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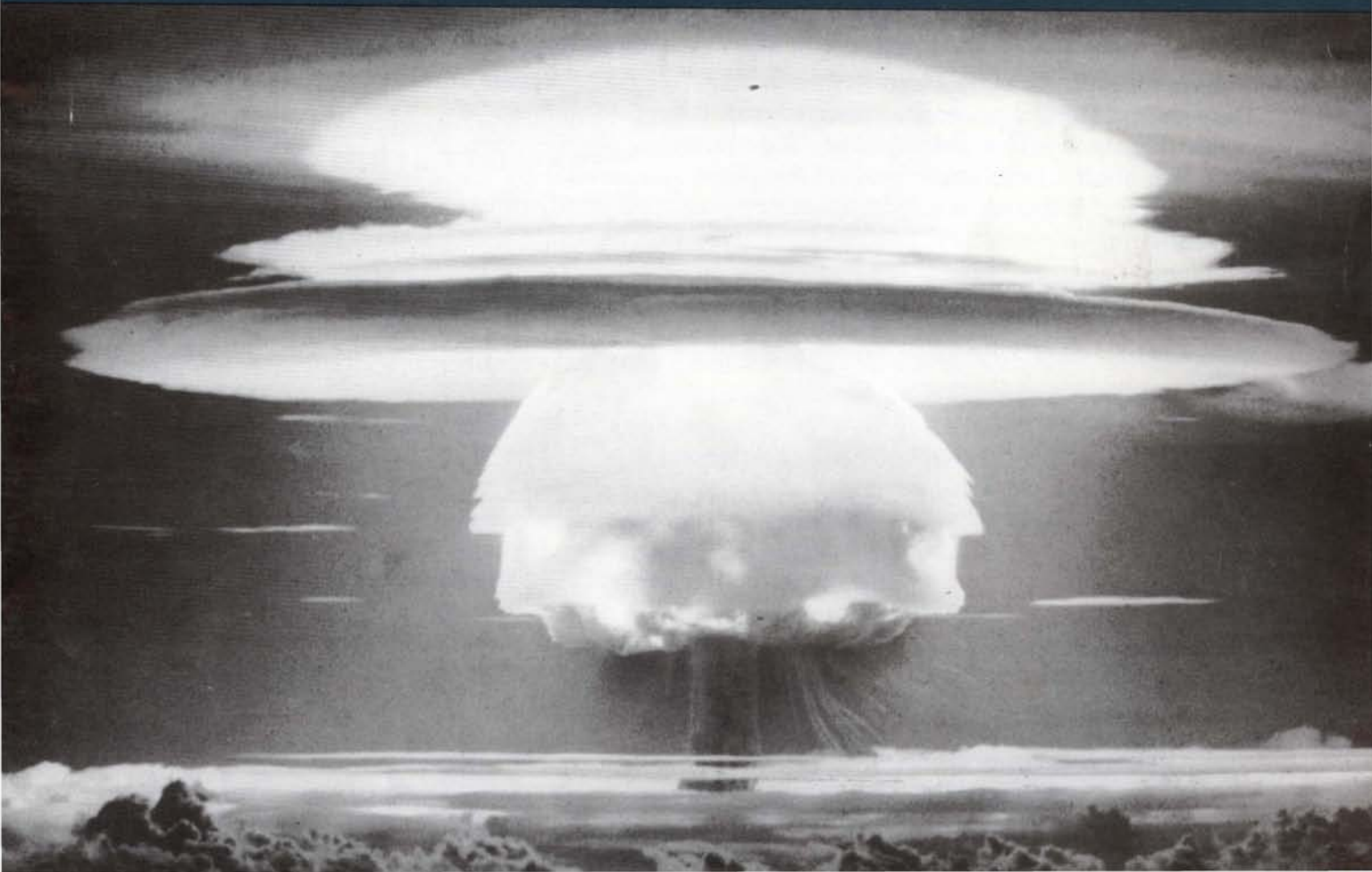
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From the Editor

As we mark the 218th celebration of the independence of the United States from Great Britain on July 4, it is useful to take stock of just where that unfinished struggle for independence stands, both in this country, and on the worldwide scale that the American founding fathers most assuredly envisaged as the stage for the historic experiment in republican government.

The *Feature* addresses this by looking back at the World War II period, when the United States was allied with its historic foe, Britain, and an adversary power, the Soviet Union, against the Axis powers led by Nazi Germany. A complicated situation indeed, given that until Britain was forced to fight for its very survival against Hitler, leading British elites had been up to their eyeballs in the scheme to bring Hitler to power—for geopolitical reasons—and to implement the sort of social and economic policies that came to be associated with the Nazi Holocaust.

Now a controversy has erupted over charges that three prominent wartime physicists assisted in transmitting U.S. atomic-bomb secrets to Moscow. As Lyndon LaRouche reports here, “The Soviets were receiving U.S. atomic secrets during World War II, not from spies at Los Alamos or Oak Ridge; they were receiving them from sources in British intelligence.”

One outcome of that British intelligence operation was to set up a situation of mutual thermonuclear terror, and thereby to justify setting up a world government under the aegis of the United Nations to “keep the peace,” and in fact to impose Hitler-modeled policies on a world scale. Anything that stands in the way, no matter how weakly or tentatively, is to be obliterated. The U.S. Clinton administration is the prime target, for reasons the lead article in *National* explains. Efforts to maneuver the White House into a military adventure over Korea or Haiti are part of that gameplan.

The landmark event for the U.N. world dictatorship is the Nazi depopulation conference slated to occur in Cairo next September. In mid-June, a consistory of the College of Cardinals meeting in Rome issued a message strongly backing Pope John Paul II’s stand against the Cairo agenda: “The failed social policies of many developed countries should not be foisted on the world’s poor.” For other breaking news on Cairo, see *International*.

Nora Hamerman

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Correction: In *EIR* of June 17, p. 38, Gerald Segal of the International Institute of Strategic Studies was incorrectly identified as an American. He is Canadian.

Note to Readers: The next regular issue of *EIR* will be published two weeks hence and dated July 15, following our customary Independence Holiday break.

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Finance tremors discredit LaRouche critics, again

by EIR Economics Staff

After a brief respite from the multibillion-dollar derivatives losses of the first quarter, financial markets around the world felt renewed tremors of imminent doom the third week of June. The DAX index of the German stock market fell 4% on June 20, while the FT-SE 100 index of the London stock exchange fell 3%, with similar declines recorded in the bourses of Amsterdam, Italy, and Japan. In the United States, the New York Stock Exchange recorded three consecutive days of declining paper values, driving the Dow Jones Industrial Average down 3%.

Even more telling, the U.S. dollar fell to its lowest level ever against the yen, even breaking through the important psychological barrier of 100 yen to the dollar on June 21, before being driven back up slightly by intervention from the Bank of Japan. The dramatic collapse of the dollar against the yen forced an emergency meeting of the Japanese cabinet, after which Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai declared, "This movement deviates from fundamentals . . . it is too speculative." In another press conference later, Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii declared, "I think [the fall of the dollar relative to the yen] was largely speculative and a drastic fluctuation. . . . We will take decisive steps."

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* flatly declared that a bond crash was in process on June 20. The same day French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur told the French weekly magazine *Le Point* that he fears that "the enormity of uncontrolled daily [financial] transactions could result in a major international financial crisis."

Roland Leuschel, head of the Banque Bruxelles-Lambert, was even grimmer. "The countdown to the crash has begun. . . . We are today paying the price for the creation, during the last two years, notably in the United States, of the most significant financial bubble in human history," Leuschel told the French daily *Le Monde* on June 22.

Even the City of London was raising a cry of alarm. This has been "the steepest bond market fall since 1914" in British Gilts, leading London bond broker Stephen Lewis told the *London Daily Telegraph* on June 22. Lewis noted that British government bond prices have fallen by 22% since January, as a result of an unremitting liquidation of bond holdings in all major markets. The next day, the head of S.G. Warburg, George Magnus, told *Le Figaro*, "It is unlikely that we can escape an accident on the markets."

LaRouche's timely ninth forecast

These comments of near-panic come less than one week after American System physical economist Lyndon LaRouche formally issued the ninth forecast of his 40-year career, viz.: Barring a very unlikely forced bankruptcy reorganization of the leading financial and banking institutions, the world financial and monetary system is doomed to complete self-destruction, most likely before the present term of President Bill Clinton ends (see our *Feature* in the June 24, 1994 issue). Asked on June 22 if the events of the third week of June amounted to the financial disintegration he had forecast, LaRouche replied, "It's coming, but exactly when is uncertain. There is no sign that this is what I've described as the Big One, that is, when the entire financial system disintegrates."

"Of course," he continued, "one should always qualify that to say that if the governments would do what seems unlikely politically at present, that is, agree to put the entire international financial and monetary system into bankruptcy reorganization (like Chapter 11 for a private company in the United States), we could stop it. But that is the *only* thing that will stop it. Regulation would be useful now, but it won't stop it. It will simply enable us to control it a bit better.

"It is not yet a sign of the Big One, that is, where the

whole thing disintegrates.”

Behind the scenes, financiers and regulators are grudgingly admitting that LaRouche is right again, and talk about a “qualitative phase shift” that occurred in June. One high-level source in Europe told *EIR*, “There has been a qualitative change from even a month ago in the attitude of the G-7 governments about the value of unrestrained financial markets. The era of such free markets is over. This [speculation] has simply gone too far in their view. The recent collapse of government bond markets since February is so bad it is weakening the very fabric of government. Interest rates on government debt has risen to levels where governments cannot finance current deficits easily. This is a genuine phase change.”

This forced change in thinking is evident even in London, with reports that the die-hard free market Bank of England is “very alarmed” at the scale of the ongoing collapse in government bond markets worldwide since January. A City of London expert told *EIR* that “Chancellor of Exchequer Clark just suggested he has shifted from a staunch free market Thatcherite view, to increasingly favor some controls on this derivatives-led financial mess. . . . As well, the Bank of England privately is very alarmed at the precipitous collapse of the U.K. bond market. They fear to say anything public for fear that other G-10 central banks are not yet ready to agree to what they propose, thus running the risk of failure—which would panic markets even more.”

‘There never has been such a bubble’

But this type of perception management by the Bank of England, or anyone else, has run its course, LaRouche stressed. “There has never been, in the history of mankind, a bubble anything like this, and the crash which is in progress, is different than *anything* in the entire history of mankind—it’s bigger, it’s worse,” he explained.

“The mudslide has picked up speed. The attempts to stop the mudslide with dams like the Brady measures, the Greenspan measures—these things have been overwhelmed. We are now at the point where there really is *no effective defense*, no line of resistance, at which this could be stopped in such a way as to keep the present financial system going . . . reverse leverage is operating. That is, a bubble of this type, which is purely speculative, has no positive relationship to the economy. That is, the fact that the financial aggregates increased, which people will say, ‘That’s a sign of an upturn,’ is absolute nonsense. It’s just puffing up a balloon. But the balloon depends upon sucking the blood out of the physical-economic basis for what might be called a primary income stream.

“Now, when the economic basis becomes shrunken, very small, relative to the size of the bubble, the bubble’s appetite is too big for the base . . . and you get to a point where you can no longer throw in new measures of swindles to keep this bubble growing. When a bubble of this type no longer grows,

it collapses; and it collapses under a logic which is called reverse leverage.

“The nature of the thing is that when the collapse really sets in, when it’s not a marginal fluctuation (and you can get a lot of fluctuations before it actually pops), but when it pops, the reverse leverage accelerates in a way which is comparable to a chain reaction in a chemical explosion or a thermonuclear explosion.

“Then one bright day—and this is the threat we’re facing—you’re standing there, you still have a financial system on the morning of that day—like, say, the past Monday, for example, could have been such a date, potentially. Then, one day later or two days later, there is no longer a banking or monetary system. It has broken down, it has disintegrated, because nobody can exactly figure out who owes whom, and who’s going to be doing business. It happens with that kind of explosive velocity, like a thermonuclear explosion. And that’s what we’re headed for.”

LaRouche pointed out that there are only two alternatives. “Either you act now, to put the thing into financial reorganization, that is, put the Federal Reserve into federal financial reorganization, put the New York banks into federal financial reorganization, put the entire transaction system under federal reorganization, just to freeze things, to stop the disintegration. And then build a new system immediately—which *we can do*.

“Or, if you don’t do that—which unfortunately I fear that governments are too weak-kneed, cowardly, and stupid to do—then you’re going to get the alternative, which is that the collapse will occur . . . not through preemptive financial reorganization; but rather through an explosive disintegration process, where one morning nobody has a pension any more; nobody has a bank account any more, or if they have it, they can’t get at it, because the whole system has disintegrated.”

The only good thing about the process, LaRouche notes, “is that my authority on the analysis of how this bubble is coming into place, is vastly increased internationally; and my enemies, who depend upon the financial power that this bubble represents, are being politically weakened. That means the enemies of President Clinton; that means the friends of Henry Kissinger and so forth. These people are *imminently* threatened with a great weakening of their political power, as the base of their political power—this financial system—is undermined. . . .

“I don’t think that what we’re seeing is the Big One yet. I think this is just a warning. It’s a shoe dropping, warning us that something big could be coming very soon. But it’s big enough so that people who two weeks ago were ridiculing what I had to say, are no longer ridiculing what I had to say.

“You can’t prevent the collapse of the system,” he concluded. “This system is finished. The banking system, the monetary system, the IMF system, the Federal Reserve System in its present form, *is as good as dead*. It’s just a question of when the death certificate is going to be written.”

International anti-nuclear mafia targets Japan

by Alberto Sábato

Mr. Sábato is a South American analyst on nuclear policy.

There is no doubt about it. Japan has been chosen as the next victim to be sacrificed by the high priests of the international anti-nuclear cult on the altar of non-proliferation.

This is what the Jan. 30, 1994 issue of the London *Sunday Times* demonstrated in its alarmist headline, "Japan to Go Nuclear in Asian Arms Race." According to the report, the British defense minister leaked a "highly secret" report affirming that "the Japanese could have acquired all the expertise for imploding a weapon." The *Sunday Times* reported that the Defense Ministry report was sent last December to the Joint Intelligence Committee, Britain's primary intelligence entity, as a warning to Prime Minister John Major that Japan could soon violate the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The *Sunday Times* stated: "The crisis over North Korea's nuclear and missile programs is threatening to force Japan to abandon its non-nuclear stance." The following day, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito vehemently denied the British report, charging that it was "contrary to the facts." Saito affirmed that Japan's foreign minister would "discuss the matter with the British Defense Ministry."

Why attack Japan?

What's clear from this sudden and absurd attack on Japan is that Anglo-American power centers are reacting to Japan's independent policy vis-à-vis international disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Japan's policy was recently expressed through two positions made known to the international community:

First, Japan has made clear it will not refrain from full energy utilization of the plutonium generated by its nuclear reactors; it also defends the peaceful commercial utilization of plutonium originating from the deactivation of those nuclear warheads belonging to the nuclear weapons-possessing states.

Second, Japan is not willing to agree to an indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995, if current internal and external conditionalities persist. "Why should Britain and China be allowed to continue a nuclear weapons buildup?" one Japanese diplomat asked *EIR*. "As long as the NPT turns a blind eye to that, we can't give it blanket endorsement."

These two determinations are intimately linked and reflect Japan's firm decision to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as the preferential option for the country's energy and technological development.

Obviously, this policy is not in the interests of the oligarchies of the Anglo-American power axis. According to a confidential report made available to *EIR* by a researcher at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)—an entity which maintains strong ties with London's Tavistock Institute—British intelligence may have leaked the report on Japan's nuclear program to the *Sunday Times* for the purpose of killing any possibility of the country's developing a nuclear weapons program in the future. That is, to launch an anti-nuclear movement which would at the same time annihilate Japan's program for the peaceful uses of the atom.

The analyst who spoke with *EIR* is convinced that Japan is not involved in the development of nuclear weapons. "I would start with the mindset," he said, "that there's a lot less in the story than the *Times* says. But were some think-tanks playing around with studies? . . . And if there is something going on in Japan and British intelligence picked up on it, then the answer is: They want to 'kill' the study and embarrass the Japanese at the same time."

According to the researcher, this maneuver could threaten the entirety of Japan's peaceful nuclear program, just as these same Anglo-American intelligence circles killed Germany's nuclear program: "Certainly, one of the things you saw happen in Germany . . . was the charge of the Greens in the 1980s that Germany had a nuclear weapons program, and they saw the strongest evidence in the German insistence on pursuing breeder reactors and plutonium light water reactors. . . . Then, they were finding studies—secret studies which the German government claimed didn't exist—and that would just activate them further. And it just played out over 2-3 years and the result was . . . that it certainly undermined the whole nuclear industry."

Japan's fight for peaceful use of plutonium

Japan's political and business elite considers the issue of the peaceful use of the atom to be the most important item on the country's strategic agenda in coming years. This is shown, for example, in the following statement by Takao

Ishiwatari, president of the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp.: "With the improvement of living conditions and the increase of population, world energy consumption is expected to double in 30 to 40 years. From this point of view, I would think that serious consideration should be given now to the fact that fossil fuel resources are limited. Coal, oil, and natural gas could be replaced by plutonium, with as much potential as the fossil fuels have. Plutonium is an outstanding energy source which resource-poor countries like Japan cannot possibly overlook. *If plutonium is to be thrown away, it will theoretically leave energy resources with only one-sixtieth of their potential.* . . . I believe that a national policy line should be set for plutonium's further development and use for peaceful purposes" (emphasis added).

That statement was published in the August 1993 issue of *Plutonium* magazine, a new publication put out by Japan's Council for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle, a recently created organization of professors, business leaders, diplomats, congressmen, and senators, whose purpose is to defend—nationally and internationally—Japan's policy for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Clearly this Japanese elite understands something of the enormous international pressures to which they will be subjected, coming primarily from those same power centers responsible for the terrorist headlines in the *Sunday Times*. The October 1993 issue of *Plutonium* published a debate among various members of this Japanese elite on its country's position regarding extending the NPT in 1995. One of the participants in that debate, Yugi Tsushima, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the Japanese House of Representatives, stated that "in any case, the treaty should not be extended without attaching to it the condition that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. That is the way for Japan to go in this matter."

