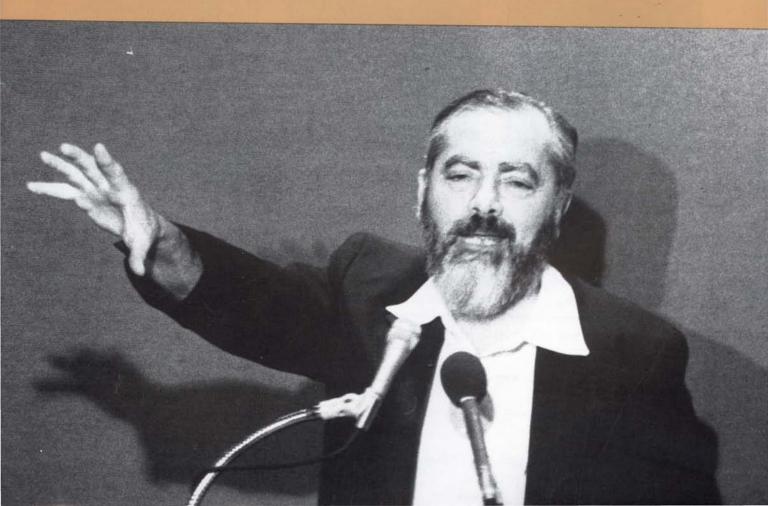


Moscow press plays up Lyndon, Helga LaRouche Cisneros going down in Venezuela Malaysia renews 'Buy British last!' policy

Massacre in Hebron: time to name names

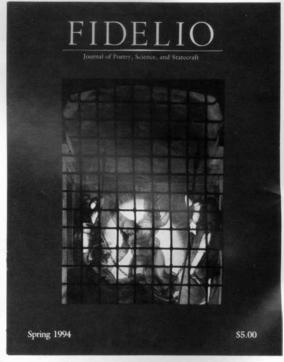


"I hope to convince you that, in order to solve the political problem in experience, one must take the path through the aesthetical, because it is through Beauty that one proceeds to Freedom."

- Friedrich Schiller











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From the Editor

Over recent months the capabilities of this intelligence service have been growing at an extraordinary rate. Whatever your reasons were for subscribing in the past, the reasons for renewing are even more compelling now.

For starters, we can offer, for the first time in five years, serialized articles by Lyndon LaRouche, the statesman who foresaw the demise of the Soviet economy and state, and now warns of the potential extinction of the United States if fundamental policies are not turned back toward sanity. Our *Feature* this week concludes his three-part series, exclusive to *EIR*, elaborating the concepts of political economy as the basis of all human knowledge, which he summarized in Washington to a large audience on Feb. 19.

Moreover, as a direct reflection of the growing authority of LaRouche's strategic analyses in the former socialist sector (see article in this issue about Russian media coverage of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche), EIR has new, on-the-ground reporting capabilities in Russia and the republics of the former Soviet Union, and as well as in the old East bloc.

In the Middle East, the long-awaited response of British intelligence to last September's Israel-PLO peace accords has come, with the massacre of some 50 Muslim worshippers at the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron on Feb. 25. Our *Investigation* brings to bear more than a decade of intelligence work by *EIR* in unearthing and exposing the conmingling of British intelligence, the Soviet KGB, and British agents-of-influence like Henry Kissinger in deploying the Sharon-Kahane crazies to provoke war in the region. We call the package "time to name the names," and do so—with a completeness and accuracy no other intelligence service, let alone publication, can match.

In Ibero-America, EIR has also scored an intelligence and political "coup" with the arrest warrants hitting the Cisneros banking clan in Venezuela, who were the powers behind ousted dictator (and Wall Street darling), the socialist ex-President Carlos Andrés Pérez. Years ago, the Cisneros interests got EIR's correspondents thrown out of Venezuela for circulating the Spanish translation of the book Dope, Inc., which merely stated that the Cisneros were tied to circles which have been accused of money-laundering. The worm hath turned.

Nova Hamerman

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22 Physical economy is the basis of human knowledge

The third and final part of Lyndon LaRouche's series on "The Science of Physical Economy as the Platonic Epistemological Basis for All Branches of Human Knowledge." "The problem," writes LaRouche, "does not lie with any one policy, but with the axiomatic assumptions which underlie the way in which successive reforms in policy are made. The banner upon which such U.S. reforms, always for the worse, have been made, is emblazoned, "Democracy and Free Trade."

Corrections: In our Feb. 4, 1994 issue, p. 36, in "A Profile of Italy's New Political Forces," the grouping *Forza Italia* is mistranslated "Italian Force."

A more accurate rendering is "Go, Italy." In the March 4 issue, p. 33, what appears as the final paragraph in the interview with former Croatian Foreign Minister Separovic, was supposed to have been a footnote to the end of the preceding answer, following the words ". . . will support this idea."

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PIREconomics

It's the little things that count

by Chris White

It was one year ago this week, March 11, 1993 to be precise, that Lyndon LaRouche put forward his proposal to impose a transaction tax of 0.1% on the so-called notional value of all financial dealings involving derivatives. The purpose of LaRouche's tax, as was conveyed with some force in the pages of this magazine, and in face-to-face discussions with relevant authorities over the intervening weeks and months, was twofold: to reimpose order on wildly deregulated financial markets, and to permit an eventual reorganization of credit flows, so that a real economic recovery might also be set into motion.

The response, especially of those in a position to do something about it, was, usually, "Well, it won't happen until after disaster hits." To which the rejoinder inevitably was, "By then it will be too late."

Now, it seems, the awaited disaster is upon us, occasioned by jazz clarinetist Alan Greenspan's early February flutings of his possible need to take action to head off emerging signs of potential resurgent inflation by increasing interest rates. Soon enough, perhaps, Greenspan will be wishing he had taken up a career as a professional clarinetist, and not the seat he did at the Federal Reserve, from where his ill-tuned notes would transform mere discord into such cacophony.

On Oct. 28, 1993, editors of *EIR* submitted written testimony to Rep. Henry Gonzalez's (D-Tex.) Banking Committee investigations into the risks posed by derivative transactions. On that occasion we asserted: "It is not the risks and dangers which you know to be risks and dangers which prove fatal. They, after all, can be avoided. It is the risks and dangers which you do not know. How can institutions hedge against risk they do not take into account, and cannot take into account, because they do not admit it exists?"

What they refused to understand, we continued, was that an accountant's booking of returns in the form of financial profits on transactions cannot be confused with the human activity of wealth production which is an economy. If the economy is not organized in such a way as to permit wealth production to proceed, as it has not been, whether worldwide or within the United States, for the past generation and more, then accountants' bookings of profits from financial transactions are not real. They are either just plain non-existent, or they are pure loot gouged, Nazi-style, out of the depleted functioning of the body of human activity.

To talk, as the proponents of derivatives do, of their "improvements" in "risk management," while ignoring the ongoing systemic breakdown of world economic activity, is as insane as a witch-doctor solemnly testifying before the relevant congressional committee that he has discovered the cure for AIDs.

So, from some future vantage-point, hindsight might justly conclude the case to have been. Better it had been if such considerations had prevailed ahead of time, and not the will-sapping apparent force of consensual inertia, which obstructed what should have been done, when it should have been done.

Greenspan changes 'the trend'

The little thing that counted was Greenspan's 0.25% increase in interest rates. Greenspan, you see, changed "the trend."

The financial "engineers" who have promoted the growth of derivatives, with its 16-fold increase since the 1987 stock market crash (it doubled again during 1993), bet on the trend. They are not just crazy; their craziness breeds incompetence too

They indeed do have their measures of "volatility," their alphas, betas, gammas, and vegas, to measure price and other forms of volatility. Those measures assume the pre-existence

of an underlying trend, that a succession of ups and downs can be reduced to a form of straight-line type depiction of action, seen on an X/Y axis graph. Volatility, of whatever, identified by whatever letter of the Greek alphabet, is measured relative to "the trend." Forward and hedging strategies are adopted on the basis of the assessment of probable limits of volatility relative to the trend. Money is borrowed, against collateral which does not exist, to finance future sales of assets that are not owned, because it is assumed that "the trend" will continue.

The numerical methods adopted do not include, and could not, means to assess whether "the trend" identified coincides with something real—after all, statisticians can correlate and normalize any kind of relationship, e.g., automobile accidents and quality of diet—or how "the trend" adduced changes. Such considerations announce their appearance differently than the warning beeps uttered by a computer.

"The trend" was the lowering of interest rates which has been ongoing for more than three years, which permitted the wolves to borrow to buy bonds, for example, knowing that future sales of the appreciated asset would more than pay for the present borrowing cost of the transaction.

When Greenspan changed "the trend," he changed the assumed basis against which volatility had been calculated, hedges and forward contracts adopted, money borrowed to finance such activities. Everything then went out the proverbial window.

This has not yet registered in the United States so sharply for the public as it has in Europe. Perhaps because the U.S. financial community is so much more stupefied and dependent on reading the charts produced by the oracles of so-called technical analysis. No major "sell signal" has yet been given, as it should be, and no doubt will be, when the impact of current developments crashes through something like the long-term moving average on the analysts' charts, thereby producing belated "confirmation" of the "reversal" of "the long-term trend." That may happen today, or early next week. It takes time, after all, for "the current trend" to catch up with the "long-term trend."

Whenever such a "signal" might be given, back in the real world, where events unfold, outside and beyond the electronically generated X/Y axis charts, which purport to follow "the trend," and permit the management of what is thus unfolding, here follows some of what was unleashed by Greenspan's "little thing."

Billion-dollar losses

A massive sell-off in the bonds of all advanced sector countries, with dumping of British and Japanese government bonds taking the lead, and German, French, and American following up. A spillover into the stock markets, affecting most dramatically those most closely affected by changes in U.S. interest rates, such as Turkey, Malaysia, Thailand, and Hongkong. All leading to the Feb. 15 biggest-ever one-day

increase in volume on international bond markets.

Rumors that Goldman Sachs is bankrupt, has lost \$650 million, that some U.S. hedge funds are bankrupt. Admissions from George Soros's Quantum Fund that it lost \$600 million or so. Rumors that all U.S. hedge funds have lost more than 25% of their "value" in the month of February alone. Rumors about the two U.S. banks which between them account for more than 30% of all derivatives trading generated by U.S. banks (just \$4 trillion or so, two-thirds of the U.S. GNP), J.P. Morgan and its one-time stepchild Banker's Trust.

Two weeks ago, European financial columnists were wondering, "What are the U.S. hedge funds, how big are they, how much is at stake?" By March 3, MAR Hedge and Tass Management had come up with an estimate: Large and medium-sized hedge funds have \$40-45 billion under management, and all such funds about \$100 billion. The funds are highly leveraged, they speculate on margin, borrowing to do so. MAR Hedge estimates such leverage at 10-fold, up to \$500 billion market exposure for the largest funds on their own. And, by the same, actually conservative estimates, since such funds have been permitted to borrow with no margin, or less than 5%, it amounts to \$1 trillion exposure all told.

And, when "the trend" changes, what happens then? The leverage goes into reverse. Deployed to sell for future sales of what they don't own, in a rising market, such funds are flat-footed losing "money" on the sale, unable to meet margin calls without further sales, creditors left with devalued collateral demanding more cash, not mere computer-generated "money," and so on.

Is that what's going on? The increase in futures volume on international exchanges in February says "yes." Trading in the "synthetic" French bond derivative, *Le Notionel*, in February 1994 is more than double February 1993, and up 61% on January's trading. Trading in German "bund" futures on London's LIFFE, up 53% over January and 263% over February of the year before. Volume in the Chicago U.S. Treasury bond pit, up 43% from January and nearly double the volume of the year before. Volume in interest rate options and currency futures also soared.

The London Clearing House, which clears the four London-based futures exchanges, has begun to increase the margins required of members, even while trading is in progress, with a \$650 million cash call on March 2.

However this develops, it can safely be assumed that a 0.1% tax on derivatives will not be the means to get solutions adopted. Derivatives will go the way of the 1970s Real Estate Investment Trusts and Energy Partnerships, the leveraged buyouts, and other atrocities of the 1980s, and those responsible will probably be lucky to find themselves in the relative safety of a jail cell.

Whether those left have the sense to take up the matters that the derivatives proponents left out of account, the wealth-producing functions of economy, is another question altogether.

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Backlash against ozone hoax moves into the public eye

After years of promoting the doomsday theory that the ozone layer is being depleted by chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), the U.S. news media are quickly backpedaling from the scenario. On Feb. 24, ABC's Nightline broadcast featured a special report covering the backlash in the scientific community against the "global warming" and "ozone depletion" scare stories. The backlash, as Nightline host Ted Koppel remarked, has been influenced by the book The Holes in the Ozone Scare: The Scientific Evidence that the Sky Is Not Falling, one of whose authors, Rogelio A. Maduro, was interviewed for the show. Anchor Ted Koppel pointed out that the late Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, former Washington State governor and Atomic Energy Commission head, spoke highly of the book.

Environmentalists are scared, according to Nightline. Michael Oppenheimer, staff member of the Environmental Defense Fund, is quoted as saying, "If they can get the public to believe that ozone was not worth acting on, that they were led in the wrong direction by scientists, then there is no reason for them to believe anything the environmentalists are saying." And indeed, if the truth were fully known, the ban on CFCs would be quickly overturned.

In order to assist readers in finding out the scientific evidence that the news media tried to cover up since the ozone hoax first reared its head, EIR excerpts below the introduction to the 1992 Holes in the Ozone Scare, with the permission of the publisher, 21st Century Associates.

The ozone depletion story

The theory that man-made CFCs would deplete the ozone layer is only one of many theories claiming that ozone depletion would lead to doomsday. The theory originated in March 1971, when James McDonald, an atmospheric physicist from the University of Arizona, testified at congressional hearings on the Super-Sonic Transport (SST) program. At the time there was a major fight to kill the SST program, but all of the arguments of the opponents had failed so far. McDonald's testimony centered around his theory that water vapor emissions from the SST were going to wipe out the ozone layer, allowing a large amount of ultraviolet radiation to penetrate the surface of the Earth, which would allegedly cause a massive increase in skin cancer incidence. . . . The news media seized upon the skin cancer story and made it the issue of the

day. Funding for the SST was killed, and the ozone depletion theory was born.

(McDonald, it should be noted, had previously testified in Congress as an ardent proponent of the theory that UFOs—unidentified flying objects—regularly visited the Earth, causing major electrical blackouts in the process of recharging their alien spacecraft.)

Once the skin cancer scare had been established as an issue that would get the news media's attention, ozone depletion theories began to proliferate. These theories maintained that the ozone layer was going to be wiped out by nitrogen oxides (rather than water vapor) from SST exhausts, by nitrogen oxides from atmospheric nuclear tests, by nitrous oxide from nitrogen fertilizer, by chlorine from the Space Shuttle exhaust, and by emissions from pesticides, fumigants, and whatnot.

The theory claiming that CFCs would deplete the ozone layer was theory number 5, invented by F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina in December 1973. F. Sherwood Rowland was then head of the chemistry department at the University of California at Irvine, and Molina was his assistant. At the time, the first three ozone depletion theories (SSTs, atmospheric nuclear tests, and fertilizers) had faded into the background. The theory in vogue was that chlorine from the Space Shuttle exhaust would wipe out the ozone layer. Rowland and Molina, however, found a much better source of chlorine in the stratosphere than the Space Shuttle—CFCs.

The Rowland and Molina theory says that CFCs are so inert that there are no sinks (nothing to capture or destroy them) in the troposphere (the portion of the atmosphere below the stratosphere). Therefore, CFCs have very long lifetimes in the atmosphere. According to the theory, the most common CFCs, CFC-11 and CFC-12, both very long lived, remain in the atmosphere about 75 and 120 years, respectively. After 5 years in the troposphere, the CFCs are transported into the stratosphere. There ultraviolet rays break them up into "free" chlorine atoms (those that can combine with other elements) and other molecules. This free chlorine then breaks down ozone molecules.

Specifically, according to the theory, the following reaction is alleged to happen to the CFC-12 used in household refrigerators. CFC-12, or CCl_2F_2) undergoes the following

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chemical reaction:

 CCl_2F_2 +ultraviolet radiation $\rightarrow Cl+CClF_2$.

The single chlorine atom (Cl) then combines with an ozone molecule (O_3) to form a chlorine monoxide molecule (ClO) and molecular oxygen (O_2) :

$$Cl+O_3\rightarrow ClO+O_2$$
.

The chlorine monoxide molecule left by this step is also quite reactive and, according to Rowland and Molina's claims, it quickly combines with atomic oxygen (O) in the stratosphere to release another oxygen molecule plus more atomic chlorine:

$$ClO+O\rightarrow Cl+O_2$$
.

To sum up the Sherwood and Molina disaster theory, we quote from a July 1988 article in *Physics Today:* "The net result is that ozone molecules are removed from the stratosphere and chlorine atoms are free to begin the process over again. A single chlorine atom may destroy hundreds of thousands of ozone molecules during its residence in the stratosphere. This reaction cycle is interrupted when the free chlorine atoms become sequestered in so-called reservoir compounds."

From this purely hypothetical beginning spring major catastrophe theories of allegedly harmful ultraviolet radiation wreaking destruction on Earth.

The evidence

Fortunately, Rowland and Molina's version of atmospheric chemistry is not the whole story, nor are the various ultraviolet radiation catastrophe theories.

CFCs are inert, nonreactive, nontoxic, nonflammable chemical compounds that do not destroy ozone or anything else. Omitted from the hypothetical stories of CFCs' mass destruction of ozone is the fact that the amounts of chlorine contained in all the world's CFCs are *insignificant* compared to the amount of chlorine put in the atmosphere from natural sources.

Further, there has yet to be published a single scientific paper that presents any documented *observations* of CFC molecules actually breaking up in the stratosphere. The chemical reactions described by Rowland and Molina have been carried out only in laboratory experiments. Rowland and Molina have based their *theoretical model* on just a few chemical reactions in a carefully controlled laboratory setting. In the real world, at least 192 chemical reactions and 48 photochemical processes have been observed to occur in the stratosphere. Most of these reactions are very fast processes involving highly reactive species, particularly free radicals and atoms in excited states, whose reactions can affect the chemistry of the stratosphere

at very small concentrations. These reactions are extremely difficult even to reproduce in the laboratory; measuring their rates would be yet more difficult.

Some scientists have challenged Rowland and Molina's laboratory experiments. One of the criticisms is that they carried out their experiments of CFC photolysis in the laboratory with the gas confined in glass tubes and that they disregarded the possible edge effects in these tubes that can greatly distort results.

To take a couple of reactions involving just a few molecules, carry them out in an isolated laboratory environment, and then claim this is what happens in the stratosphere (where it cannot be measured) is scientifically preposterous. For this reason, Rowland and Molina carefully prefaced their 1974 ozone scare paper with the following disclaimer: "We have attempted to calculate the probable sinks and lifetimes for these molecules" [emphasis added]. Such disclaimers, however, are never mentioned by the press; instead, a theoretical model is reported as observed fact.

This book aims to provide the scientific evidence that will enable the reader to make his own informed judgment on the issue. Although there is great deal of scientific detail in the book, we have written the book for the layman. The detail was necessary because the proponents of the ozone depletion theory have deliberately obfuscated the facts about ozone research and omitted the most critical factors that would enable an informed citizen to make his own judgment based on the evidence.

Beyond the work that we present in the book, we have gone a step further and enlisted the help of the great pioneer of ozone research, Gordon M.B. Dobson. There is no more crushing refutation of the ozone depletion theory than Dobson's writings. Born in England in 1889, Dobson became the foremost researcher of the ozone layer in this century and remained so until his death in 1976. As a result of his contributions, the units that measure the thickness of the ozone layer were named after him.

As a lecturer at Oxford University, Dobson's qualities were manifested not only in his great scientific discoveries but also in his special ability to inspire his students and his audience. His many students and collaborators have become some of the leading figures in atmospheric sciences today. Dobson's ability to excite his audience with the beauty of science and to make complex subjects understandable is reflected in his 1968 book, Exploring the Atmosphere, a classic work in atmospheric science. . . .

Descriptions of the ozone layer found in the press today are so incompetent as to make it impossible for even the best-educated reader to determine what is really going on. In contrast, Dobson's chapter reveals the complexities and behavior of the ozone layer in language understandable to the layman. Dobson's description of the dynamics and chemistry of the ozone layer by itself should enable the reader to judge why the ozone depletion theory is a fraud.

Why Germany needs a new reactor for neutron beam research

by Caroline Hartmann

Whatever important knowledge has been won in recent decades concerning the composition of matter, it has been neutron radiation that has enabled scientists to make most of these discoveries. That is why the Nuclear Science Department of the Technical University of Munich, Germany has requested permission to build a new, more powerful neutron beam generator (FRM) at its Garching campus. Without this permission, many branches of basic science in Germany could not continue work.

To grasp the importance of this issue, we must review the many applications of neutron radiation in science. There are only 11 reactors worldwide that can be used for such neutron beam research as the irradiation of silicon (NTD irradiation). They are located in Sacley and Grenoble, France; Studsvik, Sweden; Risoe, Denmark; Missouri, U.S.A.; Kjeller, Norway; Lucas Heights, Australia; Seibersdorf, Austria; Villigen, Switzerland; Chalk River, Canada; and Japan.

Since public opinion in most western countries is rather opposed to basic science, a build-down of these capacities is to be expected, whereas in fact they ought to be increased. There are ten scientific institutions in southern Germany alone waiting to get access to a new source of neutron beams.

Environmentalist groups have already begun to voice opposition against the new reactor at Garching. They point out that this reactor needs highly concentrated uranium-235 (235U) to work, an isotope which is also used to build atomic weapons. The new reactor is planned to replace the old research reactor which has operated at Garching since 1957, called "the atomic egg" because of the shape of the building housing the reactor.

The new FRM has a power five times greater, and will create a usable flux of neutrons 50 times greater than the old one. This high-density flux of neutrons will be created by using a moderating tank filled with heavy water that will be much larger than the one used presently, and will consist almost exclusively of what are called "slow" neutrons, which are especially well-suited for most such experiments. The Upper Bavarian administration has supported the request. The final decision on whether the reactor may be built, has

to be taken by the Bavarian minister of the environment.

History of neutron research

The neutron was first identified as one of the two particles forming the core of atoms in 1932 by James Chadwick. It does not have an electric charge, and a mass of $m_0 = 1.675 \times 10^{-24}$, comparable to the mass of the positron, which is the other particle in the core of the atom. In 1935, Enrico Fermi was the first to "shoot" neutron particles at atoms in order to create artificial elements called "transuraniums." Lise Meitner, Otto Hahn, and Fritz Strassmann proved that these "transuraniums" in fact were not larger than uranium, but fractions of 235 U.

These experiments not only started the era of nuclear fission. Researching the properties of neutrons and their role in the transformation of elements, scientists increasingly became aware that they are a unique tool for many applications in materials research, the physics of solid bodies, biology, biophysics, and medical research. Their reciprocal effects with other materials are dependent on their own energy level, their kinetic energy. A distinction can be made between thermal neutrons, with an energy of 0.01-0.1 electron volt (eV), and fast neutrons, with an energy of more than 100 million electron volts (MeV).

How do neutrons 'work'?

High-energy neutrons are created as follows: First, beryllium is irradiated with alpha particles, which causes the beryllium to emit thermal neutrons. These in turn are used to irradiate and split uranium ^{2β5}U. Each uranium atom split emits two or three fast neutrons. From there, fast neutrons are directed to cross a moderator (water), slowing them down. They will then be used to continue the process, causing a chain reaction.

There are always many thermal neutrons in the vicinity of any nuclear reactor. In a research reactor, these thermal neutrons can be directed via steel conduits to various experimental apparatuses. The fast neutrons thus created will mostly be used for medical irradiation therapy. In 1968, scientists at the old reactor in Garching found a special form of slow

neutrons called "ultra-cold" neutrons, which have opened the door to a entire new branch of neutron research.

One brach of science where neutron beams are indispensable today, is materials research. Such materials as metals, ceramics, fluids, high-temperature superconductors, ion conductors, semiconductors, and macromolecular materials such as synthetics and rubber, are being tested for their properties and behavior. Experiments are also ongoing to develop entirely new materials with special characteristics.

Neutrons in materials research

In the most simple application of neutrons, neutron radio graphics, the object is examined using neutron radiation in much the same way that X-rays are used. The object is placed into the path of the neutron beam, which is directed at an electronic image-processing unit or a neutron-sensitive film. This technique is applied in the aerospace industry to check soldered joints, glued joints, or to search for corrosion. It is also used to observe the process of binding and drying of concrete, which is important for construction research.

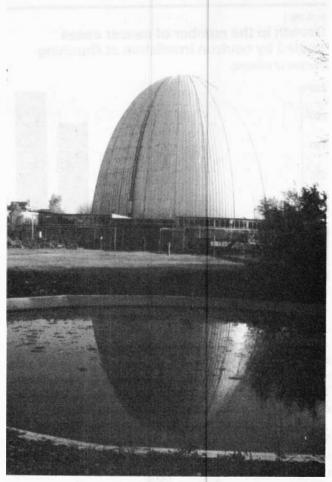
The same procedure is applied to seek out flaws in materials or in machine building to check the cooling ducts in turbine blades. Neutrons are perfectly suited for this, because they can easily penetrate metals, but are very sensitive to hydrogen and do not leave any energy in the object penetrated, so that virtually no disruption occurs. This is important also in the field of art for the inspection of oil paintings, which is being done at the research reactor of the Hahn Meitner Institute in Berlin.

Another way to use neutrons is to measure the change of energy and direction of neutrons after they have passed through an object, which makes most minute movements of the atoms in an object visible. Since the wavelength of a neutron is as long as the radius of an atom, neutrons will only be reflected in one direction, if atoms are ordered regularly in the object tested. Thus, they will show the position of the atoms within a solid body. This has been decisive for the development of strong magnets used for magnetically levitated trains or computers.

Neutrons in biophysics

Nondestructive penetration using neutrons is critical in biophysical research, since unlike X-rays, with their much higher energy level, neutrons do not kill living tissue during micrography. There is no other method used in biophysics which can replace neutron beams, especially for looking at slow movements, such as the functions of enzymes or of receptors (homone receptors or antibodies), or the chemical-mechanical transformation of energy in muscles or the movement of cells.

This is where the "ultra cold" neutrons are used in experimental work. While thermal neutrons have a speed of about 2,000 meters per second (m/s), ultra cold neutrons move at a



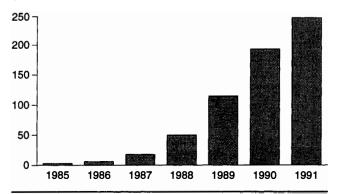
In operation since 1957, the old nuclear reactor at Garching, dubbed "the atomic egg," is urgently in need of replacement.

speed of only 5 m/s—about as fast as a person riding a bicycle. This is only one-tenth of a trillion parts of the energy the neutron had when it left the split atom. Indeed, they are so slow that they cannot move on their own against the force of gravity. In a reactor, they cannot be directed outward toward an experiment.

In Garching, two ways have been developed to make use of them. One way is to direct a neutron beam at copper mirrors rotating around a wheel 1.7 meters in radius. The neutron beam will be reflected, while the neutrons will lose most of their energy. A continuous flow of ultra cold neutrons develops that can be directed for use in an experiment. The wavelength of ultra cold neutrons is a thousand times as long as that of thermal neutrons, and is especially well-suited for testing interference and bending effects.

With the help of dispersion experiments with neutrons, biology and biophysics are on the threshold of a new revolution. Experiments at the most powerful neutron generator of Europe, in Grenoble, have been crucial in deciphering the

Growth in the number of cancer cases treated by neutron irradiation at Garching (number of patients)



Source: Technische Universität München.

structure of ribosomes, which synthesize proteins in the human body. These experiments take advantage of the sensitivity of neutrons to hydrogen, a sensitivity which is enhanced by replacing light hydrogen atoms with heavy ones (deuterium). The much enhanced dispersion effect produces a much clearer image of the structure of the protein complex.

This "deutering" using modern methods of molecular biology works for several of the 20 amino acids. With the aid of neutron bending one obtains a high-contrast image of the changes both in the structure of proteins and in the function of enzymes during the mutation of individual amino acid molecules. These experiments aim at making visible the synthesis of proteins, which occurs at membrane-bound ribosomes, by inserting deutered amino acids.

Cancer therapy

Another pioneering field is the use of neutron beams in cancer therapy. Neutrons were used as early as 1938 by Robert Stone to irradiate tumors, but the real breakthrough in this area occurred in the 1960s, especially at the Hammersmith Hospital in London. Since then, some 10,000 patients have been treated with neutron irradiation in about 20 cancer treatment centers around the world, and the numbers are growing because of its spectacular success. New neutron beam generators are necessary especially for these medical applications of neutron beams.

In treating various types of tumors, neutron beams have proven much more efficient than "conventional" gamma rays, especially for malignant tumors of the salivary gland, slowly growing sarcomas, several forms of bone cancer, and advanced tumors of the prostate gland, intestines, skin, and eye, ear, nose, and throat. (See Figure 1.)

The efficiency of this kind of treatment depends on the amount of oxygen in the tissue, which in turn depends on blood circulation. Other factors are the speed of growth of the tumor and the ability of the tissue to recover after treatment.

All of these factors are much less affected by neutron radiation than by gamma rays, which means that neutron radiation can be six or eight times more efficient biologically.

Of all neutron beams presently used for therapy, the converted neutron beam at the FRM in Garching, using fast neutrons with an energy measured in MeV, has the highest biological efficiency and is least dependent on oxygen supply in the tissue. It is especially well-suited for treatment of tumors that grow back after conventional radiation treatment, chemical therapy, and/or surgery, since the initial treatment of such tumors often impairs blood vessels, making tumor cells less sensitive to conventional radiation treatment than the first time around.

Yet another new area of basic medical research is being pursued at Garching: neutron absorption therapy. Special boron compounds are inserted into the tumor and irradiated with thermal neutrons. These low-energy neutrons are absorbed by the boron atoms inside the tumor, causing the atoms to decay, which in turn releases short-range radiation. Since the boron is concentrated within the tumor, radiation will only affect the tumor, and not healthy tissue.

Neutrons in semiconductor technology

Most important for all areas of silicon semiconductor technology, is the careful doping of silicon with other elements such as boron or phosphorus. Using what is called neutron transmutation, silicon can be spread very precisely and homogeneously over the crystal. This will be of utmost importance for the technology for regulating high-voltage installations such as power plants or the propulsion technology for magnetically levitated or other high-speed trains. This technology is based on the fact, that an isotope of silicon, ³⁰Si, is transformed into phosphorus when it absorbs a neutron.

Perhaps these advances in exploring neutron radiation will help turn around the fierce debate on nuclear energy. If ever more stringent regulation is imposed on nuclear research, chances for the construction of new research reactors—and they will be necessary for the irradiation of silicon—are virtually zero.

On the other hand, halting basic research in this area, with its many applications, will cause irreparable harm to the industrial strength not only of Germany, but other nations as well.

We can only hope that the German courts will uphold the decision of the district government of Upper Bavaria, which ruled that the positive effects of a new reactor for neutron research at Garching have "a greater weight" than "interests of nature and the landscape." The ruling says that "this project is of great importance for the further development of science in Bavaria, and for the competitiveness of the affected industries and trades."

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Study shows that condoms do not stop AIDS virus transmission

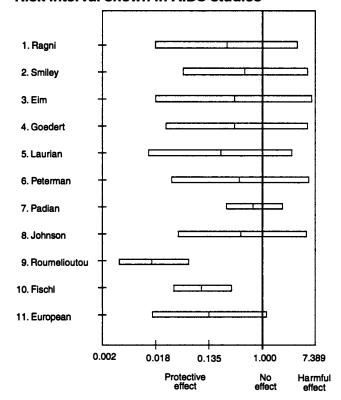
by Dana S. Scanlon

A study was published last June in Social Science & Medicine, regarding the effectiveness of condoms in stopping the sexual transmission of HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus which causes AIDS. The results should have brought the campaign to hand out condoms in schools and the federal government's pro-condom effort to a screeching halt. But the study has been largely ignored, and the nation's sex educators, the public health mafia, and the homosexuality lobby have instead stepped up their efforts to put a condom in the hand of every American child in the name of "safe sex."

The outright criminal nature of that effort is underscored by the results of Dr. Susan Weller's study. Dr. Weller is associate professor of preventive medicine and community health at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. In a June 7 press release, Dr. Weller stated: "Since contraceptive research indicates condoms are about 90% effective in preventing pregnancy, many people, even physicians, assume condoms prevent HIV transmission with the same degree of effectiveness. However, HIV transmission studies do not show that to be true. Effectiveness may be as low as 46% or as high as 82%."

In other words, a high school sex educator handing out condoms as the antidote to AIDS, is telling your child that an 18-54% chance of becoming infected with the virus that causes AIDS is an acceptable risk. If the same person handed your child a gun with a bullet in it, spun the chamber, and pulled the trigger, he would be arrested for endangering the welfare of a child, or murder. Yet that is exactly what the so-

FIGURE 1
Risk interval shown in AIDS studies



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called AIDS experts in the United States are doing.

Dr. Weller's report, "A Meta-Analysis of Condom Effectiveness in Reducing Sexually Transmitted HIV," was published in the June 1993 (No. 36-12) issue of *Social Science & Medicine*. It is an analysis of data from 11 studies, published prior to July 1990 and involving a total of 593 partners of HIV-infected people. The studies selected for analysis were among early studies exploring HIV transmission in heterosexual couples, which inquired about the use of condoms, but did not test condom effectiveness.

Dr. Weller used a meta-analysis, a sophisticated form of data analysis, in which data from several different studies can be combined to answer research questions. The analysis included almost 600 couples. In each couple, one partner was infected with HIV and his or her sexual partner originally was not. Some used condoms and some did not.

Figure 1 illustrates the "risk interval" captured by 10 of the 11 studies selected. It extends from the lower limit of the Padian Study to the upper limit of the Fischl Study.

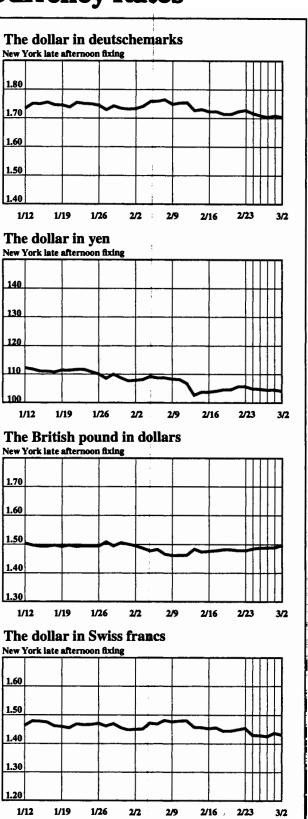
In her discussion of the results of the meta-analysis, Dr. Weller notes that "the public at large may not understand the difference between 'condoms may reduce risk of' and 'condoms will prevent' HIV infection. It is a disservice to encourage the belief that condoms will prevent sexual transmission of HIV" (emphasis in original). Of course, that is exactly what official propaganda implies.

