queen," called Patrick a "stealth Guinier" and said on Jan. 31 that he "is part of the same pro-quota chorus that produced Lani Guinier."

Bolick attacked Patrick, a Boston lawyer, for his work with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and particularly his challenge to the death penalty in the 1987 case *McCleskey v. Kemp*. In that case, Patrick argued to the U.S. Supreme Court that the death penalty was unconstitutional on the grounds that blacks were far more likely to be executed than whites.

Although Bolick had begun the campaign against Lani Guinier's nomination, it was organized opposition led by the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Congress which sealed her fate. The ADL has traditionally regarded the Civil Rights Division as its "turf" in the Justice Department.

Indy resolution calls for Pike statue removal

A special resolution calling for the removal of the Albert Pike statue located in Washington, D.C. was introduced at the Indianapolis, Indiana City-County Council meeting on Jan. 31, by Republican Ron V. Franklin and Democrat Tim Mullin. In an unusual move, however, the resolution was sent to the Rules and Public Policy Committee, which will hold a hearing on March 1. Both council members believe that the resolution has no chance for passage there because that

is the committee where most issues and resolutions get buried. Special resolutions ordinarily are heard by the full council and are passed by consent.

The statue of Confederate Gen. Albert Pike was erected on federal property in Washington, D.C. in 1901 by the Scottish Rite of Freemasons. In 1992, when the Prince Hall Masons revealed that Pike had been a founder of the Ku Klux Klan, the presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche and Rev. James Bevel launched an international effort to force the statue's removal. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith came out in defense of Pike, claiming that to take down the symbol of race hatred, treason, and oppression would give credibility to its enemy LaRouche.

The Feb. 1 issue of the *Indianapolis News* covered the council's decision and remarks by Ron Franklin. "Taxpayer support of this monument should not be given to the memory of one who practiced beliefs and attitudes that are perverse to the principles of our great nation. . . . Since we are paying for this out of our federal tax money, it's a concern of everybody in Marion County," he said.

Schools' physical plant in scandalous disrepair

Twelve percent of American schools are officially "beyond habitability," according to a study by the American Association of School Administrators, reported the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* on Feb. 7. One in eight American schools is in such poor shape that it creates a "major handicap" for learning. The report says that studies have shown that children who go to schools in the worst condition—leaking roof, disabled plumbing, broken furnace—perform nearly 11% lower than children of equal economic background who go to schools in excellent condition.

Nationwide about \$125 billion is needed, according to the *Times-Dispatch*, to rebuild and repair aging schools, and the nation's three largest cities—New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago—need more than \$1 billion each.

Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun (D-Ill.) has introduced an amendment to the Education Goals 2000 bill that would require the government to create standards for what is acceptable for the condition of a school building. Of course, standards are one thing; doing something is quite another.

Cosmonaut joins U.S. shuttle mission

Space Shuttle orbiter Discovery was launched at 7:10 a.m. on Feb. 3 for an eight-day mission in Earth orbit. This is the 60th flight of the Shuttle program. Cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev, who has flown two long-duration missions aboard the Russian Mir space station, inaugurates the U.S.-Russian manned space program, which will include American astronaut tours of duty aboard the Mir, and up to 10 link-ups of the Shuttle and the Russian space station. This is the first part of a three-phase cooperative effort, which is supposed to culminate in a joint space station.

In anticipation of his flight, Krikalev was interviewed by *21st Century Science & Technology* quarterly, for the Winter 1993-94 issue. He said that the most difficult part of his training was learning English. Krikalev will be participating in joint U.S.-Russian medical experiments aboard the Shuttle, and in the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment, which consists of live teaching broadcasts to schools from space.

The Shuttle mission will include the first flight test of the Wake Shield Facility, a small spacecraft that will be released from the orbiter's cargo bay and will fly about 40 miles from the Shuttle. As it travels through space, it will create a wake behind it. An ultra-high vacuum will be created behind that wake, and this will be used to test processes that promise to lead to new manufacturing techniques for semiconductors.