Ishiwatari replied, "What I am concerned about is that there is some kind of maneuvering for getting the proposed elimination of nuclear weapons mixed up with nuclear power and plutonium recycling. I feel this could eventually put Japan in a very weak position."

Ryukichi Imai, former ambassador to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, agreed with Ishiwatari: "The once widespread anti-nuclear movement in Germany is a good example of events leading up to the case where opposition to armaments is spread to include nuclear power." Masao Hori, a former LDP member of the House of Representatives and founder of the Council for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle, closed the discussion: "I believe that the development of nuclear power, as a whole, has come to the point where we can no longer retrace its way."

Japan resists NPT extension

Japanese society is firmly resisting the indefinite extension of the NPT, demanded by the Anglo-American oligar-

chies which seek to create a world government by 1995.

On June 30, 1993, several representatives of organizations based in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, led by the president of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Foundation, Naomi Shohnno, handed to then-Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa a declaration asking that at the Tokyo summit, the Japanese government reject all proposals for a joint declaration supporting the NPT's indefinite extension in 1995. "Speaking from our position as citizens of the atom-bombed city of Hiroshima," the statement reads, "we can never allow it to be extended indefinitely. That is because an indefinite extension of the NPT also recognizes that five countries (the United States, Russia, the U.K, France, and China) would be able to have nuclear weapons indefinitely. . . . The Japanese government . . . is advised not to recognize an indefinite extension of the NPT as such, but to play a leading role in moving toward the elimination of nuclear weapons."

The Tokyo summit, which took place one week after this manifesto was issued, made no mention in its final communiqué of anything relating to the NPT's extension. Just a few days later, Prime Minister Miyazawa resigned his post as head of the LDP, which had lost an absolute majority in the Parliament in the July 18 elections. The LDP had ruled Japan since 1955, but in the months which preceded the 1993 elections, it had experienced a profound crisis based on charges of corruption as well as defections of important members to other parties.

The new prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, took office on Aug. 6, heading up an unstable coalition of seven parties which, for the first time since 1955, excluded the LDP. Hosokawa had left the LDP one year earlier to found his Japan New Party (JNP), whose program basically consisted of "fighting corruption."

The new cabinet included individuals with strong Anglo-American ties such as spokesman Takako Doi of the Socialist Party (SDP), linked to the State Department, and Ichiro Ozawa, former LDP secretary general who now controls the Japan Renewal Party (JRP), responsible for naming Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and other cabinet members. Ozawa is known for his ties to Henry Kissinger, with whom he cooperated in formulating the State Department's policies toward Japan.

The possibility that the LDP's crisis may have been manipulated by those same power centers which seek the destruction of Japan's nuclear development shouldn't be ruled out. It is well known that many members of that party maintain an intransigent position in defense of an independent Japanese nuclear policy. This is particularly true of its members in the House of Councillors who fiercely opposed Japan's ratification of the NPT in the 1970s.

It shouldn't have come as a big surprise, therefore, when Hosokawa announced on Aug. 23, 1993 that Tokyo was "supporting" the NPT's indefinite extension. According to the Aug. 26, 1993 issue of *Nucleonics Week*, "senior energy

officials of Japan speculated that Hosokawa's government will modify Japan's long-standing policies on plutonium use and fast-breeder reactor development."

Admittedly influenced by British intelligence, *Nucleonics Week* then reported: "Meanwhile, the nuclear community is still skeptical that Hosokawa's administration will continue unchanged the nuclear energy policies of the unseated LDP, as the new coalition pronounced before election." *Nucleonics Week* mentions the statement made by "leading policy planner" Toyooki Ikuta, president of the Institute of Energy Economics, who asserted, "It's very doubtful that [the former policy] will continue in the future."

It's likely that Ikuta has had the wool pulled over his eyes. Japan's nuclear policy elite has mobilized with great efficiency in defense of the country's nuclear program. Several organizations, such as the Council for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle and the Women's Energy Network (WEN), an entity whose primary purpose is to publicize the facts about nuclear energy among Japan's female population, were recently created as part of this campaign.

Japanese authorities embarked on the most ambitious public information program in recent years on nuclear energy. Beyond those groups and civic associations set up to strengthen pro-nuclear groups, an enormous information campaign has been launched, to prepare educational brochures, videos, pamphlets, etc. This program reached its peak in April of this year, when the Monyu plant, Japan's first fast-breeder reactor, went into operation.

On the other hand, Japan's nuclear elite is firmly committed to fighting against the NPT's extension. In a statement published in the January 1994 issue of *Atom in Japan* magazine, Dr. Naomi Shohno said that Prime Minister Hosokawa's speech supporting the NPT's indefinite extension at the U.N. General Assembly in September 1993 "fell short of the Japanese people's expectations. An indefinite extension of the NPT would perpetuate the existence of nuclear-weapon states with international endorsement. . . . And for the future of the NPT, it is essential that a majority of non-nuclear-weapon states stand united against indefinite extension."

Shohno, who is also a professor emeritus of Hiroshima Jogakuin College (address: 4-13-1 Ushita, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima 732, Japan) said that her organization "will cooperate and exchange information with other international peace organizations and make appeals to the U.N., the nuclear-weapon states, the Japanese government, and all other states."

Following continuing destabilizations of Japan, Hosokawa was forced to resign, the Socialists left the coalition, and now Hata is prime minister, operating publicly as the puppet of Ozawa. Hata could fall at any moment and the situation remains in flux.

Anglo-American plans

With these activities in defense of its nuclear program, Japan has become the world's greatest hope for a return to

the path of international peaceful development of nuclear energy. Japan's elites should therefore expect a strong reaction from Anglo-American power centers to this attitude of independence and good sense.

The artificially created crisis revolving around North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons program will be further intensified to keep up U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency pressure against all plutonium use. Japan will have to actively seek closer ties with the governments of North and South Korea to avoid greater manipulation of this crisis. The other possible focus of counterintelligence and disinformation will be the intensified activities of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), denouncing nonexistent "studies," "intentions," and "proposals," and demanding "controls" and limitations on Japanese government entities involved in the nuclear field.

In this regard, the activities of the internationally powerful multinational entity Greenpeace, in the form of an anti-nuclear campaign directed at the Japanese state, would come as no surprise. Greenpeace already played a prominent role in pursuing the ship *Akatsuki Maru*, at the end of 1992, when it was transporting a load of plutonium from France to be burned in Japanese nuclear reactors. At that time, there were rumors that Greenpeace's ship obtained information from spy satellites which were constantly mapping the *Akatsuki Maru*'s coordinates as it travelled toward Japan.

Greenpeace also recently denounced an operation to dump radioactive waste from Russia into the Sea of Japan. According to western sources, this was an extremely suspicious action because it would have been practically impossible for Greenpeace to access that type of normally secret operation unless Russian information was leaked or it obtained information from western spy satellites. Greenpeace is known to have a "friendly relationship" with Anglo-American intelligence agencies and also maintains strong ties to sectors of the former Soviet Union's *nomenklatura*.

Japan, beware! The Anglo-American oligarchies which seek to control the world are desperate about Japanese nuclear plans. The United States is determined to annihilate any possibility anywhere in the world of the peaceful use of plutonium. According to the Nov. 11, 1993 issue of *Nucleonics Week*, the U.S. Department of Energy "spoke of" trying to prevent Belgium from sending, through its Center for Nuclear Research in Mol, a shipment of fuel elements used at its Test Materials Reactor (BR2) for reprocessing in England.

In recent decades, a radical change has occurred in the United States' policies regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy, whose medium-term goal is probably to ban any use of the atom from the face of the planet. According to Hiroto Ishida, the director general of Japan's Atomic Energy Bureau (*Plutonium*, August 1993), "The Americans had once been enthusiastic for recycling. . . . Seldom, if ever, would they supply [enriched uranium] to Japan, without advising the Japanese to make efficient use of plutonium, as it could be

found in the residues of burnt uranium. The Americans would say to us that they might not offer their uranium enrichment services unless we promised to use plutonium.”

Perhaps the Japanese have realized that the world has changed and that today, insanity reigns among those who hold world power.

By not using plutonium as one of the largest reserves of safe and cheap energy, the world will be sabotaging the peaceful use of nuclear energy, making it uneconomical by limiting its energy efficiency and by favoring an unnecessary increase in radioactive waste represented by these spent and un-recycled fuel elements.

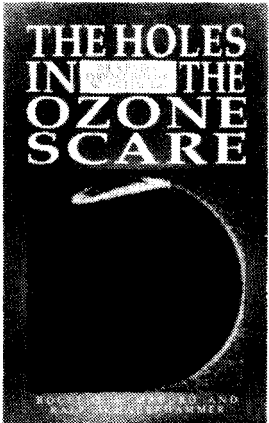
This is apparently the goal of those obscurantist “druids” of the international anti-nuclear cult, such as Franz Berkhout et al., who authored an article in the November 1992 issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* stating that “the first priority is not to figure out ways to make weapons plutonium work in the civilian power cycle. Rather, the first priority must be to keep plutonium, weapons-grade and reactor-grade, out of the hands of would-be bomb makers. . . . An obvious alternative . . . is to mix plutonium back into the high-level waste that was generated when the plutonium was originally separated. . . . Mixing plutonium with high-level waste glass would make plutonium recovery impossible.”

U.S. environmental groups were given millions of dollars in the past five years to spread scare stories about a man-made ozone hole that would cause cancer on Earth.

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Dr. Ray: Plutonium is a valuable resource

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

In the Atoms for Peace days of the 1960s, it was taken for granted that the nuclear fuel cycle would be completed, so that spent fuel from nuclear reactors would be reprocessed to be used again as fuel. This would turn 96% of the so-called nuclear waste into a valuable resource, at the same time eliminating the need to store or bury radioactive spent fuel. Plutonium was considered an essential part of the fuel cycle in these optimistic days of the nuclear age; it would ensure an endless, renewable source of energy because breeder reactors could be designed to produce more plutonium than they burned.

Over the course of the last 30 years, however, plutonium developed an “image problem,” to quote Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, who devoted the last several years to fighting for science-based policies regarding energy and the environment. Ray frequently discussed the plutonium question in the months before her death in January 1994, and she was working on a feature article on the subject for *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine. Her view was unequivocal: With appropriate safeguards, the best way to dispose of plutonium was to use it! Ray advocated the development of advanced reactors that could burn plutonium and the use of existing light water reactors to burn mixed oxide fuel.

Ray did not live to complete the plutonium article, but *21st Century* was able to publish an earlier piece Ray wrote on plutonium in its Summer 1994 issue. Ray had written the earlier article in 1988 as the keynote address for a meeting of the International Nuclear Materials Management organization in Las Vegas. As the head of the U.S. Atomic Energy Agency from 1973-75, Ray knew the nuclear issue inside out. Equally important, she had the courage to stand up and fight for nuclear science and technology against both the misguided environmentalists and the misguided members of the nuclear community who preferred to accommodate to the anti-nuclear forces, no matter how irrational their demands.

Putting toxicity into perspective

Ray discusses the properties of plutonium, the history of its use, and the process of political fighting and fear that led President Carter to stop reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, thus stopping the use of plutonium.

She wrote: “Plutonium is often called ‘the most toxic

substance known to man,' 'toxic beyond human experience,' the 'fearsome fuel,' and other such melodramatic nonsense.

"Of course plutonium is toxic. Of course it must be handled with care. But the rest is just horror propaganda. Plutonium is primarily an alpha emitter, which means that its radiation is absorbed in the air after a few inches, and a sheet of paper is sufficient to shield oneself against its radiation at close quarters. It is far from being the most toxic substance known to man. When eaten or absorbed in the blood stream, it is 10 times less toxic than lead arsenate and hundreds of thousands of times less toxic than some biological poisons such as diphtheria or botulism toxin.

"However, though ingestion of plutonium or its absorption through the skin is dangerous, the real danger of plutonium is breathing it in the form of fine dust particles. Plutonium is essentially insoluble in water, and fine particles may stay long in the lung, with the possibility of causing lung cancer.

"This has been extensively investigated, and the experimental evidence is overwhelming: Not a single human cancer has ever been positively associated with exposure to plutonium. During the national emergency conditions of the early nuclear weapons industry, the exposures to plutonium far exceeded the present maximum permissible limits. Yet, of 17,000 plutonium workers, including those associated with the Manhattan Project, not one has died of or developed plutonium-related health problems.

"Included in this figure are 25 plutonium workers from Los Alamos (1944-1945) who had 25 times the currently permissible amount of plutonium deposited in their lungs. According to critics' estimates of lung damage, these 25 workers should have developed 1,500 individual lung cancers. In fact, out of the 25 workers, 23 are alive and in good health, and 2 died recently—one in an automobile accident and the other from a heart condition.

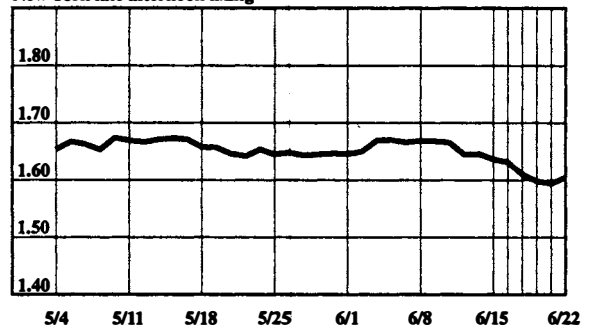
"Of all the materials that have emerged since the dawn of the nuclear age, it is probable that none has been subject to so much controversy as that 95th element in the periodic table, the transuranic metal plutonium. From those who claim that it is the most toxic substance known, to those who see only its military use in warheads, and the many opponents who would like nothing better than to have it stuffed back into some genie's bottle, plutonium has suffered something of an image problem. Perhaps its name also contributes to its bad press. But it was not named for Pluto, the god of the underworld or Hades, but for Pluto, the second planet beyond Uranus in the heavenly firmament. It is an extraordinary resource, like no other. Its promise, its guarantee, is essentially unlimited energy; but will we use it?"

There was no question for her that the consequence of not using plutonium would damn not only the United States, but the rest of the world as well. As she put it, "Should we turn our backs on the use of plutonium as a fuel for generating electricity, we will deny abundant energy, not only to ourselves, but to coming generations as well."

Currency Rates

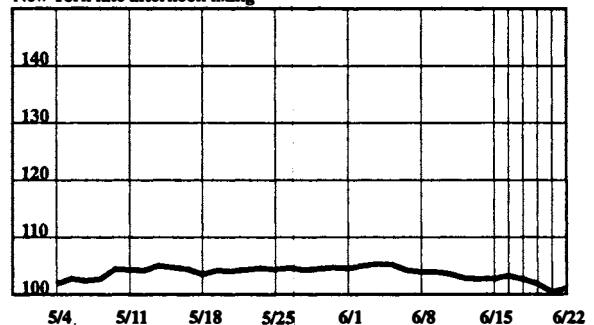
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



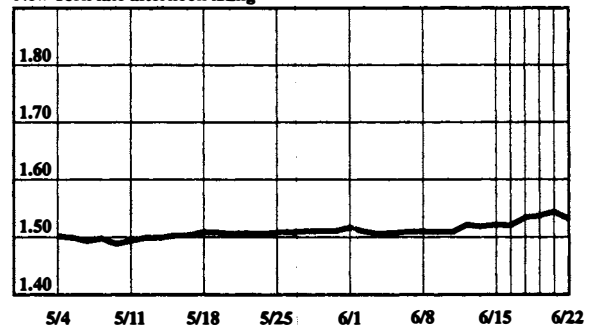
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



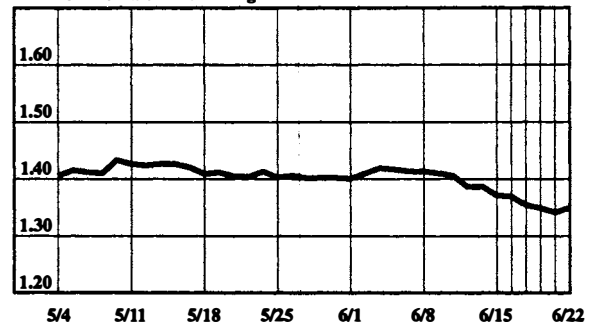
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Eight Venezuelan banks are seized

by David Ramonet

On June 14, the Venezuelan government of President Rafael Caldera finally decided to take over the eight banks that it had been repeatedly bailing out since Jan. 25. These banks first began to show problems after the country's second largest bank, Banco Latino, was shut down by the government on Jan. 13. For the next five months, these eight banks received a sum of approximately one-half trillion bolivars in emergency funds, which nonetheless proved totally insufficient to rehabilitate them. That amount was *in addition* to another half-trillion bolivars that had been poured into Banco Latino, to no avail. The combined bailout, equal to \$6-8 billion, represents nearly 70% of the government's annual budget.

A bottomless pit

For nearly six months, the government had maintained the illusion that the banks would eventually recover. But following a week of marathon meetings among financial authorities, it was finally decided that the government's bailout funds were going into a bottomless pit.

Also on June 14, the newspaper *El Universal* published an article by Oscar García Mendoza, president of the Banco Venezolano de Crédito—a small bank, but the only one considered by the bankers themselves as “bulletproof.” According to García Mendoza, “the banks which were being assisted must be taken over immediately. These banks are history. The true problem lies with the unassisted banks.”

In response to the government measure, the president of the National Banking Council, José Bouza Izquierdo—backed by the president of the Venezuelan Banking Association Juan Tomás Santana—issued a wild statement denouncing the government's move as “irrational,” and complaining that the bankers hadn't been consulted. Two days later, García Mendoza issued an explosive declaration in the name of his bank's board of directors, rejecting the protests of Bouza and Santana and announcing his withdrawal from membership in the Banking Association, as an expression of solidarity with the government's move.

One month earlier, on May 13, García had given a conference on the financial system, at which he warned that “the

banks are completely decapitalized.” The conference was organized by the company Veneconomía, in the city of Barquisimeto. Venezuelan banks, said García, “have spent years capitalizing interest [on their overdue debtors], revaluing assets, using every unorthodox means to register non-existent profits while failing to punish bad accounts. The final result is that they don't possess the capital to handle the present crisis.”