"Condoms will not eliminate risk of sexual transmission and, in fact, may only lower risk somewhat. The results of mathematical modeling indicate that the largest risk reduction comes from selecting a partner from a low risk group or someone that is known to be negative for HIV antibody. . . . Risk can be reduced from two to four orders of magnitude by selecting a low risk partner. Condoms, on the other hand, if used 100% of the time can at most reduce risk by one order of magnitude. For example, if condoms are 90% effective (as many have assumed) and are used 100% of the time, the probability of HIV infection can be reduced from 0.0002 to 0.00002 (prevalence=0.002, 100 exposures from one partner, infectivity per exposure=0.001). Empirical data (reviewed in this report) indicate that a 90% reduction in risk due to condomn use may be overly optimistic. The protective effect as estimated from human studies, regardless of use definitions, indicates a possible 69% reduction in risk."

In addition, new data, not considered in Dr. Weller's report, indicate that some condoms do leak HIV and leakage is not necessarily related to whether or not the condom is made of latex—another myth promulgated by the guardians of public health. A 1992 study by Carey et al. indicated that 32% of latex condoms leaked HIV-sized particles.

It stands to reason that if condoms are regarded as 90% effective in preventing pregnancy—and a woman is only fertile a few days each month—they would be much less effective with respect to HIV transmission, which is communicable and deadly every day of the year.

Currency Rates



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Buy British last! Malaysia fighting for its development

by Umberto Pascali

Last August, when British Prime Minister John Major signed five gigantic contracts—for a total of \$1.5 billion—with Malaysia during his state visit to Kuala Lumpur, one of the most prominent Malaysian intellectuals, Prof. Chandra Muzaffar, criticized the concession to a country, Britain, which was guilty of complicity in the genocide in Bosnia.

On Feb. 27, Professor Chandra—whose interview appears on page 15—commented on the decision taken two days before by the government to ban British companies from government contracts and to go back to its pre-1988 "Buy British Last" policy.

"There is an element of poetic justice in the decision of the Malaysian government to cancel all contracts with British companies," the Malaysian media prominently quoted Chandra as saying. "Among the contracts affected will be those covered by the five memoranda of understanding signed during the visit of John Major. At that time JUST [Just World Trust, the foundation led by Chandra] had argued that . . . Malaysia should not offer huge, new business opportunities to British companies. We had pointed out that Britain more than any other western power was responsible for preventing the European Community and the United Nations from taking effective actions against Serbian aggression. This is why the Bosnian government itself singled out the British government as a government guilty of complicity for the genocide. It tried unsuccessfully last year to bring the British government to the World Court on this charge of genocide.

"Even in the last few weeks Britain revealed yet again its diabolical game in Bosnia. Working in tandem with Russia, it manipulated the situation in such a way that NATO airstrikes would not be carried out against Serb positions around Sarajevo. Britain, as a number of analysts of Balkan politics have pointed out, does not want to weaken Serbia since that country has played a crucial role from the beginning of this century in perpetuating the sort of 'balance of power' that Britain seeks to maintain in that part of Europe.

"Though the Malaysian government's decision to boycott British companies was motivated by some other consideration, those of us who yearn for justice for the people of Bosnia would be justified in seeing it as a way of protesting against the British..."

The British scandal

The decision of the Malaysian government was announced on Feb. 25 in a press conference given by Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim in the prime minister's department. At the same time Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad had convoked British ambassador Duncan Slater to his office and delivered a message for his government, and Defense Minister Najib Tun Razak stated that his country will cease purchase of new arms from Britain. "We will abide by the cabinet decision and will no longer buy arms and equipment from Britain." He said that the ministry will not entertain tenders from British companies and that it was looking for new suppliers.

Trade between Malaysia and Britain was worth \$2.75 billion in the first 10 months of 1993, while in the same period in 1992 it was \$2.4 billion. British investments were up to \$1.6 billion in 1992 from less than \$100 million in the 1980s. Over the last six years, Malaysia has awarded government contracts to British firms for about \$6 billion.

The Malaysian decision was the consequence of a crude anti-Malaysian campaign launched by the British establishment through their media using the codeword "corruption." In particular the campaign was waged by the group of the media czar Rupert Murdoch, namely the Sunday Times of London. The campaign escalated with charges of corruption involving the Pergau dam in northeast Malaysia, a facility that is needed for the dramatically increased energy consumption of Malaysia and whose sabotage, for whatever reason, would have serious consequences.

In 1988 then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher got involved in persuading Dr. Mahathir to end the previous "Buy British Last" policy started by the Malaysian leader in 1981, shortly after he came to office. Thatcher and her entourage aggressively went after the Malaysian market and concluded a deal for the sale of British-made frigates and Hawk jets worth \$1.5 billion. That ended "Buy British Last."

The allegation that began to appear more and more prominently in the British press and became the center of the British-pushed "scandal," was that the aid grant of \$346.6 million given by Britain for the construction of the Pergau dam was connected to the arms contract. The "arms-for-aid" scan-

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dal exploded in the Murdoch press.

On Feb. 20, the *Sunday Times* directly accused Dr. Mahathir of corruption. The prime minister was alleged to have been offered \$50,000 by the firm George Wimpey International for the construction of an aluminum smelter that never was built. Despite the weakness of the evidence, the *Times* ran with the headline: "Wimpey Offered Contract Bribes to Malaysian Prime Minister."

A Malaysian insider told *EIR*: "Obviously the British establishment had decided that they had to hit Malaysia. The pretexts—the dam, the bribe, and so on—are not important; in the hands of the British, 'corruption' as well as 'human rights,' 'environment,' and other pretexts are just weapons to be used against whoever could resist their control. The truth is what [Lyndon] LaRouche and *EIR* have been saying: The British feel that Malaysia, with its refusal to get indebted with the World Bank and to stop its development, was becoming a danger. . . . To a limited extent it is acceptable that Malaysia and other Third World countries are in the condition to buy some technology from the West, but it is not acceptable that those countries go out of control. It is what you call technological apartheid."

Another observer noted: "Now one question that is still open is: What has been the role of Lady Thatcher in all this? She and her entourage have played the role of the friend of Malaysia, or the 'soft cop.' But it is naive to believe that internal fighting in the British establishment goes beyond a certain point. After that it is the collective interest of that elite that dictates the policy. Actually it is very likely that the group of Thatcher—on whose honesty I wouldn't bet my fingernail—participated very actively in engineering the corruption campaign, while adopting a soft attitude to confuse the Malaysian leadership."

Murdoch and 'colonial brains'

In his press conference, Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, who is also finance minister, stressed: "The British media may have their own political agendas but we detest their patronizing attitude and innuendos that the governments of developing countries, particularly a Muslim-led nation like Malaysia, are incompetent and their leaders corrupted. . . . Personally I am disgusted with the attack on the person of the prime minister who, while leading Malaysia in its current most rapid and successful period of economic development, has not amassed wealth for himself. . . . We believe the foreign media must learn the fact that many developing countries, led by brown Muslims, have the ability to manage their own affairs."

Anwar explained: "The Pergau hydroelectric project, which has been singled out for attack, was implemented to meet our fast-growing energy requirement, for both household and industrial consumers, in coming decades. As a matter of fact, we are already facing occasional power shortages because of our rapid industrial development."

Dr. Mahathir explained the decision to ban British firms from government contracts: "We have learned this from the West. They have so often used economic weapons to force us to become democratic, to respect human rights and the environment."

Dr. Mahathir targeted with particular gusto Rupert Murdoch. The Australian media boss had already been attacked last year when he bought the Hongkong-based Star TV, an important means for British cultural warfare in Southeast Asia. At that time Dr. Mahathir stated publicly: "Why has Mr. Rupert Murdoch bought 64% of Star TV for \$500 million? If he is not going to control news that we are paying to receive, then what is it?" When asked who was leading the campaign against him, Mahathir said: "I believe one of the media is owned by Rupert Murdoch. . . . Some in the British media have colonial brains."

Seeking a Renaissance, avoiding the 'bubble'

The interview with Professor Chandra that follows this report makes it clear that a strong group in the Malaysian leadership and intelligentsia is devoted to much more than some generic form of "development." This could explain the ferocity of the British reaction. This reporter's distinct impression after a few weeks in that country is that this group is working very hard on one key point: how to spark a Renaissance. And this is being done explicitly by trying to give a universal contribution from Malaysia, not just for their country but for the world. In a speech delivered at the conference on Asia in the 21st century, Anwar Ibrahim stated: "An industrial nation must have much more than factories. At the heart of an industrialized society is brain power the pool of scientists, technologists, inventors who translate human creativity and scientific ideas into tangible good. The factories and the machines are in fact the last stages of the total development work. Real industrialization requires a scientific culture that has become indigenized by permeating the fabric of society and becoming inseparable from it. Asian countries, with a few notable exceptions, have yet to attain the level of development where the manufacturing sector is driven by an indigenous scientific and technological culture."

In parallel to this need, Anwar Ibrahim warns against the danger of the "bubble economy," i.e., the financial speculation run under the aegis of free-market dogma which can deliver a country to the criminal hands of City of London and Wall Street usurers. It is what Chandra calls the "get-rich-quick bubble economy." It is necessary to discipline "sectors that are highly susceptible to excessive speculation, sectors where greed can create a fragile bubble economy. Such bubbles eventually burst, throwing the entire economy off balance, erasing all the achievement and derailing growth." Asks Professor Chandra: How can the desperate need for development be reconciled with the avoidance of a society based on greed? Probably this is the reason why there is so much interest in Malaysia in the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche.

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The consequences of usury are felt at the level of human beings



Dr. Chandra, who heads the organization Just World Trust, was interviewed by EIR's Umberto Pascali on Jan. 31 in Pinang, Malaysia.

EIR: You are head of the Malaysian human rights organization, Just World Trust. What is your background?

Chandra: By academic training, I am a political scientist. I obtained my degrees from the University of Singapore in the late '60s and early '70s. I taught at this university, then the Science University of Malaysia (in English) from 1970 until 1983, when I quit teaching for nine years; I returned to teaching back here, to the University of Pinang, a year-and-a-half ago. During the nine-year break from teaching, I helped to found and was president of a local public interest group, Aliran. Translated into English, Aliran means National Consciousness Movement. It was concerned with issues pertaining to human rights, democracy, accountability, and so on, within the Malaysian setting.

But I discovered the last two or three years that while these issues were important within the Malaysian context and people should continue talking about them, there was also a need to talk about some of these issues—like human rights, accountability, the nature of development, where we are going—at the global level. The Gulf war was a turning point, because I could see that what was emerging from the ruins of the politics of the Cold War; what was emerging from the end of the era of East-West confrontation, was basically a global system where one superpower and its allies were going to dictate and determine everything. And I realized that this was going to be very very dangerous, and I looked at very specific challenges in different parts of the world. One could see what was happening in Iraq. One could also could see from this perspective what was happening in Palestine; in South Africa, Somalia, the Sudan, everywhere.

There was a need for some sort of a response to this more global challenge. And this is why some friends and I got together and set up this new group called Just World Trust, which is, unlike Aliran, directed toward global issues, not Malaysian issues. We are concerned with issues of global domination and the sort of response that is needed to this global domination. We held two forums at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June last year—a confer-

ence that was a great disappointment. One forum was an attempt to see if there was a southern-northern divide on human rights, which we were convinced had to be addressed. The second forum was called "Islam and the West: Human Rights in the 21st Century." We wanted to look at how Muslims, Christians, and others could work together toward common understanding of human responsibility into the next century.

In Geneva, in the end, it was basically those powerful countries trying to get what they wanted out of the conference. They didn't succeed totally, but they managed to get quite a bit of what they wanted. You had, of course, governments sometimes insisting on positions which, to my mind, didn't make much sense both in the North and the South, but just trying to defend their own terms, using whatever arguments: sometimes its sovereignty, the question of non-interference. But you also had governments in the North, talking about human rights from a very narrow angle, basically civil and political rights of a very individualized type without a larger notion of economic-social-cultural rights, without a notion of collective rights, without fundamental rights in the global, international system.

EIR: You seem to be addressing human rights from a different perspective than, for example, Amnesty International, or the rest of that ilk.

Chandra: Definitely. There is currently a very unjust global system. There are violations committed with this unjust global system—violations which are perpetrated by powerful global actors. There are not many human rights groups that want to address this issue—and that includes Amnesty International. They are not prepared to address this issue at all. Amnesty International parades the world stage as the world's leading human rights advocate, but if you look at its understanding of human rights, it's very, very narrow. It just confines itself to civil and political rights, often individual type, most of the time at the level of a nation-state. It doesn't look at the global dimension.

What is this global dimension in relation to human rights? When 625,000 infants die across three continents as a result of unfair debt servicing, because poor countries are forced to service debts—debts which should not be there any more,

except for the way in which the IMF [International Monetary Fund] imposes debt regimes upon poor countries—because the very powerful actors in the international financial system have decided that countries that have actually paid their debts along time ago, they are to go on paying them because of the way in which interest rates are manipulated; this is what it is. It is classical usury. The consequences of that are felt at the level of the human being. These are human rights violations; they are more fundamental than the violation of the right to free speech; babies get killed; innocent human beings get killed, because you can't look after your own babies; you can't look after your children; you just have to service your debt—75% of your national income goes into debt servicing, which is terrible. This is a human rights issue. Has Amnesty ever taken this up? Have others taken this up and said it is a major human rights violation? They don't talk about this.

Someone gets arrested somewhere, detention without trial. I'm not saying these things are not important; they are, but they get very worked up over these things. Six hundred twenty-five thousand infants die across three continents: This is a Unicef figure from 1985. In the Philippines, a child dies every hour as a result of debt servicing—every hour. These are real human rights issues.

According to certain U.N. sources, as a result of some of the very unfair economic policies of the North, including policies which are designed basically to protect their own interests—whether it's in trade, technology, investments and so on—and if you look at their policies in the area of international finance, it has been argued that as a result of all these policies, the South loses as much as \$500 billion in monetary terms, as far as trade in concerned. In other words, if you freed all those blockages, the South would benefit to the tune of \$500 billion as far as trade is concerned. And it has been calculated that as a result of all of this, the impact upon human beings is something like 15 million people die in the South, because of unfair economic policies at the global level.

EIR: Do you see other countries following the lead of Just World Trust, who are interested in putting human rights on this level?

Chandra: There is concern among governments in the South and some groups in the North, with this larger understanding of human rights. But many governments dare not speak out, because they are in no position to speak out. They are either indebted to the North, they owe them a lot of money, or they are controlled by the IMF/World Bank: They are afraid they will be punished in some way. But the unfortunate thing is that at the level of citizens' groups in the South, few of them talk about these things. On the contrary, you find that many of the human rights groups in the South adopt an approach to human rights that is very much like what Amnesty and the others want—civil and political rights of a very narrow type, without linking it to the larger issues. We

have to deal with this problem.

Look at the political dimension of human rights at the global level. Look at the hundreds of thousands who have died in Iraq in the last three years, as a result of this unfair imposition of economic sanctions—isn't that a human rights issue? Are these human rights groups talking about this? They are not. Look at Somalia. Look at the propaganda against Sudan, which has got no basis at all. This is again part of the game. And for a long long time we've had the problem of Palestine—gross violations of human rights for decades. And today, you find even within this narrow definition of human rights that they are used to, there are very serious violations taking place in countries which happen to be allies of powerful actors of the North. They are not highlighting these things. Look at what is happening in Saudi Arabia: Human rights violations are taking place there people are arrested, detained, tortured—not to talk about Kuwait, not to talk about Egypt.

EIR: You mentioned before you are seeking unity with forces in the North who are fighting the same battle. How do you see your perspective in contrast to the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche?

Chandra: The issues we are addressing, whether Iraq, or Sudan, or Palestine, also the economic issues that I talked about; they are also issues, if my memory serves me well, that LaRouche and his friends have been very concerned about. I don't expect us to agree on everything; we are the products of different historical circumstances; we operate from different places. One area which offers hope for meaningful cooperation . . . what is signficant, is that the LaRouche movement is also very concerned about is the role of spiritual and moral values in the transformation of the global system. If I am correct about this, the LaRouche movement is one of the very few movements in the western world that is talking about the role of Christianity, understood and interpreted in a very universal manner, in a very global, universal, ecumenical manner, the role of Christianity in social transformation. The LaRouche movement is also very concerned, as we are, with the position of the human being as the trustee of God, as the viceregent of God; viceregent is the term that is used I think in Islam, but it's a universal term: the viceregent of God, the trustee of God. Viceregent is someone who deputizes for God, as it were, in the image of God—the kind of notion that you are here to play a certain role, to fulfill a certain mission, a very noble mission of a human being. It elevates the human being to a sublime level.

I think what we have done in the last 200 years, in particular, the so-called post-Enlightenment period, we have really deprecated the human being. We have really downgraded and degraded the human being. What is beautiful about the human being: that divine spark, which is so much a part of all our spiritual traditions. This is something that we have tried to snuff out—that divine spark. This is one of the great

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In the last 200 years, the so-called post-Enlightenment period, we have really deprecated the human being. What is beautiful about the human being: that divine spark, which is so much a part of all our spiritual traditions. This is something that we have tried to snuff out—that divine spark. This is one of the great injustices that the last 200 years has done to humankind.

injustices that the last 200 years, in particular, have done to humankind as a whole. . . .

It's very interesting that the European Enlightenment, if you look at it philosophically, was basically this notion of reason, the mind, conquering everything. But look at the same concept of enlightenment from another tradition: Look at it from the Buddhist tradition. What did enlightenment mean? It meant the light from within you. And it's the same thing in the Hindu traditions, in Islam, in Christianity—it is basically within you. So, you get enlightened, because it is the soul that gets enlightened; it is the process of becoming aware in the deepest, most profound metaphysical sense of becoming aware. Who are you? Why are you here? What is your purpose? And then, what to do with your life on the basis of that awareness; that is what is important.

We have tried to build a civilization on a very jaundiced notion of the human being, a partial, very one-sided, lopsided notion of the human being. And this is why we are in the sort of mess we are in. Thus, it is very important that groups try to develop a more holistic, integrated notion of the human being.

One of the very sad things I feel is this: We talk of human rights. You look at all the secular human rights movements, how can we talk of human rights without asking the fundamental questions—who is the human being? What is the human being here for? How can we talk of rights without relating it to this very fundamental question of why? Why the human being? Who is the human being? What is the purpose of a human being? We don't link these two things at all. This, I think, has been one of the tragedies of the way in which contemporary civilization has developed. We fragment everything. We fragment rights; not linking them to responsibilities. Rights can never exist without responsibilities; they are interlinked; they have always been interlinked.

EIR: There is the conception of the human being that is the conception that has come from the British Empire, the colonialist conception that man is like an animal, something to be exploited. . . . You have historical experience with this.

Chandra: That's right. For many of us who started schooling when the British were still around, the syllabus in school

was of course Britain's. I was seven years old at that time, when I started to go to school—the British were still around—we became independent in 1957. So there was still the colonial school system, the colonial atmosphere. But that atmosphere lasted much longer than 1957. The influence of this earlier colonial period then resurrected itself through neo-colonialism, which is with us. You see it in terms of television; you can see it in newspapers, in the attitudes of people who were not part of the colonial generation, because this is very, very powerful, what is happening now. In some ways, at the level of the mind, I think new colonial penetration of the human mind is much more powerful, more intense than what it used to do in the colonial period—not just in this country but in many other countries. It is because of the control of the media, entertainment, all these sources of influence that you can think of: education, your notion of values, everything.

But if I look at myself as an individual, and others who are my friends and so on, I've always been critical of what I'd seen as colonial and new colonial domination, for a very, very long while; it's something that I developed, I think partly because of the things I read, the teachers I had in school, my own family. My father was someone who was very concerned about all of these things; we had a lot of books at home. I remember even in my student days, I was concerned about certain issues—Vietnam, in the late '60s. I was also very concerned about things like the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. I remember as a student taking part in a demonstration in Singapore protesting against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslavakia, writing short pieces about Vietnam, protesting against the U.S. role.

But it was the Gulf war that made things very clear to some of us here; it was a turning point. I had been concerned about Malaysia and so on; it was clear that one had to re-set, re-design one's priorities now. Once it became clear that we were moving into this sort of global system, it became obvious this concern had to become part of one's central focus. It was a change that took place. And I think that change took place because one could see that what was emerging was going to be very, very dangerous—that no one would be able to resist this unless good people, people with some of the values and perspectives we've been talking about, took this on as their central focus. There are a lot of people in this

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country who understand this, who realize how important this type of struggle is. There are many people here, of course, who don't. If you go around talking to the ordinary professional in this country, the academic, I think many of them would not have as critical a perspective about the global system, and that's partly because of what British colonialism did to us, what it did to the mind.

If you look at the whole history of British colonialism, they have been very, very successful in this area, very subtle, very sophisticated in their approach; they give the impression that they are your friends, that they are with you. It is a matter of wonder and also regret, that of all the colonial empires of the 19th century, it is only the British who succeeded in converting their empire into a commonwealth of nations. It is amazing! What is this commonwealth? It's a meaningless entity; it is just a social club for people to get together; but it's the way in which the British have managed to exercise very subtle control. They operate on the basis of the notion of what is strategically important to them. Very subtle, very crafty, very perfidious.

What I personally regard as the next most vicious, the most pernicious effect of colonial rule upon our country—the first is, of course, how they penetrated the mind, in terms of affecting our values, our attitudes, making us see things the way they want us to see things, even if it is unjust and it is wrong. It is in their interest. I have numerous examples to support this; whether it is in education—we used their methods—the way we look at our own history, it is the way in which they have looked at our history, and we just repeat the same sort of notion of history.

It's amazing that there are Malaysians—I'll give you one very very specific example. I call this the "great myth of discovery." It is a first-class example of how colonialism has penetrated the human mind.

It is a matter of utter shame that to a lot of Malaysians today, including people in their 20s and 30s, we ask them a simple question. You go down the road with a tape recorder, you ask this question: Who is the founder of Pinang? He will tell you it was Francis Light. In 1786, this man was basically a thief, a pirate, one of those chaps who, like so many others, came to loot—somebody like Johns Hopkins; there are a whole lot of them. This man was a European trader. It is a historical fact that Francis Light, the so-called founder of Pinang, was an opium trader, a very manipulative individual who cheated the Sultan of Kedah, because Pinang was part of Kedah, the state that is in the north of Pinang. He cheated him of his right to the island of Pinang. The point I want to make is: It is a myth to say that this man discovered Pinang. Pinang was already here when he came, because it was part of the state of Kedah: It was populated; there were at least 5,000 people living on this island—Malays, Chinese, and Siamese (Thais).

The British have consistently manipulated groups one against the other. They were masters of the game of divide

and rule; that was the whole basis of the British Empire. And they did that in my country. In this multi-ethnic society, they divided the different communities; they divided the Malays from the Chinese. You didn't have that many Chinese and Indians here before the coming of the British. It was part of the overall process of building the colonial empire; they wanted to set up rubber states; they took over the tin mines; they needed people to work in these places, and they brought labor from outside. If you look at the origins of most—not all—Chinese and Indians in Malaya, these are the origins, connected with the colonial empire. Chinese and Indian immigrants were brought in by the British as part of the building of the colonial economy, for their own interests. And that's how they created the so-called multi-ethnic society. Of course, you have Chinese in small numbers before that who came on their own, for hundreds of years, who settled down; there were no ethnic problems at all; their numbers were small.

EIR: Weren't Indonesia-Malaysia once integrated? **Chandra:** That's right, it was integrated. There were no boundaries like what we have today.

The boundary between Indonesia and Malaysia was drawn up by the British and the Dutch in the famous Anglo-Dutch treaty, the London treaty of 1824, that is how they divided this part of the world. This is the game they have been playing all along. They divided this area; they made societies multi-ethnic, but knowing full well that this was going to lead to tremendous instability and disharmony, because it is not easy to establish multi-ethnic societies, especially if a society becomes multi-ethnic under the impetus of colonial rule. You don't control the land yourself, and people are brought from outside; physically they may be in that country, but emotionally and psychologically they remain outside that society because of the nature of colonial rule. So, divide and rule was their game.

EIR: Is this background one of the reasons why there is so much interest among the leadership in Malaysia in what the same British are doing in Bosnia?

Chandra: Absolutely, but there are also other factors in our concern about Bosnia. The leadership is also interested in the Bosnia issue because they see it as a first-class example of western duplicity on human rights. And as you know, the Malaysian prime minister [Mahathir Mohamad] has been very concerned that the West is not honest as far as human rights are concerned. Here in Bosnia you have the grossest violation of human rights taking place in the heart of Europe, and what are you doing about it? The Malaysian government says: "Look, we have been talking all the while about double standards, about selectivity, that you are using 'human rights' for other reasons, other purposes; it's not because you are concerned about human rights." And the example we now use is Bosnia.

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Report from Bonn by Rainer Apel

Maglev project gets a green light

The cabinet has finally given the official go-ahead for Germany to enter a new era of transportation.

On March 2, the Bonn cabinet finally voted for the construction of the first track for a Transrapid maglev train. The project is long overdue: It has been debated for more than 20 years.

Running at 10-minute intervals, the Transrapid is designed to carry 600 passengers at a maximum speed of 400 kilometers per hour in less than 60 minutes over the distance of 285 km between the nation's two biggest cities, Berlin and Hamburg.

The project, which will be carried out by a group of private investors with state backing, requires an input of DM 5.6 billion for the construction of the track, and another DM 3.3 billion for rolling stock and operating costs. Experts believe that 12-13 million, maybe 15 million passengers, will use the Hamburg-Berlin maglev annually.

The train will, as Minister of Transportation Matthias Wissmann said, begin full service in the year 2005. But there are still many bureaucratic hurdles to cross.

The Transrapid, which entered the experimental phase in 1971, has been fought over 23 years now by a powerful cartel of bureaucrats, ecologists, and "experts" who call the technology "expensive" and "immature."

The maglev represents a revolution in transport technology: It doesn't run on wheels, but is driven by a magnetic device inside the body of the locomotive that corresponds with the alternate magnetic pole inside the tracks; the energy supply for the new system is unlimited because it is fed in through the tracks, and since these

are not touched at all by the train, which "rides" on a 10-millimeter air cushion, there is minimum friction, so that the train can run, over very long distances, at an average speed of 400 km/hour.

Granted, that speed can also be reached by wheel-driven trains like the French TGV or the German ICE, but only over shorter distances.

The first big problem for the maglev train emerged in 1972, when the Bonn government okayed the development of the high-speed ICE (Intercity Express). This was fought and delayed by the same cartel that was sabotaging the Transrapid, but over the years, pragmatists in Bonn began to favor that system as "easier to realize than maglev technology." The ICE began commercial service in June 1991—ten years after the French had introduced their TGV.

Then the anti-progress cabal decided to lift their ban on the ICE, which they saw as a "lesser evil" in comparison to the Transrapid. A prominent argument of the anti-maglev group since 1990 has been that since the French TGV and the German ICE are the dominant systems on the market, the future high-speed rail grid of Europe would then be based on conventional, wheel-driven trains, with no room for the maglev. It was an open question whether the Transrapid would ever be built.

But the setback which the German ICE technology suffered in the autumn of 1993, when the government of South Korea decided to give to the French the multibillion-deutschemark contract for a 400 km rail track be-

tween Seoul and Pusan, and buy the French TGV, helped to shift the balance of forces inside Germany in favor of the maglev technology. Critics of the Transrapid were increasingly faced with charges of sabotage against the one transport technology in the world in which Germany still has an edge over the French producers of the TGV, and over the Japanese and the Americans, who have national projects for maglev train development as well, and are lagging behind the Germans by a margin of only a few years.

The positive Bonn cabinet vote for the Transrapid Hamburg-Berlin line has not removed all obstacles yet. Guided by its fiscal austerity philosophy, the government insists that the "costly" Transrapid be realized on a private-initiative basis. This requires a change in the laws which define public infrastructure as under state jurisdiction. But all new legislation has to pass both houses of the parliament, the national assembly (Bundestag) and the house of the 16 states (Bundesrat).

There seem to be no problems in the cabinet, and, as this government holds a parliamentary majority, no big problem in the Bundestag either; but the Bundesrat, with its veto rights, is controlled by a solid majority of opposition Social Democrats (SPD), who oppose the Transrapid.

Bonn rumors have it that the SPD might accept the maglev train, but only as part of a "grand deal" that saw a "pragmatic" Christian Democratic Union (CDU) offering substantial concessions, like giving up state funding of nuclear technology and space research.

This would be a bad deal. The only reasonable alternative is to fight the issue through, winning SPD members over to the pro-maglev camp. This is what the CDU has to do now, to realize the Bonn cabinet decision of March 2.

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Business Briefs

Trade

U.S. to ease restrictions on high-technology exports

The Clinton administration on Feb. 24 unveiled legislation which would rewrite the 1979 Export Administration Act, and loosen its restrictions on sales abroad of high-technology products previously considered potential material for making sophisticated "weapons of mass destruction." The legislation appears to reverse the policy of "technological apartheid," which would deny developing nations access to advanced technology. Supporters of arms control and population control are up in arms against the bill.

The proposed legislation would clear the way for export of certain advanced machine tools, high-speed mainframe computers, chemicals, and telecommunications and other high-technology equipment. Controls on exports of critical materials and components for atomic, biological, and chemical weapons would be maintained.

Energy

China plans investments in nuclear plants

China is planning to build seven new nuclear plants of the type just opened at Daya Bay, where two 900-megawatt reactors were built with the cooperation of the French nuclear industry, the French daily *Libération* reported Feb. 15. Daya Bay (1,800 MW) is larger than most European nuclear plants, and is the largest built by the French outside of France. China wants to double electricity production by the year 2010, from 10,000 MW to 15,000 MW, and 4% of that will be done by nuclear power. France is competing with the United States (Westinghouse) and Japan (Mitsubishi) to build the first of these plants in the area of Lingao.

Zhu Senlin, the governor of Guangdong province, the site of the Daya Bay reactors, on Feb. 24 announced detailed plans to build two more nuclear power stations with foreign technology. He told the provincial congress that

construction would begin soon on plants at Yangjiang (at the mid-point on the coastline between Hainan Island and Hongkong) and at Daya Bay, where one of the reactors began operation in February.

Two more 900 MW reactors will be begun at a new Daya Bay site about five kilometers from the existing pair, Zhu said, according to China Daily. The plant at Yangjiang. will feature four 1,000 MW generating units with imported technology and equipment; it is budgeted for \$690 million and expected to be in operation by the year 2000. Once completed, the projects will provide the province with 10,000 MW of much-needed power. Electrical demand now outstrips supply by 30%, Zhu said.

Much of the power generated at Daya Bay is to be sent into the power grid in Hongkong, whose electrical utility jointly financed the Guangdong station. China has announced plans to build a world-class nuclear power industry this decade, including production and export of 1,200 MW generators. Zhu said that he is awaiting central government approval for a fourth and a fifth nuclear power station.

Agriculture

More production disasters face Russia

This year's collapse in food production in Russia is projected to be much worse than that of two years ago, the Moscow department of agriculture said in a report covered by the German newspaper *Handelsblatt* on Feb. 24.

Grain production is expected to fall further. Even under favorable weather conditions the harvest is not expected to exceed 89 million tons this year, experts say, mainly because much less land is being planted and because of tremendous difficulties with spring planting. Roughly 12.5 million acres less will be planted compared to last year.

Financial problems are squeezing the farms so hard that this year's harvest may even fall short of current expectations, the report says. For example, the use of fertilizers will decline further. Last year, only 4 million tons of fertilizers were applied in the whole country, compared with 12 million tons in 1989.

The number of harvesters in working condition is only half the estimated minimum needed. Seeds and pesticides are not available for spring planting.

The collapse in animal husbandry is expected to continue. Meat production will sink by another 6%, down to just 11 million tons live weight. Milk production will only reach 42 million tons, compared to 55.7 million tons in 1989.

Russia

Disruption of railways could cause chaos

"Russia is exceptionally vulnerable to a disruption on its railways, and this could stop all life in the country," a senior Russian source told EIR on Feb. 22. He expressed full agreement with the evaluation of Russian Security Council defense specialist Mikhail Malei, who warned in a Feb. 18 interview with the Paris daily Le Figaro that a crisis on the Russian railways is about to erupt.

The source said there were several reasons for the dire problems on the railroad network. First, the other former Soviet republics are suddenly deciding not to return rail cars that have come into their republics from Russia, fearing that prices on the railways are soon going to go up. Second, the financial situation on the railways is terrible; the 40-50% reduction in industrial output has led to a corresponding drop in transportation of goods of 40% or more. Third, with railway ticket prices going up, fewer passengers are taking the railways. Fourth, there are problems with electricity supplies, spare parts, and other supplies.

According to the source, "the social-economic-technological crisis will really hit Russia in 2-3 months." As for the railways specifically, he said he foresees workers' strikes and related actions that would bring transport to a halt. "Malei is totally right in pointing to this as a major problem for Russia," he commented.

In his interview with Le Figaro, Malei stated that "agriculture has no more fertilizer, no more coal. If we don't take exceptional measures, the sowing will not be able to be done on time." Meanwhile, "as pertains to the rail-

roads, I forecast a crisis in the spring. There is nothing left with which topay wages." He also said he feared generalized electricity cuts at some point in the near future, because generating plants are not being paid. Unemployment could soon take on a new dimension, he said: "The next graduating class of baccalaureates and students will not find work. Up to now, they have found refuge in commerce, in the criminal world. But all the positions are occupied. . . . In the current atmosphere of damaged self-respect, the absence of heat and electricity, the demonstrators will no longer only be angry babushkas."

Finance

Suicides plague Lloyd's investors

More than 30 Names, i.e., principal investors, of Lloyds of London have committed suicide or died as a result of stress-related conditions, said Christopher Stockwell, chairman of the Lloyd's Names Associations Working Party, according to reports by the London Financial Times and Germany's Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Feb. 22.

The latest victim is former British Admiral Sir Richard Fitch, who once commanded the aircraft carrier *Hermes*. Roger Pascall, administrative director of the Association of Lloyd's Names, said: "To say Names are under pressure is an understatement. Undoubtedly there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Names who are greatly distressed."

Transportation

Berlin-to-Moscow maglev rail system mooted

Experts on transportation systems have plans for a Transrapid magnetically levitated rail route from Berlin to Moscow and St. Petersburg, the Feb. 22 German daily Süddeutsche Zeitung reported in an editorial by its Berlin correspondent Andreas Oldag. The German

government on March 2 finally approved a Hamburg-Berlin Transrapidroute (see p. 19).

In the plan which encompasses Moscow, Berlin is viewed as a transportation nodal point for eastern Europe. Such a perspective was outlined in a proposal by Lyndon LaRouche entitled the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle."

Sūddeutsche Zeitung calls for a common European decision in favor of the Transrapid, which it identifies as a transport system of the 21st century and of enormous importance for the German economy. Are plans for a Transrapid route from Berlin to Moscow and St. Petersburg realistic? The paper opines, "Forthe moment, these are future visions. But without such visions, there probably would have been no steam locomotive running from Fürth to Nuremberg in 1835."