Littleton, Colo. scraps OBE graduation criteria

The Littleton, Colorado school board voted

to replace outcome-based education (OBE) criteria for graduation with traditional guidelines requiring students to pass a certain number of core courses, reported the Feb. 3 issue of the *Washington Times*.

Three years ago, Littleton began phasing out standard measures and replacing them with "performance-based" requirements. Their "Direction 2000" program stated that, beginning with the 1995 class, students would have had to perform more than 100 tasks to show they had mastered certain skills instead of completing required courses. The board also voted to eliminate their "Students Out Serving" community service program as a graduation requirement.

Critics said the new criteria were too ambiguous and noted that education experts have said such performance tests have not yet been proven valid. Board member Bill Cisney said, "There were a number of outcomes we thought were distinctly unacademic" and assessments were almost entirely subjective. "The human relations outcomes had a standard on group participation that said basically students would fail if they didn't yield to the group."

Students had characterized demonstration assessments in "human relations" and "personal growth" elements of the OBE program as "a joke," in comments to the board and letters to the editor, as Littleton High School principal Tim Westerberg steadfastly maintained his support for Directions 2000.

Prosecution case weak in Trade Center bombing

After four months of testimony from 207 witnesses, with 1,003 exhibits entered into evidence, prosecutors rested their case on Feb. 6 in the World Trade Center bomb plot trial.

According to a report in the *New York Times*, prosecutors were unable to present any evidence proving that the four defendants had actually manufactured the bomb that exploded last February in the parking basement of the New York skyscraper, killing 6 and wounding 1,000. Instead, prose-

cutors gave the jurors an "avalanche" of circumstantial evidence, showing that the defendants had rented the van, fragments of which were found inside the Trade Center garage, that they had purchased chemicals that could have been used to construct the bomb, and that they all knew each other and had been frequently seen in public together.

It is not clear what kind of defense will be presented by attorneys for the four accused. In earlier press statements, defense attorney William Kunstler had accused an FBI informant, Colonel Salem, of being the driver of the van in which the explosives used in the bombing were planted, claiming to have evidence that Salem checked into a hospital in lower Manhattan the day of the bombing for inner ear problems caused by being too close to a loud explosion.

Virginia school prayer bills pass committee

The Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill on Feb. 9 that directs the state to set guidelines for voluntary prayer in schools, according to the Feb. 10 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Introduced by Del. Clinton Miller (R-Shenandoah) with 48 co-sponsors, the bill directs the state Board of Education to develop guidelines for student-initiated prayer, including what roles teachers should play, how school facilities and equipment can be used, and how prayer can be introduced during class time. The state Senate must still pass the bill.

"I just think the courts and public officials have gone to the point of silliness in exiling out of public life any mention of God," Miller stated, and "the government must act to reverse the decay in civility and the rejection of religion in modern society." Another bill, sponsored by David Brickley (D-Woodbridge) and passed by the House Education Committee, would allow students to engage in voluntary prayer "consistent with constitutional principles."

The Virginia chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union said their lawyers would be lined up at the courthouse doors waiting to challenge the measure if Miller's bill was passed.

Briefly

● **MORTON HALPERIN** was named to the National Security Council as "senior director for democracy," in early February. According to the *Washington Times*, Halperin, the former director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is a friend of National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, and will work with NSC Counselor Richard Schifter in a new NSC directorate coordinating policy for central and eastern Europe.

● **LYNDON LAROCHE** made his debut appearance on the cable TV program "The LaRouche Connection," on Feb. 8. The program is aired by 65 public access stations throughout the country, with combined subscribers of 10 million households.

● **THE PROPOSED BUDGET** for 1995 includes \$585 million for "population control assistance," up from \$503 million for the current year, according to the Feb. 6 *Boston Globe*. The program focuses on the surgical sterilization of Third World mothers and fathers. U.S. payments into the United Nations Population Fund will grow from \$40 million to \$60 million.

● **ADAM GLICKMAN**, owner of CONDOMania, the first nationwide chain of condom boutiques, has just introduced "The Official Condom of the 1994 Great L.A. Quake," according to UPI. There may not be any infrastructure in California, but Glickman is going to make sure that southern Californians get a handful of condoms in their emergency earthquake kits. Proceeds from the sales will go to the Red Cross fund for earthquake victims.