This situation, he charged, was covered up thanks to a decision early on in the Carlos Andrés Pérez government to form a “banking lobby” that controlled all the financial associations, imposing its own criteria thanks to the “enormous power of this group, which enjoyed top-level political banking.” Included in this “banking lobby” were the directors of the Banco Latino, along with several owners of the banks which have just been taken over, as well as of others still functioning.

A parallel banking system

As a result of the government's intervention against these banks, it has been learned that an unregulated, parallel banking system actually existed, with off-balance sheet operations greater than regular commercial operations, thus leading to the collapse of the commercial banking system. This is made evident in the fact that in late 1993, the eight troubled banks combined had deposits of 300 billion bolivars (equivalent to approximately \$3 billion at the January 1994 exchange rate), while the financial aid they had received from the central bank was in excess of 500 billion bolivars. The total deposits of Venezuela's 44 commercial banks at the end of 1993 were 1.6 trillion bolivars. That is, combined, the nine banks (including Banco Latino) lost more than one-fifth of the country's total commercial banking deposits.

Total losses of Banco Latino are estimated at more than 300 billion bolivars, representing 150% of its assets, which totalled approximately 202 billion bolivars as of December 1993. The losses of the other eight banks, according to Venezuela's banking superintendent, reached 316.5 billion bolivars, against total assets of 29.3 billion bolivars. That is, they went bankrupt 11 times over!

Just as the less-than-savory banking interests in Venezuela are nervous about the implications of President Caldera's latest move, so, too, are the international financial centers. The London *Financial Times*, the sole English-language financial newspaper to cover this latest aspect of the Venezuelan banking crisis, made clear in a June 16 article that it was nervous about where Caldera might go from here, when he quoted an analyst from the London School of Economics warning that the banks' closure does not mean that the drain on public finances is over, since the President could decide to further reimburse depositors. Venezuelan government bonds were further downgraded to a BB—(below investment grade) by the New York and London bond brokers, in a clear statement of annoyance at Caldera's independence.

Bilderbergers dream as their empire falls

by Scott Thompson

The once-powerful Bilderberg Society held its annual meeting June 2-5 in Helsinki, Finland, and from the handful of reports that have so far come out of the super-secret conclave, it was a pretty depressing affair. Not only have the Bilderbergers lost a great deal of political clout; their traditional power base in the international private financial institutions is faced with the greatest crisis since the bankruptcy of the House of Bardi in the 14th century, and the participants at the annual session evidenced little if any comprehension of how to cope with the pending catastrophe.

Among the 115 participants who gathered to muse about the prospects of world government were Lord Peter Carrington, the current chairman of the group; Dr. Henry Kissinger; speculator George Soros; General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) head Peter D. Sutherland; Hollinger Corp. Chairman Conrad Black; grain cartel merchant Dwayne Andreas; *Washington Post* owner Katharine Graham; former Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller; former Bush National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft; former New York Federal Reserve Board chairman Gerald Corrigan; and *U.S. News and World Report* publisher Mortimer Zuckerman.

Although seven members of the Clinton administration showed up, the "official" U.S. turnout was a big step down from the early 1990s, when then-Democratic Party presidential candidate Bill Clinton took time off from his campaign to attend, and when an impressive number of senior members of the Congress made the trek. The Clinton delegation this year consisted of Douglas Bennett, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations; Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy; Robert Hunter, ambassador to NATO; Joseph Nye, chairman of the National Intelligence Council; Thomas Pickering, ambassador to Russia; State Department Policy Planning Director James Steinberg; and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Frank G. Wisner.

War, depression, and chaos

The top items on the Bilderberg agenda, according to the official one-page handout, were the crisis in Russia, the looming global monetary blowout, and the confrontation in North Korea. They seemed to come to little consensus about how to deal with the first two items, and the discussion of the third was punctuated with a utopian insanity that would have

made the original "Dr. Strangelove," world government fanatic Leo Szilard, blush.

The North Korea events were the focus of the "current events" panel, chaired by former London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) head Christopher Bertram. According to one well-placed Bilderberg-watcher, the Korea situation also occupied a great deal of the "barroom discussions" throughout the four-day gathering, with several of the more psycho participants advocating a second Korean War. According to this source, several Bilderbergers argued that in the event of an invasion of South Korea by the North, the United States would have no recourse but to use tactical nuclear weapons to defeat the invaders, and that this post-Cold War first use of nuclear arms would provide great impetus to the push for world government. Just as Lord Bertrand Russell and Winston Churchill advocated the American dropping of the A-bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to scare governments into surrendering their sovereignty to a world federalist body that would prevent further nuclear holocaust, several Bilderbergers reportedly peddled the identical doctrine as the reason for pushing a nuclear strike against North Korea.

Last year, at their annual meeting, the Trilateral Commission, a group with strong overlap with the Bilderberg Society, issued a report calling for a United Nations permanent army. That proposal was very poorly received in the Clinton administration.

Russia's economic collapse

Beyond the wild flights of fancy about nuclear war over the Korean peninsula, participants were reportedly sharply divided over a range of other critical issues, including what to do about the economic collapse of Russia. The more cynical attendees argued that the push for more shock therapy in Russia should go forward at breakneck speed, while others, cognizant of the Clinton administration's opposition to the shock therapy program, argued for a more tempered approach to Russia.

One spokesman for the former group was overheard pontificating about Russia before a group of attendees: "If the biggest gold mine in the world were discovered beneath a potato patch, they would still grow potatoes so they could make vodka." He used that "insight" to argue for vast fees for any western economic "expertise" offered to Moscow.

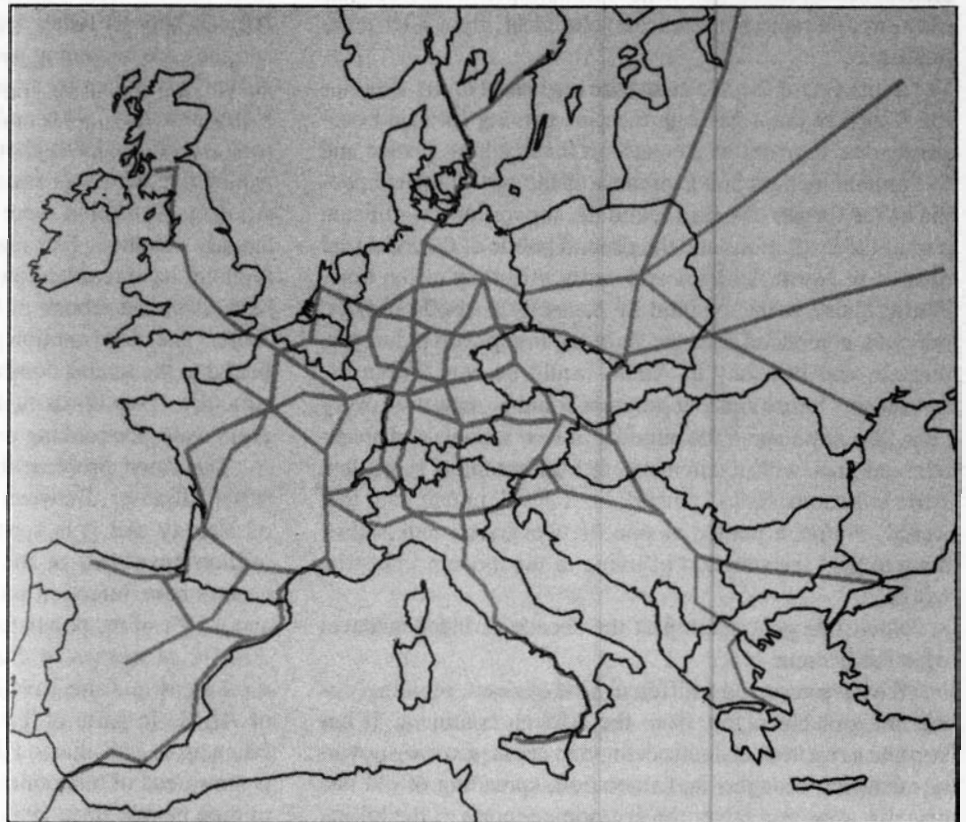
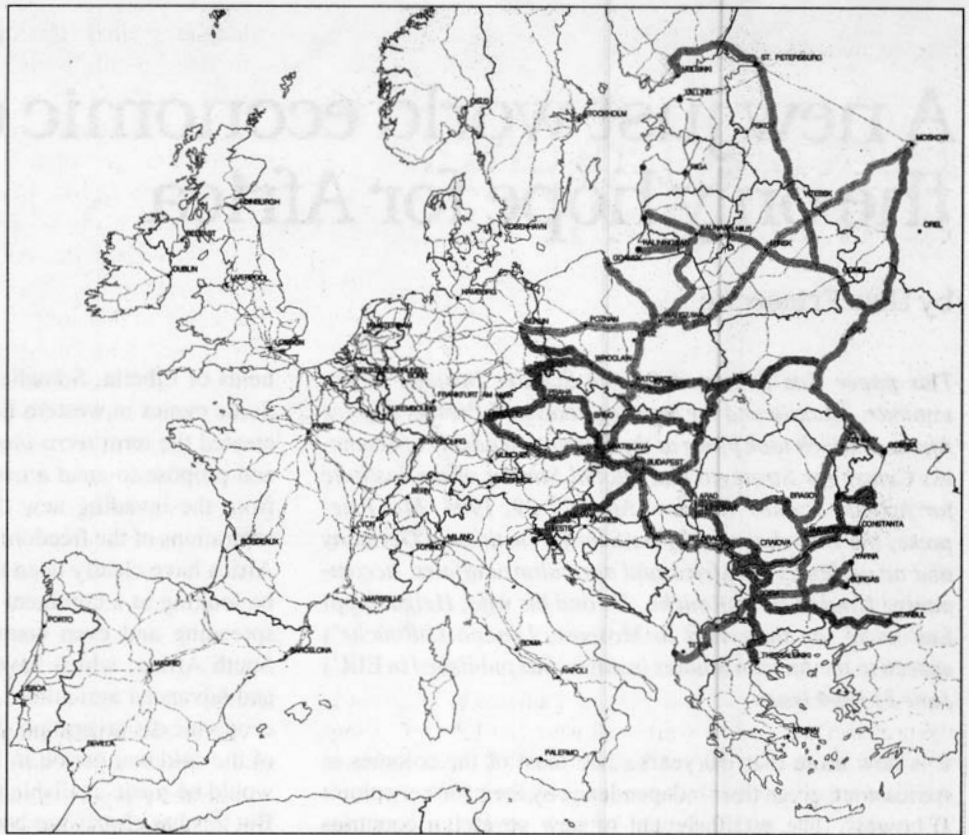
Yet, among the financial wizards who make up the backbone of the Bilderberg team of the 1990s were some of the most endangered species on the world financial markets, including Gerald Corrigan, George Soros, and Banque Paribas Chairman André Levy-Lang. All three men were instrumental in luring major commercial banking interests in the United States and Europe into the financial derivatives markets, which are now widely acknowledged as the likely trigger for a global systemic monetary and financial blowout—perhaps before the next convening of the Bilderbergs.

LaRouche rail plan is becoming popular

The upper map, published in March 1994, shows a draft plan for European railway networks adopted in October 1993 by an ad hoc working group of the nations of the European Union and the European Free Trade Association. It shows a plan for a network of rail lines to be constructed by the year 2010, reaching from the European heartland into eastern Europe.

The map bears a remarkable resemblance to the one which appears below it, which was first circulated almost four years earlier, in August 1990—before Germany was even officially unified—in a German-language special report published by EIR Nachrichtenagentur in Wiesbaden, under the guidance of then-political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Since that time, the 200-page EIR report, titled (in English translation) "The Paris-Berlin-Vienna 'Productive Triangle': A European Economic Miracle as a Motor for the World Economy," has been on the desks of virtually every leading European official and planning agency; so it is hardly surprising that aspects of the report have now—albeit belatedly—become the basis for official plans to expand Europe's infrastructure.



A new just world economic order: the only hope for Africa

by Uwe Friesecke

This paper was delivered for the Schiller Institute at the seminar, "Russia and the New International Partnership for Africa," which took place at the Russian Academy of Sciences, Center for Strategic and Global Studies of the Institute for African Studies Moscow, April 27-29, 1994. Mr. Friesecke, the vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute in Germany and an authority on Africa and agricultural affairs, accompanied Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, on their visit to Moscow. Lyndon LaRouche's speech to the African Studies institute was published in EIR's June 3, 1994 issue.

It is now more than 30 years since most of the colonies in Africa were given their independence by their former colonial powers. The establishment of new sovereign countries was the culmination of a decades-long fight for freedom and justice, which those who led the fight hoped would be realized through rapid economic development, right after independence.

At the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s—the Kennedy era—this sentiment of striving for rapid economic development as a condition for freedom, justice and the general welfare and happiness of the now-liberated people of the former colonies found the support of a significant part of the institutions and the general public of the industrial nations in North America and western Europe at the time. During those years, typified by Kennedy's Apollo project, one was convinced that the fight against poverty, hunger, disease, and illiteracy in Africa would be won within the foreseeable future and that progress could be measured every year. The news about the building of new schools and hospitals was met with excitement. It was common sense that African nations should embark on a development path that would, within a matter of one or two generations, allow them to gain the standard of living of the modern industrial world.

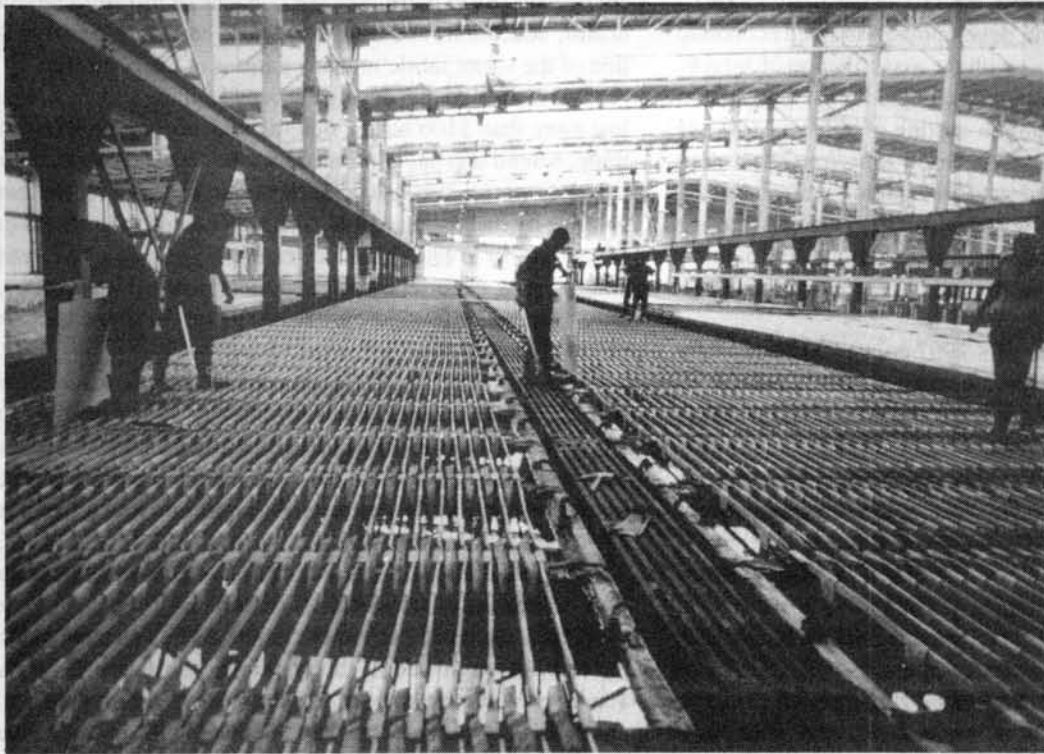
Now, one generation past the decade of independence, what has become of it?

We have accepted a different kind of news, seemingly as the unavoidable report from the African continent. It has become a report of endemic economic crisis, growing poverty, recurring droughts and starvation, spreading of old and new diseases, and lately the gruesome reports of the killing

fields of Liberia, Somalia, Angola, Burundi, and Rwanda. Some cynics in western Europe and North America quickly created the term *terra incognita* for those regions in Africa and propose to erect a new "Limes wall" to protect Europe from the invading new "barbarians" from the south. The aspirations of the freedom fighters of the 1940s and 1950s in Africa have clearly been thoroughly frustrated. We seem to be looking at a continent where apocalyptic conditions are spreading and even countries such as Nigeria, Kenya or South Africa, which have a certain foundation in industry and advanced agriculture, are threatened with political and economic disintegration. Some had hoped that after the end of the cold war period in 1989-90, more strategic resources would be made available to address the problems of Africa. But this has clearly not been the case.

Recently African spokesmen themselves have described their fate as "The Road to Zero." Most of the citizens of African nations today are worse off than at independence and they are becoming steadily poorer. Average incomes in Africa have fallen by around a quarter since the mid-1970s. Infant mortality in Africa is 50 times higher than in the industrial world. In 1990 about 4.2 million children under the age of five died as a result of malnutrition-related disease. Another 30 million were underweight. Diseases that were already subdued, like malaria, yellow fever, cholera, and typhoid, have returned on a grand scale to the continent. We have even had reports of bubonic plague in parts of eastern Zaire. The deterioration of the health situation is closely linked to the almost complete lack of the rudiments of infrastructure. Two-thirds of all Africans do not have access to clean water for cooking or drinking.

The worst problem though is the spread of AIDS and related diseases. Between 8 and 10 million people are infected already and it is spreading unchecked. More than 1.2 million have died of the disease up to now. Many urban centers have infection rates of 30% and higher. In Uganda about 10% of the population is infected with HIV. In Zambia 20-25% of women of childbearing age are infected. Some rural areas in Zaire have already been depopulated because of AIDS. In parts of Tanzania agricultural production has fallen up to 20% due to HIV-related deaths. Linked to AIDS is the spread of tuberculosis, which has killed more than 1.3 million people since 1980.



A copper refinery in Ndola, Zambia in 1976. In 1970, world demand for copper, Zambia's main export item, began to decline, and then collapsed in 1974. This led to a downward spiral of the entire economy, which has continued to this day.