Malthusianism

Cut world population to 2 billion, says prof.

World population must be reduced by "drastic" means to 2 billion from its current level of nearly 6 billion, stated Cornell University Professor of Ecology David Pimentel, in a speech before the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco, the Feb. 22 London *Independent* reported.

Pimentel "released the results of a yearlong study into the optimum human population—the number of people the planet can comfortably support with a reasonable standard of living for all. The study concludes that the present population of 5.6 billion will have to shrink to 2 billion," the paper reported. "Pimentel acknowledged that drastic adjustments to cut the population to 2 billion will cause serious difficulties." But, Pimentel insists, such "serious difficulties" will be less than those caused by "continued rapid population growth."

The study is scientifically fraudulent, ignoring technological advances and capital inputs that can be made to improve such population-limiting factors as soil conditions and availability of fresh water and energy supplies.

Briefly

- CHINESE Executive Vice Prime Minister Zhu Rongji began a nineday visit to Japan on Feb. 23. "Zhu thinks that China needs big trading companies and powerful economic groups like Mitsubishi. This is a major purpose of his trip," a Beijingbased spokesman for Mitsubishi said. China was Japan's second largest trade partner last year.
- THE INTERNATIONAL Monetary Fund role in promoting drugs in Ibero-America was pinpointed by French TV-2 in late February. The IMF is charged with pushing austerity policies that force countries to push drugs, to gain revenues. This is "the logic of the IMF," it reported.
- INDIA will have 3-5 million fullblown AIDS cases by the turn of the century, and 1 out of 10 persons will be HIV-positive, at the current rate of AIDS spread, warns Dr. I.S. Gilada, secretary of the Indian Health Organization. He estimates that there are already 100,000 AIDS cases and 2 million HIV-positive cases.
- THE BANK OF SCOTLAND management has decided to make life easier for bank clerks and transvestite clients, by introducing a special category of bank cards that depict the respective client as "man" on one photograph and as 'woman" on the other. The measure will overcome confusion created by men who enter the bank dressed in women's clothes.
- ONE-FIFTH of the 25 million people in Kenya are threatened with starvation, as a result of one of the worst droughts in Kenya's history. President Daniel arap Moi has announced an aid program, and has called upon the international community for urgent help.
- NASA hasset up an office in Russia for joint flights. The U.S. space agency announced Feb. 23 that astronaut and U.S. Marine Corps Col. Kenneth Cameron will be heading up NASA operations at Star City in Kaliningrad where the cosmonauts are trained.

PIRFeature

Physical economy is the basis of human knowledge

by Lyndon LaRouche

The following is the third and final part of a series entitled "The Science of Physical Economy as the Platonic Epistemological Basis for All Branches of Human Knowledge." Parts 1 and 2 appeared in our Feb. 25 and March 4 issues.

4.0 Economics as the only science

The preceding successive phases of this presentation have prepared us to introduce now observations which many readers will find the most shocking of all. At least, that will be a rather common initial reaction. We shall present the argument supporting the following such conclusion: that all valid human knowledge rests upon demonstrations found empirically within the domain of physical economy. As a first step, situate that proposition within those outlines of a theory of knowledge (epistemology) which are implicit in our arguments here thus far.

Thus far, we have indicated six levels of human knowledge, the five lower among which are accessible in intelligible form as human knowledge. These may be represented in the following order of ascending rank:

- 1) The lowest, nearest to bestial level: sense-perception, naive, usually irrational reaction to experience.
- 2) Formal knowledge, as cohering with the notion of judgment of experience by means of an axiomatically "hereditary principle."
- 3) Individual, valid, axiomatic-revolutionary discovery, overturning a body of formal knowledge: *hypothesis*.
- 4) An ordering-principle, or Cantorian *type*, generating a succession of valid hypotheses: *higher hypothesis*.
- 5) The notion of an in-some-sense orderable ranking of differing qualities of higher hypothesis: hypothesizing the higher hypothesis.
- 6) Implicit certainty of the existence of a higher, non-temporal order subsuming hypothesizing of the higher hypothesis, as higher hypothesis subsumes hypoth-



Lyndon LaRouche (second from left) receives the diploma of his election to the International Ecological Academy of Russia last October, at the Feb. 18-21 Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committee sponsored conference in Washington, D.C. Prof. Taras Vasilievich Muranivsky (left) and Prof. Wolter Manusadjan (right) are vice president and president, respectively, of the academy. LaRouche is joined by his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. This article is the fuller elaboration of the speech he gave at that conference.

esis: Plato's The Good, and Cantor's absolute.

On the premise of the argument elaborated during the preceding pages of this report, we focus attention upon a more restricted part of this epistemologist's array, the three Platonic "levels" of hypothesizing. Now that we have listed the six levels of what might be regarded as the range of knowledge, we limit our use of the terms "knowledge," or "human knowledge," to signify the products of a more or less successful use of consciousness of the intelligibility of the three levels of hypothesizing.

For the case of simple *hypothesis*, the first, and simplest, of the three levels of hypothesizing, the implicit relationship to an increase in physical productivity, per capita and per square kilometer, was adequately indicated earlier here.

For the second case, *higher hypothesis*, consider one specific *type* of such a scientific method of discovery.

For this case, employ Eudoxus' method of exhaustion, as used by Plato, Archimedes, and Cusa, among others. Reference, as a model of the use of this method in generation of hypothesis, the cases of Plato's *Parmenides* dialogue and of Cusa's application of Plato's *Parmenides* paradox to solve the paradox of Archimedian quadrature. This signifies, implicitly, that every proposition to be tested for an included paradox should be reduced to its constructive-geometric form of representation, and that representation then driven, by the method of exhaustion, to beyond its limits. The existence of a geometrically defined ontological "species gap" between that function and some asymptotic boundary, at that limit, defines the relevant paradox.

Hypotheses defined by aid of employment of this method constitute a *type*, a type which corresponds to a specific way of

generating a series of higher hypotheses, an higher hypothesis.

In geometry generally, there is another, distinct principle, also used by Plato, and by Johannes Kepler and Carl Gauss, among others. It may be used in conjunction with the method of exhaustion, but represents a distinct type of generative principle. This may be described as "the quantum field principle," as illustrated by the use of geometrically ordered distribution of singularities by Kepler to determine the available orbits and their harmonic relations, or the seemingly "magical numbers" prompted to our attention by Dmitri Mendeleyev's discovery of the Periodic Law of chemistry.

The second is closely related to a third principle, pertaining to the differences in ordering subsumed by the distinction between positive and negative curvatures. This was stressed by Kepler, but was already treated implicitly by Plato's "quantum field" treatment of the dodecahedron and Golden Section.

Each of these available choices of generative principles may be employed, singly, to generate the quality of ontological paradox implying an hypothesis. Also, for example, the first two might be employed in combination. The more numerous the valid such generative principles so employed, the greater the formal power of the resulting type of higher hypothesis. This comparison is an obvious choice of example of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis, as adumbrated for representation here.

This imagery leads us to recognition that the sole source for certainty and intelligibility within the totality of human knowledge is a view of physical economy which corresponds to such notions of hypothesizing. This is the epistemological consideration which implicitly underlies a competent science of physical economy.

As Genesis I specifies man's given power and corresponding responsibility to be the master of this temporal universe, so mankind must measure its relationship to that universe.

This injunction of Genesis I is proven to be no unintelligible command, as if to be carried out in blind faith by the obedient.

It is a fully intelligible instruction, thus a knowable truth fully binding professed heathens, too. This certainty is imposed upon all rational persons, as we are able to demonstrate absolutely the manner in which individual man's power of creative reason sets mankind apart from and above all other existences within this temporal universe. It is therefore the intelligible principle which Gottfried Leibniz recognized as natural law. This is the basis for the lawful authority of a universal morality, as even the professed heathen must recognize this to be the case.

As man must give an accounting for the behavior both of his species and of himself individually, so must we constantly judge our society, and ourselves, in every facet of our activity and existence. This, reason instructs us that we must do according to such implicit, and specific requirements of universal natural law.

That use of the term "accountability" may be seen as interchangeable with the properly defined term "knowledge." That signifies knowledge of mankind's relationship to the temporal universe. That also signifies, for each of us, our individual relationship to the process of influencing the relationship to this universe of our nation as a whole, of mankind as a whole. That means, that there can be no true knowledge without such a sense of accountability for mankind as a whole, as that sense is imparted to us by the power of creative reason.

That means, therefore, knowledge of hypothesis. That means, therefore, knowledge of hypothesizing. That means, therefore, knowledge of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis. That requires, therefore, knowledge of some yardstick, by means of which principle of ranking the internal ordering of the process of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis may be rendered efficiently, morally intelligible.

Example: today's global crisis

Up to the point of this concluding section of the report, we have emphasized the approach by means of which the correlation between scientific progress and increase of mankind's standard of living and potential population density may be rendered efficiently intelligible for guiding education and other indispensable policy-shaping practices. We have situated that aspect of the subject-matter, physical economy, in respect to a presently ongoing, global collapse, a seemingly unstoppable collapse into a looming void of global "new barbarism," a void which is the extinction of all civilization as we have known it.

Let us underscore a few, perhaps pedagogically indispensable, illustrative points from among this crisis's painful-

ly embarrassing personal implications for many ordinary citizens of various nations.

That looming smell of something akin to Apocalypse does not permit us to limit blame for the world's presently worsening misery to accusing a relative handful of politicians, or some analogous scapegoat. The problems before us are not the result of "mistakes"; the failure of policy-shaping which presently grips the entire planet is of a systemic, global, and axiomatic quality. The evidence presented by this crisis, is that the human race, virtually in its entirety, has failed; the existing body of generally accepted public opinion, in all nations, at every level of society, and of virtually all persons, has caused this present crisis.

The fact that we might attribute "blame," in the sense that we can show how this matrix of pathological opinion came to rule virtually all of this planet, top-down, does not permit the use of the term "innocent by virtue of ignorance" to excuse the unwitting citizen. That citizen may indeed have adopted destructive forms of popular, and populist opinion out of blind ignorance and pathetic suggestibility; but, his support, even his mere toleration of such dogma, has contributed to allowing the crime against all humanity which those beliefs have brought about.

If one is driving an automobile to destruction under the influence of intoxicants, one gains no escape from the laws of nature by pleading momentary ignorance. If one chooses to believe that "free trade" is the naturally superior policy of all humanity, and millions of people in some foreign country die of hunger and disease because of the imposition of "free trade" upon that region of the world, you who support that idea have guilty complicity in the suffering and death of those millions. That person is fully as guilty personally as the drunken driver who kills a pedestrian.

The intended thrust and relevance of this argument is the following. If a catastrophe to society is brought about by the deliberations of a few, using principles unknown, or not tolerated by, the majority of the society, then the error of opinion which must be corrected should be designated accordingly. However, if the disaster is caused by application of beliefs which have been generally supported, or even merely tolerated by, the majority of adult opinion, then the majority of that nation is to be blamed. We must say, under such a circumstance, that the condition cannot be cured without exposing the criminal disposition inhering in the relevant aspects of the prevailing public opinion of that nation's majority. So, today, for example, everyone who supports those immoral ideas called "free trade" is guiltily complicit in respect to the ongoing destruction of civilization as a whole.

That illustrates in part what we signify by our use of the term "systemic."

Those of us who stand as candidates for election, or have visible claims to expertise of some sort or another, are constantly confronted with the question: "What is your alternative?" respecting this or that proposed or existing policy. In respect to the effects of today's "free trade" dogmas, my own answer to a demand that I politely propose "alternatives," rather than denounce, is: "When you make the demand, 'What is my alternative?' I tell you that you are being dishonest; you are evading the implications of the issue which you find morally demanding upon yourself. If I see a man sexually abusing a child in the street, and someone asks me, 'What alternative do you have to suggest to that man?' I would react in the same way as I do to the evasiveness of your diversionary question now." When a murderous or suicidal policy is axiomatically wrong, it is immoral to demand any alternative to promptly defying, uprooting, and destroying that axiom of belief.

For example, the evasive question: "Destroy 'free trade'? What, then?" In the case of the United States, for example, the mere elimination of "free trade" means a "relapse" into the wonderfully successful "protectionist," anti-John Locke, anti-Adam Smith, Leibnizian principles reflected in Article I of the U.S. Constitution, and U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's, and also Friedrich List's explication of those principles. One does not require a documentary proposal of new alternatives to remove a fish-bone from the throat.

Whence comes the global influence of those ideas which are responsible for the self-destruction which threatens imminently all nations and peoples, including the United States, today? To this point, it could be proven beyond intelligent rebuttal, that the spread of the ideas of John Locke, through the political victories of the British Empire since 1763, has established the selection of those popularized ideas whose influence is responsible for the ongoing global collapse today. This includes, as examples of that phenomenon of influence, former British colonies, which have established their nominal political freedom, but which administer their own nations "quite independently" under the influence of ideas premised axiomatically upon the multicultural principles of British empiricism.

Yet, halt there for a moment. Look at that post-industrial rust-bucket which is today's post-Harold Wilson, post-Margaret Thatcher Britain. With that set of facts before one's eyes, could anyone be so naive as to insist that the ruin of the world has been conducted to the advantage of the Celtic-Anglo-Saxon population of the United Kingdom, the ordinary British person's in-gathering of Locke's Life, Liberty, and Property? Yes, the hallmark of the global self-destruction in progress is the spread of the influence of British empiricism into places which include India, Argentina, Nigeria, Brazil, and the United States today. It must also be emphasized, as well as merely granted, that this spread of empiricism came through such signal events as London's participation in the victories of 1763, the London-directed Jacobin Terror in France, the 1815 Congress of Vienna, Britain's use of the Russian revolution of 1905 to defeat the policies of Count Sergei Witte, its use of its protégé Adolf Hitler to overthrow the 1933 Kurt von Schleicher government of Germany, and Britain's geopolitical wars against threatened economic cooperation in northern Eurasia, World Wars I and II. That is all true and useful information, but it does not address, and might be misused to divert attention from, the underlying issue posed by the present, systemic global crisis.

The British Empire was not some autochthonous development thrown up by the ranks of the people of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It was imposed from abroad, by the most powerful force in the Mediterranean of the time, the world-capital of slavery and usury, Venice. During the period from 1582 onwards, London, like Rotterdam, was taken over by the neo-Aristotelianism of Padua, the cultish, hesychastic "spiritualism" of Gasparo Contarini's circles, and the family financier trusts of Venice's Giovani faction. These Venetians around the notorious Paolo Sarpi came like a Hollywood filmmaker's "body-snatchers," to take the souls of Englishmen and turn some among them into privileged replicas of Venetian oligarchs. The ideas of these Venetians were essentially a continuation of the pagan Roman pantheon, of the former Greek and Hellenistic center of Mediterranean usury and kookery, the Delphi cult of Apollo, and of the evil usurers and slave-traders of Baal and Moloch before that.

The issue here ought to be more or less readily intelligible. It is not the exertion of physical force by men which rules mankind. Mankind is ruled by the force of ideas, by the interplay of those contending ideas which, acting through the minds of men, thus control the physical conduct of society.

Biologically, there are no intrinsically good or intrinsically bad nationalities; the term "race" is essentially a meaningless one, which would mean nothing but for the regrettably persisting lunacy of belief in race by some deranged creatures. The human race is made up of nothing but individuals who share in common that spark of creative reason which defines all persons as in the image of the Creator. There are only good versus bad ideas; there are some very evil axioms of belief proliferating around this planet still, including bad ideas whose germ is as old as Shakti, Ishtar, Baal, Dionysius, and the old whore Gaia's Apollo Cult of Delphi.

The Venetian "body-snatchers" conquered the general opinion of numerous British institutions, spreading those anti-Renaissance ideas known as empiricism, usury, magic, and racism. This was the foundation for the ideas of such later British radicals as Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, John Ruskin, Aleister Crowley, Bertrand Russell, and H.G. Wells, and John Rawlings Rees's London Tavistock Clinic. The now-departed imperial institutions which formerly flew the Union Jack were temporarily the vehicle through which the generally accepted authority of these ideas was spread. The acceptance included, today, the majority of the establishments and textbooks of most nations of this planet.

Those times have passed. Today, Britain's elite has collapsed like old Sodom and Gomorrah. The nineteenth-century Britain has become an inglorious rubble, a shrunken, pathetically mewling relic of its departed imperial past. The trouble is, the disease spread by that departed empire has a cancerous life of its own. The grip of those entropic Venetian

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ideas upon the decision-making of governments and international institutions has efficiently ensured that the decisions carried into practice are, at least predominantly, a force for destruction of civilization as a whole.

Example: today's official lies

The evidence of global physical-economic collapse, which we identified in the beginning of this report, is indisputable statistically, and is evident to any mature citizen who compares the bill of consumption of 25 years ago, and the photographs of places from that time, with the corresponding evidence from today. New York City, for example. Yet, we hear repeatedly of recoveries which in fact never occurred; the only evidence which might appear to corroborate those glowing reassurances is the cancerous growth of purely speculative forms of financial liabilities.

The correlated feature of this same recent history, is the record and results of successive, post-1965 changes in policies. Of this one might say, "The more things change, the more they remain the same." Things become worse. The problem is acknowledged, and a reform is promised. A reform is then made. Things become worse. Worse, and then worse, and then worse; So it has gone, from reform, to reform, to reform, for most of the world, for about 30 years. The problem does not lie with any one policy, but with the axiomatic assumptions which underlie the way in which successive reforms in policy are made. The banner upon which such U.S. reforms, always for the worse, have been made, is emblazoned, "Democracy and Free Trade."

Examine briefly the fraudulent way in which the word "democracy" has been employed. For this purpose, focus for a moment on the turning-point in the Civil Rights campaigns of the 1960s.

Until the Rev. Martin Luther King was assassinated, the Civil Rights movement was moving to reestablish those notions of *legal right under natural law* which were engraved in the plain intent of the 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1789 Federal Constitution. If an African-American were denied such rights, then that right did not really exist as a right for anyone; if, on the contrary, anything which African-Americans won as a right, became thus reestablished in fact as a right for every person. Then, "bang"; it ended. Immediately, that spring of 1968, the Ford Foundation of McGeorge Bundy and Dr. Kenneth Clark intervened at Columbia University campus, and elsewhere, to mummify the Civil Rights movement, and replace integration with a new guise for old "Jim Crow," a program of recruitment to an African-American "theme park" in an all-American multi-cultural human zoo.

In Britain, the Labour Party provided socialized medicine, until the private competition was no longer an available alternative, and then the trap was closed upon the victims who had formerly thought themselves beneficiaries. I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of President Lyndon Johnson's support for civil rights; he sponsored a ticket on the train of progress for all Americans, African-Americans included.

What happened after Dr. King was assassinated? They went to the ticket-window, they took their tickets, they boarded the train, they found seats awaiting them; but, the train never moved. The railway line had just been closed down by the authors of the newly introduced "post-industrial utopia." Outside that train gathering dust, were the recruiters for the Ford Foundation's segregated, all-African-American theme park, offering recreational drugs to lessen the pain.

That is what the word "demodracy" has come to signify in the mouths of the propagandists for "Project Democracy." "Free trade" meant, since 1978, deregulation of transportation, deregulation of banking, and, after 1982, deregulation of those who loot public and private pension funds with "junk bonds."

Those are sufficient illustration of the point to be made. In each case, and the almost limitless number of analogous ones which could have been listed, the problem is located not in the fallacies of a particular law, or other form of policy. The problem is located in the generative assumptions underlying each of a succession of policy-reforms; the problem lies in the "hereditary principle" of presently accepted modes of policymaking.

In each case of this type, statistical reporting on the state of the economy, or others, the fault in the standard of measurement for analysis, and the flaws in the type of policy-shaping employed to design reforms, are usually coordinated in character. In economy, as in the example referenced, the flaw is often to substitute nominal values, such as notional valuations of capital in monetary terms, which is a most common cause of statistical hoaxes. Related kinds of axiomatic fallacies are the general rule for most cases.

Any case of this sort may reflect one, or a combination of two, types of fallacy in the policy-shaping assumptions used. Either the axiomatics are disastrously wrong from the beginning, as is true for "free trade," or a limit has been reached, in which region what was tolerably successful under earlier conditions is no longer tolerable. In these kinds of cases, there is some useful resemblance to the notion of Platonic higher hypothesis, at least in the negative sense. It is the generative principle of faulty policy-shaping which must be altered, axiomatically. Unless that is done, attempts at reform will proceed in no direction but from worse to still worse. The solution is to apply the principle of higher hypothesis.

4.1 Economics and higher hypothesis

The increase of mankind's potential population-density is the yardstick to be applied to control the choice of higher hypothesis. For our purposes here, we may approximate "potential population-density" by increases in the physical-economic productive powers of labor, per capita, per household, and per square kilometer. We include implicitly in this education, medical care, scientific research, and engineering services to production, physical distribution, and basic economic infrastructure. This does not include all aspects of required consumption and productivity, but it includes most of the total, and is the most characteristic content of increase of

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potential population-density generally.

The implied proposition is, that increase of potential population-density, as I have defined it, is in some way a basis for proof of a type of higher hypothesis. Since so-called "fundamental," or, better said, axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries in physical science are the most typical source of increase of the physical productive powers of labor, it is also an implied proposition, that increase of potential population-density provides the metrical standard for judging choice of scientific method. Perhaps this appears an extremely radical claim; put that to one side for the moment. Examine the salient implication of the implications stated thus far.

The spectacle of the hair rising upon the napes of some necks among the science professionals reflects the stubbornness of the widely held, but exaggerated belief among most mathematicians, that proof is mathematical in nature, at least in respect to form. This belief is tolerable as long as the propositions examined in this way are limited in type to those consistent with the "hereditary" axiomatic implications of the form of mathematical repesentation employed. Once an axiomatic-revolutionary proposition is put on the table, the ordinary sort of mathematical proof becomes axiomatically an absurdity, proof of this is identified above.

Although it is presently the conventional view that we must rely upon "inductive" generalizations from formal proofs, once we acknowledge the implications of axiomatic-revolutionary forms of discovery, the fallacy of inductive formalism should be promptly apparent. In the latter case, we must treat the act of discovery itself, formally a "mathematical discontinuity" terminating the competence of the "hereditary principle," as the primary datum.

The latter requirement is not mysterious, provided one has been educated in agreement with the Classical Christian humanist tradition of Gerard Groote's Brothers of the Common Life. As I have been obliged frequently to reference this matter: Such a Classical education rejects the textbook methods for those of replicating the act of discovery reported by original (or proximate) sources. The effect of this method is to accumulate knowledge in the student's mind, each discovery in the form of its replication, as a reliving of the original act, by that student. That student is familiar with the reality of hypothesis, in that way. These moments from some of the greatest minds in all prior history live, as glimpses of the original discoverer's innermost personality, within the mind of the student. Thus, the notion of a principle of discovery is readily accessible to a student who has been educated in this way.

From this standpoint of reference, one can trace readily the nature of the causal sequence linking an original axiomatic-revolutionary discovery to its efficient consequences as increase of the physical productive powers of labor.

Once a discovery has been effected, its efficiency must be demonstrated in what is loosely termed often as "a crucial way," according to strict notions of design of experiment. This was described, among other locations, in the current *Fidelio* (Spring

1994) report on my 1948-52 discoveries in physical economy. The refined crucial experiment serves as a model of reference for introducing a new technology as an included principle of machine-tool design or analogous applications. The transmission of the physical expression of a discovery, in this way, together with the cognitive principle involved, is the source of increases of the physical productivity of labor—per capita, per household, and per square kilometer.

As indicated, a continuation of this process generates a not-entropic form of increase of the ostensible ratio of "free energy" to "energy of the system," as measured in per-capita, etc. terms. This includes the previously stated qualification, that the ratio of producers' goods production to households' goods production increases, although the physical quantity and quality of households' goods consumption, per capita and per household, is increasing, while the per-capita social cost of producing the market-basket is declining. It is this not-entropic form of ordering principle, taken together with its practical implications, which serves as a good approximation of increases in relative potential population-density.

It is the impact of a principle of discovery upon such a desired not-entropic result which is the demonstration of the validity of that form of higher hypothesis. In the corresponding fashion, this is also the referent for hypothesizing the higher hypothesis.

Restated: This view is measuring, so to speak, the relationship between mankind and the universe. This is made in the only way possible; the practical question to be answered, is whether there is greater or lesser correspondence between the intended production of the preconditions for successful reproduction of the human race, and the laws of the universe which govern the results of those attempts? The answer to this question is not to be found in fixed ideas, not in ideas premised formally upon a fixed set of axioms, but only in some principle of change of such ideas, from a lesser to greater degree of efficient correspondence with the lawful ordering of our universe. This desired correspondence, through such change, must plainly be measured in no other terms than relative potential population-density.

This is a question to be resolved by resort to some generally accepted classroom mathematics. This is the means by which to discover what is a relatively better or inferior form of mathematics, as the geometric comparison of the algebraic, non-algebraic, and transfinite types of mathematics exemplifies such variety.

In this sense, and no other, the standpoint of physical economy is the fundamental premise for physical-scientific, and also artistic, knowledge. Knowledge itself is man's conscious examination of mankind's conscious powers for generating valid axiomatic-revolutionary hypothesis, for accomplishing that by aid of discovery of a scientific method of successive discoveries, called an higher hypothesis, and for improvements in the quality of such a scientific method, called hypothesizing the higher hypothesis. This is claimed, and nothing more.

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EIRInvestigation

Massacre in Hebron: It's time to name the names

by Joseph Brewda

The long-awaited response of British intelligence to the September Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization peace accords has now occurred. The horrifying massacre of some 50 Muslim worshippers at the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron on Feb. 25, a site sacred to both Muslims and Jews, is but the first of a series of provocations and counter-provocations designed to drown the region in blood. The bombing of a Maronite church in Zouk, Lebanon, killing nine Catholic worshippers on Feb. 27, and the shootings of a car-load of Hasidic Jews in Brooklyn, New York on March 1, fit the overall pattern. City of London and International Monetary Fund efforts to quietly sabotage the peace accord through blocking development credits, have apparently not been successful. The assassination of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat or Iraeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the triggering of a new Arab-Israeli war, or some new massacre in Jerusalem may already be in the offing. Whenever a resolution of the Arab-Israeli dispute seemed possible or likely, Britain has unleashed chaos, because keeping the Middle East on the brink of, or engaged in war, is key to its control of continental

The Hebron killer who triggered the escalating destabilization now unfolding, Benjamin "Baruch" Goldstein, was not merely a deranged psychopath. Goldstein, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, was a leader of the Jewish Defense League of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, and a physician and official of the JDL Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba. Goldstein had been the manager of Kahane's campaign for the Israeli Parliament, and had himself campaigned for Parliament on the Kach movement (JDL) ticket in 1988. He emigrated to Israel in 1981, four years after he joined the terrorist sect. Goldstein's "Committee for Safety on the

Roads" is one of a network of U.S.-funded JDL affiliates currently deployed to blow up the peace accord, and has been involved in repeated clashes with Palestinians in the Hebron area. On Dec. 25, six of Goldstein's associates in the JDL's Temple Mount Yeshiva, all of American origin, were indicted by the Israeli government for gun smuggling and planning terrorist attacks against Arabs.

We told you so

Since 1981, EIR has exposed the fact that the JDL and its affiliates are throwaway agents provocateurs organizations fielded by former Israeli Defense Minister Gen. Ariel Sharon (ret.) on behalf of British intelligence. In a 1986 special report, "Moscow's Secret Weapon; Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia," EIR detailed the collaboration of British intelligence, the Soviet intelligence services, and such British agents-of-influence as former ULS. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in deploying this network to provoke war in the region. This is the same group of interests which has attempted on several occasions since the early 1980s, most notoriously in 1984 and 1990, to dynamite the Al Aqsa mosque on the Al-Haram-Al-Sharif, on behalf of a freemasonic effort to rebuild Solomon's Temple on that site.

Elements of the Israeli secret services were witting and complicit in the Hebron massacre, and possibly also the FBI, which has a history of patronizing and protecting the JDL. Kahane formed the JDL in 1968, when he was working as an FBI informant, as he has since admitted. Nonetheless, the guiding hand behind the massacre is not found in Israel or the United States, but in London. The same British establishment which has consistently acted over the past 100 years to keep the region on the brink of war, the same establishment re-

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sponsible for the Sykes-Picot accords that divided up the region in the aftermath of World War I, as well as the plan for a "new world order" put into motion by Margaret Thatcher's puppet George Bush in 1990, is responsible for the latest incident.

The highest level of the conspiracy, as our investigations have repeatedly proven, is found among the British oligarchical patrons of the United Grand Lodge of England's Quatuor Coronati lodge, whose Jerusalem representative is Asher Kaufman. Since its inception following the Prince of Wales's trip to the Holy Land in 1862, the lodge has been dedicated to seizing control of the Holy Places of Palestine for cultish reasons peculiar to Masonry, and using Zionism as one of its main instruments for this objective. It is here that we find the origin of the efforts to rebuild Solomon's Temple, to destroy the Muslim holy places, and to reinitiate animal sacrifice in Jerusalem under a transformed, paganized Judaism. The lodge's affiliated publication Biblical Archeological Review has popularized the effort to destroy Islamic holy places; its primary editor in this regard has been Barbara Ledeen, wife of U.S. intelligence official Michael Ledeen.

Closely associated with this network are the owners of a British intelligence front-organization, the Hollinger Corp., which owns the Jerusalem Post. Owned by Conrad Black, the firm's board includes Kissinger, Lord Peter Carrington, Peter Bronfman, Thatcher, Richard Perle, Paul Volcker, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Lord Rothschild, and Chaim Herzog, among others. The paper has played a major role in recent months attempting to counter the peace accord—prompting the Israeli Foreign Ministry's recent cancellation of 1,000 of its 1,200 subscriptions to the paper. This crowd's patronage of efforts to blow up the Al Agsa mosque and effect the mass expulsion of Palestinians, is also linked to real estate speculation in Jerusalem of which Sharon and his associates are among the beneficiaries. In 1981, EIR exposed the role of Kissinger, Carrington, Sharon, and New York City District Attorney Robert Morgenthau in overseeing this plot. To that end, this crowd established a yeshiva, Ateret Cohanim, in Jerusalem, dedicted to blowing up the Al Aqsa mosque. It was led by Israeli intelligence officers deployed by Sharon, such as Mattiyahu Dan, and was affiliated with the JDL's Temple Mount Yeshiva.

Sharon's boys

The Israeli handlers of the JDL and related networks on behalf of this British-centered conspiracy are led by Sharon, whose first election campaign was financed by the American mobster Meshulam Riklis, a partner of Edgar Bronfman and Burton Joseph of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League (ADL). The B'nai B'rith, the nominally Jewish arm of the United Grand Lodge of England, is central to the conspiracy. Sharon has toured the United States on several recent occasions, drumming up U.S. Zionist lobby opposition to the accords. His success in that endeavor demonstrates that the

U.S. Zionist lobby and Israeli state interests are not necessarily coextensive. Rafi Eytan, the controller of the Soviet-Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard and a longtime crony of Sharon, is another handler of the network. It is Eytan's former office, the prime minister's Advisory Office on the Warfare against Terrorism, which historically has managed the JDL. Sharon's repeated calls for Jewish settlers to commit "civil disobedience" against the government regarding the accords, which he began making in October, activated the network.

In the United States, the JDL has been involved in repeated violence, including the 1985 assassinations of anti-Soviet activist Tscherim Soobzokov, and Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee official Alex Odeh. Among the activities of the JDL's U.S. branch has been as muscle men for a kidnap-for-hire ring associated with convicted and jailed kidnapper Galen Kelly, an official of the ADL-linked Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs. According to Kelly, he was recruited into such activities by former British Army officer anti-terror expert Graham Knowles. Kelly has testified to involvement in 30-40 kidnappings utilizing JDL members, one of whom, former Kiryat Arba resident Robert Manning, was recently convicted for murder in California. In 1992, Kelly was indicted for conspiracy to kidnap Lyndon LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith.

Among Kelly's collaborators are former Special Deputy U.S. Marshal Don Moore, also an announced target of a U.S. indictment for kidnapping. Both Kelly and Moore are linked to both the ADL and also a high-level U.S. intelligence network, the American Family Foundation, the latter through its throwaway front-organization, the self-styled Cult Awareness Network (CAN). The kidnapping conviction of Kelly, and threatened indictment of Moore, are outgrowths of federal investigations into Kelly and Moore's for-hire operations against U.S. presidential candidate LaRouche. ADL accomplice Moore was formerly key in setting up what were later exposed by U.S. government documents to have been fraudulent indictments against LaRouche and numbers of his associates in 1986-88.

The arming of the Jewish settlers movement in the Occupied Territories by Sharon et al. has never represented the true interests of the state of Israel, which can only be to live in peace with its neighbors rather than be used as a little kept monster for Britain, whenever Britain wants to destabilize the region. The region needs peace, and with it, massive infrastructural development pivoted on large-scale nuclearpowered desalination of sea water to green the desert. Only such a "Marshall Plan," as proposed by LaRouche back in 1975 and called for by Peres and Arafat, can provide hope for the region. But it is clear that to ensure such a development now requires that individuals of good will in Israel and throughout the region begin to follow EIR's lead in naming the names of the individuals and networks now deployed by Britain to plunge the region into a bloodbath of unprecedented dimensions.

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Mobilizing the crazies

by Joseph Brewda

Beginning in October 1993, former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon began an international mobilization on behalf of their Anglo-American sponsors against the Israeli-PLO peace accords. To that end, the crazies were set into motion.

October: The JDL/Kach movement announced that it had formed a "Judean police department" made up of 1,000 settlers who also are active-duty servicemen. "What should I do, wait until they kill me first?" Judean police spokesman Noam Federman asked the Israel press in respect to announced plans to form a PLO police department in Jericho. "Now our order is: If you see a Palestinian policeman, you shoot him first." The group said it was advocating forming a Judean State in "Judea and Samaria" (the Occupied Territories).

Oct. 25: Baruch Goldstein's group, the Committee for Safety on the Roads, took credit for a grenade attack on a Arab-owned truck in Nablus.

Oct. 29: The Jewish Press, the Brooklyn, New York paper of the JDL and Gush Emunim, published a front-page article claiming "Under PLO-Israeli Accord: Jews Barred from Holy Site, Will Be Unable to Pray in Cave of Our Patriarchs." Kiryat Arba Mayor Zvi Katzover, Goldstein's close associate, told the paper that if Jews were barred from the Cave of the Patriarchs, they would bar Muslims.

Nov. 14: Ariel Sharon addressed the inaugural meeting of the World Committee for Israel, in his first U.S. appearance since the signing of the accords. The group had been established expressly to mobilize international Jewry against the accords. In his keynote speech, Sharon claimed that the Israeli government was neither able nor willing any longer to provide security for the 150,000 settlers in "Judea and Samaria." "Make no mistake," he raved, "the only barrier we have right now to a Palestinian state is the settlers. It is these 150,000 settlers that Rabin said he cannot defend, who are really defending Jerusalem. Our job right now is to strengthen these communities." Sharon called for a massive infusion of funds to the settlers in Kiryat Arba and related settlements for this purpose.