● **HENRY HUDSON**, the former U.S. attorney who ran the "get LaRouche" prosecution in 1988, has been named to Virginia's 32-member Commission on Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform. The commission met for the first time on Feb. 7 and heard from Gov. George Allen, who said their task is to get "these grisly, violent predators" off the streets.

Put the lid on environmental hoaxes

We welcome the news that the U.S. House of Representatives has so far refused to take up the idea of elevating the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet status. That decision should be the starting point for a thorough review of our policies toward the environment, and related issues of energy, infrastructure, and industrial development.

As shown by the recent shutdown of Washington, D.C. as a result of an overtaxed electricity grid, there is a real shortfall of electrical power, and a need to reconsider our energy policy. This is not only true in the United States. The task at hand worldwide is massive infrastructure development, based upon the frontier technologies such as magnetic levitation for rail transport.

Given that priority, the proliferation of scare stories about environmental pollution, ozone holes, an out-of-control greenhouse effect, and the like, relies on a misdirected emphasis upon conservation at whatever the cost. This is being fed by a deliberate campaign of exaggerations and lies.

One example of this has been the recent "revelation" that innocent victims, mainly from minority groups and disadvantaged children, were used in radiation tests without their consent. This was revealed by Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, although the documentation of the reported instances, which occurred at the close of World War II, has been in the public record for at least ten years.

At first glance, the allegations were shocking. Since there is evidence that soldiers and mental patients have been administered hallucinogenic drugs without their consent, we could not dismiss out of hand the charge that young children and pregnant women were subject to doses of radiation.

But now we learn that these tests were not performed under the aegis of the Atomic Energy Commission, precursor to the Department of Energy, to examine human response to radiation, but rather that low doses of tracer isotopes were given to individuals to test how they absorbed nutrients. Energy agencies were brought in to certify that the dosages would not be

harmful. A different case entirely!

In a letter to the *New York Times* of Jan. 31, a retired scientist, Norman Fine, who was the radiation protection officer of Middlesex County, New Jersey, went right to the point:

"News reports on human radiation experiments have been long on sensationalism but short on facts. . . . One case in the headlines concerns retarded boys to whom radioactive calcium was administered in the 1950s. . . .

"It appears from the open literature that the investigators met all the ethical and medical safety standards applicable at the time. The purpose of the research was in general to study the metabolism of calcium, an essential element in the diet."

The level of radioactive calcium used, according to Fine, was "many orders of magnitude lower than the international radiation committee's permissible body-burden standards for humans and could not conceivably have harmed the subjects in any way."

The issue of informed consent cannot be taken lightly. It was certainly wrong if people were experimented upon without their permission, or without their (or their guardians') understanding of the implications of the experiment; however, the use of tracer isotopes to understand the body's metabolism is well-accepted medical technology, just as use of isotopes for cancer detection and treatment is standard medical technology. Studies such as these have led to enhanced understanding of the nutritional requirements of young children and of pregnant women.

Most recently we are seeing the emergence of a new scare story, the "chlorine scare." The claim is made that chlorine is a hormonal toxicant which particularly affects male sexual organs. If a ban on chlorine were imposed, so that it can no longer be used to purify water or for industrial processes, the consequences to human health and well-being will be severe.

Giving free rein to environmental scare stories is a far greater danger to human welfare than the environmental horrors which we are constantly being warned about.

SEE LAROCHE ON CABLE TV

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted.

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Sundays—4 p.m.
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CVI Ch. 27
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COLORADO

■ DENVER—DCTV Ch. 57
Wednesdays—11 p.m.
Fridays—7 p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

■ WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25
Sundays—12 Noon

FLORIDA

■ PASCO COUNTY—Ch. 31
Tuesdays—8:30 p.m.

GEORGIA

■ ATLANTA—Ch. 12
Fridays—1:30 p.m.

IDAHO

■ MOSCOW—Ch. 37
Thurs., Feb. 25—6 p.m.
Tues., Mar. 1—6 p.m.
Weds., Mar. 9—6 p.m.
Tues., Mar. 15 & 22—6 p.m.
Tues., Mar. 29—6 p.m.