The origins of the crisis

This apocalyptic picture of today's Africa stands in stark contrast not just to the hopes of the 1960s, but also to the economic reality of the time. Most countries after independence made significant progress and managed to considerably improve the provision of basic education, health services, and water. But those achievements were not part of a comprehensive strategy for the rapid development of the physical economy of the nations of Africa, and there was especially no strategy to reduce the dependency for revenue on the export of one or two raw materials. Therefore they collapsed easily when Africa was confronted with the shock effects in the world economy that started with the oil crisis at the beginning of the '70s.

A typical case of how African economies were affected by the depression of the world markets in the 1970s, and how they moved right into the debt trap, is Zambia. Pressure started to mount already in 1970, when the demand for and the price of copper, Zambia's main export item, began to decline on the world market and collapsed in 1974. In parallel, the oil price shock of 1973 added to the pressure. In 1975, Zambia's terms of trade had suddenly fallen to 54% relative to 1974. Almost overnight a balance of payments position which had been comfortable up to 1974 went into deficit. Government revenues dropped to less than one-fifth of the previous level and the budget, which had been in surplus in 1974, moved to a deficit equivalent to 24% of GDP. By 1980, real per capita income had collapsed to one-

half, and by 1984 to less than one-third of the 1974 level. As a result of much reduced revenues from export of minerals—mainly copper—the budget deficit began to grow. It was financed through domestic and foreign borrowing, and the servicing of this debt took up more and more of the export earnings: 7.3% in 1974, 18.7% in 1977, and 47.6% in 1982. Simultaneously, the terms of trade deteriorated another 50% during the second half of the 1970s.

Through the loss of export earnings, Zambia's import capacity shrank and therefore production in infrastructure and in vital areas of the economy, especially mining and manufacture, which depend on technology imports, was reduced, thus crippling the potential for export earnings even further and making any plans for the internal development of the economy obsolete.

This downward spiral of the development of the economy and the beginning buildup of the debt crisis can be seen for most of the African countries during the 1970s. The African countries may have been released into independence, but the African economies never were. The economic structures of injustice upon which the British and French colonial empires were built continued through the Bretton Woods system. Africa was supposed to deliver agricultural goods and minerals as raw materials cheaply, and reimport manufactured goods dearly. That British Adam Smith-type free trade policy which had ruined India throughout the 19th century and looted the African colonies was continuing on a grand scale in the world markets after independence.

The debate about a new world economic order

The fight for a different, development-oriented economic policy in the 1960s was lost with the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963, the assassination of the Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei in 1962, and the ousting of Adenauer and de Gaulle. The industrial powers in North America and western Europe, which determined world economic policy, moved away from an orientation toward economic growth through technological progress, and increasingly adopted the dogmas of zero-growth (Club of Rome) and the post-industrial society.

Sparked by Pope Paul VI's 1967 encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, which advanced the concept "peace means development," the Non-Aligned Movement started a debate about the need for a new just world economic order at the beginning of the 1970s.

This was advanced in April 1975 by the American economist and future presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, with a call for the replacement of the Bretton Woods institutions the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, by an International Development Bank (IDB) to reorganize the already-bankrupt world monetary system in favor of generating billions of dollars of Hamiltonian credit to develop the physical economy of the developing sector and end the depression in the industrial sector. That call for a New World Economic Order was adopted in the 1976 Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement, and put into the debate of the U.N. General Assembly in 1977 and 1978.

In 1979, the 16th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Monrovia, Liberia, called in its declaration for the "establishment of a new international economic order" and prepared the document which was finally adopted at the Second Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU from April 28-29, 1980 in Lagos, Nigeria as the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa. This plan was designed to break the strangulation of African economies and set off the rapid development of infrastructure, advanced agriculture, and industry, with special emphasis on the development of science and technology within Africa.

But this plan for Africa was never realized. Neither were the broader plans for a New World Economic Order. Instead, the IMF moved in with brute force and began prescribing their Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs). The results of which we see today in Africa's apocalypse.

The IMF policy

Between 1980 and 1989, some 241 adjustment programs were initiated by the IMF and World Bank in 36 countries. All throughout the 1980s, the problems of economic deterioration which began during the 1970s became worse, and the effect of the SAPs was a catastrophe for the population because the debt burden grew bigger, the terms of trade

deteriorated even more, and the collapse of infrastructure in health, education, and transport led to complete disintegration of the social fabric in many nations of the continent.

It is estimated that during the decade of the 1980s, Africa lost more than \$100 billion due to the deteriorating terms of trade, a trend that has continued into the 1990s. The situation becomes worse, because countries try to make up for the lost revenue by increasing output, thereby intensifying the effect of looting. In West Africa, for example, between 1986 and 1989, cocoa exporters increased their output by a quarter, only to see their foreign-exchange receipts fall by a third as prices collapsed.

The debt crisis, which supposedly should have been solved by IMF recipes, went completely out of control. In 1962 the total outstanding debts of all sub-Saharan countries were less than \$3 billion. By 1980 they increased to \$56 billion. In 1992 the debt totaled \$183 billion, and today it is more than \$200 billion. But throughout the 1980s and 1990s, African countries paid interest and principal—according to World Bank data—more than \$100 billion.

This is the typical arithmetic of the IMF: You pay double the amount you owed at the beginning, so that afterwards you owe double the amount of what you just paid!

In this way, the debt skyrocketed and will simply not be paid back. Zambia had \$623 million debt in 1970, \$2.4 billion in 1982, and today more than \$7 billion. Ethiopia, racked by civil wars and droughts during the '80s, serviced its debt up until 1989 almost in full, only to see the debt increase from \$804 million in 1980 to \$3,475 million in 1991. This poor country with destroyed infrastructure, a largely disintegrated economy, that repeatedly has to face famines, is now being asked by the IMF and the so-called donor community—better called the taker community—to mobilize \$1 billion per year to cover debt-service payments for 1993-95. This is pure usury, where the IMF asks the governments of Africa to pay for their debt with the proverbial pound of flesh from their population. If one adds \$100 billion lost through deterioration of terms of trade, \$100 billion in payments on debt, an amount for capital flight, and an additional amount for losses through the black markets and illegal trades, one arrives at a realistic figure upwards of \$250-300 billion that sub-Saharan Africa lost during the decade of the 1980s due to IMF/World Bank policy dictates. It is that drain of resources which has led to the destruction of the economies of Africa.

The structures of government and the state collapse in consequence, and countries are sliding into ethnic or other violent conflicts, which over recent years have cost the lives of millions. The catastrophe in Somalia, which implemented its first SAP in 1981, only happened after a fierce battle with the IMF. The one project which could have made the country self-sufficient in food, the Bardere Dam, was denied by the World Bank. The outbreak of mass killings in Rwanda this month happened after the economy came to a standstill in March, because the government of President Habyarimana

could not fulfill the draconian IMF conditionalities any longer.

The tragedy of Africa is also caused by the fact that too many of the continent's leaders are willing to make a deal with the devil, i.e., to try to arrange for softer conditions from the IMF or to design adjustment programs on their own. Unless the IMF policy and the bankrupt world monetary system are replaced, there is no hope for Africa.

The voices are growing that accuse the IMF and the World Bank of utter failure in Africa. But it would be a dangerous delusion to think that those institutions could be reformed, because the failure is not just due to incompetence, but much more to the guiding ideological fanaticism of their policy.

The IMF/World Bank policy has caused genocide in Africa, and yet they, together with the United Nations, are not willing to change their policy, no matter how many million lives it will cost. At the highest level of policy formulation, the IMF conditionalities are looked upon as promoting the aims of population control in accordance with the planned Cairo conference of the U.N. Curbing of population through "natural means" such as wars, famine, or epidemics, is part of the package. After the disaster has struck, the U.N. Blue Helmets come back as "game keepers" for the "human zoo."

The alternative

The alternative lies in a new world economic and monetary order which for every nation of the developing sector guarantees the right for development. African nations must have the right to choose a path of economic development which would, within one or two generations, uplift them to the standard of living of the industrialized sector. Such a new just world economic order must include the following measures:

1) Freezing of payments in the existing debt structure, separation of legitimate from illegitimate debt, transformation of the old debt into new issues of long-term, low-interest bonds, and postponement of payment into the future when the economies are recovered.

2) Economic reorganization of sovereign national economies based on an Hamiltonian national banking system; protective measures to favor the development of the internal market for the purpose of industrial and capital intensive agricultural development.

3) Reregulation of international trade so as to improve the terms of trade for the developing sector; pricing strategies for raw materials and agriculture goods which just and based on the principle of the parity price.

4) Replacement of the new triad—World Trade Organization (WTO), IMF, and U.N.—by development-oriented institutions that focus on the buildup of the physical economy by issuing new longterm low-interest loans for large-scale infrastructure projects such as west-east and north-south transportation links; water and energy projects in Africa;

building of new cities.

5) Transfer of advanced technologies such as nuclear energy into the developing sector; rapid buildup of education and health infrastructure; creation of science and technology centers in developing sector nations. In this way can political and economic affairs within and between nations be brought in accordance with the inalienable rights of man that guarantee freedom, justice, and happiness for all men regardless of color or creed.

Within the world order of the last 15 years, a process of economic breakdown and chaos has led to political disintegration and the outbreak of the most violent and brutal conflicts within Africa that is an injustice against the African people which is crying out to heaven. Only the policy of a new just world economic order based on the principle that peace means development can correct this and finally realize the dreams and visions of the fight for freedom and independence of Africa.

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Business Briefs

Infrastructure

Pakistan approves rail links to Central Asia

The cabinet of Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto approved plans on June 13 to build a railway to Tajikistan through Afghanistan, and road links to Central Asian republics through China.

The cabinet approved plans for a rail link starting at Chaman, on the border between Afghanistan and the southwestern Pakistani province of Baluchistan, where the current tracks end, Pakistani Information Minister Khalid Ahmad Kharal told a news conference. The railway line would stretch from Chaman through the southern Afghan city of Kandahar to the western city of Herat, and north to Kushka in Tajikistan, where the track would link up with existing lines, Kharal said.

The World Bank has agreed to help with \$1.5 million for a feasibility study. The cabinet also approved plans for road links to Central Asia via the Kunjerab Pass, the highest road pass in the world, through China.

Nuclear Energy

Safety of Soviet-style plants said improved

The safety of Soviet-style nuclear plants has been improved, according to a European Union study discussed at a meeting in Brussels on June 10, a U.S. nuclear expert reported to *EIR*. Roughly 300 safety improvements have reduced the probability of another accident like the one at Chernobyl by a factor of 100.

The source said that the EU had commissioned a safety review of the RBMK-style reactors that had undergone various improvements since the Chernobyl accident. The European Commission donated \$5 million to the project and the Canadians \$2 million, but the United States kept out of the study "for political reasons." The two reactors studied were Ignalina in Lithuania, which is the RBMK design, and Smolensk in Russia, a newer reactor design.

Meanwhile, Ukraine will not close its nu-

clear plants at Chernobyl, the June 13 *New York Times* reported, based on a "secret directive" by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk leaked by the Natural Resources Defense Council. A U.S. delegation led by the Department of Energy (DOE) had negotiated in early April a "commitment in principle" from the Ukrainian government to shut down the two remaining operating reactors at the Chernobyl site. But a reading of the agreement makes it clear that Ukraine would not shut down the plants until it had replaced the 1,700 megawatts of power. Ukraine already has an electricity shortage and brownouts, even with the two Chernobyl plants operating.

The State Department is reportedly calling for the West to help Ukraine complete three Soviet-style nuclear plants with western safety standards at a cost of about \$2 billion. The DOE, according to the *Times*, is proposing "that the West help Ukraine to become more energy-efficient and to build plants that use renewable resources like wind."

Africa

Rail, electric upgrades of infrastructure planned

The Republic of South Africa and some neighboring nations have begun railway cooperation projects aimed at upgrading existing infrastructure through modernization and use of better equipment. Spoornet, South Africa's state railway, has donated 7,000 rail cars and numerous locomotives to the respective railway companies that operate lines with the same gauge as the South Africans, such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, and Swaziland. A modernization of track in Zaire has been launched by Spoornet in a joint venture.

Meanwhile, securing South African industrial input for continental infrastructure development was on the agenda of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) summit conference which began in Tunis on June 13. Specifically, there was a proposal by the leading producer of power technology in South Africa, ESKOM, for the construction of a "continental electricity grid from Capetown to Cairo," and other proposals for modernization

of the main black African ports.

The debt issue and economic recovery of the continent will be on the agenda of a special OAU conference this autumn, one resolution passed at the Tunis summit stated. This conference (neither the date nor the location have yet been set) will discuss joint cooperation projects for economic and transport infrastructure.

Meanwhile, 90 experts from non-governmental organizations issued a joint appeal for a debt moratorium for African and other developing countries, at a conference in Washington on June 17. They attacked International Monetary Fund and World Bank policies. The conference was attended by scientists and diplomatic representatives from 27 countries.

Space

China and France upgrade cooperation

China and France are upgrading cooperation in space technologies, the French daily *Le Figaro* reported on June 18. In mid-June, a series of meetings between Chinese and French specialists organized by Jean-Daniel Levi, director of the National Center for Space Studies (CNES) of France, were held in Beijing and Shanghai. The Chinese "have a real desire to tie the bonds of cooperation; we have decided to pursue the discussions and to launch a series of exchanges and visits of experts," Levi said.

The only point of discord is that the French companies Matra and Thomson were excluded from all discussions by the Chinese side, because they are on a "black list" for recently selling military aircraft to Taiwan.

Nonetheless, the Chinese showed considerable interest in French technologies. The Chinese side was represented by Song Jian, "superminister" for Science and Technology, and by Gen. Ding Henggao, president of the Commission for Science, Technology, and National Defense Industries, which has under its authority the Chinese space agency, as well as the Chinese Atomic Energy Commission and the office responsible for aerospace technologies. General Ding, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was recently promoted to three-star general, the highest rank in the Chinese People's Liber-

ation Army. He was scheduled to arrive in France on June 17 at the invitation of French Defense Minister François Léotard. Ding, a collaborator of the "father" of the Chinese atomic bomb, Nie Rongzhen, is married to Nie's daughter, Nie Li, who holds the rank of general and is an important figure in the Chinese space industry.

Russia

Drop in output reported cutting into the bone

The drop in Russian industrial output is cutting into the substance, a report by Yakov Urinson, deputy economics minister of the Russian Federation, warned in Moscow on June 17. He said that the government's forecast of economic development for 1994 has to be corrected, as the output of the industry dropped by at least 26% over the first half-year—some experts are expecting even 27%. In May alone, output dropped by a staggering 53%, compared to the same period the year before.

The report was seconded by a call to Russian President Boris Yeltsin publicized in Moscow the same day, signed by the economists Stanislav Shatalin, Leonid Abalkin, and Stepan Sitaryan, which recommended that the government and Yeltsin stop "playing fire brigade" and finally present an economic program that deserved that name.

Labor

Full-time jobs leave U.S. workers in poverty

A new U.S. Census Bureau report shows that 20% of Americans with full-time jobs are still below the poverty line (calculated at \$13,091 for a family of four), a 50% increase since 1979, which "even the normally muted agency termed 'astounding,'" the June 16 *Wall Street Journal* reported. The Low Income Housing Information Service reports that the current U.S. average of \$485 a month for a two-bedroom apartment requires hourly earnings of

more than twice the national minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour. About 46% of rental households in the United States cannot afford such housing on the income of one wage-earner.

The *Journal* detailed how low-wage earners in the new country and western music mecca of Branson, Missouri, for example, are forced to live three or four families to one apartment or trailer, or live in their cars, or forgo medical care. "Many exhibit flu-like symptoms that doctors say are caused or exacerbated by malnourishment and exposure to the elements from sleeping in tents and cars."

The owner of McGuffey's, a chain of family restaurants and one of the largest employers in Branson, is infuriated by his fellow entrepreneurs' miserliness. "A lot of people are making millions here while claiming that they can't afford to pay more than \$5 an hour or give any benefits." He pays his workers \$8 an hour, provides health and dental insurance, and is doing so well he plans to expand his chain.

Medicine

Scientists find way to cure cancer cells

French and Chinese scientists are working on an approach to cure cancer cells, and have met with some success. On June 14, at the National Cancer Institute, Dr. Laurent Degos from Paris, France and Dr. Wang Zhen-Yi from Shanghai, China were given a \$100,000 award by the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation for discovering that all trans-retinoic acid (ATRA) can cause white blood cells to differentiate normally, curing acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL), a rare form of leukemia.

The work of the two scientists is a break with the dogma of cancer treatment, because it is the first time that any cancer has been cured by reforming cancer cells, rather than killing them. Dr. Wang commented: "Confucius taught that it is better to change a malignant element into a useful one, rather than kill it."

Dr. Degos said: "I like to call it [ATRA] the anti-dogma drug." The work is based on understanding what went wrong genetically in the cells that made them turn cancerous, and correcting that flaw.

Briefly

● **USAIR**, the fifth largest U.S. airline which has lost \$1.7 billion since 1989 and is losing about \$1 million a day, plans to slash costs by \$1 billion a year, including extracting \$500 million in permanent labor concessions.

● **A BRIDGE** that will connect Malmö, Sweden and Copenhagen, Denmark got the final go-ahead on June 16, when the Swedish government added its approval. The bridge is an important part of modernizing the European infrastructure grid.

● **GERMANY'S** federal health office is calling for diphtheria vaccinations after a dramatic increase in some areas of the former Soviet Union. Since 1990, more than 29,000 cases have been counted there. "Diphtheria is no longer the 'strangle-angel' of children; now adults between the ages of 20 and 50 years are also becoming sick," an expert of the Berlin-based Robert Koch Institute said.

● **CITIBANK** is now an official business partner with China's People's Liberation Army, the May 30 *Asian Wall Street Journal* reported. The PLA is granted preferential treatment, including tax breaks and duty-free imports, and uses proceeds to finance the military buildup.

● **KIDDER PEABODY** may have been the investment bank most damaged by the annihilation of the mortgage derivatives market in the first quarter, the June 15 *Wall Street Journal* reported. Kidder is being kept afloat by the "deep pockets" of its parent, General Electric, which has so far given it two \$200 million cash infusions in the past two months.