At a press conference announcing the meeting on Nov. 11, Dr. Joseph Frager, leader of the American Friends of the Jerusalem Reclamation Project (which advocates rebuilding Solomon's Temple) stressed the urgency of the situation, while Rabbi Zvulun Lieberman from a settlement in Israel

repeated the *Jewish Press* claim that the PLO would bar Jews from the Cave of the Patriachs.

Late November: Speaking to a conference of the Zionist Organization of America, Yitzhak Shamir condemned the accords as a "national crime" leading to the "abandonment" of the territories. In later comments in New York, Shamir charged that the territories represent "the heartland of Eretz Israel," and that the settlements "symbolize the existence of Jewish opposition to foreign rule in our land." He called for strengthening the settlements' ability to resist the Arabs. "The stronger the settlements will be, the more difficult it will be for the Arabs and their supporters to remove them," he declared.

Nov. 31: Binyamin Zev Kahane, the son of Rabbi Kahane, was arrested upon his return to Israel after a three-week trip to the U.S. pleading for funds for the settlers. Kahane had raised at least \$250,000 on the tour.

December: In the first week of the month, the Jewish settlers began warning of civil war. "Things are going to blow up and we are going to have a civil war with Jew fight Jew. These peace talks must stop," said Maaleh Adumim Mayor Beey Kasriel.

Dec. 10: Hollinger's *Jerusalem Post* further inflamed the situation by claiming to have acquired government documents showing that the government planned to dismantle the settlements and return Israel to its pre-1967 borders.

Dec. 17: Israeli police arrested six Kach members, all of American origin, accused of arms smuggling and planning terrorist attacks against Arabs. Among those arrested was Baruch Ben Yosef of the Temple Mount Yeshiva, a long-term Baruch Goldstein crony.

Dec. 19: The former Chief Rabbi of Israel, Rabbi Shlomo Goren, called on Israeli soldiers to disobey any orders to evacuate settlers. Goren said that the duty of the army was "first and foremost" to obey the Law of Moses, and claimed that the dismantling the settlement would violate that law. The government, he said, is in a state of rebellion, not the soldiers who are religiously required to refuse any such orders.

Dec. 22: Morton Klein, a former economist in the Carter administration and official of Shearson Lehman, organized the ouster of Zionist Organization of America President W. James Schiller, and installed himself in his place. Klein called for reorganizing the ZOA into active opposition to the accord.

Early February 1994: American Jewish Committee official Norman Podhoretz predicted "violence" and "civil insurrection" in Israel by settlers who, like himself, are opposed to the accord. Podhoretz was speaking at the national conference of Americans for Safe Israel, which is chaired by JDL co-founder Bertram Zweibon. One week prior to the Hebron shooting, former long-time AJC head Max Fisher, a crony of the Lansky syndicate, traveled to Israel for meetings with the Israeli elite.

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The Anglo-American kooks behind the Jewish settler movement

by Joseph Brewda

Speaking in the Israeli Knesset (parliament) on Feb. 28, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin heatedly denounced Baruch Goldstein and his cronies at the Jewish Defense League (JDL) settlement of Kiryat Arba who were responsible for the Hebron massacre of over 50 Muslim worshippers on Feb. 25. "The murder came out of a small and marginal political context. He grew in a swamp whose murderous sources are found here, and across the sea; they are foreign to Judaism," he stated. "To him and those like him we say: You are a foreign implant. You are an errant weed. Sensible Judaism spits you out. You placed yourself outside the wall of Jewish law. You are a shame to Zionism and an embarrassment to Judaism."

One day earlier, the JDL issued an international press release in New York praising Goldstein's "martyrdom." "Goldstein's gunning down of 64 Arabs in the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron on Friday and wounding over 300 more, was an act of sanctification of G-d's name, an act of self-sacrifice for the Jewish people," the statement read. "On the Eve of Purim, the Holiday celebrating the salvation of the material destruction of the Jews in ancient Persia, Baruch Goldstein sent a modern prophetic message to the enemies of today's embattled Jews. . . . The Jew who dies to save the lives of his people is taken alive into Heaven and is spared the pangs of Purgatory."

An "errant weed" in Judaism? Outside of Jewish law? To be sure. But who planted this weed, and where was it cultivated?

In fact, the Jewish "settlers movement" of which Goldstein was part, which has been killing Arabs for years, is a wholly owned creation of British intelligence. It is an extension of the Zionist network of Vladimir Jabotinsky, the British agent who founded the Irgun terrorist movement, and his protégés including the late Prime Minister Menachem Begin, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and wouldbe dictator Gen. Ariel Sharon.

A masonic conspiracy

The Zionism represented by Jabotinsky et al., and the settlers movement today, can be traced back to the Kabbalah, the Jewish mystical heresy which the Babylonian priesthood had imposed on Mosaic Judaism in the first centuries of the Christian era, and which was later patronized by the Venetian oligarchy. This branch of Zionism, at least, has always been

dedicated to destroying Islamic and Christian holy sites, creating a paganized Judaism practicing animal sacrifice at a rebuilt Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, and fostering the generalized religious warfare in the region that its masonic sponsors view as necessary to bring on Armageddon.

Although these elements within the Zionist movement were always dedicated to this pagan objective, it was only after the Israeli Army seized control of East Jerusalem and the West Bank in 1967, where many of the key Islamic and Christian holy sites are located, that their gameplan was put into motion. In that year, Asher Kaufman, an operative of London's Quatuor Coronati freemasonic lodge, arrived in Jerusalem to oversee an assault on Jerusalem's holy places, both Christian and Islamic.

There are two phases of this masonic assault. One, with which the settlers movement has been most associated, is the rebuilding of Solomon's Temple on the Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Noble Sanctuary) in Jerusalem, currently the site of the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques. This is what the Masons and the Kabbalistic crazies call the "Temple Mount." Upon his arrival, Kaufman began sponsoring "archeological work" related to rebuilding the temple, destroying the Islamic holy sites and building a religious-terrorist network.

Another phase of the assault, seen in the recent massacre, is a plan to take over or destroy all Islamic or Christian holy sites in Israel and the Occupied Territories. The Kabbalists want the Cave of the Patriarchs, the reputed tomb of Abraham currently administered by Muslims, exclusively for themselves. As for the Christian sites (currently all administered by the Roman Catholic or Orthodox confessions), they are slated to fall under the control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and, de facto, the Anglican Church and allied masonic orders.

Within Israel, the idea of rebuilding the temple and destroying the Islamic holy places had long been advocated by Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook, the first Chief Rabbi of Israel and the spiritual leader of Jabotinsky's Irgun. In 1921, Kook formed the Torat Cohanim Yeshiva in Jerusalem, seizing control of the Al-Haram Al-Sharif in order to rebuild Solomon's Temple. This obsession with Solomon's Temple, which was destroyed in 586 B.C.; derives from the Old Testament report that King Solomon was associated with a project of introducing various Babylonian cults into Judaism.

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The Masons claim to have built the temple.

The founding document of Kook's yeshiva (Jewish day school) makes clear the connection between Jabotinsky's Zionism and Kabbalistic paganism. It reads in part: "In this epoch of national awakening, in the face of the temporal and material elements that have taken hold of the [Zionist] movement, an establishment such as this is of paramount importance. The main pillar of our present revivalism is based on a deep-seated hope of old to see once more the priest and Levites performing their sacerdotal rites. God's message concerning the rebuilding of the temple and the renovation of the sacerdotal rites will certainly be fulfilled very shortly."

Kook's son, Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook, carried out his father's tradition. He promptly became a key ally of Kaufman in the plot against the Al-Haram Al-Sharif begun in 1967, and he simultaneously deployed his followers to open up the Kiryat Arba settlement outside of Hebron, and charged them with taking over the Cave of the Patriarchs.

One of Kook's most important protégés was Rabbi Meir Kahane, the founder of the JDL. Another top protégé was Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the founder of the associated Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful), the political heir of Kahane and the spiritual leader of the Kiryat Arba settlement responsible for the Hebron massacre.

The history of the so-called Jewish settlement movement, which is in the public record and has been the subject of *EIR* exposés and those of Israeli journalists, shows that that movement has always been dedicated to fulfilling the objectives of the British Masons and their Kabbalistic pawns.

Seizing Abraham's tomb

Kiryat Arba, the 5,000-man settlement outside of Hebron that Goldstein was from, was established in 1969 two years after the Israelis seized the West Bank from Jordan. Primarily occupied by members of the JDL/Kach movement and the Gush Emunim, Kiryat Arba was the first, and remains the most important, settlement on the West Bank; it has always been committed to a Jewish war with Islam.

Plans to build the settlement as a means of taking over Hebron and Abraham's tomb were first announced by Rabbi Zvi Kook in the weeks prior to the 1967 war. "Where is Hebron?" he raved. "Do we let it be forgotten? And where is our Schechem [Nablus] and our Jericho? All of Transjordan is ours. Every single inch, every square foot belongs to the Land of Israel." Within a year of the war, Kook deployed one of his more rabid and violence-prone students, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, to the outskirts of Hebron, to settle it with Jews and to prepare to expel the Muslims. By 1969, some 40 families had begun the settlement.

In 1973, Levinger and Kook formed the Gush Emunim, dedicated to the proposition that Eretz Israel (the Land of Israel) included all the territories seized, and that the Torah forbade the Jews from ever giving these territories back to Muslims. In 1977, Kook also became a patron of Kahane

and his Kach movement, and endorsed Kahane's campaign for the Knesset. Following the assassination of Kahane in New York in 1990, the Kach movement/JDL fell under the control of Levinger and his Gush Emunim.

In 1979, Levinger and Kook became upset that the Camp David Accords with Egypt would mean the relinquishment of the territories. That year, the Gush Emunim/JDL decided that the best way to sabotage the accords would be to bomb the Dome of the Rock.

In 1980, the same group met at the Kiryat Arba home of Gush Emunim activist Menachem Livni to conspire to assassinate several West Bank Arab mayors for the same reason: to sabotage any peace with the Arabs. Three of these mayors were severely maimed in separate bombings planned in June. In July 1983, Levinger's son-in-law led a Kiryat Arba team that sprayed the Islamic College of Hebron with machine-gun fire, killing three students and wounding 30 more.

Earlier, in 1982, Levinger had set up the Hebron Fund, in order to provide a financial conduit for U.S. Zionists to buy up Hebron and the Cave of the Patriarchs, Muslim-free. Among its prominent contributors were Canadian real estate operatives, the three Reichmann brothers of Olympia & York, and Marc Belzberg, all front-men for the Meyer Lansky-linked Bronfman family. One of the Reichmann brothers and a Bronfman would later serve on the board of the Hollinger Corp., as would former U.S. Defense Department official Richard Perle, who was also an activist with the fund.

The campaign to drive the Arabs out of the territories continued, with the support of the government, then led by the Jabotinskyite Yitzhak Shamir, and the same Lansky and Bronfman-linked American mobsters who have always patronized the settlers movement.

In April 1984, Levinger's son-in-law and others attempted to blow up Arab buses in East Jerusalem, in order to trigger riots. The attempt failed, and several of the terrorists were arrested. The JDL/Kach movement then established a legal defense fund in the United States; most of the \$100,000 that was raised was contributed by Lansky's former bagman Charlie Fox. Following their conviction, where the 18 defendants received moderate sentences, then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir praised the terrorists as "excellent people who made a mistake."

Rebuilding Solomon's Temple

Simultaneous with its conspiracy against the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron, the settlers movement was also deployed to destroy the Al Aqsa mosque and Dome of the Rock mosque at the Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

In 1978, two disciples of Rabbi Zvi Kook, Mattiyahu Dan and Rabbi Shlomo Aviner, established the Ateret Cohanim (Priestly Crown) Yeshiva in the Muslim quarter of occupied East Jerusalem. Both Dan and Aviner were officers of Israel's domestic intelligence service Shin Bet, and were deployed by Ariel Sharon.

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The stated purpose of the yeshiva was to train rabbinical students in the animal sacrifice that would be reinitiated at the new Temple of Solomon that would be rebuilt following the destruction of the Al Aqsa mosque and Dome of the Rock. In 1980, Dan established the Jerusalem Reclamation Project to buy up the Arab quarter of the city in order to make Jerusalem Muslim-free. Also in 1980, Kahane and his associate Andy Green, another associate of Goldstein at Kiryat Arba, were arrested for plotting to blow up the Dome of the Rock.

In 1982, Dan et al. began to tunnel secretly under the Al-Haram Al-Sharif, as part of their preparations for destroying the Islamic holy site. Also in 1982, a JDL member named Alan Goodman walked onto the Al-Haram Al-Sharif and began firing on worshipping Muslims, killing one. Kahane paid for the legal fees.

In 1984, the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Avraham Chana Shapira, another Kook protégé, endorsed a fundraising letter of Ateret Cohanim. That same year, the so-called "Lifta gang," a JDL/Gush Emunim cell, was rounded up after its members tried to place 30 pounds of dynamite at the site. Also in 1984, Irving Moskowitz of Florida, a board member of the Ateret Cohanim, founded the American Friends of Ateret Cohanim to provide a funding channel for these terrorists. Contributors included Belzberg and Cyril Stein, a top figure in the British gambling syndicate. Endorsers or speakers at the dinners for the U.S. money conduit have included Malcolm Hoenlein, the director of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, then-Israeli President Chaim Herzog (today a member of the Hollinger board), Likud Chairman Benjamin Netanyahu, Ariel Sharon, and Sharon's close friend, New York District Attorney Robert Morgenthau.

Yet another part of the terror apparatus is the Temple Mount Faithful of Gershon Solomon, a disciple of Jabotinsky and an Irgun veteran who had run the youth department of Menachem Begin's Herut party. Leaving the Herut over the Camp David agreement, Solomon helped form the Tehiya party in 1979, at the suggestion of Rabbi Zvi Kook, together with Yuval Neeman, the former head of Israel military intelligence, and Geula Cohen, the longtime side-kick of Shamir who had first brought Kahaneto Israel. In 1986, the group held a prayer meeting on the "Temple Mount," triggering Muslim riots. In 1990, the group made another attempt against the Al Aqsa mosque, sparking riots that left 20 Muslims dead.

Among the groups' controllers is Stanley Goldfoot, an Irgun veteran from South Africa who oversees much of the terrorist apparatus in the Occupied Territories. Goldfoot had earlier organized an archeological expedition under the Al-Haram Al-Sharif, with the sponsorship of the Christian evangelicals who advocate rebuilding the temple to hasten the second coming of Christ. Led by Terry Reisenhoover and Douglas Kreiger, the group's Temple Mount Foundation works closely with Kahane's high school chum and JDL founder, U.S. Air Force intelligence's Joe Churba.

Ariel Sharon: profile of a British tool

by Joseph Brewda

Would-be King of Israel Gen. Ariel Sharon (ret.) exemplifies the type of Anglo-American agent that operates among the most expansionist circles within the Israeli elite today. Since 1967, Sharon has been assigned the task of fostering the expulsion of the 1.6 million Palestinians from the Occupied Territories which Israel seized that year. He remains a major patron of the Kiryat Arba assassins and related Jewish crazies, and is currently deployed to wreck the Israel-PLO accords. London and New York are considering making him, or perhaps one of his cronies, ruler of Israel.

Sharon's involvement with the settlers began immediately after the 1967 war. Then a general in the Israeli Army, Sharon immediately deployed armed Jewish "settlers" into the West Bank under the pretext of creating a "defense perimeter." This was the beginning of the policy of making the Occupied Territories "Arab-free." From the outset, Sharon was involved in sponsoring the 1969 creation of Kiryat Arba; he has publicly praised that settlement's spiritual leader, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, as a "true hero of Israel."

Creating the settlements

In 1972, the Israeli governmentilifted a ban on the private purchase of West Bank land by Israelis, following the lob-bying efforts of Yehezkel Sahar, a former minister of police and Sharon sidekick. Their first project was the construction of a residential area outside of Jerusalem for retired Israeli Defense Forces officers. One partner in the scheme was Moledet party leader Gen. Rehavam Zeevi, another Sharon associate and long-term Jewish Defense League controller.

In the years 1972-76 there was a steady increase in West Bank land purchases, especially by firms linked to Mossad officer Rafi Eytan, Sharon's aide. One project was a partnership of Eytan, Sharon adviser Eli Landau, and Avraham Mintz, a leader of Levinger's Gush Emunim, in founding the Eilot Morah settlement.

In 1973, Sharon was told to leave the military and to enter politics, in order to mobilize the Israeli population on behalf of the Anglo-Americans expansionist policy. The orders came from Meshulam Riklis, the New York-based owner of Rapid American Corp. who remains Sharon's primary controller. Riklis had been a Hebrew school teacher in Minneapolis until he was picked up by Anti-Defamation League leader Burton Joseph in the 1950s. Under Joseph's patronage, Riklis amassed a fortune, briefly controlling Investors

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Gen. Ariel Sharon (ret.) is a patron of the Kiryat Arba terrorists and is now deployed to wreck the Israel-PLO accords.

Overseas Services in 1970, the notorious Swiss-based financial front managed by ADL chairman Kenneth Bialkin. The ADL has been one of the major U.S.-based supporters of Sharon's prime ministerial ambitions.

In December 1973, Sharon was elected to the Knesset, largely through the aid and funding of such U.S.-based patrons. In June 1974, Sharon led a group of Jewish settlers in setting up an illegal settlement near Nablus.

After Menachem Begin's Likud bloc came into power in 1977, the policy of "Judaizing" the territories dramatically escalated. Begin's appointment of Sharon as minister of agriculture in September 1977 was crucial to this policy, as this post put Sharon in charge of the settlements. At the end of his first month in office, Sharon made it public that he had been secretly authorizing settlements on the West Bank. During his 1977-81 tenure as agriculture minister, these settlements grew rapidly. By 1981, some 25,000 Jews had settled in the West Bank under his patronage, most of them followers of Levinger and Kahane.

During this same period, Rafi Eytan was named Prime Minister Begin's "Adviser on the Warfare Against Terror." Eytan, who had been Sharon's 1977 campaign manager, was placed in that post by Sharon. The Gush Emunim, the JDL/Kach party, and various other settlers groups are secretly coordinated, armed, and funded by that "anti-terror" office.

In 1979, the Israeli high court ruled that individual Israelis could buy West Bank lands. Up to that time, land pur-

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chases could only be made by the Israeli government or through special exemptions. The policy shift immediately benefitted Sharon's New York and City of London controllers, who could always find an Israeli front-man for their land speculation.

Making a killing on the real estate market

In 1980, Sharon began an international propaganda campaign to promote such private land purchases. To this end, he began tours of the United States, urging American Jews to purchase West Bank land. A cluster of companies, all tied to Sharon, was formed to channel these international investments, including: Jumbo, whose attorney was Begin's son-in-law Roni Milo; Samaria and Judea, a combine tied to Yuval Ne'eman's Tehiya party, the political arm of the Gush Emunim; and Meteor, owned by a member of Sharon's Shlomotzion party, Jacob Avkin.

In 1982, Sharon was installed as defense minister, setting the stage for making a killing in the real estate market, by killing Arabs. In October 1982, Lord Harlech of England put together an international combine to buy up the West Bank. According to the plan, third-party buyers, often Arabs, would purchase blocs of real estate on behalf of the group. These areas would eventually become "Arab-free," and would be used to settle the large numbers of Soviet Jews expected to emigrate to Israel.

This transfer, however, required violence against the Palestinians. This was where their boy Sharon and his settlers' movement came in.

Among the key figures who reportedly were involved in Harlech's venture were former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, British parliamentarian Julian Amery, former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

This is the group that backs Sharon's prime ministerial ambitions; in 1989, it moved to put Sharon in power. In April of that year, Kissinger and Carrington's Hollinger Corp. of Canada, which also includes the Lansky-linked Edgar Bronfman on its board, bought the *Jerusalem Post*. Later that year, 20 editors and reporters of the paper were fired, after protesting that the new Hollinger-imposed publisher was pushing the formerly Labor Party-linked newspaper in a right-wing direction, backing Sharon's policy.

By June 1990, Sharon was installed as housing minister, a portfolio that gave him the power to implement the first phase of his "final solution" to the Palestinian problem, by settling the hundreds of thousands of incoming Soviet Jewish immigrants in the territories. The stage was set for the renewed Mideast crisis that broke out in August 1990 with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The surprise 1992 victory of the Labor Party, and, above all, the 1993 peace accord with the PLO, temporarily derailed Sharon's sponsors, who are now launching their counterattack.

Meir Kahane's 'friends in high places' covered up 20 years of terrorism

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Oct. 11, 1985, a sophisticated pipe bomb blew up the Santa Monica, California office of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (AADC), killing its regional director, Alex Odeh. Hours before the blast, a member of the Jewish Defense League who had planted the bomb boarded a plane at Los Angeles International Airport and returned to Israel. Within moments of the blast, three JDLers were identified by FBI agents present at the scene as the authors of the bombing.

How did the FBI know the identities, and even the travel itineraries, of the men whom FBI Director William Webster would later gratuitously identify as America's most dangerous terrorists? Two of the JDLers, Keith Fuchs and Andy Green, had been followed from New York to Los Angeles via Minneapolis by an FBI surveillance team. The FBI team "lost" the JDLers as soon as they arrived on the West Coast, less than 24 hours before the bombing. Travel agency records pulled by the FBI furthermore showed that the JDLers' plane tickets—including their escape route to Israel—had been paid in advance on an American Express Card in the name of a third member of the bomb team, Robert Manning. Manning was already a suspect in a 1980 murder-for-hire case involving a real estate dispute between JDL moneybags William Ross and a rival.

All three men escaped to Israel despite the FBI surveillance, and despite the fact that they had carried out a string of bombings all across the United States beginning in August.

Alex Odeh was the second person killed in the attacks. On Aug. 15, 1985, a similar sophisticated bomb had blown up Tscherim Soobzokov, a Circassian-American who had been falsely accused by the U.S. Justice Department of Nazi war crimes and who had been under intense harassment by JDL member Mordechai Levy in the days leading up to the bombing of his home in Paterson, New Jersey. Soobzokov died several months later from the wounds inflicted in the bomb attack. During the 1985 JDL bombing spree, AADC offices were blown up in Washington and Boston, and the Long Island, New York home of another alleged Nazi war criminal, Elmars Sprogis, was blown up.

The escape of Manning, Fuchs, and Green was in all likelihood not just a case of sloppy police work. JDL terror squads had been roaming the United States for decades with

impunity, targeting Soviet diplomats and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) officials. And although nearly every prominent member of the JDL had been arrested at one time or other on petty charges, the group had never been subjected to serious legal scrutiny. Even after the 1985 murder-bombing spree, the JDL continued to enjoy an astounding degree of immunity from prosecution. According to a former AADC official who cooperated closely with the FBI following the assassination of Alex Odeh, one shamefaced FBI agent admitted to him that the U.S. Justice Department would never bring charges against the JDL killers, "for political reasons." The best the AADC could hope for, he was told, was that the JDL hit teams would be banned from returning to the United States

The Feb. 25 massacre at Hebron is one legacy of that coverup. To fully understand the "political reasons" behind the coverup of the Odeh and Soobzokov murders, it is crucial to look back at the career of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League and its Israeli affiliate, the Kach Movement. Throughout his career, Kahane enjoyed the patronage and protection of a collection of "friends in high places." By the time Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as President of the United States in January 1981, these "friends" had graduated into prominent positions in the national security and law enforcement establishments of both the United States and Israel. Their continuing influence—even following Kahane's assassination on Nov. 5, 1990—is one pivotal reason why the events in Hebron could occur.

From Jabotinsky to J. Edgar Hoover

Meir Kahane was the son of Charles and Sonia Kahane. His father was a close ally of Vladimir Jabotinsky, the founder of the so-called Revisionist Movement and the Betar and Irgun militant Zionist organizations. During Kahane's youth, Jabotinsky stayed at the Kahane house during fundraising trips to New York, and Meir became a Betar activist in his early teens. His mother had been a young revolutionary during the Russian Revolution of 1905. Through a childhood friend from Brooklyn named Joseph Churba, Meir Kahane was drawn into the world of American and Israeli cloaks and daggers by the early 1960s. Churba had been commuting between Israel, Washington, and New York since the mid-

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1950s, working as a stringer for a variety of intelligence agencies. By 1963, Rabbi Meir Kahane, using the pseudonym "Michael King," was working for the FBI's Division Five as an infiltrator inside the John Birch Society. The JBS, along with a wide range of Communist front groups, was a target of the FBI's Cointelpro ("Counterintelligence Program"). According to author Robert I. Friedman, who penned a 1990 unauthorized biography of Kahane, "King" gathered information on the Birch Society's financial angels, who would then be visited and strong-armed by FBI agents.

In the spring of 1965, as the war in Vietnam was intensifying, Kahane and Churba founded a group called the July Fourth Movement to agitate on behalf of the U.S. war effort on American college campuses and within the Jewish community. The patrons of the effort were unnamed "U.S. government agencies" and the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Department. IAD was a well-known conduit for CIA operations, and the July Fourth Movement was clearly one of those domestic CIA fronts. The group was sponsored by two well-known ex-members of the Communist Party "right opposition" members-turned-CIA operatives nominally affiliated with the labor movement: Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown.

Churba and Kahane pitched the July Fourth idea to the two CIA operators, and the cash register was opened. Joining Kahane and Churba as the "campus coordinators" of the project were Irving Brown's son Robert, then a student at New York University, and Roy Godson, son of another CIA labor operator, who was finishing his graduate studies at Columbia University. The July Fourth project never built a very large following, but it provided a steady cash flow to Kahane and Churba, who in 1968 wrote a propaganda book called *The Jewish Stake in Vietnam*, published by a (probably CIA-backed) publishing house in New York City, Crossroads Publishers.

In 1968, Kahane made a brief trip to Israel, where he met with a number of his father's old Betar cronies, including Menachem Begin. On the day he returned to New York, June 18, 1968, Kahane held the founding meeting of the Jewish Defense League (JDL). Although he clearly had received the imprimatur of the old Irgun-Stern Gang crowd in Israel, Kahane continued to play ball with the FBI. During its first 18 months of existence, the JDL focused nearly all of its efforts against the black militant movement, particularly the Black Panther Party, charging it with anti-Semitism.

JDL goon squads battled black activists in the melting pot neighborhoods of Brooklyn and Manhattan. By September 1969, according to documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, the FBI had decided to integrate the JDL into its covert Cointelpro campaign to disrupt the civil rights and black militant movements. On Sept. 5, the special agent in charge of the New York FBI Field Office wrote to Director Hoover: "The NYO is presently considering an attempt to contact and establish some rapport with the Jewish Defense League in order to be in a position to furnish it with informa-

tion the Bureau wishes to see utilized in a counter-intelligence technique." By Sept. 22, 1969, FBI Division Five chief G.C. Moore was already writing a memo to Bureau Deputy Director William Sullivan outlining the FBI-JDL collusion: "The Black Panther Party, as well as other extremist groups, are anti-Semitic in nature. Many instances of anti-Semitism by the BPP have been noted. This information, when placed in the hands of JDL could easily operate against the best interest of the BPP with resultant disruption. It is our intent to create a fictitious source of information who will furnish...data to Rabbi Meir Kahane."

The FBI solicited the cooperation of two agencies in steering the JDL against the Black Panthers: the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). In 1967, the ADL had upgraded its longstanding collusion with the FBI by creating an in-house Fact-Finding Department under the direction of Irwin Suall, a Jay Lovestone protégé who had been trained in labor counterinsurgency at the Ruskin Labor College at Oxford University: Suall's young deputy, Carl Gershman, was assigned to gather data from ADL assets on university campuses and in political and labor groups across the country, and to assemble intelligence reports on the Black Panther Party and other militant groups, which were then forwarded to J. Edgar Hoover.

HUAC staff investigator Herb Romerstein, another ex-Communist who worked closely with both the FBI and the ADL, was assigned the task of promoting Kahane as an "expert" on black militant organizations. Romerstein paraded Kahane before HUAC public hearings, and personally set up shop at the JDL's New York City office. During this same period, Romerstein was running his own "private" Cointelpro operation in partnership with a British-born spook named John Rees. Rees's current front group, the Maldon Institute, is openly financed by the ADL.

In the late 1960s, under the cover of a consulting firm called National Goals, Romerstein and Rees provided advice to police departments in New Jersey and New York on how to counter black activism. Through his office at JDL head-quarters, Romerstein funnelled FBI and ADL information to Kahane, who in turn sent his JDL minions into a series of widely publicized street clashes with the Black Panthers.

Shifting targets

According to Robert I. Friedman, in December 1969 Kahane was visited in New York by Geula Cohen, another old Irgun terrorist, then a member of the Israel's parliament, the Knesset. Cohen was brought to Kahane by Bernard Deutch, the head of the powerful Brooklyn chapter of the ADL and then the head of an ad hoc group called the International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews. The ILRRJ was trumpeted on Capitol Hill by a young staffer for Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) named Richard Perle.

The Deutch-Cohen message to Kahane was very simple:

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The JDL should refocus its efforts away from the Black Panthers, and go after Soviet and Arab diplomats, making their lives miserable. In return, Kahane would receive heavy financial backing from Israeli and American Jabotinskyite circles, conduited through the ADL's Deutch; and military training would be provided for his young hooligans from veterans of the old Stern Gang terrorist underground. Yitzhak Shamir, then the chief of operations for the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad, and later Israel's prime minister, was the third member of the triumvirate that directed Kahane and the JDL terror offensive.

ADL honcho Deutch was a busy man during the early 1970s, shuttling between Israel, Switzerland, and New York, passing marching orders and cash into Kahane's hands. After August 1971, when Kahane moved to Israel, Deutch functioned as de facto controller of the JDL, while maintaining his role with the ADL and ILRRJ. Deutch's career as a Mossad super-spook was cut short in 1975 when he was convicted of stock fraud and tax evasion. According to Burt Zweibon, a co-founder of JDL who now heads Americans for a Safe Israel (ASI), a hard-line Zionist lobbying group, if the full story about Deutch's dirty financial operation had come out at trial, the JDL would have been finished.

Kahane backers thrive under Reagan-Casey

While Kahane settled in Israel, his JDL minions continued their non-stop terror campaign, with little interference from American or Israeli authorities. By the mid-1970s, JDL paramilitary training camps in the Catskill Mountains of New York and in the Israeli-occupied West Bank were being directed by Amihai Paglin, the one-time Irgun chief of operations, who in 1977 was appointed by newly elected Likud Prime Minister Menachem Begin as his "terror against terror" chief. The Office of Terror Against Terror ran a wide range of covert operations, including assassinations of perceived enemies of the Israeli state; it was an open secret that the JDL squads were integrated into those operations.

At the same time, many of the Kahane's most enthusiastic supporters and collaborators during the JDL's formative years were rising through the ranks of the intelligence and law enforcement establishment in America. By the time Ronald Reagan was in the White House, their credentials were impressive:

- Joseph Churba, Kahane's oldest friend and the man who introduced the young rabbi into the world of spooks, was senior Middle East advisor to the Reagan transition team, and later a policy adviser to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Churba's "private" think tank, the Center for International Security, had all the earmarks of a joint CIA-Mossad front, featuring Israeli spy chief Rafi Eytan and a number of Pentagon and CIA veterans on its speakers bureau.
- Herb Romerstein, the HUAC staffer and Anti-Defamation League collaborator, became a senior analyst at the U.S. Information Agency, responsible for monitoring Soviet

disinformation operations.

- Carl Gershman, the ADL fact finder, was appointed to head up the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), an important front for White House covert activities involving Col. Oliver North and the entire Iran-Contra crowd. Gershman tapped David Lowe, a career ADL employee, as his chief deputy.
- Roy Godson, the campus leader of Kahane's July Fourth Movement, was brought onto the staff of the National Security Council, also specializing in Soviet intelligence operations. Godson's White House work also involved Dr. Uri Ra'anan, a former Mossad officer, then running a graduate program in national security studies at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Diplomacy in Boston. Ra'anan was the original recruiter of Israeli-Soviet spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, as well as the ADL's Washington D.C. fact-finder Mira Lansky Boland. Another member of the Godson White House team was career CIA officer Walter Raymond, who got his start in clandestine operations in London, working with Godson's father. Raymond ran a secret White House unit known as Public Diplomacy, which ran cover for the North-Secord Iran-Contra operations by coordinating private sector support for the Reagan-Bush administration's covert programs.

Kidnappings and killings

With friends like these in positions of power in Washington, it is no wonder that in August 1983, Kahane decided it was safe to send some of his most hard-core terrorist thugs back to America to escalate the terror. In August 1983, Andy Green, Kahane's personal secretary at Kach Movement headquarters, and Robert Manning moved back to New York City, where they set up a private investigative firm. The firm specialized in kidnapping and "deprogramming" members of groups characterized as "cults." The business was lucrative, and it represented yet another point of convergence between Kahane's thugs and the ADL, which is a principal sponsor of the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), a nationwide kidnapfor-hire underground. Galen Kelly, the chief kidnapper-deprogrammer of the CAN, worked during the same time frame for Graham Knowles Associates, another New York City private investigations firm that, according to several sources, was and still remains a front for ADL. Kelly regularly used JDLers and members of the Lubavitcher sect as kidnappers. Kelly admitted in interviews that the CAN apparatus enjoyed a virtual "license to kidnap" from federal authorities, especially the FBI.

On Feb. 20, 1985, Green and Manning were briefly detained by police in Warwick, Rhode Island after a suite they had rented since the previous October, at the Suisse Chalet Hotel, was raided. The hotel was their safehouse for holding their kidnap victims. The man who rented the suite, Boston area JDL backer Leonard Leitner, was arrested for cocaine trafficking at around the same time.

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LaRouche's enemies falling: Cisneros down in Venezuela

by Jaime García

The demise of the corrupt Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP) government in Venezuela appears to be leading also to the fall of the house of Cisneros, led by the brothers Gustavo and Ricardo Cisneros, archenemies of Lyndon LaRouche's international movement and viewed by international business magazines as "the owners of Venezuela."

On March 2, a Venezuelan judge issued 83 arrest warrants against the board of directors, managers, and advisers of the Banco Latino, the once-powerful Venezuelan bank whose failure last month triggered a financial and political crisis in the country. Among those facing arrest for crimes ranging from fraud to "criminal enterprise" is director Ricardo Cisneros Rendiles, of the notorious Cisneros clan, whose head Gustavo Cisneros was responsible for securing a nationwide ban against the Spanish-language edition of the book Dope, Inc. in 1985. That book, by the editors of EIR, identified the Cisneros family as linked to international interests involved in drug money laundering. Among other things, Banco Latino has now been accused of illegal money laundering.

The truth will come out

Just before President Pérez was suspended from the presidency in May 1993, LaRouche's co-thinkers in the Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV) published a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About CAP," which detailed the mafia ties of his government to bankers, drug traffickers, and criminal organizations, both domestic and international. A section of the pamphlet was dedicated to the history of the shady ties between the President and the Cisneros-Banco Latino group, the head of which in Venezuela has come to be known as CAP's

"twelve apostles."