ILLINOIS

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Fridays—6 p.m.

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Tuesdays—6 p.m. (Ch. 27)
Thursdays—3 p.m. (Ch. 33)

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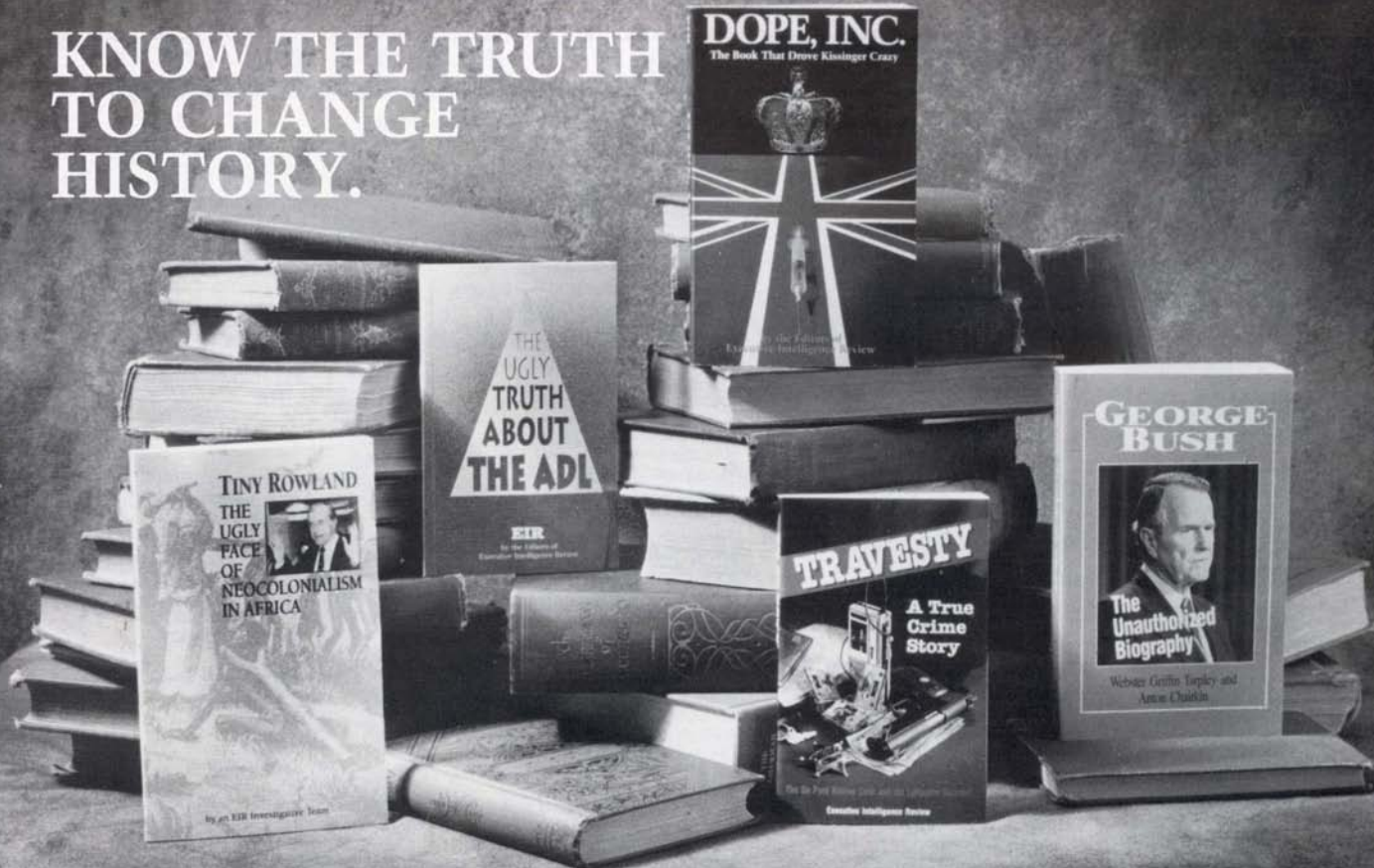
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