● **ROLAND LEUSCHEL** of Banque Bruxelles Lambert said that all the essential data point to another 1987-style stock market crash, he told the June 17 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. He predicted another big recession by 1996-97, that the U.S. economy will shrink by 3%, and that the dollar will fall to 1.35 deutsche-marks.

Of what is Leo Szilard guilty?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

In the *Wall Street Journal* of May 11, 1994, the celebrated Dr. Edward Teller submitted a plausible defense of his one-time political opponent, Prof. Enrico Fermi. The occasion is the widespread circulation of a book by a former Soviet spymaster, Pavel Sudoplatov, *Special Tasks*.¹ The book alleges that three prominent wartime physicists, Fermi, Robert Oppenheimer, and Leo Szilard, assisted in transmitting U.S. atomic-bomb secrets to Moscow.

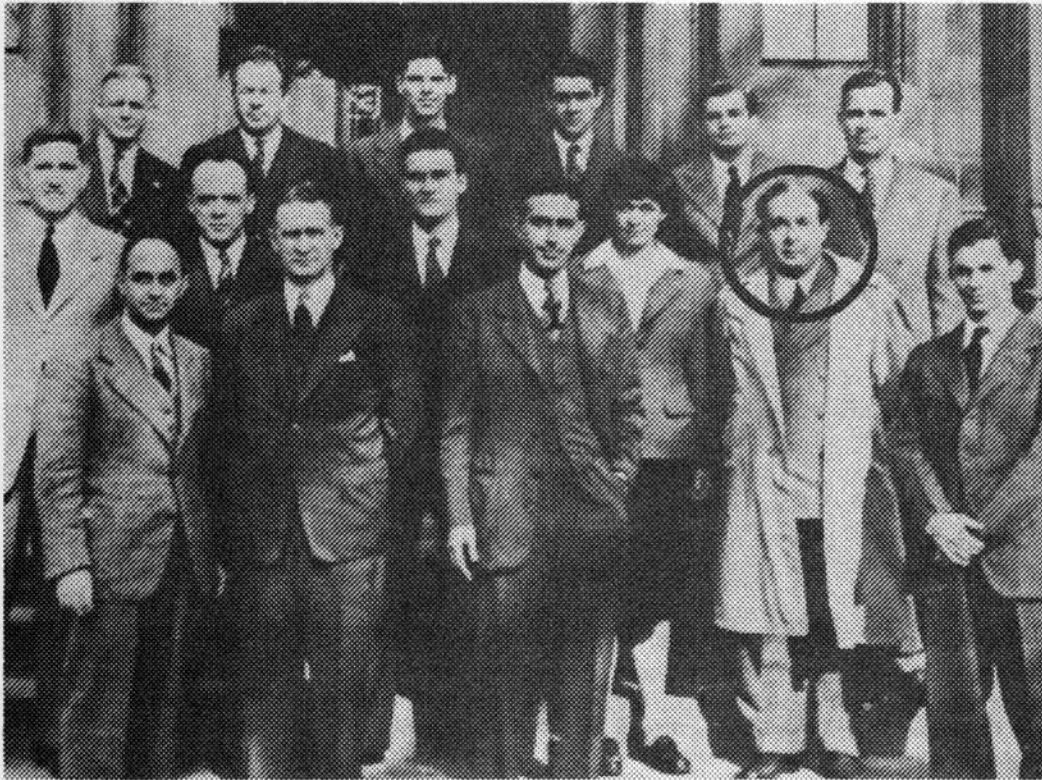
In defending Fermi against charges of World War II-time atomic spying for Moscow, Teller wrote:

“I have no reason to doubt that the NKVD (the predecessor of the KGB) had a few moles placed in Los Alamos. That Fermi helped to place these moles in Los Alamos or Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or that he left documents lying around so the moles could see and transmit them to the Soviet Union, is not supported by the evidence, and, I believe clearly wrong. Actually, Fermi worked primarily in Chicago and came to Los Alamos only in the last few months of World War II.”

So far, Dr. Teller, very good. The argument of Prof. Hans A. Bethe, writing in defense in the May 27 edition of the *Washington Post*, becomes visibly hysterical in the extremes of exaggerated, irrelevant denials. It seems not to have occurred to Dr. Teller, who should know this, or to Professor Bethe, who would not wish to know it, what kind of a deception motivates the notorious Chapter 7 of Sudoplatov's book.

One among the most-repeated jokes of World War II vintage spoke of the fellow who, at the close of each day's shift, trundled a wheelbarrow of sand through the exit-gate of a defense plant. The plant security spent many futile months attempting to discover something being smuggled out in the sand. After the war, a former guard asked the fellow what he had been stealing. The fellow

1. *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—A Soviet Spymaster*, by Pavel Sudoplatov and Anatoli Sudoplatov with Jerrold L. and Leona T. Schecter, Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1994.



Scientists from the Manhattan Project at a reunion at the University of Chicago in 1946. Leo Szilard is circled. Enrico Fermi is first on the left in the front row.

replied, "Wheelbarrows." Apparently, neither Teller nor Bethe would have been any wiser than the plant-gate guard of that funny story.

The Soviets were receiving U.S. atomic secrets during World War II, not from spies at Los Alamos or Oak Ridge; they were receiving them from sources in British intelligence. If Teller or Bethe had not been so obsessed with the sand, that they overlooked the wheelbarrow, they would have read the entirety of Sudoplatov's book, including those places where the fact that it was British intelligence channels delivering these secrets is conceded.

That does not solve the problem, it only complicates it. Let us ask the question: Might one of those named by Sudoplatov have been unwitting channels of information to Moscow, via corrupt British intelligence channels? Would Szilard, Oppenheimer, Niels Bohr, or Fermi have cooperated with British intelligence behind the back of the United States? Szilard, or Bohr: without question! Oppenheimer: probably! Fermi: possibly, under certain circumstances. These are not unanswerable questions. A great deal is known about the answers to these questions. Dr. Teller should remember some of the answers to those questions; Professor Bethe would not wish to do so.

The real story behind the bomb

Of the atom scientists accused by Sudoplatov the one really rotten one was Dr. Leo Szilard, the real-life "Dr. Strangelove" of the Kubrick film of the same name.

Szilard was, in real life, a puppet of British intelligence's Bertrand Russell. It was Russell's policy, developed in conjunction with Niels Bohr, which brought Szilard to work on the bomb, and it was Russell agent Szilard, then based at the University of Chicago of Russell's accomplice Robert Hutchins, who played the key atom-scientist role in striking the 1958 Pugwash Conference agreement with Soviet dictator Nikita Khrushchov. Szilard was very, very dirty all around.

The story of the bomb begins at the turn of the century. Up through the mid-1920s, physical chemists came to know that both nuclear fusion and a nuclear-fission chain-reaction were possible. It started with chemist Dmitri Mendeleev's development of his Periodic Law, continued with the related discoveries of the Curies and their student, the Russian scientific genius Vladimir Vernadsky, the discoveries of Chicago's William Draper Harkins and of Britain's Ernest Rutherford, and the work of a number of brilliant women who, for male-chauvinist reasons, were kept out of the policy agreements struck at the post-Versailles Treaty 1920s Solvay Conferences.

Harkins replicated crucial evidence of stellar thermonuclear fusion in a Wilson chamber in 1915. Rutherford also assembled the data (which he was later pressured to suppress) which bore on the matter of fission. During the period 1925-27, Vernadsky established the radiology laboratory in Russia and proposed a mission of developing nuclear fission as a principal source of industrial power. For reason of considera-



The fifth Solvay Conference in 1927. Participants in the Solvay Conferences denied the feasibility of a nuclear fission chain-reaction—until Bertrand Russell and company decided to induce President Roosevelt to build an atomic bomb. Among the participants are: (front row) second from left, Max Planck; third from left, Marie Curie; fifth from left, Albert Einstein; (middle row) far right, Niels Bohr; (rear) sixth from left, Erwin Schrödinger; ninth from left, Werner Heisenberg.

tions referenced by Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum in his treatment of the work of Lise Mietner, Ida Noddack, et al., the feasibility of a nuclear-fission chain-reaction was well-known in relevant circles prior to 1938.

Nonetheless, the participants in the Solvay Conferences maintained a curious, hysterical denial of this fact until Russell and company decided to use the Bohr report on Otto Hahn's work as a lever for inducing President Franklin Roosevelt to launch the building of an A-bomb.

Meanwhile, in Russia, Vernadsky was pressuring Stalin to build the bomb, recommending his protégé Professor Igor Kurchatov to head up what became the Stalin-backed, wartime Atom Project: Russia failed to build the bomb during the war chiefly because of lack of a logistical basis for doing so. Thus, as Sudoplatov reports, it was not scientific principles which Kurchatov thought he required from his British sources of secret U.S. information, but engineering particulars.

Why would Bertrand Russell, formerly a fanatical supporter of the Solvay coverup, make such a turnabout? Why would British intelligence channels associated with Russell, Blount, Maclean, Philby, et al., all from families with the most famous names in the British secret foreign intelligence services, conduit U.S. wartime atomic secrets to be received by Professor Kurchatov's project in Russia? This touches upon facts readily available to both Teller and Bethe, but which both appear loathe to remember.

Did Bethe know? Of course he does. Read one passage

from his defense of his old associates: "The book says correctly: 'Oppenheimer, Bohr, and Fermi were opponents of violence.' " Yes, Russell and his cronies were pacifists; one might say, more frankly, "Nazi-like pacifists." Read Russell from 1923 and then 1951:

"[T]he white population of the world will soon cease to increase. The Asiatic races will be longer, and the Negroes still longer, before their birth rate falls sufficiently to make their numbers stable without help of war and pestilence. . . . Until that happens, the benefits aimed at by socialism can only be partially realized, and the less prolific races will have to defend themselves against the more prolific by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary."

—*Prospects of Industrial Civilization*, 1923

"[U]nless the increase of population can be diminished. . . . War . . . has hitherto been disappointing in this respect . . . but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. . . . The state of affairs might be somewhat unpleasant, but what of it? Really high-minded people are indifferent to happiness, especially other peoples' . . ."

—*Impact of Science Upon Society*, 1951

These Nazi-like pacifist rantings by Russell, the first following World War I, the second World War II, are crucial for understanding the sense in which Russell cronies, among the atom scientists such as Szilard, Bohr, Oppenheimer, et

al., were “opponents of violence.” Perhaps the best place to begin an investigation of the peaceful impulses of atom-bombers such as Oppenheimer and Szilard is Russell’s own “Dr. Strangelove” proposal in the October 1946 edition of *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. Russell saw a fission-bomb as a weapon of terror so frightening that nations would be terrified into surrendering their sovereignty to that system of U.N.O. world-government which had been Russell’s life-long goal since the days of his famous anti-war walk-out from the luncheon-meeting of Lord Milner’s “Kindergarten” at the beginning of this century. The key to Bohr, Szilard, et al., is that their master, Bertrand Russell, was a fanatical, racist, mass-murdering, one-world government freak. Russell, the loyal grandson of a Lord Russell who was prepared to deploy British and French naval forces to aid the cause of Confederate chattel slavery in North America, was a Nazi-like variety of pacifist, exuding a disgusting quality which all of Russell’s cronies and admirers tended to share. For such fanatics as these, smuggling a U.S. wartime atom secret or two to Moscow would be an afternoon faculty cocktail-party giggle.

Bethe knows this very well. So does Edward Teller if he troubles to think about it. In one sense, Teller’s defense of Fermi is humanly warming, but also hypocritical in what it does not say about the matter. Bethe’s maudlin meanderings through the editorial page of the *Washington Post* tend toward the quality of emetic.

What about Hiroshima?

Why did the United States drop the only two nuclear weapons then in its arsenal upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, when Japan was already seeking to negotiate peace? Was President Truman’s decision the result of Averell Harriman’s desire to cheat the Gen. Douglas MacArthur he hated of the laurels of untarnished victory? Or, was the motivation that which Russell clarified publicly in his contribution to the October 1946 *Bulletin*?

Was the purpose of the bombing to scare Stalin, as Russell’s 1946 piece argues? Was British intelligence’s systematic leaking of U.S. atom secrets to Moscow part of the effort to scare the United States into facing the imminent reality of a Soviet fission-weapon? Perhaps neither was true, but, rather, both were interdependently true. Perhaps, it was as Russell insisted, an attempt to use the terror of nuclear-fission weapons to induce both the U.S. A. and Moscow to surrender to the kind of U.N.O. world-government which Britain’s resident, broom-riding witch, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her evil pussy-cat George Bush sought to bring about during 1989-92.

Why did Russell and company, in 1939, do an about-face from the Solvay Conference line on nuclear fission? Was it not for the reasons which Russell gave in his October 1946 contribution to the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*? These were the world-federalist ideas to which Russell had been

dedicated all of the 20th century.

Stalin saw through the tricks of Russell and Russell’s lisping crony, Winston Churchill, and rejected the proposal. In 1955, Khrushchov sent four emissaries to the 1955 London conference of Russell’s World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government. The deal was on. Russell’s Fabians used U.S.A.-Canada asset Cyrus Eaton to set up the first Pugwash Conference. At the second, 1958 Quebec Conference, Leo “Strangelove” Szilard announced his “world government through mutual and assured destruction,” and it was left to Robert (very) Strange McNamara and the Nixon administration’s resident witch, Henry A. Kissinger, to carry out the agreement which Russell had struck with Khrushchov through Szilard’s Pugwash design.

These facts are well known to Teller and Bethe. If they were serious in refuting Sudoplatov’s Chapter 7, they would point to these facts, and show what sort of hoax Sudoplatov’s book is written to perpetrate, and why. Perhaps if they were willing to face openly the truth about the Solvay Conferences and a few other bits of very dirty laundry in the internal life of science, they would have cultivated a stronger sense of the importance of strict truth in the domain of politics. I suppose we must be satisfied that Ed Teller did the decent thing by Enrico Fermi.



A demonstration at United Nations headquarters in New York City in 1982. The ban-the-bomb movement was created by Bertrand Russell in order to terrify nations into surrendering their sovereignty to a U.N. world government.

What Sudoplatov failed to mention: British geopolitics and the atom bomb

by Carol White

The assumption that a crash project to develop an atomic bomb was imposed upon the Allies by the urgency of ensuring that Hitler would not have this terror weapon while the Allies had no credible counterthreat, is an accepted part of the mythology surrounding the Second World War. In the same category is the idea that Hitler was a purely German phenomenon, a diseased mutation of German Classical culture and Prussian nationalism. Both are lies. The British not only supported Hitler, as evidenced by the deposed King Edward VIII's affection for the Nazis both before and during the war, but they were instrumental in creating the Nazi Party, and bringing it to power and maintaining it there. This has been well documented in my book—soon to be issued in a new edition—*The New Dark Ages Conspiracy*.

The assumption that the Germans were driving headlong to build a bomb was a chimera—as the German scientists in charge of the program, led by Werner Heisenberg, were at pains to inform the Allies by a number of channels throughout the war.

Further, how can we explain that the United States went to the unnecessary extreme of dropping the only two atomic bombs it possessed upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Even were one to accept the dubious argument that this was the only way to force a timely surrender on the Japanese government, as an explanation for the bombing of Hiroshima, it can hardly justify the destruction of Nagasaki within days.

By following the history of the efforts to build an atomic bomb, and tracing it back to its beginnings in the pre-World War II period, one sees the outlines of a monstrous geopolitical scheme, intended to create the one-world policing institution toward which the United Nations is presently evolving. Was the entire bomb project not a British geopolitical hoax, aimed not at winning World War II, but setting up a system of British-directed U.N. world government? This was the scheme of Leo Szilard, friend of H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell—the same Russell who, despite his pacifist pretensions, in 1947 advocated a preventive atomic strike against the Soviet Union, in order to manipulate the United States into building the bomb.

The evidence which I shall present here in outline, should be sufficient to convince the reader of the cogency of this thesis.

Before 1939, the enormous technological potentialities

of nuclear energy were deliberately downplayed, and the science of the matter obfuscated, not because the British feared its potential use as a devastating new weapon, but because they did not wish to see the technology unleashed for purposes of economic development. They did not wish nations such as Germany, France, and the United States to remain viable republics, nor did they wish to reform the Soviet Union in that direction. To the contrary, they were committed to engineering a return to a feudal, fascist new world order—as I shall document below, in the words of Russell, Wells, et al. themselves.

They did not succeed 50 years ago; but that is still the agenda of their heirs today, such as Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, John Major, and Douglas Hurd.

What was known about fission

With the discovery of radiation, in which Pierre and Marie Curie played a crucial part, the possibility of tapping energy from within the atom became clear. Pierre Curie himself wrote about this. As early as 1903, British scientists Frederick Soddy and Ernest Rutherford—who, along with the Curies in France and the William Draper Harkins in the United States, were pioneers in the field—lectured and published estimates of the energy latent in the atomic nucleus, to an astounded public. For example, in his much-revised and oft-reprinted book, *The Interpretation of Radium*, Soddy wrote in 1908: “All these considerations point to the conclusion that the energy latent in the atom must be enormous compared to that rendered free in ordinary chemical change.”

One gram of radium sends out 250 million alpha particles (helium nuclei). This energy release is a million times greater than that involving a molecular change. In a popular talk which he gave in February 1916, Rutherford predicted that it might eventually be “possible from one pound of material to obtain as much energy practically as from 100 million pounds of coal.” This optimistic estimate was based upon the energy release achieved by the bombardment of radium with alpha particles.

By the 1920s, Rutherford in England and Harkins in the United States were predicting the discovery of the neutron, which was pinned down definitively by James Chadwick in 1932.

Already in 1914, H.G. Wells had written an influential

book, *The World Set Free*, based upon Soddy's *The Interpretation of Radium*. Wells distorted Soddy's report on the great benefits to be hoped for from nuclear energy, and presented a scenario of an atomic war which would occur in 1956 and would result in the destruction of all of Europe's major cities. This would then allow for the creation of a world federalist government, run by ex-kings and the American President, and some other ideologues—presumably personalities modelled on Wells and Russell. For Wells, the promise of atomic energy as a resource for humanity was clear, but it could not be unleashed until the existing social order had been wiped from the face of the Earth.