In the following months, an unprecedented wave of terrorism was unleashed in the country, including letter bombs to magistrates of the Venezuelan Supreme Court and carbombs set off in various locations in Caracas. These attacks did not succeed in preventing the Supreme Court from confirming Pérez's ouster from the presidency by late August, nor did they keep the leading opposition candidate to Pérez and his free trade economic policies, former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, from winning the December presidential elections.

During this period, the PLV continued to campaign with the slogan "CAP Has Fallen, Down with His Gang," (i.e., the "twelve apostles"). Nearly 100,000 copies of "The Truth About CAP" were distributed throughout Venezuela. Caldera himself, just before the elections, charged that the terrorism and other destabilization efforts were being carried out by "the financial and military mafia of Carlos Andrés Pérez."

The Banco Latino swindle

In mid-January 1994, just 15 days before Caldera's presidential inauguration, the government and the Central Bank of Venezuela decided to intervene into the bank of CAP's "apostles," the Banco Latino, which was facing bankruptcy because of mismanagement by its directors and flight capital in the previous weeks which drew down the bank's reserves by more than \$2 billion. Among the leading stockholders and directors of the bank, who were (in most cases belatedly) prohibited from selling their assets and leaving the country, were the bank's former president Gustavo Gómez López (an intimate of the Cisneros clan) and Ricardo Cisneros Rendiles,

vice president of the Cisneros Organization. Before fleeing Venezuela, Ricardo Cisneros managed to transfer a large portion of his personal property, including his luxury home, to front-men, to the tune of some \$15 million.

The limited information that leaked out to the public from a congressional investigation into the bank failure was very revealing: Behind the façade of the Banco Latino were another four parallel banks which carried out illegal operations without any guarantees or supervision, using money from depositors as well as from the government; unsecured multimillion-dollar loans had been made to companies belonging to the bank's own directors; through unregulated exchange houses and offshore branches in Curaçao, Miami, and Bogotá, Banco Latino functioned as a centrifuge drawing dollars out of the country; previous charges of irregular operations conducted jointly with Chase Manhattan Bank and Jersey Island, England, were confirmed; members of the investigating commission also discovered evidence of dollar laundering.

The collapse of Banco Latino, which had gone from 14th to 2nd place among Venezuela's banks under the Pérez administration, has directly affected 1.2 million depositors, as well as thousands of key state companies and institutions (such as the military and the oil companies) which had their pension funds and savings with the bank. When oil workers threatened a national strike and thousands of depositors began to march in the country's leading cities demanding that their savings be returned and the embezzlers punished, many individuals, starting with the Cisneroses, began to tremble.

Cisneros goes mad

On Feb. 16, PLV leader Alejandro Peña Esclusa was interviewed on the morning news show of Radio Caracas TV, "Lo de Hoy," where he demanded an end to widespread "reverential fear" of the Cisneros group if Venezuela was to be saved from imminent civil war. He explained the links of the Cisneros group with the Banco Latino fraud, and demanded the immediate confiscation of the personal assets of Gustavo and Ricardo Cisneros, to enable payment to the swindled bank depositors. Further, he denounced the destabilization being wielded against President Caldera by the friends of the Cisneros in the United States, through the visits of Henry Kissinger, Luigi Einaudi, and George Landau, as well as by the "left hand" of the State Department, represented in Venezuela by the Radical Cause party, linked to the narcoterrorist São Paulo Forum.

That same day, Peña expanded on these charges at a heavily attended press conference, which was extensively covered by all the news media, including television. But while Peña attacked the Cisneros group's activities, the Cisneros-owned TV station Venevisión broadcast a special program denouncing Lyndon LaRouche and Alejandro Peña. In addition to the usual slanders against LaRouche, Cisneros deployed his leftist agents in the Radical Cause party to go after Peña and to recommend that he "go to a psychiatrist."

Ironically, this deployment was not the only symptom of the Cisneroses' crisis of nerves. On the day following Peña's press conference, Gustavo Cisneros called a meeting in his home of the country's leading bankers, the heads of the leading AD and Copei parties, and the presidents of the national congress and of the bicameral commission, to speak in private about what measures the government should take to save the bank. The meeting, which was intended as a show of force, ended up a fiasco instead. Several bankers and government representatives excused themselves from attending, and those bankers who did attend were sharply critical of speculative practices and urged that those responsible for the Banco Latino fraud be punished.

Even worse, the minutes of the supposedly private meeting were leaked to the press, and the congressional leaders and political party representatives who did attend were forced to spend several days denying to the media that they were at the meeting to receive instructions from Cisneros regarding a case in which the leading criminal suspect was their own host! Abandoning their "reverential fear" of the Cisneros, the Venezuelan Congress decided to open up an investigation into the meeting at Cisneros's house.

Mafia-style tactics

Despite their efforts, the Cisneros clan's misfortunes appear to be multiplying. In order to distance itself from the gigantic fraud of the Banco Latino and to reingratiate itself with a population which is growing increasingly impatient that justice be done, the Cisneros group is using the media under its control to attack its former partners on the Banco Latino board, including the use of documents to try to prove that it is "them, not us" who embezzled the public's money.

The response was not long in coming. Former Banco Latino president Gustavo Gómez López, heir to the late "apostle" Pedro Tinoco and until now a Cisneros intimate, responded from abroad that he will not be made a scapegoat, and has begun to talk. In a Feb. 25 communiqué, Gómez López debunked the Cisneros propaganda attempting to separate the clan from the Banco Latino affair. He stated that the Cisneros group does not represent 3.5% of the bank's stocks, as it claims, but rather 25%. He further stated that, through the fronting of various companies, "the Cisneros Organization is the Banco Latino's largest debtor."

Gómez López added: "If the efficient cause of Latino's death, as [Venevisión] states, was its loan portfolio, we can only conclude that its greatest borrowers, that is the Cisneros, are the principal cause of the crisis." He charged that Venevisión seeks, "with two or three disinformational little programs, to have one believe that I am the sole heir of all the hatred, when those truly responsible are alive and well."

Another of Pérez's old "apostles" and a partner of Tinoco and Cisneros in the Latino group, Siro Febres Cordero, has also broken the alliance of many years and come out against Cisneros, in a letter published Feb. 27 in all of the country's

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leading newspapers. In addition to giving various details on the Cisneros group's disloyalty to its old partners, and on their "daring and dishonest" management of bank loans, Febres Cordero personally challenged Cisneros's duplicity: "It does not escape the attention of the most ignorant television viewer [that] your intense efforts to confuse the opinion of Banco Latino's depositors [are designed] to save your companies from probable collapse, in light of their difficulty in paying the debts contracted with the bank."

The attacks against the Cisneros clan have appeared not only inside Venezuela. The clan has been forced to denounce articles published by noted economic journalist Carlos Ball in the *Wall Street Journal* and numerous other dailies in other countries, which explain in detail how the Cisneros group expanded in the shadow of political power, and their responsibility for the sinking of Banco Latino.

Ball states that, following the military coup attempt against Pérez (when he was forced to take refuge in a Cisneros bunker at Venevisión!), the Cisneros group began to reduce its activity in Venezuela. In fact, in the past two years, the Cisneros group has associated with Televisa of Mexico, has purchased part of the Univision television chain in the United States, and has withdrawn funds from the CADA and Maxys supermarket chains in Venezuela to invest in the Pueblo supermarkets of Puerto Rico and in the Xtra chain in Florida and the Virgin Islands. The Cisneroses now own Spalding and Evenflo in the United States, have purchased the television station of the Catholic University of Santiago, Chile, and are negotiating the purchase of RTI television in Colombia. They have also just sold Helados Tío Rico in Venezuela to the multinational Unilever, and the Venezuelan food company Yukery to Heinz.

As a result of his exposés of the Cisneroses, Carlos Ball has had to request the FBI's protection in Florida, after he and his family were subjected to a campaign of threats and intimidation. This is not the first such instance of a Cisneros display of thuggery. In late 1992, media owned by the rival Phelps Group implicated the Cisneroses in an assault against Mrs. Hopy Phelps, one of the main stockholders of the group, which left her severely brain-damaged. They stand similarly implicated in a machine-gun attack in July 1993 on the house of Marcel Granier, director of *El Diario de Caracas*, which only days earlier had published the PLV's pamphlet against Pérez and his "apostles" as a Sunday supplement.

It is now up to the judicial authorities and to the Caldera government to judge the responsibility of the Cisneroses in the gigantic swindle of the Banco Latino, and to order the appropriate penalties. There is no question that the case represents a serious "test of fire" for any Venezuelan government, but at least the "reverential fear" against which Peña warned appears to be disappearing. At last word, angry Banco Latino depositors have begun to occupy—for the moment, peacefully—the supermarkets owned by the Cisneroses, demanding the return of their savings.

The decade-long the Cisneros clan

To the common Venezuelan, the battle now being waged over what course their nation must take if it is to survive its grave economic crisis, appears almost personalized as a battle between the once seemingly all-powerful multi-billionaire Goliath, Gustavo Cisneros, and the secretary general of the small Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV), Lyndon LaRouche's friend Alejandro Peña.

Over the past month, Peña has appeared almost daily in the media, reminding Venezuelans that he and his friend LaRouche had warned them that behind the now-exposed corruption of the Cisneros family, stood a *policy* of looting Venezuela and turning it into a drug economy, a policy dictated by the international financial interests which sponsored the nouveau riche Cisneros family, the Rockefeller-Kissinger group in particular. Their chief local political figurehead for years was Carlos Andrés Pérez, deposed last year as President of Venezuela on charges of corruption.

Peña's credibility is based on a near decade-long track record of battle against the Cisneros. As we document below, this is the third time since 1985 that the battle between LaRouche and his friends on the one side, and the Rockefeller-Cisneros interests on the other, has dominated the Venezuelan political scene and news media for weeks at a time.

Like their international sponsors, the Cisneros interests have sought to suppress the real battle over the *policies* at stake, instead employing wild slander campaigns, political arm-twisting and threats, and physical thuggery in their desperate efforts to discredit LaRouche and silence LaRouche's friends in Venezuela. Ever since 1985, every major attack inside Venezuela directed against LaRouche and his friends has originated with the Cisneros interests. In each case, the slanders circulated by Cisneros were but homegrown versions of slanders put out by the anti-LaRouche propaganda mills of NBC News, the *Washington Post*, and the Anti-Defamation League of the freemasonic lodge B'nai Brith in the United States.

In the midst of the battle in 1985, EIR forecast the coming demise of the Cisneros and their international sponsors. In a statement issued on Feb. 13, 1985, EIR wrote: "No amount of hysterical slanders in the Cisneros' and allied media can disprove the facts contained in Narcotráfico S.A., nor stop

battle between and LaRouche

the coming financial collapse of the world monetary system. At that point, honest Venezuelans will recall our information and our warnings, and perhaps even heed our policy advice."

'Narcotráfico S.A.' triggers a fight

The Cisneros group began its anti-LaRouche campaign in 1985, after *EIR* released a revised, Spanish-language edition of its 1978 best-selling exposé of the international dope trade, *Dope, Inc.*, on Jan. 23, 1985. The book contained several new chapters, including one entitled "The Cisneros Family: The Bronfmans of Venezuela," which detailed the family's myriad ties to international circles involved in drug money laundering. Within one week of the first books arriving in Venezuela, the Cisneroses mobilized a barrage against LaRouche involving the police, the judiciary, and the media.

Feb. 5, 1985: Units of the Venezuelan DISIP (political police) raided the apartment of EIR's correspondents in Caracas, EIR's offices, and the office of the Venezuelan Labor Party, founded by friends of LaRouche. Every copy of Narcotráfico S.A.—a mere 2 boxes—was seized, and EIR's correspondents were arrested, interrogated about the new chapter, and deported. DISIP agents told the correspondents that the Cisneros family "will not permit one single copy of the book to circulate." The judge who ordered the raids, Ana Luisa Gandica, had previously served as legal counsel to Pepsi-Cola of Venezuela, owned by the Cisneros family, and was a close personal friend of Banco Latino's security chief, Lázaro Rogelio Ugarte Bresselau.

Feb. 6, 1985: Venevisión, the television channel owned by Cisneros, announced that Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi had signed an order expelling EIR's journalists because they were alledgedly involved in "denigrating and blackmailing... the best of our society." For the next week, Venevisión saturated its news programs with wild attacks on LaRouche, citing NBC News and the Washington Post as sources for many of its slanders. These included:

- that LaRouche practiced "the politics of hate" to ruin "respectable" political figures and institutions;
- that EIR was an "espionage" outfit, linked to the Soviet KGB and Cuban DGI, which sought to undermine the institutional basis of the republic, in accordance with the designs

of "Soviet-Castro expansionism;"

- that Narcotráfico S.A. sought to "sabotage the process of negotiating the public debt," because it "contains attacks on the principal world banks which are the creditors of the Venezuelan Republic;" and
- that the book began an "international destabilization campaign" against Venezuela.

Feb. 7, 1985: Venevisión circulated to all the press a packet of slanders against LaRouche entitled "Another Fanatic Cult Threatens Venezuela." The packet labeled LaRouche and EIR "mercenaries of disinformation," and screamed that LaRouche runs a "transnational cult of totalitarian characteristics." Translations of the anti-LaRouche series written by John Mintz, which the Washington Post had published in January 1985, were included.

Feb. 8, 1985: Lawyers for Gustavo Cisneros and José Rafael Revenga, vice president of Venevisión and executive vice president of the family's primary business holding, Organización Diego Cisneros, filed a brief before the First Circuit Court for Civil Matters in Caracas, requesting an injunction against the circulation of Narcotráfico S.A. in Venezuela. The brief charged that the book contains "accusations damaging to the honor of the Cisneros family . . . and other personalities of the business, financial and social world of Venezuela. . . . Our clients are businessmen of economic and moral solvency; they are personages who have excelled in the world of business, finance, education, culture."

Feb. 8, 1985: A week-long media witchhunt began against LaRouche. On Feb. 8, 11, and 12, El Universal of Venezuela ran full-page slanders. On Feb. 12, Caracas scandal sheet 2001 ran another version of the story under the headline "Disciples of Lyndon LaRouche, Foreign Spies Were Preparing to Sabotage the Refinancing of the Foreign Debt." On Feb. 13, the same paper charged: "The LaRouche cult intended to assassinate political and business leaders. . . . Some would be physically eliminated, and others would be discredited, accused of being drug-traffickers." 2001 claimed that the DISIP, which had "opened the investigation [of EIR] on the initiative of a powerful business group in Venezuela," had found "a list of Venezuelan personalities tied to politics and economics [which] would appear to be the eventual victims of the LaRouche cult."

Feb. 15, 1985: Judge Alirio Abreu Burelli issued an injunction against the circulation of *Narcotráfico S.A.* in Venezuela, ordering "the seizure of said publication so that it does not circulate within national territory." It was the only book banned in 25 years of "democratic" government in Venezuela.

The case is reopened

On Sept. 19, 1991, the Venezuelan daily *El Globo* reported that a congressional investigatory committee had found that the Organización Diego Cisneros owned a Miami-based company, Celere, Inc., which was under investigation by the

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U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for at least three separate cases of cocaine trafficking. The committee was investigating drug-running and terrorism charges raised against several Venezuelans, including Lázaro Rogelio Ugarte Bresselau, a top executive of Celere, Inc. who had also served as a top security adviser to the Cisneros-allied Banco Latino.

That same day, Radio Caracas Televisión (RCTV) interviewed PLV Secretary General Alejandro Peña on the subject of *Narcotráfico S.A.* in its prime-time evening news broadcast. Peña reviewed what *EIR*'s book charged against Cisneros and his business partner, Banco Latino president Pedro Tinoco, and called for an investigation into the banning of the book.

At issue behind this new battle between the Cisneros interests and LaRouche's friends was a broad financial deregulation package which Cisneros and Banco Latino's Tinoco were trying to drive down the throats of Congress, which the PLV had repeatedly warned would turn Venezuela into "a narco-economy."

Sept. 21, 1991: Peña called a press conference to elaborate the charges against the Cisneros-Tinoco interests. Detailing Tinoco's enormous power over Venezuelan finances, and his ties to Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank, Peña warned that "interests tied to the drug trade are interested in colonizing and monopolizing the Venezuelan economy."

Reporters from the Cisneros's Venevisión station asked the first question: Was it not true that the man behind *Narcotráfico S.A.*, Lyndon LaRouche, was in prison? Peña's answer, broadcast nationwide on primetime television by another television channel and covered in the print media, was simple: Showing a copy of Henry Kissinger's 1982 letter demanding the FBI persecute LaRouche, Peña said, "If my offices were raided in 1985 just because I had a few copies of the book, imagine what they did to LaRouche, who put out the book. . . . LaRouche is in jail for political reasons. . . . He is a political prisoner."

Sept. 24, 1991: Venezuelan congressmen grilled Ugarte as to whether he had been involved in the banning of *Narcotráfico S.A.*, citing allegations that Celere, Inc.—founded on Feb. 4, 1985, one day before the Cisneros-ordered police raid on *EIR*'s offices—had been set up in the first place to run the banning of the book.

Sept. 28, 1991: Diario de Caracas reported that PLV Secretary General Peña had been "harassed because of his denunciations." Strangers had driven ostentatiously past his home several times and taken pictures of his wife and apartment, the paper noted.

Oct. 2, 1991: Eighteen prominent members of the Venezuelan Congress, representing several different political currents, issued a communiqué calling for "the irregular and unconstitutional" ban against the circulation of *Narcotráfico S.A.* to be lifted. "We proclaim our most energetic opposition to the existence of censorship or any kind of prohibition of

any book or publication." Hearings were scheduled on the

Oct. 11-15, 1991: Venezuela's other major television channel, RCTV, broadcast a series of PLV paid ads calling for the lifting of the ban against *Narcotráfico S.A.*.

Oct. 16, 1991: The Cisneros organization placed large ads in three major Venezuelan dailies. Entitled "Disinformation, A Terrorist Instrument," the ads declared that "it is intentionally tendentious to seek to link the Cisneros Organization with the activities of the drug trade. Such an assertion is absolutely false." Legal action was threatened.

Oct. 22, 1991: El Universal reported that José Rafael Revenga, the vice president of Venevisión who along with Gustavo Cisneros had filed for the injunction against Narcotráfico S.A. in 1985, had filed a criminal suit against the PLV for defamation.

The same day, the Congressional Commission on the Media suddenly cancelled hearings it had scheduled two weeks before to investigate the book banning.

Oct. 23, 1991: Twelve senators from the Dominican Republic issued a statement urging their Venezuelan counterparts to lift the ban on *Narcotráfico S.A.* because the prohibition "hurts Venezuela's image around the world."

The same day, Congressman Gastón Guisandes, calling himself head of a previously unknown "Anti-Drug League," published full-page ads in three Venezuelan newspapers warning "public opinion" against "LaRouche and his followers." The ads denounced what it called LaRouche's "Disinformation terrorism," charging the alleged disinformation served the drug trade, and threatened RCTV for running the PLV ads. *Diario de Caracas*, reminding its readers that in 1988 Guisandes had publicly endorsed *Narcotráfico S.A.* as "containing the best and most complete information available," asked: "How much did his change of heart cost?"

Oct. 27, 1991: El Nacional newspaper published a paid insert attacking LaRouche, jointly published by the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) | Jerkow Institute for Latin America and Guisandes's "Anti-Drug League." Its authors were Morton Rosenthal and Mira Lansky Boland of the ADL. The cover of the expensive, four-color pamphlet pictured LaRouche behind bars, but the badly translated text complained that in Latin America, because of "an insufficiently developed public conscience about the sordid and grotesque components of the LaRouche political apparatus . . . the LaRouche network is flourishing." The pamphlet repeated standard ADL slanders, along with the line that the "La-Rouchies," expelled in 1985 from Venezuela, had been linked to the Soviet KGB and DGI.

Nov. 25, 1991: Peña was subpoenaed for questioning as a "witness" by the Sixth Circuit Criminal Court of Caracas, in a criminal libel suit brought by Revenga against various publications and entities (which did not include the PLV or Peña). Peña was not allowed to have a lawyer present during the closed-door interrogation. The case went no further.

Cisneros Foundation faked dolphin video

by Leonor Rubiano S.

In 1986, Gustavo Cisneros, Pedro Tinoco, and Siro Febres Cordero, among others, created the BIOMA Foundation, for the stated purpose of "conserving the natural heritage of the country," by constituting the only non-profit private organization supposedly committed to identifying and managing natural areas.

In late November 1993, the Cisneros-owned Univision (the largest Spanish-language television station in the United States) broadcast a video in the United States prepared by BIOMA, entitled "The Massacre of the Dolphins in Venezuela, because of Tuna Fishing." The broadcast took place in the midst of discussions over the possible lifting of the 1991 U.S. tuna embargo against Venezuela, which had slashed U.S. imports of Venezuelan tuna by 65%. The film caused a furor in several countries, but especially in the United States. Environmentalist activists staged demonstrations in front of Venezuelan consulates, urging a continued embargo against Venezuelan tuna. The government of President Ramón J. Velásquez received thousands of letters denouncing the "massacre of the dolphins" by tuna fisherman who were supposedly using the dolphins for bait.

In response, Venezuela's environment minister launched an investigation into this so-called ecological crime, and on Jan. 12 released a transcript of the video before it had been edited for broadcast. The transcript showed that BIOMA had manipulated two gullible Venezuelan fishermen into harpooning a dolphin and butchering it. (See also *EIR*, Oct. 1, 1993, "Pacific Tuna Fishermen Take on Greenpeace.")

BIOMA had sold the exclusive rights to the unedited material to The Dolphin Freedom Foundation. It was there that the Foreign Affairs Ministry found the unedited video transcript, in which one can hear the voice of BIOMA president Aldemaro Romero, Jr. giving instructions to a fisherman on how to make the dolphin's death look as natural as possible. When one of the fishermen asks why they have to do this to the poor animal, Romero can be heard explaining that this is for "university research," and asking the fisherman to look away from the camera and act as if Romero were not there.

The Environment Ministry did not rule out the possibility that illegal hunting of dolphins did take place, but concluded that such a possibility "cannot be considered a frequent, public, generalized, and tolerated practice," much less in the quantities of 9,000-67,000 dolphins a year, as claimed by the video.

Motives for the fraud

What was Cisneros's BIOMA Ecological Foundation seeking to accomplish with the broadcast of this video, which Cable News Network (CNN) also air¢d?

On Feb. 16, on the morning television program "Lo de Hoy," Venezuelan Labor Party chairman Alejandro Peña remarked, "For those who don't know it, one of the directors of BIOMA is Gustavo Cisneros." Peña urged that an investigation into the affair be conducted immediately, given that Gov. Joś Ramón Martínez, of Sucre state where the fraudulent video was made, has sued BIOMA and its director Aldemaro Romero for treason against the fatherland. Governor Martínez is demanding to know if Romero is a front-man for the U.S. tuna company Earth Island Institute, which used the BIOMA video as a reference in demanding the continued tuna embargo against Venezuela. That embargo has already driven thousands of Venezuelan fisherman into penury.

Profauna foundation director José Luis Méndez Arocha has meanwhile revealed that the fishermen were offered liquor in payment for their part in the video, and that it is clear that they were no experts in killing dolphins, since it took them the entire day to catch the one poor dolphin, while BIOMA claimed that "because of their skill, the fishermen hunt up to 12 dolphins a day." Brother Gines of the La Salle Foundation also stated that the figures on dolphin deaths as presented by BIOMA were greatly exaggerated.

Many other voices have been paised to demand that BIOMA be charged with simulating a punishable act, inciting a crime, and for *lesa patria*, among other offenses. José Borregales, the president of Venezuela's Fisherman's Federation (Fetrapesca), has urged an investigation of these "non-profit" foundations, which nonetheless have publications that appeal for money to "save the dolphins." Borregales also called for the release of fishermen who have been arrested for violating resolutions prohibiting the massacre of cetaceans.

Two days after Peña's televised statement, and after it was revealed that the true owners of BIOMA include various Banco Latino directors and Gustavo Cisneros, the Cisneros family's Venevisión broadcast a special program on dolphins which, according to the Federation of Environmentalist Organizations and Councils (FORJA), was nothing other than a criminal justification of an already criminal act. The Venevisión program claimed that BIOMA head Aldemaro Romero was acting on his own authority, and that BIOMA should therefore not be held responsible. The program called for Romero's resignation from the BIOMA board, because his methods were bad.

Although the court pursuing Sucre Governor Martínez's charges against Romero has yet to hand down a ruling, efforts have already been made in recent days to open up a debate in the national congress on the supposed corruption of Governor Martínez. But the initiative was rejected, on the basis that it was a regional matter not requiring congressional consideration.

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Moscow press features interviews with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche

by Rachel Douglas

In a development which must be making the late Soviet President and KGB chief Yuri Andropov turn over in his grave, several Moscow periodicals at the end of February and beginning of January highlighted the views of Lyndon LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Last Oct. 14, Mr. LaRouche was elected a corresponding member of the International Ecological Academy of Russia. His economics textbook, So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics? is currently circulating in Russian translation. In the crisis in which Russia finds itself, LaRouche's economic program and analysis of history are meeting with a great deal of interest among the intelligentsia of the former Soviet Union.

On March 2, the widely read Moscow weekly *Oppozitsiya* published a full page of excerpts from an interview with Mr. LaRouche by former Moscow city councilman Viktor Kuzin. The interview was conducted last November, while LaRouche was still a political prisoner, incarcerated in federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota. The editors titled the interview "Their Goal Is to Destroy Russia," one of the ways LaRouche characterized the policy of western elites.

The editorial introduction said, "Lyndon LaRouche is the 70-year-old founder of an international movement of intellectuals advocating a radical change in approaches to politics and economics. Beginning in 1983, the 'free' press of the U.S.A. and the communist press of the U.S.S.R., the KGB and the FBI, overcame their 'principled' differences and pooled their efforts in slandering and persecuting LaRouche and his associates. Behind this was a significant coincidence of interests between the highest oligarchical groupings in the East and the West. LaRouche is convinced that only if politicians come to power who are not tied with the traditional oligarchy and not poisoned by its 'class' psychology of dividing mankind into an elite and 'everybody else,' will the world be spared from ruin and will there be hope for a better future." The article then reported LaRouche's release from prison "under the pressure of public opinion from people of many countries."

In the interview, LaRouche discussed the deliberate malthusian policies to slash the world's population, including through the "New Barbarians" schema of reducing 80% of the world to barbarism. He explained that International Mon-

etary Fund (IMF) "shock therapy" never had any positive results, while the success stories of the postwar period—the reconstruction of Germany and Japan—had nothing to do with such methods.

Answering Kuzin's question about whether financial aid would help Russia, LaRouche said, "Money doesn't mean anything. If I were in the position that Yeltsin is in in Russia and were faced with the problem, I would say, 'My dear friends, we're going to have to drop all this free trade nonsense,' and I might even say, 'If you don't let me do this, my military's going to kill me and bomb you. Now you better let me do this.' This is the best way to handle the problem." He went on to explain how to create a national bank, tax the criminals and speculators out of existence, and launch great development projects. The role of private firms subcontracting to national priority projects are detailed.

The publication concluded with a passage on the patriotic mission of the Russian intelligentsia, given that without new leaders coming to the fore, "Russia faces extinction." LaRouche added: "The worst thing is what we have now: shilly-shallying, vacillating from one thing to the other, under the influence of some foreign adviser who comes in from the IMF, or World Bank, or some other place tomorrow. An idiot like Jeffrey Sachs comes and whispers, and all Russia shakes! A strong enough will to kick those swine out of the place would be very highly recommended, but I hope we don't get to a Stalin to do it."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche hits shock therapy

The Russian daily *Pravda*, which for decades was the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on Feb. 23 carried a long interview with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, under the headline "Shock Therapy—Detonator of War." She spoke with freelance journalist Sergei Mitrofanov in December 1993, in Germany. *Pravda* was reconstituted as an independent paper in late 1991. It is widely read and editorially opposes Boris Yeltsin.

In an introductory note, *Pravda* identified Mrs. LaRouche as a leader of the Schiller Institute and "wife of the American scientist who is currently [sic] serving a sentence in an American jail for violating tax laws," without ever

mentioning Lyndon LaRouche by name. Citing the most lurid Soviet press headlines about the LaRouche movement in the 1980s ("Star Wars," "A Colloquium of Murderers," "Sabbath at the Hotel Majestic," and others), *Pravda* says that times have changed and Schiller Institute leaders "turned out to be opponents of the liberal doctrine and even suffered repression in the U.S.A." The reason for publishing this interview, it said, is the Schiller Institute's growing influence in the Third World and in Russia.

In the interview, Mrs. LaRouche rejected "right" or "left" labels and traces the Schiller Institute's thinking to "the philosophical traditions of the European medieval period and the Italian Renaissance. We may call this Christian humanism." She contrasted Nicolaus of Cusa's conception of a representative democratic republic to the pseudo-democracy of ancient Greece or the present day, which "Plato . . . proved is but the flip side of autocracy." Today, "in one of his most recent interviews, Pope John Paul II said that the liberal capitalism being implemented in eastern Europe is actually a threat to western civilization."

"As long as power is in the hands of oligarchical groupings," said Mrs. LaRouche, "we will continue to slide toward a Third World War. . . . The basic mechanism [of war] is economic collapse and depression. If the policy of the circles conducting the so-called liberal reforms, based on 'shock therapy,' is not stopped, the situation will keep deteriorating, including in the prosperous countries of Europe. And worsening economic conditions, famine and cold that kill people, fuel all inter-ethnic wars. Judge for yourself: If everybody in a family is hungry and there is one little crust of bread, it is hard to arrange for dinner to go smoothly. Thus the main detonator for war is depression. So it was in the 1930s: The Second World War grew out of the world depression. But this time the danger is significantly greater."

Mitrofanov asked, "Was there another possible scenario for Russia" besides destruction at the hands of IMF demands? In reply, Mrs. LaRouche outlined the Schiller Institute's project for Eurasian infrastructure development, which "my husband, who was already in jail at that time as a political prisoner of the Bush administration," proposed when the Berlin Wall came down. "In his opinion, the problem was to keep afloat at least those areas of the economy, which suffered the most as a result of the change of regimes. This conception contradicted the conception of 'shock therapy,' according to which the majority of enterprises in the Russian economy had to be shut down. . . . LaRouche proposed not to destroy, but to utilize this obsolete economy to create new infrastructure. . . . LaRouche proposed to use the experience of the military industry, but not the way this is done in Russian conversion programs, where factories that produced nuclear warheads start turning out baby carriages or pots. Rather in the sense of using the most advanced technologies, now for civilian sector purposes."

Discussing representative government, Mrs. LaRouche

explained, "We support the nation-state and are against any international, supranational structures. The only possibility for each individual to participate in running the state is a representative system. But the bureaucrats of the U.N. and the World Bank are accountable virtually to no one. The IMF is also an organization answerable to no one. In that sense it makes absolutely no difference whom people vote for in Russia, because everything is being decided somewhere else. . . . The goal of a modern state . . . should be the development of the creative abilities of each of its citizens. I believe that the world has reached a point when it is time to do away with the oligarchy. For this we need a coalition of all republican forces on the planet and of states organized in accordance with natural law, which recognize not only their own state interest, but the good of every other state, and the common good. This principle brings national interests into accord with the interests of all humanity."

Asked if this meant there should be a new International, she answered, "The only thing that is necessary is the phenomenon of the national sovereign republic, which on a voluntary basis can construct its relations with other national sovereign republics. This is what de Gaulle was talking about."

LaRouche and Kuznetsov

The Feb. 22 Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, a supplement to the newspaper Razvitiye (Development), reported on economist Pobisk Kuznetsov's new proposal for development of "life-support systems for the planet." Titled "Pobisk Kuznetsov Finds a Co-Thinker in an American Prison," the article featured Kuznetsov's enthusiasm for the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche. It revealed Kuznetsov's collaboration with the Russian military in the Soviet period and pointed up his hopes for the military sector to play a key rolle in the recovery of the productive economy in many parts of the world today.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta reported on Kuznetsov's late January address in an Academy of Sciences lecture hall, to veterans of the Sputnik-Skalar life-support systems for space and to other scientists, where he presented his proposed international "President" program and his appeal to world political leaders, the scientific community, and the hierarchs of all religious confessions (see EIR, Feb. 11, p. 8). The article excerpted Kuznetsov's appeal, including his appreciation for "the principles of natural-science description, which the American Lyndon H. LaRouche calls 'physical economy,' "and his tribute to LaRouche as a prisoner "for convictions."

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta related Kuznetsov's status in the 1970s as the mentor of a group of young engineers who were testing new production management approaches in the extreme conditions of northwest Siberia, where a natural gas industry was being developed in a permafrost zone. The periodical concluded that even if Kuznetsov's plan could not be fully implemented, it would give engineers, managers, and scientific workers some meaning for their scientific work again.

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Britain and France move to thwart Nigeria's quest for sovereignty

by Lydia Cherry

The Nigerian government on March 2 charged France with escalating a border conflict between Nigeria and its neighbor Cameroon by sending French paratroopers, helicopters, and military advisers into the area. "It is a direct provocation and we regard the escalation of the conflict as the entire responsibility of the French," Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe told a news conference. "They have to bear the full consequences of whatever happens and whatever follows." France is claiming that only 15 paratroopers and two helicopters are in the area. Kingibe said the numbers could be higher and accused France of seeking to internationalize the dispute further. "As far as we are concerned we are dealing with French troops. We are fully aware and informed about the troop strength and their locations."

The border dispute is being stoked by both Britain and France. That the situation was being heated up on the ground, became obvious on Feb. 22 when Nigerian military leaders claimed that Cameroonian paramilitary police had burned down more than 30 Nigerian villages and displaced thousands of people from the border area in the past two months. The French military personnel were sent in on Feb. 27 to act once again as self-appointed arbiters.

A four-man French delegation met March 2 with Nigeria's new head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha, and other Nigerian officials in the capital Abuja. The French delegation, which included top aides of President François Mitterrand, said it was up to Nigeria and Cameroon to settle their conflict. Nigerian Foreign Minister Kingibe said about those talks: "We heard them, not that we bought everything they said." Two days before, a French spokesman had claimed that "an appropriate solution must be found within an international framework" to the conflict over the "oil-rich border area."

The escalation of the conflict, left behind by the colonial masters of the two West African countries, Britain and France, came as no surprise for Nigeria watchers. Less than two months ago, on Jan. 10, General Abacha delivered a powerful speech which drew the line against the disintegration of the country (see *EIR*, Jan. 28, p. 4). In the speech, he made clear that the days of applying International Monetary Fund Structural Adjustment Programs to the economy of the former British colony were over, and announced measures

to restart investment in the real economy. Among the immediate steps taken were decrees fixing interest and currency exchange rates, imposing controls on foreign exchange trading and imports, and most important, providing that 60% of all bank credit will be directed to agricultural and manufacturing enterprises.

Just days before, Abacha had called for a Marshall Plan for Africa as a whole. The general made clear that Nigeria, one of the two superpowers of Africa, had lost its way from the time of independence 33 years ago, when "we appeared set for grand attainment to fulfill what the rest of the world saw as our manifest destiny to lead the black race into the mainstream of human civilization."