In 1932, the year that Chadwick confirmed the existence of neutrons, Wells updated his diabolical vision in a new book, *The Shape of Things to Come*. From this point on, in an amazing reversal, Ernest Rutherford was at pains to deny the possibilities of nuclear energy. Speaking at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, according to a summary account in the *London Times*, he spoke on the topic of "The Hope of Transforming Any Atom, for the Period Twenty to Thirty Years Ahead":

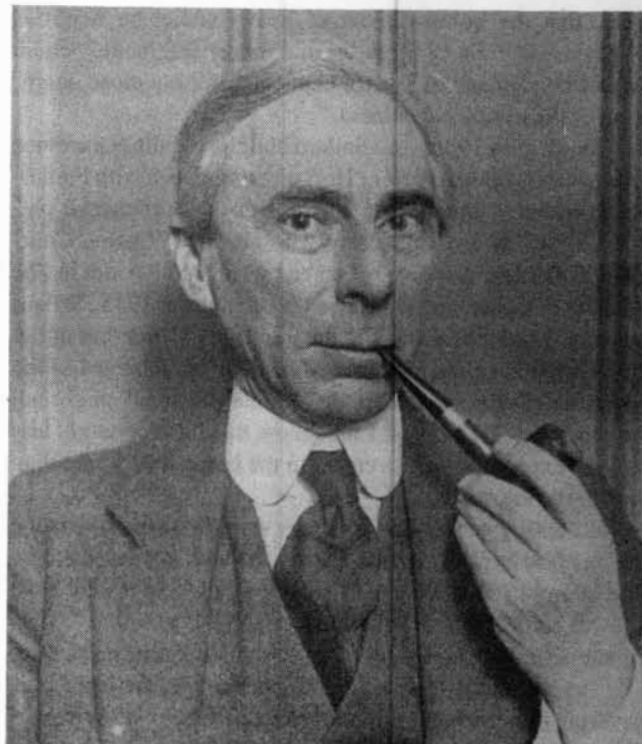
"High voltages of the order of millions of volts would probably be unnecessary as a means of accelerating the bombarding particles. Transformations might be effected with 30,000 or 70,000 volts. . . . He believed that we should be able to transform all the elements ultimately. We might in these processes obtain very much more energy than the proton supplied, but on the average we could not expect to obtain energy in this way. It was a very poor and inefficient way of producing energy, and anyone who looked for a source of power in the transformation of the atoms was talking moonshine."

In 1933, Rutherford repeated the warning, according to another *Times* article, in a statement which contained a "timely word of warning . . . to those who look for sources of power in atomic transformations—such expectations are the merest moonshine."

A reason for this denial is given by Ronald Clark in his book, *The Greatest Power on Earth*. Clark reports that Rutherford was in touch with Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the British Committee for Imperial Defense, to urge British government oversight of nuclear energy research as a matter of national defense.

The possibilities inherent in splitting the atom were anticipated well before Otto Hahn conclusively demonstrated the fissioning of uranium at the close of 1938. Indeed, Ernest O. Lawrence achieved fission reactions, which he failed to take note of, even before the 1934 discovery of fission by Enrico Fermi. Fermi totally misinterpreted the *splitting* of uranium and believed instead that a *transuranic* element heavier than uranium had been created. At that time, German chemist Ida Noddack suggested the correct solution, but her contribution was overlooked then and thereafter.

At issue here was the assumption that the release of nucle-



Bertrand Russell, advocate of a totalitarian world government "to preserve the peace."

ar energy could only occur as a result of the emission of particles—either through beta decay (electron emissions) or the emission of alpha particles (helium nuclei). In such instances, an element might be transmuted to a near neighbor on the Periodic Table; while in the case in which fission occurs, the atom is actually split apart. With the confirmation by Chadwick, in 1932, of the existence of neutrons, scientists had been presented with a powerful new tool for penetrating the nucleus. Fermi's misunderstood but nonetheless momentous discovery of uranium fission, was followed by experiments by his group in Italy and at the Curie laboratory in France, in which various materials were rendered radioactive after being bombarded with neutrons. Up until that time, bombardment of materials could only be done with positively charged particles—protons (hydrogen nuclei)—or alpha particles. Unlike neutrons, which have no charge, these could not easily penetrate the positively charged nuclei of atoms.

In 1934, Noddack commented on these results in an article in the journal *Angewandte Chemie*: "One can just as well assume that by these new sorts of nuclear demolitions using neutrons, completely different kinds of 'nuclear reactions' occur, than have so far been observed under the action of protons and alpha particles. In these latter forms of irradiation, nuclear transformations are observed only to occur through the emission of electrons, protons, and helium nuclei, through which, in the case of heavy nuclei, the mass of the irradiated nucleus changes very little. But it is conceiv-

able, that the bombardment of heavy nuclei by neutrons might cause them to break up into *larger* fragments, which would be isotopes of known elements, but not close neighbors of the irradiated element.”

As early as 1935, Leo Szilard anticipated the occurrence of a neutron chain reaction. His correspondence with Frederick Alexander Lindemann, a professor of experimental philosophy at Oxford University who became Winston Churchill’s scientific adviser, is quoted by Richard Rhodes in *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*. In the summer of 1935, Szilard wrote to Lindemann, raising the question of “whether or not the liberation of nuclear energy . . . can be achieved in the immediate future and whether “double neutrons” might not be produced. He advised Lindemann that “it is certainly less bold to expect this achievement in the immediate future than to believe the opposite.”

Professing to fear that Germany would gain the advantage in a rush to exploit nuclear energy, he advised that there be “an attempt, whatever small chance of success it may have . . . to control this development as long as possible.” Thus he suggested that scientists accept a self-imposed censorship.

The question, then, is: What reason was there for suppressing the enormous potential of nuclear energy? Why was there no major effort by the British, for example, to develop a nuclear reactor as a source of power generation?

The answer can be found in Wells’s scenario novel. Nuclear energy was to be kept in abeyance as an instrument for political control. Only in 1939, as war between England and Germany became inevitable, did the British decide that the time had come, not to develop a reactor for peaceful uses, but to build a terror weapon which could kill civilian populations on an unprecedented scale.

That this was a deliberate policy decision, taken for no military reason, is attested by the fire bombing of Dresden—a hospital city and a center for refugee civilian populations who were fleeing from industrial areas under attack—just as the war in Europe was drawing to a close. Similarly, at the end of the war in the Pacific, more people were killed by the fire bombing of Tokyo than the 100,000 victims in each Hiroshima or Nagasaki. In the fire bombing, incendiary bombs were used to create fire storms in which oxygen was sucked up, so that masses of people were asphyxiated as well as burned alive.

The Vernadsky project

As to developments in the Soviet Union during this period, it is remarkable that the pre-history of the Soviet atomic bomb project is completely ignored by Pavel Sudoplatov’s new book, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—A Soviet Spymaster*. When Sudoplatov ascribes the success of the Soviet nuclear program to the secrets obtained by spies under his control, he is denying the actual achievements of the Soviet scientists, despite the miserable conditions under which they were forced to work—the terrible

wartime conditions and the brutality of the communist regime.

Soviet Academician V.I. Vernadsky was one of the earliest advocates of developing nuclear energy in order to create a new industrial revolution. Even though he himself was not a physicist, he created a whole new science of biogeochemistry. From the vantage point of his own area of expertise, he was drawn to the work of Marie and Pierre Curie, as a way of understanding the nature of volcanic activity. He studied in their laboratory for several years. Even after the Bolshevik Revolution, he frequently travelled to European laboratories to exchange ideas, as did other Soviet scientists, such as Pyotr Kapitsa, who worked with Rutherford in England.

Kapitsa remained in close contact with Rutherford even after he was forced by his government to remain in the U.S.S.R. Soviet scientists were then fully up-to-date on all of the developments in the field of nuclear energy. Kapitsa was a key figure in the development of the Soviet bomb, along with Igor Kurchatov.

Vernadsky early saw the promise of nuclear energy for his own nation and the world, and became the father of the Soviet nuclear program. On Dec. 29, 1910, Vernadsky addressed the General Assembly of the Russian Academy of Sciences on the promise of atomic energy: “Before us here are opening up sources of energy, before which the power and significance of steam, electricity, and chemical explosive processes pale. . . . Mankind has entered a new age of atomic energy.”

After the revolution, in 1922, Vernadsky proposed a mission for Soviet science in these words: “We are approaching a great transformation in the life of mankind, with which nothing which it has lived through previously can be compared. The time is not far off when man will take atomic energy in his hands, a source of power that will give him the possibility of building his life just as he desires. This may happen in the immediate years ahead, it may happen a century from now. But it is clear it must happen.

“Will man manage to use that force, to direct it for good, and not for self-destruction? Has he grown enough to know-how to use this force which science must inevitably give him? Scientists must not shut their eyes to the possible consequences of their scientific work, of the scientific process. They must connect their work with the better organization of mankind.”

In 1932, the First All-Union Conference on Radioactivity was held in Leningrad at the Radium Institute. By this year, Rutherford had allowed himself to become persuaded that research on nuclear energy should be subordinated to the political aims of British state policy. While Rutherford orchestrated a disinformation campaign in the press, and against his own knowledge deprecated the peaceful potential of nuclear energy as a new power source which could revolutionize technology, here is the policy which Vernadsky proposed at the conference:

“We have gathered here at the first conference on the study of the phenomena of radioactivity in our country. Our task is definite and businesslike. Scattered workers in this new area of knowledge, we want, gathered together, to achieve the following: that in our country scientific research work on these problems of the greatest importance be placed on the necessary high level, which it presently is not. And at the same time, we for the first time have the possibility here to discuss together the greatest problems that scientific thought is now approaching. In that great anxiousness, in the search for a road to a better future which has so deeply and, I hope, so solidly encompassed all humanity now, the phenomena of radioactivity have a great future in the creation of man’s mastery over nature. We can hardly even imagine in our thoughts, in our creative fantasy, what this may lead to—and in the agitation which the world is now undergoing—what this road of scientific work will inevitably lead to. The more deeply and broadly the scientific study of nature becomes, the closer human thought comes to a great source of power. In the phenomena of radioactivity—the creation of our century—mankind has approached a source, before which the investigations of the past and present pale.

“We are approaching the effective power of future human society, greater than steam, electricity, or chemical bonding. If the scientific apparatus is powerful, if the work is harmonious, if minds are found in our country which can go freely, boldly, and independently along this road, the future will become near. I know from conversations with representatives of the authorities in Moscow, which I had occasion to conduct with the organization of the Radium Institute, that the authorities of our country recognize the full significance of this work, and I strongly believe that in this circumstance a mighty Radium Research Institute will finally be created in our country, a mighty center of scientific work for the mastery and understanding of the greatest manifestations of energy that mankind has ever come near. Our conference must be the first step on that road.”

Conditions under Stalinism operated to hinder the realization of Vernadsky’s vision, but nevertheless Soviet science chalked up some impressive achievements. The first cyclotron built in Europe, in 1937, was built in the Soviet Union. The first working atomic reactor in Europe was built by the Soviets in 1946; the first hydrogen bomb in the world was produced by the Soviets in 1953; and the first industrial atomic power station in the world to function, was opened by the Soviets in 1954.

Sudoplatov’s book lies

Sudoplatov writes in *Special Tasks*: “At that time [1942], a special committee of the Academy of Sciences to examine atomic energy, among other things, already existed. It had been set up in November 1940 by Academicians Abram Ioffe and V.I. Vernadsky. . . . Igor Kurchatov was called to Moscow to organize a full-scale Soviet nuclear project.”

This statement ignores the long history of Soviet research on nuclear energy, and aggrandizes the role of known and putative atomic spies in the surprisingly rapid success of the Soviets in building a bomb in 1949.

The appendix to *Special Tasks* includes a series of reports by Kurchatov on materials made available to him through British channels. The following excerpts document Lyndon LaRouche’s assertion, in the preceding article, that it was not scientific principles which the Russians were lacking, but engineering particulars. Kurchatov’s reports also show that the major body of material which the Russians got came from British sources, at least until 1943, when British scientists moved to the newly built Los Alamos laboratory in the United States.

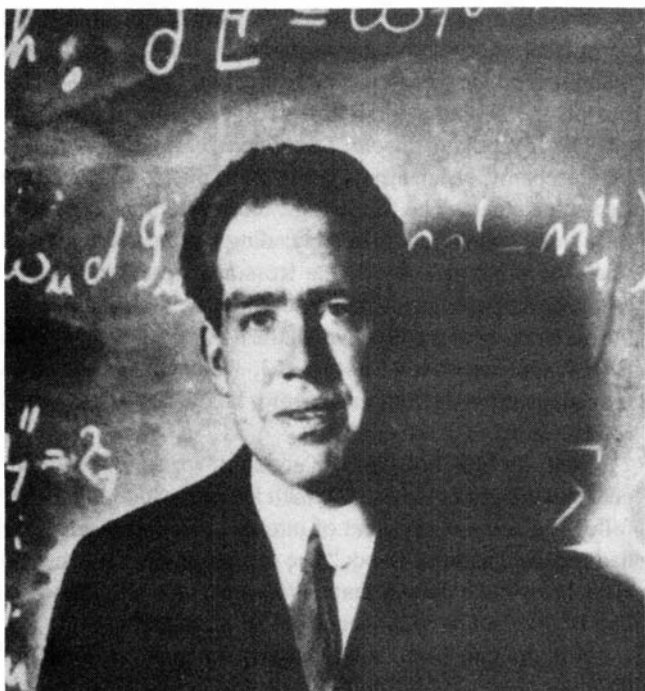
First, on March 7, 1943, Kurchatov writes to the intelligence oversight committee, which includes Sudoplatov, the following acknowledgment of intelligence reports which he had received and reviewed: “The examination of the materials I have done shows that *obtaining them has immense, indeed invaluable importance for our State and science.*

“On the one hand, the materials furnished evidence of the importance and intensity of the research work in Britain on the uranium problem; on the other, they provided a chance to obtain most important guidelines for our own research, enabling us to bypass many very labor-consuming stages of the problem’s development and to learn about new scientific and technological ways of tackling it.

“Below please find deliberations on individual parts of the materials.

“I. *Separation of Isotopes*—The most valuable part of the materials relates to the task of isotope separation. . . . II. *The Problem of Nuclear Explosion and Combustion*—Data relating to this part of the materials are also of substantial interest. . . . A great deal of attention is paid in the materials to the physical processes that are to take place in the uranium bomb. The conclusions contained in the materials are generally in accord with the calculations that were carried out on the matter by our scientists. . . . III. *Physics of the Fission Process*—In this regard there is hardly any fundamentally new information for Soviet physicists, but some of the data cited deserve a closer look.

“1. It was very important for us to learn that Frisch confirmed this phenomenon discovered by the Soviet physicists G.N. Flyorov and K.A. Petrac of spontaneous fission of uranium, a phenomenon which can in the mass of uranium create initial neutrons leading to the emergence of an avalanche process. Due to this phenomenon it is impossible, until the very moment of explosion, to keep the entire bomb charge of uranium in one place. Uranium should be divided into two parts which at the moment of explosion should be brought together at a high relative velocity. This way of activating the uranium bomb is reviewed in the materials and is likewise not new to Soviet physicists. A similar method was proposed by our physicist G.N. Flyorov; he calculated



Niels Bohr, who rejected the suggestion of Heisenberg that Allied scientists pledge not to create an atomic bomb.

the necessary approach velocity of the two halves of the bomb, and the results obtained are in perfect agreement with those cited in the materials. . . .

“Published in 1939 and 1940, works by Joliot, Halban, and Kowarski in France; Anderson, Fermi, Zinn, and Szilard in America; as well as some research conducted in my laboratory, yield the same values of the number of secondary neutrons per fission and approximately the same general picture of the distribution by energy values. If, however, the data of the materials on the release of secondary neutrons relate to uranium nuclei fission by high-velocity neutrons, they have a vast significance, since I know of no indisputable serious work on the matter. . . .

“It should be pointed out in conclusion that the overall mass of data contained in the materials points to the technical feasibility of the entire uranium problem being resolved much sooner than our scientists believe, who are not familiar with the progress of work on the problem carried out abroad. Naturally, the question arises whether the materials obtained reflect the real progress of research in Britain, and are not a contrivance designed to mislead our research. This question has particular significance for us because with regard to many important spheres of work (due to the absence of the technological base) we are so far unable to verify data contained in the materials. . . . Some of the conclusions, even on very important aspects of their work, seem dubious to me, others poorly substantiated, but responsible for that are British researchers, but not reliability of the information.”

Other reports have a similar tone, including the request

for information about the work being conducted in America, which was far more important than what was ongoing in British laboratories. Clearly, Soviet scientists did benefit from the materials passed on to them, but they were fully abreast of, if not in advance of, work going on in major laboratories internationally, up until the crash effort undertaken under the aegis of the Manhattan Project.

No German bomb

The situation in Germany was in many ways similar to that in the Soviet Union, in that a major technological effort to build a bomb was not undertaken during the war. Thomas Powers, in his excellently documented book *Heisenberg's War: The Secret History of the German Bomb* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1994), develops the persuasive case that not only were the Germans *not* building a bomb, but that Werner Heisenberg, who directed the German research, along with Otto Hahn and other key scientists, were determined that that be the case, because of their opposition to Hitler and the Nazi Party. This contention has been disputed by Allied scientists, but also by German scientists such as Erich Bagge, who claim that the failure lay in the poorer quality of the German scientific effort rather than a deliberate design. In any event, the facts concerning the basic status of the German program were well known to Allied intelligence, through many channels, well before the end of the war.

Regardless of the moral intentions of the grouping of scientists around Heisenberg, circumstances militated against German development of a crash effort to build an atomic bomb. The Nazis' strategy at the beginning of the war called for a *Blitzkrieg*, which would guarantee them an early victory. Certainly, they did not expect a British declaration of war against them, and for a long time hoped for a negotiated settlement with Britain which would allow them to conduct a one-front war against the Soviet Union.

By 1942, it became clear that the German war drive was stalled because of Russian resistance. Moreover, the United States had entered the war. This required a reassessment of German military policy, since now they were in for the long haul, and could anticipate developing shortages in manpower and materials.

With these problems in mind, Erich Schumann, a scientific adviser to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, wrote to Paul Harteck, a scientist working on the nuclear program: “Given the present need for manpower and raw materials, the project . . . requires an effort that can be justified only if certainty exists that an application can be expected in the foreseeable future.” A six-month reassessment of the project followed, in which Heisenberg correctly predicted that no bomb could be developed before 1945; however, unlike the scientists working on the Manhattan Project, he also downplayed the possibility that such a bomb could be developed even by then. Furthermore, he never even raised the possibility that such a project would be or had been undertaken by the Allies.

His written recommendation, which was accepted, was that Germany confine itself to building a reactor intended to supply energy to industry.

German Jewish scientist Fritz Reich came to the United States in the spring of 1941, at which time he brought a message from the German scientists, with the assurance that Heisenberg was trying to delay the work as much as possible. Around the same time, Heisenberg visited Niels Bohr in Copenhagen and showed him all of the plans of the German nuclear program, and assured him that although they knew how to make a bomb in principle, they had no intention of doing so. Furthermore, he expressed the hope that Bohr would convince Allied scientists to join him in a manifesto pledging that they would not create such a weapon of mass destruction. Bohr had been an intimate associate of Heisenberg before the war, but he furiously rejected Heisenberg's suggestion, and during the war and thereafter, circulated the malicious disinformation that Heisenberg was a Nazi supporter.

Heisenberg in fact only barely escaped being sent to a concentration camp by the Nazis, because of his open support for Jewish scientists. He was also a friend of those in the circle of Karl Friedrich Bonhoeffer, whose brother was among the conspirators who had unsuccessfully tried to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944. It has been claimed that the German scientists did not realize the potential of plutonium as a nuclear fuel, but this is not true. Already by 1940, Carl Friedrich Von Weizsäcker considered the problem of where the excess neutrons released by fission of U-235 would go, and realized that some would go to U-238 to create an unstable isotope, U-239. He published this in July 1940.

In 1968, Heisenberg gave an interview to the French magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur*, on the subject of his war-time role. "In February 1942 we were called to a meeting in Berlin. I presented my conclusions. I was able to say in all honesty that, yes, we could build an atomic bomb, but that it would take a very long time, much longer than the duration of the war. And in any case, we could only make it if we had at our disposal the best researchers in Germany and a large part of the industrial resources of our country. At this time the Wehrmacht had suffered its first defeats outside of Moscow, and Hitler had given the order to give up all expensive projects that couldn't be exploited within nine months. We knew that, and we therefore had no doubts about their decision. And, in fact, a short time later, we were invited to continue our research with the existing resources which meant—no bomb. I think it was more luck than anything we deserved."

Bertrand Russell's evil strategy

Bertrand Russell was arguably the most evil man of this century, yet strangely, he maintained a reputation as a philosopher and pacifist even after he had advocated a preemptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, on the grounds that

Stalin refused to place the Soviet nuclear program under international control. The generation that had just fought and won the Second World War was certainly not prepared to countenance bombing the Soviet people, who had valiantly done their part and more to bring down Hitler, so Russell and his friend Winston Churchill did their best to fan the flames of the Cold War as an alternative.

The well-documented fact that Britain was the spawning ground for atomic spies, most notably Donald Maclean and Klaus Fuchs, is best understood in the context of the fact that the United States was reluctant to relinquish its initially undisputed control over atomic energy to British-controlled international agencies. If the Soviets also had the bomb, as the Cold War developed, the United States might be brought to accept transformation of the United Nations and its various subsidiary agencies, into a world police force. Why not speed up the inevitable, the British reasoned, and pass along some tips to Soviet scientists on how to efficiently engineer the bomb?

The July 1947 issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* published excerpts from a recent political debate in the British House of Lords, on the question of "The Control of Atomic Energy." Bertrand Russell was quoted as follows:

"If we are to preserve the peace of the world beyond the time when America ceases to have a monopoly of the bomb—which is not very distant—it must be done by having the bomb completely controlled by some one authority, and it cannot then be a national one. The period during which it can be a national authority is necessarily brief, and if the control does not pass straight from a national authority to an international authority, then we shall inevitably get an atomic war. I entirely agree that controlling atomic energy alone is not enough, and that ultimately we must have an international authority which can prevent war. But it is a step, and the machinery that is required in the one case is similar to the machinery needed in the other.

"It could grow, and it would be an object lesson, showing what could be done in the way of international control. But—and this is a question to which I should very much like to know the answer—what is to be done, in view of the objections that Russia seems to have to any kind of international control? . . .

"Presumably we should try every method of persuasion that we can, and make every concession that is not a concession of something vital, in the hope of producing some agreement. But if all that fails, as I am inclined to think it will, and Russia, for example, still continues to object to any adequate or sufficient inspection, what are we then to do? Are we to do what I think would have to be done in that case—namely, to try to organize all the nations of the world which are in favor of international control into a somewhat tight alliance, giving them all the advantages that America at present possesses, and trying then to frighten Russia into joining the association, with all the privileges it would entail? Or are we

to go on, leaving Russia outside, with the certainty that if we do so an atomic war will result? It is a very difficult choice.”

In 1946, Russell had written an article in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* in which he advocated the creation of a totalitarian world government whose purpose would be “to preserve the peace.” This government would have absolute power to control international trade and economic policy, and would possess a “monopoly of armed force.” What in 1946 might have been characterized merely as an evil vision, has unfortunately become the reality of the 1990s.

The following quotation from that article gives the flavor of his thinking: “When I speak of an international government, I mean one that really governs, not an amiable facade like the League of Nations or a pretentious sham like the United Nations under its present constitution. An international government . . . must have the only atomic bombs, the only plant for producing them, the only air force, the only battleships, and, generally, whatever is necessary to make it irresistible.”

This international police power would have a large army of “inspectors” who would “have the right to enter any factory without notice; any attempt to interfere with them . . . must be treated as a *casus belli*.” This world government would be the supreme arbiter of all conflicts among nations.

Wells and Szilard: ‘enlightened Nazis’

The physicist Leo Szilard took a leading role in organizing the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, and later the various evolutions of the movement to ban the bomb. This movement was eventually transformed into the Pugwash Conference, an international movement founded in 1957 by Bertrand Russell. In 1939, it was Szilard who was most actively involved in agitating for what eventually became the Manhattan Project. He motivated this on exaggerated claims that German scientists would be producing an atomic bomb within a few years.

As early as 1933, Szilard had predicted the possibility of a nuclear chain reaction, and in 1934 he filed a patent application for the idea and assigned it to the British Admiralty for safekeeping. He foresaw the potentialities for nuclear weapons.

Szilard, in autobiographical writings, emphasizes the importance for him of the writings of H.G. Wells. For Wells, the promise of atomic energy as a resource for humanity was clear, but it could not be used until the existing social order, including the sovereignty of nation-states, had long been consigned to the history books.

In 1932, Wells said in a speech at Oxford University: “I am asking for a liberal Fascisti, for enlightened Nazis.” In 1928, Wells had published a program for forming a British Fascist movement, which he identified as an Open Conspiracy. This received enthusiastic support from Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard, who was entertaining similar ideas of his own. It takes no great leap of the imagination to identify the

United Nations of today, and the Open Conspiracy of 1928.

Wells’s program called for: “1) the complete assertion, practical as well as theoretical, of the provisional nature of existing governments and of our acquiescence in them; 2) the resolve to minimize by all available means the conflicts of these governments, their militant use of individuals and property, and their interference with the establishment of a world economic system; 3) the determination to replace private local or national ownership of, at least, credit, transport, and staple production, by a responsible world directorate serving the common ends of the race; 4) the practical recognition of the necessity for world biological controls, for example, of population and disease; 5) the support of a minimal standard of individual freedom and welfare in the world; 6) the supreme duty of subordinating personal life to the creation of a world directorate capable of these tasks and to the general advancement of human knowledge, capacity, and power.”

The May-June 1947 issue of the *Bulletin* featured an article by Szilard, “Calling for a Crusade,” which spelled out the policy of the one-worlders further:

“Collective security might very well have solved the problem which faced the world in 1919. Assuming American participation, perhaps it could have been made to work under conditions different from those which prevail today. But the ills of 1947 cannot be cured with the remedies of 1919. With the United States and Russia far outranking in military power all other nations, there is no combination of actions which could restrain by force either of these two giants.

“No balance of power in the original meaning of the term is possible in such a situation, and there has arisen between the Russian government and the government of the United States a rather peculiar relationship. Because of the possibility that they might be at war with each other at some future time, these two governments consider it their duty to put their nations into the position of winning that war if war should come. Stated in these terms, the problem is not capable of a solution which is satisfactory to both parties and Russia and the United States are thus caught in a vicious circle of never-ending difficulties. . . .

“All this does not mean, of course, that either the United States or Russia want war. It merely means that they want to win the war if there is one. But as long as Russia and the United States will allow their policies to be guided mainly by such considerations, their course will be rigidly determined, and they will maintain little freedom of action for working toward the establishment of world peace. . . .

“As matters now stand at the moment, Russia has no atomic bombs. Feeling in this respect secure, we find it easy to see all this very clearly and, therefore, we recognize that such a preventive war against Russia could not be justified from a moral point-of-view. But can we predict how we shall react if the day approaches on which Russia has a stockpile of bombs and airplanes and rockets suitable for delivery at a moments notice? . . . The most ardent advocates of interna-

tional cooperation might then turn into the most ardent advocates of a preventive war. . . .

"It is easy to agree that permanent peace cannot be established without a world government. But agreement on this point does not indicate along what path that ultimate goal can be approached, and not only approached but also reached in time to escape another world war. . . .

"The American people will soon be faced with a crucial decision. This decision is not so much what amount of national sovereignty we are willing to give up. Undoubtedly more and more sovereignty will have to be given up as time goes on, but the main issue is not the issue of sovereignty. The main issue is whether we are willing to base our national policy on those higher loyalties which exist in the hearts and minds of the individuals who form the population of this country but which do not as yet find expression in our national policy. The main issue is whether we are willing to assume our full share of responsibility in the creation of a world community. . . .

"The suggestion that this country should commit herself to contributions up to 10% of her national income sounds perhaps Utopian. . . . What we need in this country now is a crusade—a crusade for an organized world community. . . . Atomic bombs are not precision instruments, they cannot discriminate between Republicans and Democrats. Most elections are pretty close and a rather small fraction of the voters who are willing to disregard all other issues and to cast their vote solely on the issue of establishing peace by creating a world community, could decisively influence the nominations in many of the states. . . . Obviously the odds are heavily against us but we may have one chance in ten of reaching safely the haven of permanent peace; and maybe God will work a miracle—if we don't make it too difficult for Him."

In conclusion

President Clinton, during the commemorative celebrations around the 50th anniversary of D-Day, told a reporter that the idea of the United Nations being the seat of a utopian world government would have been repudiated by both Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. What Churchill or Roosevelt thought is certainly debatable, but Clinton is nonetheless absolutely correct in his attack on the utopians. Fifty years ago, the A-bomb was conceived as a device to enforce world government, and this is still the scenario being used by the utopians today. This is the significance of efforts by these circles to stampede the United States into another war with North Korea. Things have even gotten to such a point that Frank J. Gaffney, Jr., the director of the Center for Security Policy, called for a U.S. preemptive first strike against North Korea, in a speech to the Cato Institute in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 18, 1994.

Said Gaffney: "With so much at stake, the United States cannot afford to ignore or otherwise accommodate North



One of the children of Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard: a demonstration in New York City in 1982.

Korea's nuclear ambitions. As with Iraq, there are risks associated with taking forceful action—but they pale by comparison with those sure to arise if Pyongyang can wield 'The Bomb'. . . . [The United States must] prepare to prevent North Korea from achieving the credible capacity to threaten the use of nuclear weapons. At the very least, selected military strikes designed to neutralize those facilities associated with Pyongyang's covert nuclear weapons program must be prepared. Israel's brilliant preemptive strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor at Osirak should serve as a model for this form of 'assertive arms control.' "

A precedent was set for this when in 1981, Israel bombed an Iraqi nuclear reactor, without being called to account for this blatant violation of Iraqi national sovereignty. While the Osirak research reactor could theoretically have been used to breed plutonium, the fact that the reactor and its fuel were provided by France, and that the reactor operated under French supervision, made this possibility extremely unlikely. This was precisely the kind of action called for by self-styled pacifist Bertrand Russell at the close of the Second World War, and by Leo Szilard in the same period.

Russell and his fellows failed in their plan to impose one-world government following the Second World War. Now, 50 years later, a new generation of British imperialists, and their epigones throughout the world, is attempting to follow in the footsteps of Lord Russell. We must ensure that they do not succeed.

Will the Cairo conference take place in Cairo?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

"Even if the conference is held in Cairo, clearly the document as it stands will *not* be signed," was how one Egyptian diplomat summed up the state of disarray into which plans for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) have fallen. The conference, slated to open in Cairo in September, may have to be relocated, due to fears that internal opposition groups may try to disrupt it.

Internationally, the campaign carried out by the Vatican, through the bishops' conferences, has bolstered opposition among dozens of mainly Catholic nations, especially in Ibero-America, which have made known that they will refuse to accept the draft document. And, finally, the aggressive campaign spread by the Schiller Institute of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche has rallied thousands of individuals and organizations behind a petition to stop the conference.

The reasons for the surge of protest lie in the ICPD's pledge to ram through commitment to a depopulation policy worldwide, aimed at halving the current world's population, to 2.5 billion, by the year 2150. This is stated on page 1 of its draft program, which identifies the lowest of three projected demographic rates as the option chosen. Thanks to the campaign led by the Schiller Institute, government leaders, especially in the so-called Third World, have realized the genocidal implications of the program and have rejected it. The Egyptian government has now been placed in the uncomfortable position of playing host to a conference which has been branded as the followup to the 1932 Eugenics Conference in New York, which endorsed Hitler's racial purification policies.

The Egyptian government has felt obliged to respond publicly to the opposition. In Germany, in the closing week

of the European election campaign, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who headed the slate from the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity, briefed a group of diplomats during a public meeting in Bonn on June 6, on the U.N.'s malthusian project. A few days later, at a campaign rally in Berlin, she reiterated the charges, based on ample historical documentation of the eugenics lobby.

Two representatives from the Egyptian Embassy took the floor to state their government's position. Reading from a prepared statement, one official said, "In one point, I agree with you fully: The population development on our Earth is one of the hottest problems which moves humanity today. How this problem can and must be overcome, on this point we hold obviously very different views." The Egyptian view, in summary, is that overpopulation, and not underdevelopment, is the real problem. Egypt rejects the demographic projection of 11 billion people by 2030, on grounds that "such a population explosion would lead concerns for economic and social development to absurdity." The "population bomb" is said to generate a vicious circle of poverty and violence. "More people need more food, more livestock, more cultivated land, more water, more energy." There will not be enough, "hunger will remain."

The Egyptian document goes so far as to assert that "\$20 is more wisely invested in population policy than \$2,000 in the economy." Thus, the document supports the aims of the U.N. conference, and lauds the fact that Minister Maher Mahran, leader of the Egyptian Population Council and government coordinator in preparing the conference, has succeeded over the last seven years in lowering Egypt's fertility rate "from 39 to 29 births per 1,000 women." Notwithstand-

ing, the Egyptian diplomat read: "The Cairo world population conference in September this year does not want to go down in history as a 'depopulation' conference," and he urged non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which oppose the program to take their objections to Cairo, and debate them there. The same message was conveyed a few weeks later in Bonn, by an Egyptian Embassy official to a representative of *EIR*.

Opposition within Egypt

It has been learned that inside Egypt, opposition to the depopulation conference, which had been significant but relatively quiet, has begun to make itself heard. Two articles have appeared in the newspaper *As Sha'ab (The People)*, expressing the views of the Islamic political faction, which opposes birth control on religious grounds. The large Muslim Brotherhood, which controls most of the professional associations in the country, has, according to a recent feature in *Le Figaro*, come under the same kind of government harassment which had formerly been reserved for the radical, terrorist groupings which work under an "Islamist" label. Since last summer, government-controlled media outlets have carried out a vast campaign aimed at discrediting conservative Muslim lifestyles as "Saudi"—a barely veiled reference to the conservative Muslims at home. Since June of this year, according to the French daily *Le Figaro*, a government paper and the Interior Minister Al Alfi went so far as to characterize the Muslim Brotherhood as "a terrorist organization."

At the same time, the Coptic Church is known to oppose birth control. Many of the Coptic Christians, who make up 10-11 million of the population and tend to have large families, particularly in the south, fear that population reduction measures will further alter the Christian-Muslim ratio to their disadvantage.

In May, when a conference was scheduled to take place in Cairo, under the rubric of "Minority Rights in the Middle East," the Copts were identified as a "minority," alongside southern Sudanese forces of John Garang, the Kurds, and numerous others. The conference was funded by an assortment of organizations committed to stoking the coals of "religious" and "ethnic" conflict: Dr. Suadin, a professor of political science at the American University in Cairo; Dr. Suada Sabah, a member of the Kuwaiti royal family; and the Minority Rights Association of the United Kingdom and the American University in Cairo. Even before it was held, the conference was exposed in the Egyptian press as a foreign-backed operation, and the Coptic Church protested, on the grounds that Copts are Egyptian citizens, not a "minority," and encouraged Copt intellectuals to boycott the conference. This made it impossible to hold the conference in Cairo, and it was relocated to Lanarka, Cyprus, and its title changed to something less offensive.

The Egyptian government therefore has good grounds for being worried that the U.N. pow-wow may be sabotaged.

European opposition

Not only Egypt is feeling the heat. Germany, which is the third-largest donor to U.N. programs (after the United States and Japan), has been in the forefront of schemes to reduce the world's population. A hearing took place in Bonn on June 14, gathering hundreds of representatives of NGOs involved. Alongside officials from the German organization of the United Nations, the German Population Fund, the One World organization, etc., were officials from several German ministries and members of parliament from the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Free Democratic Party (FDP), and Social Democratic Party (SPD).