Anglo-American finance trembles

Abacha's entry onto the Nigerian stage predictably sent tremors throughout the world of Anglo-American finance. It was a foregone conclusion that destabilization operations would be forthcoming to prevent other African countries from following suit in moving away from market "reforms." Though sources in Lagos make clear that the situation is stable on the ground, and that particularly Abacha's initiative to support the Nigerian currency has wide support, the outlines of various French-British operations are coming into view.

The United States seems to be treating Nigeria with "kid gloves," in contrast to Britain and France, perhaps connected to the U.S. need for Nigerian pil. There are also indications, however, of a debate within U.S. policymaking circles on the future of West Africa. According to an Atlantic Monthly article, there is a faction within the United States contemplating giving various disintegrating West African countries to a Greater Nigeria, while others, including the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research, claim that Nigeria is in the process of disintegrating itself.

The British Broadcasting Corp. has been consistently broadcasting an anti-Nigerian version of the events that have occurred since the Nigerians first announced that Nigerians had been forced to flee their homes on the Bakassi Peninsula in Akwa Ibom state of Nigeria following an invasion by Cameroonian gendarmes. As reflected in earlier coverage of

Abacha's economic changes by the London *Financial Times*, the U.K. was particularly critical that the new Nigerian budget announced by Abacha "gives priority to some notorious projects such as the Ajaokuta steel works, the aluminum smelter, and the new capital in Abuja."

Ceaseless manipulation of historical traps

Former Foreign Minister of Guyana Fred Wills said some years ago that if you want to understand British and French colonialism, keep in mind that, as they were leaving, the colonial powers made sure to leave each of their former colonies with a problem, so they could always come back and be the arbitrator, a Nigerian source living in the metropolitan Washington area pointed out. In explaining the Nigerian-Cameroonian border clash, he said that the British and the French, when they gave independence to Cameroon, created this problem between Nigeria and Cameroon: They know that they can manipulate both Nigeria and Cameroon around this to their own advantage.

He reflected back on a period in the early 1980s, when the French military once again came into this "no-man's territory" and began holding military exercises with the Cameroonians. Nigeria responded by announcing that such exercises would be taken as an act of aggression. Notwithstanding, the French government gave the go-ahead, and they began a shooting war against Nigeria. The Nigerian military then managed to take out the French paratroopers within about five hours. The source said he is under the impression that the French government at that time agreed that such an incident would not happen again.

Now, however, after Abacha's recent speech, the French seem to be pushing to do it "for real," and seem to be succeeding in internationalizing it.

Threats from within

The threats to derail this notion of regaining Nigerian economic sovereignty, however, are also coming from within the country. The line coming out of a conference that was held in Ibadan, north of Lagos, in mid-February, was that General Abacha must immediately step down as head of state, and that the country should be divided into eight loose confederations or states, with the central government being mainly responsible for foreign policy.

Under such a plan, the Nigerian military structure, as it now exists, would be dismantled and replaced with a collective security arrangement. The main participants in this conference were leaders of the Yoruba tribe, one of the three major Nigerian tribes. Nigerian sources say that the line coming out of this Ibadan conference was probably responsible for putting back into motion the "Campaign for Democracy" against the Abacha government. Earlier, this Nigerian entity had been split, with the leader of the larger wing, Beko Ransom-Kutu (a Yorubu), being in dialogue with the Abacha government. Now, however, the goal of the western-influ-

enced human rights group is simply to bring the government down.

Some are insisting that the current line coming out of "Yoruba-land" is not home-grown either. Ibadan, a very old, historical, and religious city, not only in the country but also in the whole of West Africa, has been permeated by western organs of Project Democracy (the U.S. "secret government" dirty tricks outfit associated with Col. Oliver North et al.). No wonder that the same line is coming out of certain Yorubu leaders that has been coming out of Project Democracy for over a decade: Split up the country and destroy its military, which they say is too strong anyway. Something has been done to Ibadan that goes completely contrary to the reputation of that city. Lagos, by comparison, is a boom town: It has no history, no culture; but destroying Ibadan debases the culture. The source insisted that, if you destroy Ibadan in western Nigeria, you can easily destroy any other city.

He pointed, in particular, to the University of Ibadan, where extensive projects are conducted, generously funded by the Ford Foundation and other "charitable" foundations. The studies are conducted there, and then offered up to the rest of the country as proven fact: Things like population control, sterilization of women; kookish medical doctors teaching at the University of Ibadan, who have been part of the Ford Foundation-funded operations. And even though Africa in general and Nigeria in particular are underpopulated, they go into the market in Ibaban and distribute condoms and contraceptive pills in the streets. The source said that, to his knowledge, this is done only in Ibadan.

During the same time period of the Ibadan conference that called for weakening the central government, a respected former head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, issued a strong statement saying that the most important thing is to keep the country unified. Speaking on Feb. 15, Gowon insisted that "whatever we do, this nation is more important than any of us and we must continue to keep it one." Gowon condemned public statements that he said are inflaming passions and trying to hasten disintegration. Gowon was leader of Nigeria during the civil war of the 1960s up until the 1970s. According to sources, he took Abraham Lincoln's plans for southern reconstruction and applied them to Nigeria, and as a result is sometimes referred to as the "Abraham Lincoln of Nigeria," because of his role in bringing unity to the country after the civil war.

Speaking in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 20, the American statesman Lyndon LaRouche also addressed the stakes with respect to Nigeria. "I have been watching coups in Nigeria like a fast-spinning revolving door for a great number of years. Why suddenly does a new military regime come in to attack the IMF? . . . Nigeria is the Brazil of black Africa; not the largest, but the most populous. If it does not resist, all black Africa is destroyed. It is resisting. They are fighting against a force that is trying to obliterate their nation. More power to them!"

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India's national defense systems are right on target

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The successful launching of the medium-range Agni III technology demonstrator missile on Feb. 19 from the coastal state of Orissa has proven that India is steadily increasing its security through the coupling of land- and air-based weapons for its defense.

The Indian response to the success of the Agni was reflected in the President's speech before Parliament on Feb. 21. Addressing a joint session of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House), President Shankar Dayal Sharma said: "Honorable members will join me in applauding the successful demonstration of high technology in the launch of Agni last Saturday. . . . Restrictions being placed on transfer of technology require us to rely even more on our own talents. The government is determined to give every encouragement for this to happen by tapping the great potential that the country possesses."

For more than a year, the test-firing of the medium-range Agni missile and deployment of the short-range Prithvi missile had been a bone of contention between India and the United States. With the first successful launching of Agni on May 22, 1989, a flood of criticism was unleashed, mostly from Washington. John McCain (R-Ariz.), a former Senate Armed Services Committee member, went on record saying that "Agni is clearly useful as a nuclear weapons delivery system for it lacks the accuracy to be effective against conventional, biological, and chemical weapons"—implying that India is in the process of developing nuclear-warhead carriers, without presenting a shred of evidence that such is the purpose behind the development of Agni. Since then, Agni has gone through two further test-firings and the success of the recent demonstration indicates that Agni has come of age. The fact that no one can prevent India from developing its own indigenous technology-based missiles has also been established.

About Agni

Agni, a Sanskrit word meaning fire, is 21 meters in length, two meters longer than Agni I, and has a take-off weight of 19 tons. Its range, as specified, is 1,500 kilometers with a payload of 1 ton, or a smaller warhead of 500 kilograms over a longer range of 2,500 kilometers.

The Agni project began in 1983. After six years of efforts which involved 5,000 engineers and staff, Agni I was launched in 1989. The 600-second duration of the flight tested a re-entry vehicle structure as well as control and guidance

package. The test was successful in fulfilling its parameters, but, as McCain pointed out, Agni I's accuracy—which was not a test parameter at that stage—was not great. In 1992, Agni II was tested, but within two seconds of its launch, the missile veered off course and exploded. Later, it was stated that by making Agni II longer and heavier, the missile's vibration had increased and that led to the failure. It is evident from the test results of Agni III that the missile has overcome most of its shortcomings, although it is likely that more refinements will be required before it is formally inducted into the defensive system.

With the arrival of Agni, India now has four different missiles at various stages of testing. Prithvi, the Sanskrit word for earth, is a short-range missile with a range of 150 km with a 1-ton payload, or 250 km with a 500 kg payload. Prithvi has been tested 12 times already and is practically ready for deployment. The anti-tank missile Nag, the Sanskrit word for snake, was also tested successfully twice in January. The Nag missile tests were carried out with missile carrier track vehicles in the user configuration which has also been developed indigenously. The Nag missile, equipped with heat sensors, has a range of about 4 km and a top attack capability to pierce advanced armor.

In addition, earlier in February, India successfully tested the multi-target surface-to-air missile Akash, the Sanskrit word for sky. The successful test of the Akash missile, which is meant to be integrated with a multi-target phase-array radar system, brings India closer to the Patriot missile defense system. As a state-of-the-art defense system, the Akash, fitted with multiple warheads, can target four to five enemy aircraft and missiles simultaneously. The unique feature of the Akash missile system is that while a normal rocket has an oxygen supply system built in, the Akash is equipped with a ramjet rocket system which draws air during its flight for combustion in conjunction with a fuel-rich propellant.

Reactions from abroad

Despite the official policy of the government of India, which is to develop a sound defense system for India's security, particularly in light of the induction of high-technology-based weapons systems by the nuclear weapons states, India will be subjected to a barrage of adverse criticism generated in the West. The United States, which had earlier made it known to India that the deployment of the Prithvi and test-

firing of Agni would not be appreciated in Washington, is expected to make the usual noises about India's alleged intention to become a nuclear weapons state.

Recently a classic disinformation-peddling book has been published, *Critical Mass*, by William Burrows and Robert Windrem. Using vivid imaginations, the authors allege that India and Pakistan were on the verge of nuclear war in 1990. The book has been labeled a "big lie" in India by analysts and top military brass. It contains a chapter on how India procured its missile technology. Interspersed with such inanities as that Dr. Homi Babha, the father of India's nuclear program, wanted the bomb (a statement attributed to an unnamed French "expert"), the book goes on to couple India's nuclear power program and space program as exemplary of Delhi's supposed single-minded obsession to become a nuclear weapons state.

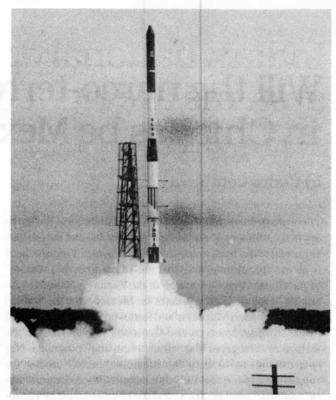
Of course, the U.S. State Department has been drumming on this theme for years. While the State Department pushed this big lie to previous American Presidents with the ostensible purpose of imposing sanctions and technological apartheid on India, Pakistan, and other developing nations, the same big lie has now been delivered to President Clinton in a package marked "gross violation of human rights." So far, the knee-jerk reaction from Washington has been directed toward pressuring and cornering India on the violation of human rights and forcing it to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which India, as Pakistan, has never signed.

The Kashmir question

Recent State Department efforts, led by the high-profile assistant secretary of state for South Asia, Robin Raphel, have centered on impressing upon Clinton that the Kashmir dispute is not only causing a massive violation of human rights, but will lead to an exchange of nuclear weapons between India and Pakistan. Hence, the residents of Foggy Bottom claim, all efforts are to be made to resolve the Kashmir dispute, even if it means involving Kashmiri terrorists and making Kashmir an independent state, and forcing India and Pakistan to sign the NPT.

Raphel, who has been told by the Indian Foreign Ministry that March would not be the right month for her to visit India, has decided to come anyway, uninvited. What must be worrying the State Department is that India is paying little attention to Washington's nuclear concerns.

On Kashmir, the Indian government is now allowing ambassadors accredited with the government from selected countries to visit the area and see for themselves the actual conditions on the ground. It has also been stated that the Red Cross, and even Amnesty International, will be allowed to visit Kashmir. But at the same time, it was the government in Delhi that organized a mass demonstration of 10,000 by the Youth Congress members, along the line of actual control in Kashmir on Feb. 5, protesting against efforts by others to claim that Kashmir is not an integral part of India. Since then, a number of foreign heads of state have come to Delhi



The successes of India's rocket program are not to the liking of the international advocates of "technological apartheid" for the Third World.

to express solidarity with India's claim over Kashmir.

Delhi has also indicated that if the Pakistan government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, allegedly dependent on its friends in the State Department for its own survival, brings the Kashmir issue to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, charging human rights violations by India, the foreign secretary-level bilateral talks between India and Pakistan will come to a halt. Moreover, Delhi has made it clear, and even has procured Beijing's support on the matter, that no third party will be allowed to mediate on the Kashmir issue. The Indian President, inaugurating the budget session of the Parliament on Feb. 21, said categorically: "Jammu and Kashmir is an inalienable part of India and we shall foil any attempt to destabilize it either from across the border or from any other quarter."

In addition, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao recently told the visiting U.S. Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) that it is a shame that India has been accused of human rights violations, when India has a constitution which allows a fair judiciary system, a democratic political system, and a free press, and India has even constituted its own human rights commission. In the area of nuclear nonproliferation, the Rao government has not budged from its belief that the NPT is discriminatory, and hence cannot be endorsed. India, Rao also pointed out, has not helped in the proliferation of nuclear weapons—a claim none of the nuclear weapons states can make.

Will the narco-terrorist insurrection in Chiapas be Mexico's 'Sarajevo'?

by Carlos Cota Meza

There are strong parallels between the instigators of the uprising in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas, and the Serbian aggressors who have unleashed war in former Yugoslavia. It is no exaggeration to state that the 18 masked "negotiators" of the Clandestine Committee of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) represent for Mexico what the Serbian leaders Slobodan Milosevic and Rodovan Karadzic represent to the Bosnian Muslims and Croatians who have been the victims of their genocidal "ethnic cleansing" programs. Nor is it difficult to identify the Mexican "Serbs" among the *zapatistas* without masks: government "peace commissioner" Manuel Camacho Solis, and the so-called mediator Samuel Ruiz.

The objective of the ongoing "peace negotiations" in Chiapas is to alter the Mexican Constitution so that the existence of "Indian nations," or "reservations"—with their own pre-Columbian mechanisms of government—may be accepted within the national territory. What this implies is that existing municipal and federal government entities would be supplanted, along with the structures which have been built on their basis and which have become part of Mexico's institutional heritage.

From its first bloody attacks on New Year's Day, the EZLN has maintained that it is addressing an "ethnic" problem. In its first statements, it asserted that "as Indians, we need our own autonomy; we need that identity, that dignity." The EZLN's "Commander Marcos" has repeatedly stated that his movement wants "administrative and political autonomy in the Indian regions" of the country, and a "reform of Article 4 of the Constitution, to recognize the existence of ethnic regions with their own structures. . . . What the comrades are proposing, is a collective government at every level." Marcos insists that if this problem is not resolved to the EZLN's satisfaction, they are prepared to spread their armed struggle to the north of the country, and even into U.S. territory.

An attack on the family

The article of the Constitution which the *zapatistas* and their sponsors have demanded be changed, was orignally drafted to deal primarily with the *family* as the basis of society: "Men and women are equal before the law. The law

shall protect the organization and development of the family. Every person has the right to decide in a free, responsible and informed manner on the number and spacing of their children." The article was later broadened to include "the right to health" and "the right to dignified and decent housing" for all Mexicans.

And yet, as part of the innumerable government concessions to win U.S. congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), President Salinas stupidly incorporated the following paragraph into the same Article: "The Mexican nation has a pluricultural composition originally upheld by its Indian peoples. The law shall protect and promote the development of their languages, cultures, habits and customs, resources and specific forms of social organization."

But the zapatistas are not content with that. They want to dismember the historic federated structure of the Mexican republic, and the municipal structure along with it. They seek to expunge the precept that the family is the basis of society and represents Western Christian tradition. And this is no mere theoretical proposition; it is already being widely debated, and communist agents have presented their proposals to the President of the republic.

According to communist Arnaldo Córdova, a specialist in the Marxist theory of Antonio Gramsci and adviser to President Salinas, the conflict in Chiapas is not economic, but "social and political," and can be resolved by reforming Article 4 such that Mexico is defined as "a pluricultural, pluriethnic, and plurinational" country. Córdova says Mexico must accept "a constitutional regimen of politically, culturally, economically, linguistically, and socially autonomous ethnic regions, with the total right to self-government without interference from other instituted powers." Córdova warns that there are two things which the EZLN is not going to compromise on: "They are not going to allow themselves to be disarmed, and they are going to try to force recognition of themselves as sovereign nationalities within the national state."

Maoist agent Gustavo Esteva (an old advocate of eliminating structured societies—i.e., the sovereign nation-state—and of returning to primitive social forms) maintains that "we are forging a new treatment for the Indian peoples

at the Cathedral of San Cristóbal. . . . This demands that we reconstitute ourselves. Our Magna Carta states that Mexican sovereignty emanates principally from its people. We now recognize . . . that it emanates from all the peoples that make up Mexico."

War against non-Indians

Just as the Serbian leaders have refused to recognize the Croatians and Bosnian Muslims, and have claimed their lands as property of "Greater Serbia," so, too, the *zapatistas* have unleashed a war against everything *mestizo* in the townships where the conflict is centered.

Through public advertisements, the cattle ranchers of Chiapas have requested the intervention of the federal government in the face of repeated invasions of "ranch properties [where] equipment, crops, and homes have been destroyed, and cattle stolen—all to the detriment of the family economy and that of the nation." The ranchers add that 3,450 rural properties, which annually contribute 24,000 tons of meat, 18 million liters of milk, and other rural products to the national stocks, are at risk. They warn that the attacks against their property threatens "the judicial order, our institutions, and social peace."

The social discontent of the *mestizo* population and of displaced Indians (otherwise dubbed the "other victims of the conflict") in the battle areas is already evident. Recently, an enraged crowd expelled from the town of Altamirano the president of the National Human Rights Commission Jorge Madrazo, who had arrived in the community to defend the "human rights" of 10 nuns belonging to the Order of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, accused by the town of being EZLN members. At the same time, the displaced Indians are more and more publicly insisting that the Mexican Army intervene in their defense against the attacks of the *zapatistas*.

The NGOs' 'splendid little war'

The outbreak of this racial war, which at the moment has been confined to Chiapas, was supervised by various so-called non-governmental organizations (NGOs) recognized by the United Nations. At the beginning of the so-called "peace talks," the EZLN's Clandestine Committee sent a public letter to the NGOs in which it stated: "We know that the so-called non-governmental organizations have become a fundamental part of the movement for a dignified peace. . . . The NGOs have remained neutral. . . . We owe our arrival, safe and sound, at the dialogue site to the protective and vigilant mantle of all those good people who, without payment of any kind, have dedicated their time, their efforts and their labor to us, and who are protecting us at the risk of their own lives, freedom, and well-being. We have decided to entrust our lives and freedom... to the NGOs, because we have seen in them the future to which we aspire, a future [which] will render not only wars, but also armies, unnecessary."

The tragic winter of 1994 in Armenia

by Haik Babookhanian

The author, a leader of the Union of Constitutional Rights in Armenia, is a member of the city council in Yerevan and a newspaper editor.

The small nation of Armenia this winter has withstood not only Azeri military aggression along the whole border, and especially in Nagorno-Karabakh, not only a political ultimatum from Georgia, but also bitter cold weather. Living under the Turkish-Azeri blockade, the Armenian population did not have much at their disposal in their battle to survive: They used anything they could get their hands on for fuel, from the trees growing along city streets and parks, to furniture and wooden floorboards. Especially hard was the fate of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Azerbaijan, who miraculously escaped the terrifying butchery in Sumgait, Baku, and the whole territory of Azerbaijan. There were also refugees from Karabakh and from the territories close to the border, whose houses were either occupied by the Azeri Army or destroyed by artillery attacks and air strikes against civilian targets. It has been as difficult to survive this winter as it was to survive the 1988 earthquake.

The tragedy of the winter in Armenia has shaken the world. International charitable organizations, as well as the Armenian diaspora and people of good will, started to organize humanitarian aid. Governments of a few countries joined in. The Armenian nation had high hopes regarding the decision of the American government to allocate \$15 million to Armenia for the purchase of 50,000 tons of oil, which should have been delivered by the end of November and distributed to the most needy groups of people, such as families with many children, pensioners, and invalids. However, most of them have not been able to redeem their coupons, since the date of delivery of the aid has been constantly postponed, whether because of new demands on the part of Georgia, or the Christmas holidays, in the United States. Finally, the first oil deliveries arrived at the beginning of February.

The Armenian authorities, like the population, lived on hopes, and distributed small strategic reserves of oil in December, planning to replenish them once the promised aid came from the United States.

But that was the end of the international "carrots" for Armenia, and the beginning of "the stick."

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New Azeri military offensive

It proved impossible to replenish the strategic reserves within two months, which undoubtedly had military significance. In December, the Azeri Army started an unusually strong offensive, which had been in preparation for a long time. We can only try to guess whether postponing humanitarian aid to Armenia was connected to the Azeri offensive, but the fact that the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey were all well informed about the time and strength of the attack leaves no doubt in the minds of political circles.

The offensive was preceded by the Azeri refusal to comply with a number of peace initiatives presented by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and Russia. Certain factors—a general mobilization, militant Holy War slogans, massive purchase of expensive military technology from a number of governments, involvement of foreign military advisers, a carefully prepared plan, and, finally, an unusually wide range of military activities—show that hopes regarding a successful offensive were entertained not only by Azerbaijan's leader Haidar Aliyev, who was worried about his unstable situation, but also by circles outside Azerbaijan. However, after losing a few airplanes, over 30 tanks, and 6-7,000 soldiers, the Azeris did not achieve the expected success.

It seems that this was one of the reasons that Aliyev visited London, where, to the anxiousness of the Russians, he successfully bargained with Azeri oil and pipelines from Central Asia to Turkey. A similar double game with Moscow and London cost Aliyev's predecessor the loss of power. It is difficult to say at the moment what the experienced KGB employee achieved in London, but London is playing a key role in the Karabakh conflict, just as it did in the 1920s, when it managed to separate Karabakh from Armenia and give it to Azerbaijan. It is not an accident that Aliyev's trip to London was followed by a visit by Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian.

The war in Karabakh is taking new forms, not only in terms of its scale and methods, but also as a result of the involvement of certain international circles. After Aliyev's arrival from Russia, Azerbaijan was supplied with weapons, and the Azeri Army began working with Russian instructors and specialists who are directly participating in military actions. There have also been cases of Iranian citizens' involvement on the Azeri side, and a corps of 1,200 Afghani mujaheddin is one of the most efficient forces in the Azeri Army. Recently a great quantity of Chinese weapons has been found among the trophies of war. According to an article in the British newspaper *Independent*, while in London, Aliyev managed to solve the problem of hiring "volunteers" and purchasing weapons, at the price of some oil deals.

The Turkish role

As for Turkey, an Anglo-American outpost in the East, it continues with impunity to blockade Armenia from the

west, with the use of the 50,000 armed forces directly on the border, showing no remorse about the genocide committed against Armenians in 1915, or the mass extermination of Kurds in eastern Anatolia, or even about the occupation of northern Cyprus.

Turkey does not even try to hide the fact of its help to Azerbaijan. Frequent meetings between high officials from Azerbaijan and Turkey (the last one was in February, when Aliyev visited Ankara) precisely coordinate the cooperation. Moreover, using the fact that Armenia is situated on the border between Christian and Islamic civilizations, Turkey attempts to portray the conflict as having a religious character, in order to involve the Islamic world in the war on the side of Azerbaijan. Despite the harmful role that Turkey is playing in this conflict, in the 1994 fiscal year, the United States is allocating \$540 million to help Turkey, of which \$405 million will be used for military expenditures. It is unquestionable that a part of this armamentarium will be firing at the villages and towns of Karabakh.

In November, the news was leaked to the Turkish press that American generals were training the Azeri Army. In December, the Moscow daily *Itvestia* published an article by A. Krivopalov titled "U.S Instructors Teach Military Art to Azeris." Gen. Richard Secord (ret.) plays the central role in the story. He is well known in connection with the scandal concerning arms deliveries to Iran. According to the London *Observer*, he presently has a position of consultant in the Megasil company, which appeared in Azerbaijan already in 1991 to reopen old oil fields.

At the present time, the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is overshadowed by the Balkan problem in the heart of Europe, and international diplomacy so far has put off active involvement aimed at regulating the crisis in Karabakh. This approach is not only immoral and dangerous, but also criminal. It is immoral because, at the end of the 20th century, when on the ruins of colonial and totalitarian systems, freedom, democracy, and progress are being upheld as human values, the world community is passively looking on while Azerbaijan has been trying to subdue Karabakh with military force for seven years now.

It is dangerous, because a spreading of the conflict may drag in Turkey, Iran, and Russia, which would mean the beginning of World War III. It is also dangerous because all the rules of international law are being violated, first of all the right of a nation to self-determination, to fight for its national liberation; the population of Karabakh is being subjected to genocide, while the Turkish-Azeri blockade constitutes an international crime.

It is still not too late to put out the fire of the Karabakh war. On the international level, it means recognition of the independence of Karabakh, breaking the blockade of Armenia, and channeling the energy now being used for destruction, for the sake of progress, cooperation, and creation.

Northern Flank by Lotta-Stina Thronell

Why no wish to solve Palme case?

Newly released documents on the Bofors deal with India could cause an international scandal that some do not want.

On Feb. 28, some 150 people gathered in Stockholm on the eighth anniversary of the murder of Socialist Prime Minister Olof Palme. A handful of private murder investigators were present at the meeting. A big brouhaha broke out when one of the speakers, Lars Krantz, a film producer and private investigator, asked whether it were not about time to investigate Palme's role in the illegal weapons trafficking. Maybe this could shed new light on the assassination, he suggested. Others protested that "this is not the right day" to bring up such an issue.

Three days earlier, the Italian daily Corriere della Sera had published an article, "Weapons and Bribes: The Palme Mystery," dealing with the release of "hundreds of banking documents on the sale of Bofors cannons to India." The fact that the Swiss government had decided to deliver the banking documents could trigger "an international scandal, which the Swedish authorities have tried to avoid for years," the paper reported.

It is certainly obvious that the Swedish authorities, both government and police, so far have suppressed any lead in the Palme murder investigation that would reveal how closely Swedish government and business circles worked with the East German communist intelligence service, the Stasi, and other secret services in dirty international affairs. This is particularly true for the disinformation campaign against the European Labor Party (EAP) and Lyndon LaRouche, which was launched by the Stasi from

East Berlin immediately after the murder. It also applies to the role of Sweden in the illegal weapons trafficking conducted by Karl-Erik Schmitz at the beginning of the 1980s.

On Aug. 20, 1992, the magazine of the Swedish National Journalists Association, *Journalisten*, published an interview with Stasi officer Herbert Brehmer describing how the Stasi used the Swedish media to carry out a disinformation campaign, to tie the EAP to the Palme murder.

Journalisten failed to suggest that the Stasi disinformation could have been part of a strategy to suppress any possible connection between the murder of Palme and the Bofors weapons smuggling to Iran over the "Northern Route" during the Iran-Iraq war (Palme had been assigned by the United Nations to mediate between Iran and Iraq). In 1984, the Swedish customs service was intensifying its work to close down the smuggling. Large amounts of contraband from the Bofors company were confiscated. In June 1985, customs confiscated 50 tons of explosives originating from Bofors, leading to a raid on Karl-Erik Schmitz's office in Malmö in September the same year. Schmitz was put on trial.

In a Feb. 24, 1994 radio broadcast with "EIR Talks," LaRouche pointed out that this period, from the beginning of the 1980s until the murder of Palme in 1986, was characterized by close collaboration between U.S. and Soviet intelligence services. "What we're looking at," he said, "are the

operations with the Soviet intelligence services by sections of the U.S. intelligence services, in keeping the Iran-Iraq war going, so they would mutually kill each other (which was the objective the British had in that case), which also involved the operations of the Contras, and the drug trafficking there."

The fact that Schmitz was caught red-handed in this arms trafficking, according to LaRouche, led to the assassination of Palme, "in which the East German Stasi people with whom [Oliver] North was working, and whom [accused spy Aldrich Hazen Ames] was overseeing, tried to set me up as the author of the assassination, which, everything shows, was done in their interest, because Palme was going after the arms trafficking."

No one in Sweden really dares to bring in the full scope of implications in the Palme murder case. The police investigators, led by chief detective Hans Oelvebro, have now, in collaboration with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, decided to look for a "lone assassin," and cut all other leads. According to Oelvebro, the police are confident of finding the killer before summer. On Feb. 19-20, the evening rag *Expressen* was used in a pathetic effort, once again, to fraudulently link the Palme assassination to LaRouche associates in Sweden.

Åke Liljefors, presenting himself as an "independent expert on policy and the strategy of public opinion," published an article going in the right direction at the end of January, with the title "The Bofors Affair Might Have Triggered the Palme Murder," in which he directs all questions to the remaining leadership of the Social Democratic Party today. Liljefors points to the deals between India and Sweden, but excludes the issue of Karl-Erik Schmitz and the "Northern Route" illegal weapons trade to Iran.

International Intelligence

Brawl in Sweden over policy toward Russia

A heated debate on foreign policy took place in the Swedish Parliament on Feb. 23, featuring charges and countercharges between the Socialist opposition's foreign policy spokesman, Pierre Schori, and Foreign Minister Margaretha af Ugglas.

Schori accused the conservative government of "diplomatic . . . and political passivity" in its foreign policy. He critized the government's support for shock therapy in Russia, as well as its policy toward the Baltic countries. He has also asked for a more active policy against the Serbs in former Yugoslavia.

Ugglas retorted, "Pierre Schori is playing Russian roulette when he speaks about missile attacks against Belgrade and quotes from secret letters from Moscow."

In a television interview recently, Schori stated that the U.N. should give the green light for a cruise missile attack against Belgrade. Schori has retracted that statement, but continues to criticize the government for "impotence" in the face of the slaughter in Bosnia.

Bosnian leader scores Russia and the West

Stjepan Kljuic, a member of the Bosnian Collective Presidency, sharply criticized the role of both Russia and the West in the Bosnian war, in an interview with the Danish daily *Politiken* published on Feb. 24.

Kljuic categorically rejected any division of Bosnia-Hercegovina, calling for a multi-ethnic Bosnia with internationally recognized borders. Only on this basis can peace be established, he said.

Kljuic is one of the seven members of the Collective Presidency of Bosnia, consisting of two Muslims, two Serbs, two Croats, and one representative of other ethnic groups. He is himself a Croat. During a visit to Denmark, Kljuic visited Bosnian refugees and met with Foreign Minister Niels Helweg Petersen. He told *Politiken*: "We have been betrayed by the West. The West asked us to eradicate communism and hold free elections. Then, the West called on us to declare our independence. When we were recognized by the EEC and admitted to the U.N. on April 6, 1992, the Serbian aggression started.

"But when we organized ourselves to fight against the Serbian fascists, we became the targets of an illegal weapons embargo in contradiction to the principle of the right to national self-defense. . . .

"Great Britain, France, and Russia are siding with the Serbs. Europe and the U.S. are remaining silent. How can Denmark and Norway, who both have had bitter experiences with fascism, participate in this? . . .

"The West does not see that the Russians are trying to fulfill their century-old dream of reaching the Adriatic Sea. What neither Czarist Russia nor Communist Russia succeeded in doing, President Yeltsin is now fulfilling."

Bernard Lewis accused before French court

British intelligence operative Bernard Lewis is being hauled before a French court, on charges that he has denied that the genocide against the Armenians by the Turks ever took place. Lewis, a professor at Princeton University, is the author of a plan for destroying the nation-states of the Mideast and Central Asia and replacing them with ethnic- and tribal-based entities.

According to the French daily *Libération* of March 1, Lewis is being brought to a Paris court under the same Article 1382 of the civil code that has been used against Robert Faurisson, the "Holocaust Revisionist" who insists that there was never a Nazi Holocaust against the Jews.

Two associations are bringing the charges against Lewis, the Forum of Armenian Associations of France and the Licra. These groups cite an interview granted by Lewis to the daily *Le Monde* on Nov. 16, 1993, in which he defended Turkey by saying, "There was an Armenian problem for

the Turks." He also expressed doubt that, in the years 1915-17, there had been a "deliberate policy, a decision to systematically annihilate the Armenian nation." He said that the word "genocide" should not be applied in this case.

The following week, 30 French intellectuals mobilized against Lewis. Libération notes that the affair probably would have died out at that point, had not Lewis decided to respond, defending his earlier claims. In an article published on Jan. 1, 1994, he insisted that the greater number of Armenians who died, died because of "famine, sickness, being abandoned, and of cold, because the suffering of the deported was prolonged during the winter." Libération comments that this is quite a surprising affirmation, given that the greatest massacres occurred during the summer of 1915, and that the majority of the deportees were dragged into the Syrian desert, "hardly known for its polar temperatures."

'Peace Now' leader sees plot against Rabin

Israeli "Peace Now" leader Abie Nathan wrote, in a letter to the *New York Times* published on Feb. 24, that he has become aware during a visit to the United States that some American Jews not only oppose Israel's peace agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization and a future agreement with Syria, but are also trying to topple the Israeli government of Yitzhak Rabin, in order to kill the agreements.

"I was shocked and dismayed to hear Jewish voices in the United States—even though I believe those voices are a minority—demanding the downfall of the present Israeli government," he wrote. "To such voices I say: Beware. We have paid a heavy price to have a democratic system of government in Israel. We will never let you or tolerate anyone threatening our right to govern and be governed as we who live in Israel see fit.

"There is only one way to change governments and that is by the ballot box. Come to Israel, share in the responsibility of de-

fending the country, and use your right to vote for change. . . . We Israelis need and welcome your involvement, and there is much we can learn from you. However, we who live in Israel have a right to decide what government will govern."

Karadzic wants new Versailles Treaty

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic demanded a new arrangement like the Versailles Treaty to guarantee the partition of Bosnia, in an interview with the Belgrade daily *Vecernje Novosti* published Feb. 24.

Karadzic insisted that the international community ratify the partition of Bosnia along ethnic lines by a treaty "like that of Versailles or of Saint Germain." The latter was concluded in 1919 to legally ratify the breakup of the Hapsburg Empire.

Karadzic added that in any negotiations toward concluding such a treaty, it must be made clear that "the Muslims must not get more than 25% of the territory."

Karadzic further told Vecernje Novosti that "the Serbs, in the Balkans, are a superior people. Who will be able to fight so long against them?"

Pope renews attack on malthusianism

In a letter on the occasion of the international year of the family, Pope John Paul II gave new impetus to his campaign to protect the family and the individual from the New Age culture of death. The letter, presented in Rome by Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo, anticipates themes which will appear in an upcoming encyclical on "the defense of life." Cardinal López Trujillo characterized it as a "historic encyclical," in which the unborn children will be defined as the new social class requiring protection, according to the Italian daily La Repubblica.

In the 100-page letter, the pope distinguishes between "the civilization of love" and the possibility of a "destructive anticivilization." In the latter are included: utili-

tarianism, sex education in the schools (not strictly Catholic), the pro-"choice" movement, and "safe sex."

"The world is threatened in significant measure by alienation," he writes, "the fruit of the premises of the Enlightenment, according to which man is *more* man if he is *only* man. . . . Modern rationalism does not tolerate mystery . . . nor does it recognize that the full truth of man was revealed by Jesus Christ."

Regarding homosexuality and homosexual "marriages," the pope asserts that matrimony exists only between man and woman. "Other interpersonal unions cannot be marriages, which do not correspond to these conditions, even if nowadays on this point rather dangerous tendencies for the future of the family and of society are being spread."

Algeria releases two FIS leaders

The Algerian regime has released two leading members of the Islamic Salvation Front who have been imprisoned for two years. Ali Djeddi, in charge of the FIS's political relations, and Abdelkader Boukhamkham, a member of the FIS supreme council, were both serving four-year sentences. Their release is said to be part of an attempt by the government of Gen. Lamine Zeroual to establish a dialogue with the opposition.

General Zeroual, in a recent TV address, called for a unrestricted dialogue with the opposition, including the FIS. It is hoped that the release of the two leaders would lead to such a dialogue and a truce in the ongoing civil war. Five other key leaders remain imprisoned.

According to Algerian sources, the release of the two FIS members had been planned for some time, as an attempt to split the leadership. Nonetheless, it is reported that the two leaders only accepted freedom after approval from other imprisoned leaders. The question of a truce in the fighting is said not to be a decision of the FIS, but of the mujaheddin fighters whom they do not control.

Briefly

- UNITED NATIONS officials admit that their troops in Mozambique have been running a child prostitution ring, the BBC reported on Feb. 25. The soldiers implicated have been sent home. The Mozambique government has delivered an angry protest to the United Nations.
- PAKISTAN TV on Feb. 20 reported on the human rights violations against Lyndon LaRouche. According to an article on the program in the Feb. 22 daily *The News*, panelist "Saqlain Imam said that regarding human rights violations in the world, it was natural that such violations were rampant in the developing nations, but the developed world could not be excluded in this regard. He referred to American activist LaRouche and his associates who were sentenced on phony charges."
- EGYPTIAN President Hosni Mubarak is likely to fall to Islamic fundamentalists, according to a classified U.S. intelligence report leaked in the Sunday Times of London on Feb. 20. The report says that Egypt could slide into economic chaos and civil war. A similar assessment was made in a classified Israeli intelligence report late last year.
- BORIS YELTSIN, in his "State of the Nation" address to the Russian Parliament on Feb. 24, stated that "any attempt to isolate Russia by expanding NATO eastward represents a threat to Europe and to peace in the world." Yeltsin also promised that there would be no further cuts in the Russian military budget.
- THE VATICAN daily Osservatore Romano reports that people who use the "morning after" contraceptive pill will be subjected to automatic excommunication from the Catholic Church. Another pill whose consumption leads to excommunication is RU-486, which causes an abortion. Msgr. Elio Sgreccia characterized that pill as "a form of blackmail, an instrument of repression of peoples, because it is imposed upon the poorest in exchange for economic aid."

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Waco verdict: another heavy blow to 'Big Brother'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Feb. 26, after just three days of deliberation, a San Antonio, Texas federal jury found all 11 surviving members of the Branch Davidian religious sect not guilty of murder in the deaths of four U.S. Treasury Department agents who were killed in a shoot-out at the group's Waco compound almost exactly one year ago. Although seven of the defendants were convicted of lesser charges, the exoneration message from the jury was unambiguous.

It was perhaps most clearly stated by Dan Cogdell, attorney for Branch Davidian Clive Doyle, one of the four members acquitted of all charges: "This sends a loud and clear message to law enforcement that you don't negotiate with tanks, that you don't assault a house when there's people inside that don't need to be assaulted, and you don't bring a case you can't prove."

On Feb. 28, 1993, seventy Treasury agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) assaulted the Branch Davidian compound ten miles outside of Waco, ostensibly to serve search warrants and an arrest warrant on David Koresh, the sect's leader. Although the details of what happened on Feb. 28 are widely contested to this day, audiotaped conversations between Branch Davidians inside the compound and the local sheriff's department's 911 emergency line strongly suggest that the BATF agents came in firing their weapons. Members of the sect returned fire, and before the shooting stopped, four federal agents and six Branch Davidians were dead and many others wounded.

The local sheriff and district attorney strongly criticized the BATF's handling of the incident, pointing out that on several occasions, Koresh had cooperated with local law enforcement in similar legal situations. Koresh, the primary target of the BATF raid, often jogged outside the church compound, and could have been easily served with the war-

rant on any one of a number of occasions. As one local resident told the *New York Times*: "They handle drunks better than they handled these church people."

When the smoke cleared on Feb. 28 and the bodies of the dead were removed, a standoff commenced between federal agents surrounding the compound and the 80 or so Branch Davidians holed up inside. On April 19, the FBI, now in charge of the "negotiations," again stormed the compound, this time using tanks and firing a powerful tear gas that is banned from wartime use under international codes of conduct. The compound went up in flames, killing everyone inside, including David Koresh.

FBI listened to kooks' advice

Newly appointed U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno had approved the FBI raid on the basis of reports from senior FBI officials that there was widespread child abuse going on inside. Subsequent medical investigations of some of the children who were able to leave the compound before the fire-massacre showed that no such abuse had occurred.

The FBI dossier on the Branch Davidians was produced by the Bureau's Behavioral Science unit housed at Quantico, Virginia. The unit is dominated by psychiatrists who cut their teeth on government secret programs experimenting in mind control, such as the CIA's MK-Ultra experiments on unwitting victims with the powerful psychedelic drug LSD. Kenneth Lanning, the FBI Special Agent in charge of the Behavioral Sciences unit, has been publicly linked to neo-pagan and occult groups. Lanning has systematically surpressed evidence of the existence of violent satanic cults, such as the "Son of Sam" cult which carried out a string of ritualistic murders in New York City in the mid-1970s, while at the same time pressing for federal actions against new religious

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The scene in Waco, Texas during the February 1993 standoff between Branch Davidian religious sect members and law enforcement officials. Inset: Attorney General Janet Reno. The jury's finding that surviving members of the sect were not guilty of murder "sends a loud and clear message to law enforcement that you don't negotiate with tanks," said one defense attorney. Will Reno and FBI Director Freeh draw the right conclusions?

groups, including the Branch Davidians.

The FBI behaviorists must have been well aware of the new attorney general's deep personal concern over child abuse, and played upon that concern in order to win her approval for the April 19 armed assault.

In the wake of the Waco tragedy, scores of investigators, many already active in the fight against the out-of-control use of violence by federal agents, turned up compelling evidence that the government's claims that Koresh had ordered his followers to set fire to the compound in a replay of the Nov. 18, 1978 Jonestown, Guyana "mass suicide" was not only phony, but was aimed at covering up the FBI's mass murder of the Branch Davidians.

While the jurors in San Antonio made no public statements after their decision suggesting that they believed that the FBI had willfully murdered the sect members, the acquittal on the murder charges nevertheless delivered a devastating blow to the federal government's credibility on these matters.

Even Attorney General Reno, who already publicly admitted that she had been mis-briefed on the situation in Waco before she authorized the April 19 assault that resulted in over 80 deaths, told reporters a few hours after the verdict: "I will never forget Waco, and the ghost of Waco will be with me all of my life. One of the tragedies of Waco is that we will never know what the right judgment was."

The message from the San Antonio jury extends beyond the BATF and FBI. It applies equally to agents of the U.S. Marshal Service, who carried out a similar overkill armed assault against Randy Weaver and his family in rural Idaho several years ago, killing his teenage son and Mrs. Weaver, and hurting her infant daughter whom she was holding in her arms. Last summer, a jury found Weaver and a second man not guilty of charges that they murdered a federal agent during a lengthy siege at the Weavers' secluded mountain cabin. A grand jury is now considering murder indictments against several FBI officials who were involved in the shoot-out.

The same messge applies even more pointedly to two private agencies which were just as guilty of the unwarranted government assaults as if they had pulled the fatal triggers themselves. The Cult Awareness Network (CAN) and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) played pivotal roles in inciting both the Weaver and Waco tragedies by feeding the pathetically uninformed federal agencies with incendiary and, in some cases, wittingly false information about the individuals under government scrutiny.

CAN's "expert" on the Branch Davidians, convicted jewel thief Rick Ross, was recently prosecuted on state kidnapping charges in Washington state. Although he was acquitted in a jury trial, other CAN kidnappers have not fared as well recently. Galen Kelly, a longtime CAN "deprogrammer" who has, by his own admission, participated in hundreds of kidnappings, is now serving a lengthy federal jail term after having been caught kidnapping a woman in Washington, D.C. Kelly was earlier prosecuted for a conspiracy to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the DuPont chemical fortune

and a strong supporter of Democratic Party presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

The ADL works closely with the CAN, and played a crucial supporting role in the Waco tragedy through its Australian affiliate. Phony reports on Branch Davidians living in Australia were funneled through the U.S. Embassy there into the BATF, setting into motion the initial targeting of the group.

Coverup jeopardized

The Feb. 27 jury verdict puts new pressure on Attorney General Reno and new FBI Director Louis Frieh to conduct a long-overdue cleanout of the Bureau and the Justice Department's in-house paramilitary units, whom the American public is increasingly coming to view as little more than death squads.

Following the initial Feb. 28, 1993 shoot-out at Waco, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen ordered an in-house probe of the shoot-out. The report passed back to Bentsen was a scathing indictment of the BATF hierarchy. Senior agents at the scene knew in advance that plans for their armed assault on the Branch Davidian compound had been leaked to members of the sect, but the decision was nevertheless made to proceed with the assault. BATF Director Steven Higgins was fired by Bentsen, and five top aides were suspended as the result of the inquiry.

But over at the Justice Department, no such self-criticism has been forthcoming. Deeply entrenched networks, in some cases held over from the "Gay" Edgar Hoover era, are in a struggle with the new director to block any cleanup. An inhouse FBI review of the April 19 Waco raid absolved the Bureau's SWAT unit of any wrongdoing or even poor judgment. However, a parallel report on the April events, commissioned by the White House, strongly contradicted the FBI report and said that the bloodbath could have been avoided had federal agents taken a range of other options.

The Waco verdict will not be the last word on government death squad operations. There are scores of similar cases across the country which never gained the notoriety of the Weaver or Waco tragedies, but which are still being pursued.

Not the least of these cases was the Oct. 6-7, 1986 paramilitary raid on the publishing offices of associates of Lyndon LaRouche. Some 400 federal, state, and county police, backed up by U.S. military counter-terror units, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, and armored personnel carriers, conducted a 24-hour siege, which was cut short when Lyndon LaRouche sent a personal telegram to President Ronald Reagan alerting him to the action. The ADL and CAN played a central role in that armed assault as well; six volumes of evidence of massive government corruption in the case are already on file with the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia.

Time is running out on the federal government's deeply entrenched, but now highly vulnerable police state apparatus.

The strange spy case of Aldrich Ames

by Edward Spannaus and Jeffrey Steinberg

Veteran CIA agent Aldrich Hazen Ames and his wife Maria del Rosario Casas Ames were arrested by FBI agents on Feb. 22, in what is emerging as a bizarre tale of alleged espionage and double-agentry involving Russia and the former Soviet Union. According to a 35-page FBI affidavit, Ames began to function as an agent of the Soviet KGB from about May 1985 on, and he continued to provide classified information to the Russian Federation's Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS, or SVRR). The affidavit asserts that Ames had been paid more than \$1.5 million by the KGB and SVRR; this amount has now risen to over \$2.5 million.

How Aldrich and his wife managed to spend large amounts of unaccounted-for cash, and still evade detection over a period of years, is only one of the many unexplained mysteries of this case.

If the allegations against him are true, Ames is the highest-level U.S. intelligence official ever caught spying for the Soviets. Intelligence officials have been telling Congress and the press that as many as 10 agents recruited by U.S. agencies were betrayed and killed as a result of Ames's espionage; others dispute that figure, and point to the likely presence of still other "moles." Some observers have pointed out that the uncovering of Ames provides a convenient explanation for U.S. intelligence failures during the middle-to-late 1980s, failures which in reality have much deeper and more diverse causes.

A spy's career

Ironically, Ames is the son of career CIA officer Carlton Cecil Ames, who is reported to have worked under James Jesus Angleton, the former chief of CIA counterintelligence who was notorious for his obsessive hunts for Soviet moles in the agency. The young Aldrich Ames joined the CIA in 1962 at the age of 21. The CIA sent him to college; two years after his graduation, Ames was sent into his first field post, in Ankara, Turkey, in 1969. In 1972, he was transferred back to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, and beginning in 1976, he spent five years in New York City attempting to recruit Russians to "turn" and work for U.S. intelligence.

In 1981, Ames was sent to Mexico City, where he met his present wife, who was then serving as the Colombian cultural attaché. According to accounts, Ames recruited her to also work for the CIA. At the end of 1983, Ames was

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transferred back to Langley, and became chief of counterintelligence in the Soviet-East European Division oof the CIA's Operations Directorate, responsible for all counterintelligence directed against the Warsaw Pact.

From 1986 to 1989, Ames was posted to the CIA station in Rome. According to some reports, Ames came under suspicion as early as 1987; other reports say it was in 1989. In any event, during 1991 he was transferred out of the Operations Directorate, into the Counter-Narcotics Center of the Intelligence Directorate, where he was in charge of intelligence for the Black Sea region, while a joint FBI-CIA investigation into his suspected espionage activities was opened.

The FBI's case against Ames

Because the CIA is prohibited by law from conducting domestic law enforcement investigations, the case against Ames was put together by the FBI. The evidence presented by the government, as contained in the FBI affidavit backing up search and arrest warrants, and also presented in a March 1 court hearing, is almost entirely derived from electronic surveillance, bank records, and searches of Ameses' home, office, computer, and trash.

The March 1 hearing was a combined preliminary hearing and detention hearing for Ames and his wife, to determine 1) whether there was probable cause to send the case to a grand jury, and 2) whether the Ameses should be held without bail before trial. The court ruled for the government on both issues.

As presented so far, the government's case is largely circumstantial. Under cross-examination in the hearing, the government's sole witness, FBI Special Agent Leslie G. Wiser, Jr., conceded that the FBI had never seen Ames meeting with a Russian, had never seen him passing or receiving documents, and had never witnessed him receiving money from the Russians. The most significant evidence presented consisted of two documents claimed to have been found during a search of Ames's house following his arrest. One was a nine-page 1989 letter to Ames from Soviet intelligence, telling him that his priority task was to identify any U.S. agents in the Soviet intelligence services. The other was a financial record dated May 1, 1989, allegedly found in a box in Ames's home study, which began, "Dear friend, your balance sheet is \$2.705 million. . . ." Prosecutors played these documents for maximum exposure to the hordes of reporters filling the courtroom. But at least one reporter in the courtroom expressed skepticism regarding the government's hot new evidence, commenting, "It sounds too good to be true."

Much speculation surrounds Mrs. Ames; various reports indicate that she is cooperating with the government against her husband, but this is denied by her attorney. Although there was no assertion of innocence coming from Aldrich Ames or from his attorney (nor need there be at this stage), Mrs. Ames's lawyer repeatedly stated that she intends to assert her innocence. The Ameses did not appear to be on friendly terms during the hearing.

The prosecutors took great pains to prevent discussion of classified information, or of the basis for the electronic surveillance which was ordered last summer by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. Sources report that there is already a big dispute between the CIA and the FBI/Justice Department, since the CIA will resist disclosure of the classified information which the FBI/DOJ will need to bring the case to trial. The CIA will try to restrict the case to one based primarily on financial evidence, so as not to disclose secrets which could jeopardize ongoing operations or embarrass the agency.

The CIA's vulnerability

The Ames spy scandal is symptomatic of a much deeper problem that persists today: the massive corruption of the entire intelligence process that can be traced immediately back to the "secret parallel government" fiasco of the 1980s. Back in 1985, when Aldrich Ames was apparently receiving his first cash payoffs from the KGB, then-CIA head William Casey and his White House cowboys—Oliver North, Richard Secord, et al.—were collaborating with the KGB, the East German Stasi, and the international drug cartels in smuggling arms to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Mansur al-Kassar, a Syrian national listed in the CIA's computers as a KGB asset, was paid a total of \$1.5 million by the Reagan White House through Swiss secret bank accounts, to pass Warsaw Pact arms to the Contras and to help negotiate for the release of American hostages in Lebanon. According to several published accounts, the U.S. government turned its back on al-Kassar's other main source of revenue: the smuggling of illegal narcotics into the United States and western Europe.

In Rostock, East Germany, a senior Stasi official, Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, was also colluding with the North-Secord "Project Democracy" team in funneling arms to the Contras. There are grounds to believe that Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated after he stumbled onto the East-West spy collusion in the flow of illegal guns and drugs around the world. Evidence has subsequently surfaced that intelligence agencies of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact had foreknowledge of the Palme hit.

One former senior CIA official described the current situation as being "totally out of control." During the fast-and-loose decade of the 1980s, when Casey encouraged his CIA operations officers to go "off the reservation" and set up private front operations to service U.S. intelligence requirements, an already-uncontrolled situation deteriorated into a swamp of corruption. For every official CIA employee, there were anywhere from one to three contract employees, assets, snitches, etc.—with virtually no guidelines on their behavior.

Under those circumstances, the sense of mission was all but lost, a premium was placed on corruption, and secret collusion with Moscow on the international arms and drugs market assured that any conventional techniques for detecting Soviet "moles" could not work.

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ADL candidate caught 'Jew-baiting'

by Anton Chaitkin

The Human Relations Commission of the city of New Orleans charged on Feb. 25 that mayoral candidate Donald Mintz's campaign operatives had distributed racist and anti-Semitic flyers which "originated in the Mintz campaign." Mintz is an attorney and a former Port Authority chairman. But the case has taken on an explosive political character because Mintz is a member of the National Commission of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; his uncle Bernard D. Mintz of New Orleans is a national vice chairman of the ADL. Donald Mintz faces State Sen. Marc Morial, the son of New Orleans' first black Mayor, Ernest ("Dutch") Morial, in a special run-off election on March 5.

City investigators learned that Mintz had sent out flyers which attacked himself, and called Jews "Christ killers" and blacks "jungle apes." Mintz mailed the flyers to Jews throughout the country, and raised \$250,000 in donations from outside New Orleans.

The New York Times quoted Mary Zervigon, a member of the city's Human Relations Commission, blasting "the reverse spin of a candidate attacking himself in these flyers in order to gain some advantage." Morial's campaign manager Bob Tucker said, "Mr. Mintz self-inflicted a racial wound where there was none, and he did it to raise funds nationally."

The New York Times reported that the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council has examined the flyers and concluded that they are phony, not the work of a "hate group." The Times quoted an official of the council: "People who received the fundraising letter called us and we shared with them our reservations and concern, but let them make their own judgment as to how to deal with it."

The New York Jewish newspaper Forward has put a spotlight on the Mintz case. In its Feb. 18 issue, Forward wrote that in Miami, "prominent Jews were horrified when they opened mailings to read samples of such literature, alleging that 'Zionist, nigger-loving Kikes' . . . [are] destroying 'R-E-A-L patriots like [Nazi war criminal] Joseph Mengele and David Duke.' In Boston, fundraising appeals enclosed the same flyers as evidence that Mr. Mintz had been 'targeted by anti-Semitic forces in a vicious, hateful smear campaign.'"

"But," the Jewish paper continued, "questions are being

asked about whether Mr. Mintz . . . is truly the victim of anti-Semitism or whether he's cynically raising the issue as a bogeyman, trivializing anti-Semitism to scare up—literally—nationwide support!" The Forward revealed that current ADL National Chairman Melvin Salberg and former ADL Chairman Kenneth Bialkin were both contributing to the Mintz campaign. As Jews who got the flyers began complaining and the heat turned up, Bialkin—a lawyer for cocaine king Robert Vesco—cautioned Mintz about the fundraising tactic: "I asked them to either tone down those paragraphs, or else send me some evidence."

Mintz aide indicted

On Feb. 4, Mintz campaign operative Napoleon Moses was indicted for paying someone to distribute unsigned (and thus illegal) racist flyers in an election campaign. Mintz described him as an unpaid campaign worker, friend, and confidant.

USA Today columnist DeWayne Wickham reported on Feb. 28: "According to the Forward... Moses paid a political operative \$600 to distribute 20,000 flyers bearing an anti-Semitic message.

"Also, Moses reportedly tried to distribute the flyer" on "Christ-killers" and "jungle apes."

Wickham added, "Morial's supporters say those flyers and others attacking Mintz for his closeness to blacks were part of a cynical scheme to portray the Jewish candidate as the victim of a hate campaign. Mintz, they say, was hoping to cash in on these attacks by getting financial backing from Jews around the country and a big sympathy vote from New Orleans' blacks, who make up 61% of the registered voters" in the city.

The Houston Chronicle reported Feb. 6, two days after the indictment of Mintz's campaign worker, that an anonymous leaflet had been circulated calling Morial a bisexual drug abuser who had fathered several illegitimate children.

The Human Relations Commission's Feb. 25 report is only tentative and has not been officially released, pending the receipt of written counter-arguments from Donald Mintz. The commission may issue a final report either on or after March 2, but Mintz may manage to delay or otherwise temper the blow until after the March 5 election.

Mintz has reportedly prevented members of his staff from testifying before the commission, thus avoiding cross-examination. Mintz campaign manager Michele Tierney refused to testify to the commission because she was not granted immunity from prosecution.

A Feb. 11 Mintz campaign press release calls the District Attorney biased. And, in a Feb. 25 press release, Mintz declares that the commission proceedings have been "unfair, manipulated by the Morial campaign . . . and orchestrated by a . . . supporter of Morial."

The chairman of the commission is New Orleans Rabbi Edward P. Cohn.

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World Jewish Congress lobbies Washington

by Scott Thompson

The leadership of the World Jewish Congress met in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 7-9, with 65 foreign WJC leaders, who lobbied both the Executive and Legislative branches around the WJC's program. Ever present was WJC president Edgar Bronfman, who is also an honorary vice-chairman and top fundraiser for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), the gangster-led front group which promotes the strategic interests of the Anglo-American oligarchy under a "civil rights" cover.

The Bronfman family's ties to the international narcotics cartel going back to the 1930s were detailed in the best-selling book *Dope*, *Inc*. already in 1978 (the book went into its third edition, published by *EIR* in 1992). He was joined in Washington by such luminaries as Ignaz Bubis, the notorious tycoon of the Frankfurt red-light district, who more recently went "legit" in the construction industry and got himself elected president of the Central Council of German Jews, and Dr. Ruben Beraja, the president of the Argentine Jewish Community, who works closely with the pro-drug Inter-American Dialogue.

The WJC's itinerary in Washington showed how much U.S. officialdom fawns over these thieves in pinstripes:

- 1) Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), a Hungarian-American close to mega-speculator George Soros, took hours of testimony from the WJC leaders on Feb. 8. The subject of hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights was "Global Dimensions of Anti-Semitism."
- 2) On Feb. 8, Secretary of State Warren Christopher spoke to all the WJC members at a luncheon at the State Department, followed by a briefing by Middle East Coordinator Dennis B. Ross and other State Department experts.
- 3) On Feb. 9, Senators Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) and Arlen Specter (R-Penn.) held a lunch at the Senate to which all Jewish members of Congress were invited, together with all members of the WJC.
- 4) This was followed by a private meeting at the White House between the WJCers and President Bill Clinton where Edgar Bronfman focused on world anti-Semitism, and Clinton focused upon advancing the PLO-Israel accord.

WJC appears before Lantos subcommittee

In his introduction to the hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, Rep. Tom Lantos set the tone of hypocrisy by harping on the "vile anti-Semitic speech of the Nation of Islam's Khalid Abdul Muhammed," which, he said, "revealed that even the United States is not immune from the plague of racial and religious bigotry." Lantos was certainly aware that on Feb. 3, Minister Louis Farrakhan had announced, at a Washington news conference, that he was dismissing Khalid from his post for that speech. Farrakhan had also denounced the ADL for its lying and spying, and its efforts to use the Khalid incident to destroy the Nation of Islam's collaboration with other groups in projects of universal benefit (see EIR of Feb. 18).

After this diversion, Lantos proceeded to his real policy thrust, which is to promote the looting of central and eastern Europe. The Russians, he intoned, must learn "to cope with a new hard-edged system." Instead, he said there are "deeply disturbing developments, including the recent electoral victories of the neo-fascist Russian leader Vladimir Zhirinovsky." As for Germany, the other primary target of the ADL's Anglo-American oligarchical masters, Lantos asserted that "unification is proving to be a very mixed blessing . . . [which has] unleashed a ferocious wave of right-wing extremism."

Three sets of panels followed. First WJC president Edgar Bronfman gave an "Overview of Anti-Semitism Throughout the World." Second, WJC members presented their picture of specific parts of the world. Besides the Bubis and Beraja, witnesses included Jean Kahn, chairman, European Jewish Congress, and Mendel Kaplan, WJC Governing Board. A third panel on human rights heard testimony from The Honorable Greville Janner, MP, United Kingdom and president, World Executive Committee, The Inter-Parliamentary Council Against Anti-Semitism.

"There is now a resurgence of the longest hatred of all: anti-Semitism," Bronfman testified. Using data from the WJC's research arm, the Institute of Jewish Affairs based in London, headed by Lord Jacob Rothschild (son of the notorious Anglo-Soviet spy Lord Victor Rothschild), Bronfman zeroed in on Russia and Hungary;

- Russia. Bronfman complained that Vladimir Zhirinovsky had a populist appeal to the "grievances of the dispossessed in Russian society." (Zhirinovsky, a demagogue who won a large vote in last December's elections in Russia, but whose actual policies differ little from Boris Yeltsin's, is the latest WJC bogeyman-of-choice to frighten Russian Jews into emigrating to Israel.)
- Hungary. While Bronfman spoke of encouraging signs on how the police have begun a crackdown on alleged anti-Semitism, Britain's Janner reported that his Inter-Parliamentary Council had led attacks on Hungarian Parliamentary leader Istvan Csurka, causing an all-party denunciation of his "anti-Semitism." Of course, Janner did not mention that

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Csurka had first become a target of the ADL because he attacked George Soros, a self-confessed Nazi collaborator, as a thief robbing Hungary blind.

Ignaz Bubis told this journalist that he spent his time in Washington, including before the Lantos subcommittee, in a drive to make publication of "Holocaust denial" literature illegal, but ran into a First Amendment blockade at all levels.

Asked about his testimony in an interview, Dr. Ruben Beraja, president of the Argentine Jewish Community and a WJC leader, boasted that his organization had placed Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín in isolation. Seineldín led a republican military revolt in Argentina and is viewed as a hero by republican military officers throughout Ibero-America. Dr. Beraja flaunted his strong government backing, saying that Jews in the Argentine press could be unleashed on anyone especially in the military—who got out of line. As a result, he said the government is helping implement a program in Argentina's schools, which is the ADL's "politically correct," racial-stereotyping program called "A World of Difference." Bera ja also admitted that he was a good friend of Peter Hakim's Inter-American Dialogue, which is organizing in tandem with the São Paulo Forum of narco-trafficking terrorists under democratic guise, including former guerrilla armies linked to Cuba.

Assimilation is 'worst anti-Semitism'

When he addressed the WJC Governing Board on Feb. 9, Edgar Bronfman, who spent most his of life as an atheist playboy, returned to the theme of his keynote address to the ADL 80th National Commission celebration in Washington, D.C. in the spring of 1993. Bronfman said that Jews in the Diaspora were numerically disappearing, and he called for major educational efforts to stop "the worst anti-Semitism of assimilationism." Echoing the neo-pagan theology of British royals Prince Philip and Prince Charles, Bronfman said that Judaism could be more popular, if it eliminated the Biblical injunction in the Book of Genesis, that man should have "dominion over the earth" and "be fruitful and multiply"—in short, if it stopped being the Jewish faith, and reduced Jewish identity to the Holocaust.

He said that because of the need for educational programs, most of the money raised for Israel would now have to stay under WJC control in the Diaspora, which could give Bronfman a lucrative new "business." The WJC Governing Board co-chairman Isi Leibler's minutes of the meeting show that most board members concurred. Leibler, an Australian, added:

"A few weeks ago in Israel, I pleaded with Prime Minister Rabin to appoint an adviser on Diaspora affairs so that his government would be able to relate to Israel-Diaspora issues and, in particular, to the burning issue of Jewish education. . . . Yitzhak Rabin agreed that Israel must act in conjunction with the Diaspora and help us to save ourselves from the scourge of assimilation."

Two concerts salute Black History Month

by Marcia Merry

Feb. 27 was the birthday of the great singer Marian Anderson (1902-93), and in Washington, D.C., two concerts—one on Feb. 26 at the historic Ebenezer United Methodist Church, and the other the next day at the Andrew Rankin Chapel on the Howard University campus—offered programs whose design, as well as fine performance, offered musical tribute to Marian Anderson and universal culture.

On Feb. 26, the Schiller Institute sponsored a concert in celebration of African-American History Month, featuring one of the best examples of an African-American's expression of the universal principles of Classical composition: the *Requiem Mass* by Brazil's finest composer, José Maurício Nuñes García (1767-1830). Written in 1816, the mass has many moments of "dialogue" with Mozart's famous 1791 *Requiem*, which was first performed in Brazil in 1819 under Nuñes García's direction in Rio de Janeiro.

The chorus, mostly amateurs, was drawn for the occasion from the Schiller Institute Chorus and the Nevilla Ottley Singers. The orchestra was made up of players from the Takoma Park Symphony Orchestra, joined by musicians with wind instruments designed to play at the natural tuning of C=256 Hz.

The Nevilla Ottley Singers, based in the Maryland/District of Columbia area, has for years specialized in bringing forward choral programs containing works of both the great European Classical masters and Classical works of black and other "minority" composers. Directed by Nevilla E. Ottley—who also directed the Nuñes García performance—the group has served as the "launching+pad" for a number of fine singers, one of whom, the mezzosoprano Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger), was also a soloist in the mass. The other soloists in the Nuñes García requiem were soprano Elizabeth Lyra Ross, tenor John Gilbertson, and bass-baritone Ronald Jackson.

Following the mass, each soloist also performed arias from Handel's *Messiah*, in turn, capped by a special musical offering: Robert McFerrin, the first African-American singer put on contract with the New York Metropolitan Opera, singing Handel's "The Trumpet Shall Sound." Mr. McFerrin followed this with a selection of traditional Negro spirituals arranged by his friend Hall Johnson, the great composer and choral master. McFerrin and the other soloists were accompanied by Sylvia Olden Lee, the first African-American vocal coach engaged by the Met and, among other talents, a spe-

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A Schiller Institute concert Feb. 26 in Washington, D.C. where the José Mauricio Nuñes-García Requiem Mass was performed at the scientific tuning of C=256 Hz. Nevilla E. Ottley directed the performance.

cialist in American music history.

A special feature of the concert was the pitch level throughout at C equal to 256 Hz, known as the scientific or Verdi tuning. It is rare today to hear this because of the way that the pitch has been arbitrarily raised during the 20th century.

Schiller Institute spokesman Dennis Speed welcomed people to think of the concert's Verdi tuning as an experiment in restoring fine music. Speed further announced the dedication of the *Requiem* performance to both Marian Anderson and to John Wilson, former head of the Washington, D.C. City Council, who was a leading activist in the 1960s civil rights movement. Wilson died last year under strange circumstances.

The next day, the Howard University Department of Music presented an afternoon concert dedicated to "Black History—A Musical Tribute Commemorating the Life and Artistry of Marian Anderson." Conceived by Dr. Raymond Jackson (piano faculty), Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger) (voice faculty), and colleagues, the program stands as a design worthy of inspiring future events.

Dispensing with the usual intermission, six musical interludes were interspersed with a student narrator presenting key points about Anderson's life. The seven sections of the concert proceeded as follows:

I. "The Voice of a Century," an introduction by Miss Yolanda Kerney.

II. "Her Early Years—Inspiration from the Church," with Howard students singing solo spirituals arranged by Hall Johnson, Roland Hayes, Harry T. Burleigh, and Sylvia Olden Lee.

III. "From Church Choir to the Concert Stage." Here Howard student soloists sang Schubert's Lied "Ave Maria," Gustav Mahler's "Ging heut' Morgen über's Feld," and Thomas H. Kerr, Jr.'s song "Riding to Town."

IV. "In Concert with Others," featuring a duet and solos from Howard faculty members, soprano Regina McConnell and baritone William Ray, and the Brahms Alto Rhapsody (Op. 53), done by Eichelberger, with a male chorus of eight Howard singers.

In the final segments of the program, V. and VI., called "Leading the Way for Others," the diva Mattiwilda Dobbs (Metropolitan Opera 1956-64), and her colleague Robert McFerrin sang two sets of solos before the concert ended, with the two of them leading a finale of Margaret Bonds's "He's Got the Whole World in His Hand," with full pipe organ, piano, and company of singers.

Mr. McFerrin brought the house down with his famous "Eri tu" from Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera* (*A Masked Ball*), and a set of Schubert and Hall Johnson songs. And true to great character, as the happy audience was filing out, suddenly Sylvia Olden Lee "pulled out all the stops" on the organ, and McFerrin and she—longtime friends and collaborators—performed Handel's "The Trumpet Shall Sound."

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Book Reviews

Senator Moynihan's curious flirtation with Hell

by Mark Burdman

Pandaemonium: Ethnicity in International Politics

by Daniel Patrick Moynihan Oxford University Press, New York, 1994 240 pages, paperbound, \$8.95

Pandaemonium: Ethnicity in International Politics is a booklength version of a lecture delivered by the senior U.S. senator from New York, Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), at England's Oxford University in November 1991. In it, Moynihan expresses a legitimate concern. He depicts a world entering an epoch in which ethnic conflicts, based on a militant assertion of ethnicity, threaten to spread like an epidemic, with whole nations disintegrating, the powersthat-be left without any effective response, and the touted "new world order" reduced to anarchy and chaos. Using historical examples and a heavy dose of irony, he addresses the dangers posed by the recent decades' careless and frivolous support by various leaders, East and West, for the notion of "self-determination," ever since U.S. President Woodrow Wilson let that cat out of the bag after World War I.

The image in the title, is taken from John Milton's Paradise Lost, "Pandaemonium" being Milton's name for the high capital of Satan and his demons, where Satan sat "High on a throne of royal state," "exalted" and elevated to the state of "bad eminence" by they who "but now seem'd/ In bigness to surpass Earth's Giant Sons/Now less than smallest Dwarfs, in narrow room/Throng numberless. . . ." As in Milton's image, so with "ethnicity": human beings, in words Moynihan adapts from one U.S. academic, "make themselves smaller" and associate themselves with what can only be described as a satanic course of irrationality.

These are doubtless real concerns that should be shared by any sane human being. From the evidence presented by Moynihan himself, however, he is, to a significant extent, more part of the problem than the solution. It is one thing to say that ethnic conflicts are spreading, and that this must somehow be contained or controlled. It is another thing to say, as the senator does, that ethnicity, regrettably or not, is expressive of man's "primordial" impulses, and therefore must be treated as a central, fundamental fact of life. Similarly, it is one thing to say that the policy institutions of the United States and other western countries have dismally failed in forecasting the likely turn of events in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. But it is quite something else to recommend as a cure, as the senator does in essence, that the axioms and postulates of the past years be replaced with the "anthropological" methods, the primary focus on tribes and ethnic groups over nation-states, that one would have associated with the British Colonial Office of former times. And, it is one thing to say that Marxism has been thoroughly discredited. It is another thing to say, as the senator does, that focus on Karl Marx should be replaced by greater credence given to the ideas of Sigmund Freud. That latter is a bit like expressing preference for syphilis over a bad case of pneumonia.

Curriculum vitae

In reviewing Moynihan's diagnoses and prescriptions, it must be kept in mind that he is a figure of some considerable importance, both within the United States and internationally. Even given his reputation for liking things alcoholic (and in *Pandaemonium*, he cannot refrain from anecdotal accounts of pubs and bartenders), he should hardly be dismissed as a tipsy Irish-American oddity. In recent years, Moynihan has increasingly put himself forward, and has been perceived by some, as one of the United States' more outspoken elder statesmen. At least one publication, the London *Economist*, touted him some months back as its favorite candidate for the next American President. Currently, he is chairman of the powerful U.S. Senate Finance Committee. Earlier, he served both as ambassador to India

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and as ambassador to the United Nations.

In an earlier incarnation, one which Moynihan obviously identifies with strongly to the present day, he was a Professor of Government at Harvard University, whence he put forward a number of controversial ideas. In the present book, he identifies himself as one of the earliest proponents, in American 1960s academia, of the concepts of the "post-industrial society" and "ethnicity," which he argues are closely linked. In such projects, he worked together with "post-industrial" theorists Daniel Bell and Nathan Glazer, for whom he has great praise.

He is unquestionably intelligent, well-educated, witty, and shrewd, but unfortunately has utilized these talents to promote the very ideas and concepts whose destructive consequences he now presumes to bemoan.

It need also be recalled that Moynihan emerged at quite an early stage as one of the most outspoken and bitter opponents of Lyndon LaRouche, using his 1982 senatorial reelection campaign and other forums to launch hysterical attacks on LaRouche and his associates. This is hardly surprising, nor is it irrelevant to the content of this book, since LaRouche has devoted his political career to rolling back the insanities represented by the post-industrial society cult, and to restoring the historical American commitment to scientific and technological progress. This has led to some gargantuan battles with the friends of Moynihan in the U.S. social democracy.

The cult of the post-industrial

In his book, Moynihan makes quite a big deal of the fact that he was one of the first in the American policy establishment, already back in 1979, to forecast the breakup of the Soviet Union. He insisted, then, that the U.S.S.R. would be torn to pieces by ethnic conflicts. From his triumphant "I told you so" attitude, Moynihan takes the high ground today, to argue that the policy analysis institutions of the United States, as well as the body of international law mandated through the United Nations, be significantly revised, to place discussion of "ethnicity" onto the center stage.

Moynihan's argument doesn't stand up to his own evidence, however. As he recounts, he was first led to hypothesize a process of Soviet breakup when he received convincing evidence that the U.S.S.R. economy was in much worse shape than CIA analysts were saying, not because he was given a briefing on the complex ethnic mosaic of the Soviet Union. Among several of his earlier writings, which he quotes in *Pandaemonium*, we find Moynihan advising, in December 1986, that "we have paid far too much attention to geopolitics and far too little attention to questions of political economy." That is precisely the point; it is only unfortunate that Senator Moynihan does not seem to have adequately grasped it. It is noteworthy in this light that he never mentions the role played by the American Strategic

Defense Initiative program—architected by LaRouche—and the Soviet rejection of the technology-sharing aspects put forward by President Reagan in his March 23, 1983 speech announcing the SDI, in bringing about the collapse of the U.S.S.R.

In a similar way, Moynihan glibly classifies the war in former Yugoslavia as an "ethnic" conflict. Of course, it has taken on many of the features of that. But the origins of the conflict lie in the destruction to the Yugoslav economy caused by International Monetary Fund "shock therapy" measures, as well as in the decisions taken by the highest echelons of the Serbian leadership in Belgrade, already in the early to mid-1980s, to launch a "Greater Serbian" war of aggression against the other republics of Yugoslavia. It would be banal, if not absurd, to classify a racially motivated war of aggression, one backed for "geopolitical" reasons by the leadership of Great Britain and the then-Soviet Union, as an outburst of "ethnicity," in the same way as it would be an act of triviality to classify the post-Soviet adaptation by the Russian nomenklatura to a "Third Rome" historicalideological reflex as simply an "ethnic" affair.

All of this calls into question what Moynihan meant with his early 1990s proposal for dismantling the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Whatever the manifold faults (some would say crimes) of the CIA, Moynihan's insistence on superseding previous policy approaches by now upgrading focus on "ethnicity" as a primary invariant of human behavior would only make things worse.

In any case, there is no doubt that the CIA and other intelligence agencies are already up to their ears in promoting and deploying "ethnic specialists" who are setting off "ethnic conflicts" in various parts of the world, either out of classical British imperialist divide-and-rule motives, or out of a desire to destroy the institution of the sovereign nation-state, or both. The "Zapatista uprising" in Chiapas, Mexico is emblematic of this: A destabilization instigated and sponsored from outside, utilizing narco-terrorist networks in place, is portrayed around the world as an "ethnic indigenous" uprising.

How Moynihan's mind works is most evident in how he looks at the United States. He recounts that, as far back as the 1950s, he was asked by Nathan Glazer to join in a study of ethnic groups in New York City, published in 1963 as *Beyond the Melting Pot*. Writes Moynihan: "We got to a large proposition, which was that ethnicity was very much a force in the polity, possibly stronger than it had been, such that it might even qualify as a *new* social aggregate, which would come to be known as post-industrial." Soon thereafter, he quotes one of his heroes, Harold R. Isaacs, from a speech given at a 1972 conference on ethnicity at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the which conference was sponsored by Glazer and Moynihan: "We have entered the post-industrial age before two-thirds of the world has barely

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begun to emerge from the pre-industrial era."

Stripped of the academic language, Moynihan is pointing to the self-evident fact that if you remove the impulse favoring industrial and technological progress in American society and replace it with a "post-industrialism," which is really a form of neo-feudalism in content, you destroy that factor of the "common good" which has brought Americans of all backgrounds together since before the creation of the republic. Remove industrial technological progress, and the "melting pot" is replaced by a "boiling pot" of brawling ethnic groups, each desperately reverting to "primordial" attachments in order to get whatever this or that group can get out of a shrinking economy. That, indeed, very much defines a crucial dynamic in U.S. social life, since the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the hegemony of such ideas as the utopian, post-industrial "Triple Revolution" thesis promoted by the Ford Foundation and related institutions. Moynihan must share some of the responsibility for having brought this unpleasant situation about.

It is worth emphasizing, in passing, that in Germany today, many academic specialists are extremely nervous about the use of the word "ethnicity" (*Ethnizität*) in German political and social discourse. They see this as an import from an American academic political debate that has developed since the 1970s, an import which is having the effect in Germany of reviving the more unfortunate discussions and ideas of the Hitler period, when matters of "ethnicity" were made a central aspect of political and social life. Moynihan indirectly refers to this issue, when he notes the curious fact that the edition of the 1933 *Oxford English Dictionary* defined "ethnicity" simply as "heathendom, heathen superstition."

'Biological disposition to ethnocentrism'

Moynihan, then, is committed to a notion of "primordial impulses," which has actually nothing to do with human behavior and motivations, but is more akin to animal behavior. One of his heroes is the late sociologist John Dollard, described by Moynihan as "the first Freudian in American social science." In his book Caste and Class in a Southern Town, Dollard wrote: "I see man also as Freud saw him. . . . Freud sees him as the ambitious beast, shivering in the high wind of culture. Seen close, he smokes." Another Freudian and Moynihan hero is sociologist Daniel Bell, who believed that "Freud would ever prevail over Marx." Bell wrote in 1947: "Of what we know of human frustration and displacement, aggression rather than love is likely to be the course. . . . Freud once remarked that we pass from group psychology to individual psychology. The former is prior not only in historical but in psychological time as well. . . . In political terms, the first unit was the tribe, because it was built on the basis of family. . . . Nationalism is potent because it recapitulates psychologically the family structure."

Then, Moynihan quotes the Freudian Erik Erikson, and finally Freud himself, the latter writing that his sense of "identity" as a Jew resulted from "many obscure emotional forces which were the most powerful the less they could be expressed in words." Some paragraphs later, Moynihan himself is writing of a "low-level biological disposition to ethnocentrism that varies in intensity by individuals and social circumstances, and is exacerbated by class or caste structures that keep groups apart."

And so on.

This shows us the "footprints" of Moynihan's problem: The historical fact is that there is really not such a big difference between Freud and Marx; Freud could be said to have been the nasty little brother of Marx, both of them having had the same mother. "Marxism" and the ideas of Freud both emerge out of the operations of the British crowd of the 19th century's Lord Palmerston, through such of Palmerston's agents as Giuseppe Mazzini. Mazzini, with his friends in the romantic movements of the European continent and the Americas, created or sponsored a wide range of blood-and-soil "ethnic" movements, with names like "Young Italy," "Young Germany," "Young America," etc. The nominally "Jewish" branch of this was the freemasonic B'nai B'rith group. In its own literature, B'nai B'rith boasts about having been the first important sponsor of Sigmund Freud in Europe, giving him a forum to discuss his ideas of "obscure emotional forces."

This is the origin of the field of "ethnicity." In more recent years, this brief has been taken over by the Royal Anthropological Society and Tavistock Institute in London. The former and certain of its spokesmen, such as Prof. Ernest Gellner of Oxford, have been arguing in recent months that anthropologists and "ethnic specialists" should now be given a prominent role in determining policies of governments, in the post-Cold War world. Gellner is funded by the ubiquitous financial speculator George Soros, who also funds the French irrationalist Jacques Derrida and his movement of "deconstructionism." Moynihan takes pride in such trends, pointing favorably to the recent inauguration of a magazine called *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, edited by the London School of Economics. And well he might be proud: Moynihan himself studied there.

So Moynihan is, by professional and conceptual loyalties, a Mazzinian and a certain kind of deconstructionist, at least in the analyses and diagnoses presented in this book. He seems to be having a bout of conscience about what this is all leading to, but if he is serious about wanting to prevent the world from descending into Hell, he should drop all the glib Freudian verbiage and his pride in past years' misdemeanors, and seek effective solutions for rebuilding the destroyed world economy. This would strengthen the human impulse toward scientific and technological progress that is expressed in such "primordial" works as the Book of Genesis in the Bible.

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A lesson in building urban infrastructure

by Anthony K. Wikrent

722 Miles: The Building of the Subways and How They Transformed New York

by Clifton Hood Simon & Schuster, New York, 1993 336 pages, hardbound, \$25

Assistant Professor of History Clifton Hood has provided us with an exhaustively footnoted book that demolishes the absurd belief, now fashionable among many so-called economists, that there is little benefit to be gained by government's investment in infrastructure. Though this is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a profound or a "great" book that will be remembered ages from now, it renders invaluable service at a crucial juncture of history, when humanity is threatened by the willful stupidity of its intellectuals, who continue to promote pet economic theories that have proven to have the most disastrous results when applied in the real world.

722 Miles will no doubt startle the typical American citizen, who appears to have little, if any, historical understanding, when Hood describes how Queens and even upper Manhattan were largely uninhabited wildernesses in the 1880s and 1890s, when a small number of wealthy New York businessmen began advocating the construction of urban rail mass transit systems to alleviate the terrible crowding and congestion of lower Manhattan. The quotes from letters and speeches used by Hood to illustrate the motivations and reasoning of these businessmen, begin the refutation of the current arguments of such as Robert William Fogel, the Nobel economist who argues that there was no discernible social benefit from the building of the U.S. railroads. The refutation is ably completed by Hood's assembling of statistics and anecdotal evidence showing how the completion of each phase of the New York City subways opened new areas of settlement, reducing real estate costs, allowing poor families to commute to better-paying jobs while escaping from the horrible tenements of mid-Manhattan. From 1910 to 1940, for example, the population of Manhattan fell by 19%, while that of the Bronx tripled, and Queens and Brooklyn doubled. This occurred long before the massive building of highways had begun, and thus, as Hood shows, can only be attributed

to the building of the subway system. The New York City subways were something of a microcosm of the larger social and economic process unleashed nationwide by the building of the U.S. railroads.

The pestilence of usury

The great weakness of 722 Miles is Hood's failure to fully explore how the city's subway system was made to serve as an instrument of usurious looting by the Morgan and Rothschild financial interests. Some of the most interesting passages of the book are those that relate the financial and political manipulations undertaken by August Belmont to control the subway system and to preclude the development of any competition. After years of political bickering, during which only a handful of elevated rail lines was built along the length of Manhattan, on Feb. 21, 1900, Belmont was given Contract No. 1, to build, equip, and operate a subway for 50 years. Hood includes a number of letters from Belmont, including some to Lord Rothschild, reporting the "remarkable" profitability of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (of which Belmont was chairman).

In November 1904, for example, Belmont wrote to Rapid Transit Commission board president Alexander E. Orr: "Crowding during rush hours is inevitable. If a day ever comes when transportation during rush hours is done without crowding, the companies doing it will, fail financially. . . . There is a very fine line between success and failure. The city is always likely to grow up to its facilities in the end, if they are established not too far in advance of their needs. When in advance of their needs,—failure is the fate of the original investor."

These letters provide a very fine base on which to construct the story of how Belmont and the Rothschilds used the subways as a sponge to soak up money from the city. It is a great pity that Hood fails to explore this issue, especially since he retails standard line that the financial crises that racked the city's subways in the 1930s and 1950s resulted from the impossibility, on political grounds, of raising the nickel fare. In two places in his book, while providing figures to illustrate the financial plight of the subways, Hood, perhaps inadvertently, shows that the costs of servicing the debt were swallowing a disproportionate amount of subway revenues.

Hood also could have greatly expanded his account of the design, engineering, and construction of the subways. The New York City subway is especially notable because its designers decided to use relatively untried electricity as their motive power, rather than steam. Hood also describes the great challenge to tunnelling posed by the varying depths of schist rock was encountered throughout the city. Some of the more important advances in machine design in the latter half of the 19th century occurred in the development of rock drills. It would be interesting to learn what role the building of New York's subways played in promoting these developments in electricity and machine design.

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Congressional Closeup by William Jones

Big stick wielded to open Japanese markets

House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) introduced legislation on Feb. 24 which would force Japan to buy American products or risk sanctions. The legislation would essentially leave it up to the United States to determine if enough progress is being made by Japan to avert sanctions, whereas the recently stalemated bilateral negotiations would have given Japan a say in what constitutes progress.

Gephardt, who championed protectionism during his failed presidential bid in 1990, is leading the pack for tough sanctions. "The bottom line here is that we've tried everything else," he said. "If Japan continues to travel down a narrow one-way trading street, pretty soon we're all going to reach a dead end."

Since the Feb. 11 U.S.-Japan summit, the White House has been weighing how to force Tokyo's hand and avoid a head-on crash. Already, Japan faces possible sanctions worth hundreds of millions of dollars over a cellular telephone dispute.

A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Jay Rockefeller (D-W. Va.) on Feb. 24. "No more stalling or delays," he said. "From beef and citrus to baseball bats, lawyers, semiconductors, and supercomputers—the litany of trade disputes seems endless. . . . Our patience is exhausted."

On Feb. 22, legislation to reinstate Super 301, a unilateral trade weapon, was introduced in the Senate. Under it, Washington would identify the most egregious foreign trade barriers and initiate action to remove them. It is not an automatic retaliation device, but rather a lever strengthened with a sanctions threat. In the two years Super 301 was in use (the measure lapsed under the Bush administration) it never resulted in trade retaliation. Under the Gephardt measure, the United

States would review Japan's imports in key areas and set a timetable for winning specific access.

Japan has said that U.S. insistence on indicators to measure progress amounts to government-managed trade. While the Japanese embassy had no immediate reaction to the Gephardt bill, Trade Representative Mickey Kantor praised "this expression of congressional support for a policy that finally achieves real market opening in key sectors in Japan."

Talbott confirmed for State Department post

The Senate confirmed Strobe Talbott as deputy secretary of state on Feb. 22 by a heavily partisan vote of 66-31. What particularly galled his Republican opponents was his criticism of International Monetary Fund (IMF) "shock therapy" policy for Russia. When he returned from a visit to Moscow in December, Talbott said at a State Department briefing that Russia needed "less shock and more therapy."

Talbott, 47, was named to succeed Clifton Wharton as the State Department's second-ranking official when Wharton resigned last year after eight months in the job, complaining of anonymous leaks. An expert on Russia and a longtime friend of President Clinton, Talbott has been ambassador-at-large to the former Soviet states and has played a key role in shaping U.S. policy toward the region.

Conservatives such as Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) also questioned Talbott's friendly ties with the late Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist believed to be an agent of the KGB.

Critics also said he did not have the managerial experience needed for the job, and accused him of crafting a policy that was too solicitous of Russian concerns. Announcing that he had decided to vote against the nomination, Minority Leader Bob Dole (Kan.) said, "I have decided a strong signal needs to be sent—enough promotions for Strobe Talbott."

Dole was apparently referring to rumors that Talbott is being groomed to replace Warren Christopher as secretary of state, rumors which have been denied by all parties involved. Dole complained that Russia had been "casting silent vetoes" over U.S. policy options in recent months. "I am concerned that Mr. Talbott has been the leading advocate within the administration for yielding to Russia's wishes," Dole said, citing administration opposition to granting NATO membership to former communist countries in eastern Europe.

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) countered that "some senators are using the debate as a smokescreen to throw partisan mud."

Republicans beat the drums on Whitewater

Republicans utilized a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee on the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC) on Feb. 24 as a forum to beat the drums about the Clinton administration's handling of the Whitewater affair. As a result, Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, the appointed acting chief of the RTC, recused himself from matters pertaining to the Whitewater investigation.

Republicans grilled Altman about his meeting three weeks ago with White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and other Clinton aides to brief them on the RTC's procedures were it to file civil claims in the Whitewater investigation. Altman described the meeting as a "heads up" on how the agency would have to proceed.

Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) demanded that Altman recuse himself from the Whitewater probe because it involved the President, while John Kerry (D-Mass.) attacked the Republicans for a "very partisan singling out of one institution."

MF policy toward Russia subject of hearings

The deleterious effect of International Monetary Fund policy in Russia was the subject of hearings by the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 8. The hearings, held at the request of Robert Bennett (R-Utah), heard testimony from Lawrence Summers, undersecretary of the Treasury; Thomas Simon, State Department coordinator of U.S. assistance to the Newly Independent States; Kremlinologist Marshall Goldman; Harvard "shock therapy" economist Jeffrey Sachs; and economist Jude Wanniski.

Most of the witnesses defended IMF policies, except for Wanniski, who vaguely referred to Alexander Hamilton's 1791 consolidation of the U.S. debt as a model to be followed by Russia. Wanniski proposed that Russia, after securing a ruble stabilization fund, issue bonds that would "increase in value over a 10-year period." He failed to explain, however, how that "increase in value" would occur.

The hearings underlined the growing concern within the Senate about IMF policies. Bennett kept making the comparison to Weimar Germany. When one of the witnesses referred to proposed financial manipulations to regulate the ruble, Bennett commented, "Economics unfortunately don't run on nominal terms, they run on real terms."

Banking Committee Chairman Don Riegle (D-Mich.) proposed that the IMF release all the secret documents on its operations in individual countries. Summers objected strenuously to the proposal, saying that such moves could endanger IMF confidentiality and would be as foolish as tampering with "Executive privilege" or as making public the proceedings of the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee. The latter proposal is the subject of heated debate in the banking committees.

Goldman was most concerned about the effects of the debate on the operations of the IMF. He proposed creating "a brand new institution" for financing Russian development. "If we create special favoritism for Russia in regard to the IMF," he complained, "then the IMF's purposes are lost when we come to Africa, Latin America, or Asia. . . . And I would hate to see that."

Balanced Budget Amendment rejected

The Senate rejected on March 1 by a vote of 63-37, a constitutional amendment that would force Congress to approve a balanced budget. The vote was four short of the two-thirds needed to send it to the House. The amendment was proposed by Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

"We must not feed the nation this poison pill," warned Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.). Byrd said he felt that the amendment could upset the Constitution's balance of powers and undermine majority rule, and that he considered defeating the amendment the most important issue of his 41 years in Congress.

The Simon proposal would have mandated a three-fifths vote of both houses for any spending that exceeded revenue and for any increase in the federal debt, except in wartime. Partially as a tactical maneuver, Sen. Harry Reid (D-Nev.) proposed an alternative which would have protected Social Security and exempted public works programs from the three-fifths requirement. It was defeated 22-78, but provided a pretext for those senators who wanted to vote for balanced budget legislation without supporting the Simon proposal.

"We won't win today but the decade will not end without a balanced budget being part of the Constitution," threatened Phil Gramm (R-Tex.).

Reno DOJ defends minority districts

The Department of Justice (DOJ) backed the Voting Rights Act of 1992 on Feb. 22 by defending in federal court a black-majority congressional district in Georgia that was created to comply with the legislation.

A lawsuit filed in February challenges Georgia's 11th C.D. as unconstitutionally segregated. The redistricting led to a net increase in the number of black legislators in the U.S. Congress in 1992. In earlier redistricting attempts, the DOJ had twice rejected proposals from Georgia that included only two black-majority districts out of 11. A third has since been added.

Objections have been raised because of the odd shapes of some of the districts, which were specifically designed to give blacks proportionate representation in the U.S. Congress. The new districts, however, have been defended by Attorney General Janet Reno and by the President. "These hard-won victories must not be abandoned," Clinton once said. Members of the Congressional Black Caucus have urged the DOJ to intervene in each of the lawsuits contesting such districts.

National News

FBI sting targets NASA's life sciences research

The Justice Department announced on Feb. 22 that indictments have been issued against two employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and seven industry representatives, including a partner of former NASA Administrator James Beggs in his Arlington, Virginia consulting company. Beggs was forced out of the space agency in 1985 on bogus criminal charges, later dropped by the Justice Department.

The FBI set up a fictitious company selling a machine to crush kidney stones and then offered bribes to NASA and industry officials to help get this fake device aboard a flight on the Space Shuttle. The FBI targeting of the life sciences division at NASA's Johnson Space Center (JSC) is important, because the medical benefits of space research and technology are the most visible to the public. Actually, the fake device was rejected after only 2 of the 19 steps required to be considered for flight. The space center's new head, Carolyn Huntoon, who formerly headed the life sciences division, said that the phony device's failure to pass muster proved the efficacy of their screening system.

The 20-month-long sting ended in December when a local Houston newspaper leaked the story, revealing that the FBI had unsuccessfully tried various lurid methods to get a rookie astronaut to take bribes.

Spannaus to Dems: 'Help Clinton break with Brits'

"We in the Democratic Party must act now to support President Clinton in breaking from the British policies which are threatening both our nation's interests, and his presidency," declared Nancy Spannaus, a long-time associate of Lyndon LaRouche who is running for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate from Virginia, in a Feb. 25 statement.

"First, we must face the fact that the scandals being orchestrated against President Clinton are coming from Great Britain, and its assets in the United States. The magazine which launched the Whitewatergate scandal, the so-called American Spectator, is actually a joint British-U.S. venture, which includes Sir Peregrine Worsthorne of the London Daily Telegraph on its editorial board. And the leading scandalmonger in the journalist pack is the Daily Telegraph's Washington correspondent, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. One of Evans-Pritchard's articles was quite blunt about the objective of the scandals: The British would like to see Clinton removed from office by the end of 1994

"Joining the explicit British efforts is the U.S. grouping known as the neo-conservatives, typified by the likes of William Safire, the New York Post, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the Zionist Organization of America. . . . In the face of such British-sponsored machinations, and the direct British role in attacking President Clinton, a split from our policy alliance with Great Britain is long overdue. We in the base of the party must support President Clinton by urging he break from the British now!"

German space pioneers want Rudolph exonerated

Encouraged by the publication of How We Got to the Moon by 21st Century Science & Technology associate editor Marsha Freeman and by the resignation of Neal Sher from the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, some of America's German space pioneers, their families, and friends, have asked Attorney General Janet Reno to investigate the trumped-up charges against Arthur Rudolph. Rudolph, who played a critical role in this nation's space and defense programs for decades, was driven out of the United States in 1984 after the OSI threatened him with prosecution for war crimes, although it had no evidence and no witnesses. Rudolph renounced his U.S. citizenship and moved to Germany. After a two-year investigation into the war crimes allegations, the German government cleared him of all charges.

The daughter of one of the German space pioneers, who has persistently tried to get Congress and the Justice Department to

investigate the OSI's travesty, recently wrote to Attorney General Reno, asking her to have the Rudolph case reconsidered. She states in the letter: "We have pointed out over these 10 years, not only gross omission of 'protection' [of Rudolph's civil rights] but more importantly, the use of coercion, intimidation, revision of history, fabrication of evidence, false witnesses, and reconstituted interrogatories to force Dr. Rudolph to relinquish his citizenship. I believe these practices would not withstand either legal or public scrutiny."

She points out that the "fraud committed upon the court in a different case [that of John Demjanjuk], was committed similarly against Dr. Rudolph." She continues: "I recognize that political pressures are a force to be reckoned with in such sensitive cases. You have inherited a difficult situation. But what is justice if the government will not allow consideration of the fact, with the courage to correct when warranted?"

French TV exposé: Bush was key in Iran-Contra

A television documentary on France's Antenne 2 network in late February highlighted the central role of then-Vice President George Bush in the Iran-Contra drugsfor-weapons operations. The program, by Mylene Sauloy and Gilles de Maistre, was entitled "Who Profits from Cocaine?"

How is it, asked Sauloy and de Maistre, that Panama's Gen. Manuel Noriega could be sentenced to 40 years in jail, while Col. Oliver North is now free to run for the U.S. Senate, and Bush himself, after the exposures surrounding Iran-Contra, went on to become President? One answer was that there was a systematic coverup of Bush's role by the American media, because, a leading U.S. press figure told Antenne 2, "we all agreed, at the larger mass-circulation newspapers, not to attack the higher level" involved in Iran-Contra. He said that they felt that the United States could not survive another Watergate.

The program also disproved the line that the Dec. 20, 1989 invasion of Panama was aimed at fighting the war on drugs by capturing General Noriega, and quoted a former head of the Drug Enforcement Administration to that effect. According to Sauloy and de Maistre, who also interviewed former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a primary aim of "Operation Just Cause" was to secure U.S. control over the Panama Canal, which required destruction of the Panamanian army, and bringing to power a "kept" leader like Guillermo Endara.

Virginia moving to abolish parole

Virginia's House of Delegates passed several bills in mid-February calling for the abolition of parole in the case of violent crimes, according to Virginia Legislative Services. The House action was reported in a prominent guest opinion column in the Feb. 22 issue of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* by William Barr and Richard Cullen. Barr, a former U.S. Attorney General, and Cullen, a former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, are co-chairmen of Gov. George Allen's Commission on the Abolition of Parole and Sentencing Reform.

Their column is a rallying cry to use the abolition of parole in Virginia as a "model" for the rest of the nation; Barr had announced his plans for such a program while he still headed the Justice Department under President George Bush.

According to Barr and Cullen, the bill does not specify how the no-parole system will be paid for, and they therefore announce that they will hold public hearings on this question, and on the question of how to make room for all the new prisoners such a policy will create.

Elders demands Medicaid fund abortion pills

U.S. Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders charged that the Medicaid program, by providing for prenatal care for poor women, but not for them to use oral abortifacients, must have been developed by "a white male slave owner." Speaking to the annual meeting of the National Family Planning and Reproduc-

tive Health Association on Feb. 25, Elders, who backed abortion as a cure for social ills, said that because Medicaid "fails to provide services to poor women to prevent unwanted pregnancies . . . this failure contributes to poverty, ignorance and enslavement."

What Elders meant by "family planning" soon became clear: Medicaid "pays for you to be pregnant and have a baby, but it won't pay for much family planning," she said. "We pay for prenatal care. We pay for the delivery. . . . There's something wrong with our system. We've got to fight to get our post-coital contraceptives available," i.e., abortifacients, in government-funded clinics. Referring to Norplant, Depo-Provera, RU-486, and female condoms, she said, "We've got to have all of them if we're going to be able to take care of all of the problems that we face in our low-income women."

Valenti petitions to run for Penn. governor

Philip Valenti, an associate of Democratic presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, filed nominating petitions on Feb. 28 to put his name on the Democratic primary ballot for governor of Pennsylvania. Valenti's petitions, with 5,500 names, almost three times the signatures required to qualify, include signatures of Democrats from 20 counties covering every corner of the Commonwealth.

Valenti, who received about 48,000 votes in the 1992 Democratic primary for U.S. Senate, announced his candidacy last Dec. 2 at a demonstration against outcomebased education (OBE) outside the Birdsboro Elementary Center. He led a widely publicized march against OBE in Birdsboro Jan. 14, and testified Feb. 7 before the Philadelphia School Board in opposition to OBE and the racist "multicultural curriculum" promoted by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. In a surprise development, Valenti announced that John D. Morris of Drexel Hill would be his running-mate for lieutenant governor. Morris also filed well over the minimum number of petitions to gain ballot access on Feb. 28.

Briefly

- ABE FOXMAN, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, told the Feb. 11 issue of Jewish Forward that he is "philosophical" about the ADL's settlement with the San Francisco district attorney's office after the ADL was caught in a nationwide spying and harassment operation. "I'm happy it's behind me, and I'm happy we're continuing with what we're doing," he gloated.
- OLIVER NORTH does not have a lock on the Republican Party nomination for U.S. Senate from Virginia. On Feb. 17, supporters of James C. Miller III held a press conference at which retired military officers, led by Gen. John Singlaub who had worked with North, affirmed the latter's dishonesty.
- ALABAMA Gov. Jim Folsom's New Age school reform package, "Alabama First," was killed in the state's House Ways and Means Committee in February after a coalition of teachers, farmers, LaRouche supporters, and Christian conservatives mobilized to stop it.
- NEO-CON Emmett Tyrell, whose magazine American Spectator has run the Whitewater scandal against the President, made a poor attempt at irony in his Feb. 25 column in the New York Post: "Bill Clinton is confirming what close observers of the American presidency have suspected for years, to wit: If there is one position in the government that ought by law to be barred to the brainy, it is the presidency," he wrote.
- ANTHONY LAKE, the U.S. national security adviser, wrote that the United States is ready for "an authoritative dialogue" with Iran, "in which we will raise aspects of Iranian behavior that cause us so much concern," in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs. Lake blamed the Reagan and Bush administrations for trying to build up the "moderates" in Iran. "These same moderates are responsible for the very policies we find so objectionable," he wrote.

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Editorial

A message from the Bible

The Jewish religion is a religion of reason, founded upon reverence for natural law. Organizations such as the Jewish Defense League and the Anti-Defamation League of the masonic B'nai B'rith have falsely assumed the mantle of defenders of the Jewish faith, while in reality they are the shabbiest of criminal enterprises. It is useful in this connection to ponder the coincidence of the atrocious Feb. 25 massacre of Muslim worshippers in the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron by Benjamin Goldstein, with the Jewish holiday of Purim.

On Feb. 28, the Washington Post incorrectly represented the Biblical tale which comes from the Book of Esther. They described it as an account which commemorates the victory of the Jews of Persia over Haman, a king who had sought to destroy them.

If we consult the Holy Book, we see that Haman was not a king, but rather the evil counselor to the king—the Henry Kissinger of his day. Perhaps this error by the *Post* signifies a psychological truth—that the editors wish themselves to play the role of modernday Hamans to Presidents and other heads of state.

Haman, for his own advantage, played on the emotions of the suggestible king, who was not a proper man of reason and calm reflection. He lied to the king, telling him that he was being defamed and slighted by the Jews.

This so enraged the king that he adopted Haman's plan to kill numbers of Jews in retribution. Fortunately, his wife, Queen Esther, herself a Jew, told him the truth, and instead of killing innocent Jews, the king ordered that Haman be hanged.

What, then, is the lesson which the Bible is trying to teach us? That the unjust will in the end be punished by our wreaking retributive justice on their own heads? We think not. Rather it is that wisdom should prevail—and this is the only hope for preserving the fragile peace negotiations between the state of Israel and the Palestinian people.

We should beware the Hamans, those who calculate and play upon the feelings of proud and frightened people, and trick them into doing evil in the name of good. This is a lesson for kings and common folk alike, and failure to heed it is the stuff of all great tragedy. We cannot say that William Shakespeare modelled his great play *Othello* only on this Biblical story; but certainly Iago is another Haman, and England then, just as today, had more than its share of Hamans.

Clearly, Goldstein did not practice the Jewish religion, whether or not he followed ritual traditions. Nor can he have understood the Book of Esther. He sought to perpetrate Jewish "ethnic cleansing" of the West Bank, by triggering a new wave of violence which will be wreaked on innocent Jews as well as Arabs.

He had hoped to manipulate Jews and Arabs alike, just as Haman tried to play with the emotions of the king. He wished to turn them into beasts who would act under the impetus of blind rage. And so Goldstein played the beast, and dragged the Holy Book into the mud in his shameful crime.

A less violent, but still atrocious abuse of the Jewish religion appears to have been perpetrated by New Orleans attorney and Anti-Defamation League National Commission member Donald Mintz, who is running for the position of mayor in that city. It appears, according to an interim report prepared by the city's Human Rights Commission, that Mintz, a professed Jew, was secretly causing inflammatory racist literature to be circulated. His racist and anti-Semitic fliers were sent to Jews along with a request for funds to finance the Mintz campaign.

Mintz has come under attack by a black columnist writing for USA Today, and the Jewish daily Forward has carried a scathing attack on him by the Jewish Community Board. But we see another example of Haman's method, perfected by the JDL and the ADL to prey upon the credulity of Jews while pretending to defend them.

The message of Purim is that justice based upon wisdom must prevail, if we are not to witness an era of slaughter—pitting nation against nation, people against people, and turning neighbors into snarling animals. There are many Hamans today. Some are disguised as Jews, some as Christians, and some as Muslims. There are many in Brooklyn, and in Washington, London, Moscow, and Jerusalem. It is most important that the public should get the Purim story right.

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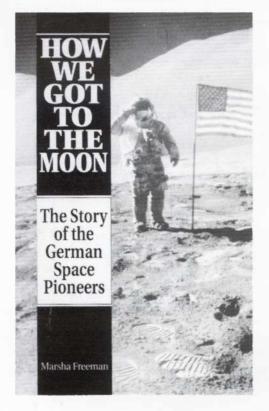
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