The purpose of the "hearing" was supposed to be to put forward the "facts," in the form of bite-sized exchanges between a questioner and an expert with the answers; then to thrash out the problems raised in "working groups;" and, finally, to draw conclusions in a plenary session. Had the Schiller Institute not been present, the script would no doubt have been scrupulously followed. But that was not to be. Delegates entering the Protestant Church building which hosted the hearings, were greeted by a picket line of Schiller Institute activists who denounced the ICPD program as genocide, and pointed to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (who himself is an Egyptian Copt) as being "worse than Hitler" for promoting a "holocaust" through the U.N.'s demographic blueprint. The presence of picketers destabilized many of the hearing organizers so much that the first three speakers of the day felt obliged to defend themselves from the charges of "depopulation through malthusian genocide" in their opening remarks.

Nonetheless, the organizers attempted to ram through the ICPD programmatic draft, in a series of "factual" presentations by "experts" such as: Prof. Dr. Klaus Leisinger of the Ciba-Geigy Foundation for Cooperation with Developing Countries, from Basel, Switzerland; Corinna Kuhl of the U.N. Development Program; Prof. Dr. Charlotte Hoehn, of the German Institute for Population Research; and Klaus-Henning Rosen, who works for the German Interior Ministry and is particularly close to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

With cheerful disregard for scientific rigor, the "experts" expounded views such as, "Malthus proved scientifically that underdevelopment and population growth are linked," or, "Population growth is the cause and effect of poverty." Prof. Dr. Leisinger outlined a gruesome picture of agricultural land shrinkage worldwide—without ever hinting at the reasons—and concluded that "more people will want more food, and there will be less available." His implicit message was that if food production worldwide continues to be curtailed, the population problem will be "naturally" solved. To regulate matters, the speakers proposed vast propaganda campaigns in the Third World, coupled with heavily funded distribution of contraceptives, to "allow" women to reduce family size.

Most significant among the "experts" was Dr. Hoehn,

who revealed something important in spite of herself. Referring to the demographic development of Germany—which, through the process of industrialization over the last century, witnessed a slow reduction in family size, speeded up by widespread introduction of the contraceptive pill, from five children to two—she pointed out that as a result, Germany now faces a social and economic crisis. An increasingly large aging population has to depend on a dwindling young labor force for its survival.

The remarks of Dr. Hoehn, known as “Mrs. Population” in Germany, raised disquieting questions: If Germany proved historically that family size is a function of industrialization, why should not Third World countries be helped to industrialize? And further, if deliberate family planning measures, such as contraceptives, lead to an inverted population pyramid, jeopardizing social security for the elderly and undermining the process of economic growth, what good are they? Finally, does this not mean (as she and other experts had to admit) that Germany would have to rely on imported foreign labor to keep its economy going?

The fundamental policy directives issuing from the hearing were in perfect conformity with the ICPD draft: Finance distribution of contraceptives of all kinds in order to reduce fertility rates in the Third World, and fund propaganda campaigns to force the subjected populations to accept.

The pointed interventions of Schiller Institute representatives in the eight working groups succeeded in altering the agenda. The main point made was that the draft document called for reduction of the world population to 2.5 billion, a feat which could be performed only through genocidal means. The central point driven home was: Can Germany—with the Nazi Holocaust written in its history—afford to participate in a conference in Cairo, whose deliberations would repeat that genocidal experiment on a world scale? Despite attempts by organizers of the hearing to snuff out the protest by undemocratically limiting debate, the message was delivered and received. In the final plenum, in fact, coordinators reporting on the course of their “working groups” had to bring this crucial question to the entire assembly: Can Germany afford to take part, given its history?

Two days following the Bonn hearings, a parliamentary debate which was to pass a resolution on the government’s position for the Cairo conference, failed to do so. Opposition coming from Catholic parliamentarians of the Bavaria-based Christian Social Union prevented it.

A conspiracy to save humanity

What most upset the leading organizations behind the Bonn event, however, was not that glitches had emerged in the national context. Rather, it was the gnawing suspicion that the Schiller Institute’s overall activity might be part of a carefully coordinated “plot” involving other powerful institutions like the Vatican, on a world scale. This emerged in a curious article appearing in a northern German newspa-

per, the *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on June 16. In it, Dr. Hans Fleisch, head of the German World Population Foundation, who had emceed the Bonn hearings, was quoted as complaining that the Vatican had mounted a massive campaign against Cairo at the New York preparatory committee meetings, which he had attended. The article alleged that the anti-Cairo opposition, though numerically small, is “efficient and powerful” because it involves not only “fundamentalist sects” (a slanderous reference to the Schiller Institute) who “equate United Nations activities with Adolf Hitler’s race policies,” and who insist that “the world needs more people”; but also “the influential Vatican,” which warns against “contraceptive imperialism” and “the ideology of fear of life.”

The Vatican’s efforts to defend the sanctity of human life by defeating the Cairo conference agenda have been far-reaching, increasing in pungency and impact. Not only has the pope led the charge against genocide personally, calling on bishops to be prepared for “martyrdom” to seize victory, but Rome has apparently used its moral influence to bolster the opposition among political personalities. Leaders of the Bonn hearing complained to journalists that the German parliament’s logjam on a Cairo resolution has been caused by Vatican intervention.

Malthusians scurry for cover

The net effect of the international move against Cairo has been to throw the depopulation lobby onto the defensive. Even leading proponents of malthusianism, such as Harvard Prof. Sissila Bok, daughter of Swedish social engineers Gunnar and Alva Myrdal, are being forced to repackage their rhetoric. Speaking at an event sponsored by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in Stockholm on June 17, Bok betrayed nervous concern, lest the radical malthusians produce a backlash with their promotion of cutting down population size. She criticized Stanford University’s Dr. Paul “population bomb” Ehrlich for having a “non-ethical” view of people as “statistical figures.” Such “fundamentalists,” she said, “give priority to the reduction of the number of people, by any means necessary, and forget the social side of the problem.” This, she said, would lead to travesties, as for example in China.

Others at the Stockholm gathering were outspoken about their fears that the Cairo event may flop. Bok herself, in answer to a question by *EIR*, said she was “fearful that the tense political situation [in Egypt] might harm the conference.” When she expressed hopes that the conference would take place nonetheless, she was contradicted by an official of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), with 17 years’ experience in northern Africa and Egypt, who bluntly stated that he thought the “fundamentalists” might indeed be able to stop the conference. Goeren Dahlgren, a SIDA bureaucrat responsible for “family planning,” indicated full agreement with this assessment.

'Expert' agrees: Cairo is about eugenics

by Torbjörn Jerlerup

On June 14-15, the German chapter of the World Population Foundation, together with the German Foundation for the United Nations and the German World Famine Aid organization, held public hearings in Bonn on the U.N. International Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for Cairo in September. Leading European politicians were set to speak at the hearings in favor of population control measures.

In addition to the Bonn event, the London branch of the World Population Foundation will sponsor a conference. The Swedish chapter of the World Population Foundation, founded one year ago, has already sponsored several conferences, one of which took place at the Swedish Parliament at the end of last year. This organization is very influential in the Swedish racist community of "population experts."

It is very difficult to find out anything about the World Population Foundation, because it operates under great secrecy. *EIR* contacted the Swedish branch of WPF, following a population conference that the Swedish government had sponsored at the end of March. Rigmor Allbaeck, who is on the board of Sweden's World Population Foundation, revealed that she thought the focus of the conference had been too much on "economics," although, in fact, there had been no discussion at all about economic development (see *EIR*, April 8, 1994, "How Swedish Race Hygienists Became the U.N.'s Top 'Population Experts'"). She also explained how disturbed she was over the fact that the LaRouche movement, which is mobilizing internationally to stop the Cairo conference, had demonstrated outside the WPF conference, and had later, in her words, "tried to take over the event."

A mecca for demographers

On May 10, *EIR* had the opportunity to gather more information about the foundation, when it organized a public forum in Stockholm, co-sponsored by the Swedish Institute for International Affairs. The featured speaker was Mayone Stycos, professor of demography and sociology at Cornell University in New York, who has previously worked as a "population expert" at the United Nations. Stycos spoke after a short introduction from the foundation's Maylie Anderson,

who explained that the World Population Foundation (founded seven years ago and based in the Netherlands) specializes in concrete "population projects." Stycos began his presentation by praising Sweden as a demographers' "mecca."

He emphasized the role of Gunnar and Alva Myrdal and their ideas about "social legislation." He also praised Sweden's 1958 Ceylon project, when the Swedish government became the first government in the world to give foreign aid to another country in the form of family planning.

He proceeded to detail his world view. He said that Europe already had its "population explosion" around the turn of the century, but the difference between then and the current "explosion" in the Third World, is that today there are many more people on the planet; therefore, he concluded, we need to take another approach. "If every Chinese had a refrigerator, it would be a disaster," he raved. Family planning is more important than economic development, he said.

He said that a "scientific and technological" revolution had taken place since the 1960s—a "contraceptive revolution"—and that China was the best example of this. The Chinese reduced the number of children per family from 6 to 3.5 in eight years, he crowed, adding, "If this had been a race, China would have won it." Stycos emphasized that the process must be speeded up even more. He again praised Sweden, which devotes 2% of its foreign aid from Sweden to so-called family planning. "The Nordic countries give the most per capita. Sweden gives \$4 per capita, the United States, \$1.40, and Japan, 51¢ per capita—but Norway gives most: \$12 per capita!"

'We're more efficient now'

In the question period, *EIR* asked if he would agree with the observation that Cairo '94 is a continuation of the 1932 Eugenics Conference at the New York Museum of Natural History, and that the whole population movement was founded by racist eugenicists such as Gunnar and Alva Myrdal. He was pleased with the question and expressed his full concurrence with the point. The eugenics movement did accomplish a lot of important things, he said, and added that it has developed further, thanks to "scientific and technological breakthroughs"—i.e., better contraceptives and sterilization techniques. "If you attend the 1994 Cairo conference, you will find that the focus is very much on eugenics," he concluded.

Stycos then answered a question from a follower of Malthus: The malthusian solution was to increase the death rate, he said, through disease and famine, but "there are more efficient ways now. . . . It is much more efficient to decrease the birth rates than to increase death rates."

The executive of the Institute of International Affairs, who chaired the conference, Christer Söderlund, later revealed that he himself is active in the World Population Foundation. (Söderlund also denounced *EIR*'s reporter as a "Nazi," because he was "nasty.")

Vatican document takes on 'limits to growth' argument

The Pontifical Council for the Family issued this "Instrument of Work" (Instrumentum Laboris), titled "Ethical and Pastoral Dimensions of Population Trends," on March 25, 1994 in Vatican City. The copyright for the document is held by Libreria Editrice Vaticana, which has granted permission for publication of the following excerpts from Part 1, Chapters 1 and 2. Subheads and emphasis are in the original.

Demographic realities today

4. During this century the world population has grown steadily. It has been estimated for 1993 at 5,506,000,000.² Population increase must be interpreted in the light of well-identified and thoroughly understood factors. The most important of these factors is completely new in human history: the *increase of the average life-span*. In many countries the average life-span has more than doubled in a century. This increase results from improved health care conditions and standards of living, from better food production and more efficient policies. In less than two centuries, we have witnessed an almost general lowering of the infant mortality rate, by more than 90% in many countries. At the same time the maternal mortality rate has also fallen in unprecedented proportions.

Population growth and population geography

5. The world population has doubled between 1950 and 1991. Nonetheless, the demographic growth rate decreased after reaching a maximum during the years 1965-1970.³ This slowing down in the evolution of world population is in harmony with what population science calls the "demography transition." This term signifies the lowering of the mortality-rate and birth-rate while countries benefit from improved health care and/or economic conditions. However, *depending upon the country*, it must be kept in mind that population trends are *very different*. The so-called developed countries have experienced a very significant lowering of the synthetic fertility indices.⁴ In almost all these countries, this index is at a lower level than is actually needed simply to ensure that generations be replaced. On the other hand, in

so-called developing countries, these same indices are at a level which allows for the replacement of generations, taking into account their health care conditions and mortality rate.

But even if there is a great contrast between the trends from the 1960s to the present, the *fall of fertility*, very significant in almost all parts of the world, is *irrefutable and evident* from the facts published by specialized organizations. It is, nonetheless, frequently *disregarded*.

6. Another important trend is *population geography*. There is a *growing urbanization*, above all in developing countries, as an effect of rural emigration and international migrations, almost always directed toward urban regions. It is true that certain policies, notably in the area of finance and/or agriculture, arising from national and/or international pressure, have the effect of discouraging rural development. Urbanization is further explained by the evolution of structures of production and by the desire to have access to the greatest possibilities for employment, to manufacturing markets, shopping, educational institutions, health facilities, recreational activities and the other advantages offered by the city.

7. Understanding population trends also requires the study of *migrations*. Various factors help understand their importance. Unfortunately each day brings the news that people are forced to move to escape wars or massacres. These sometimes cause massive exoduses.⁵ Other persons, hoping to better their living conditions, leave their home for economic reasons: to avoid unemployment and find better paying work. Because of structural changes in methods of production, economic situations also bring about significant migrations: rural emigration, emigration from once-industrialized regions, emigration toward regions considered to have a future. Migrations have effects on the physiognomy of countries, their evolution, the geography of their population. This is true for both the countries of emigration and the countries of immigration.

A 'second demographic revolution'

8. How are behavioral trends regarding the birth-rate in "developed" societies to be understood? The importance of the *fall in fertility* leads some to claim that there is a "second

demographic revolution.” Here one deals with as considerable a change as in the “first demographic revolution,” even if in a different sense. This first revolution in some way helped to “curb” the *mortality rate*, and especially the three rates which previously controlled demographic patterns: birth, infant and adolescent mortality.

9. This second demographic revolution has different causes which belong primarily to the moral and cultural order: materialism, individualism and secularization. Consequently, many women are forced to work more and more outside the home.⁶ This results in unbalanced structures according to age. This imbalance brings about present political, economic and social problems. However, there is a risk that these problems are only perceived clearly when they have run their course because population trends are long-term. For example, a great number of aged persons will find themselves depending upon pensions which could only be assured by the work of an active population, which is certainly decreasing according to demographic projections. In various advanced countries there is a “demographic winter” which is becoming more and more severe. The authorities are beginning to be concerned: today there are more coffins than cradles, more elderly persons than children.

10. One of the more serious consequences of the aging of the population is the risk of *damage to solidarity* between generations. This could lead to real struggles between the generations for a share in economic resources. Perhaps discussions about *euthanasia* are not extraneous to these conflicting trends.

11. This “second demographic revolution” is often misunderstood for three reasons. The first reason is that these societies, living on advantages gained during periods of sufficient fertility, benefit from the *age-rated structures* which up to now favor their active population. This is one of the reasons which still makes high productivity possible. The negative effects which the falling birth-rate will produce in the economic and social domains are just beginning to be felt. Following upon this, the presence in these societies of the *immigrant* work force also helps delay the recognition of this falling fertility and its possible consequences. Finally, translated into less investments in human resources, hence in education, the fall in the birth-rate releases financial means in the short term. These are seen as advantageous but they benefit present generations *to the detriment of the future*.⁷ . . .

16. Therefore, the evolution of world population cannot be examined without taking into account an almost general fact: *the relationship between fertility and mortality rates*,¹¹ and the *very strong demographic contrasts*, not only between continents, but even within continents and countries where very great regional differences are at times recorded. Thinking globally in terms of world population tends to gloss over the diversity of mortality rates, the different phenomena of migration, the difference in population growth rates, which are even negative in certain regions. Without a knowledge of

these differences, one can only misunderstand the reality of population trends. . . .

Demographic growth and standards of living

18. Development problems in the relevant countries are not only to be sought in the increase of the number of their inhabitants. Many of these countries have considerable natural resources which would often be able to sustain populations larger than the ones they currently have. Unfortunately, too often this potential is presently either not sufficiently exploited or badly exploited. More often than not, the earth possesses materials which, thanks to man’s inventiveness, have been shown throughout history to be decisive resources for human progress. In the first place, the source of the difficulties of so-called Third World countries is to be sought in *international relations*. These difficulties have often been examined and even denounced by the Church.¹³ With regard to these causes which have bearing on the problem of development, *solidarity is shown to be necessary*, but *this presupposes a change in the policies of developed nations*.

There are also other *internal causes* in developing countries. The low standards of living and the scarcity of food, even to the point of famine, can be the result of bad political and economic administration, often accompanied by corruption. To this must be added: exaggerated military budgets, in contrast to the small amount set aside for education; wars—sometimes instigated by other nations—or fratricidal conflicts; glaring injustices in the allocation of revenues; the concentration of the means of production for the profit of a privileged group; discrimination against minorities; the paralyzing burden of foreign debt accompanied by the flight of capital; . . .

Food, resources and population

19. According to those who assert that world food and other resources are limited, would an increase in population inevitably result in poverty and want? It must be kept in mind that *the amount of resources at the planet’s disposal is neither pre-defined nor unchangeable*. The history of societies and civilizations shows that during certain periods some peoples were able to exploit hidden resources or resources neglected by previous generations. Thus, throughout the centuries, humanity’s resources have neither stagnated nor diminished. People have augmented resources; some examples of this would be: the cultivation of new crops such as the potato, which really revolutionized nutrition; the use of new techniques such as irrigating rice fields or greenhouse cultivation; the ability to utilize resources which before had been neglected, such as coal, petroleum, fertilizers, the atom, and sand. Such progress can also be seen in the fields of agriculture and breeding where modern methods increase possibilities. . . .

Attitudes toward demographic realities

24. Citing the rates at which population trends occur often causes a strong reaction. Raw statistics are brought up

to explain the relationship between demographic growth and births. According to this kind of thinking, birth control is the indispensable precondition for the "sustainable development" of poor countries. By "sustainable development" is meant a development where the different factors involved (food health, education, technology, population, environment, etc.) are brought into harmony so as to avoid unbalanced growth and the waste of resources. The developed countries define for other countries what must be, from their point of view, "sustainable development." This explains why certain rich countries and major international organizations are willing to help these countries, but on one condition—that they accept programs for the systematic control of their births. . . .

25. It would be difficult to find an example in history of a country which underwent a prolonged trend (more than twenty-five years) of falling population and enjoyed substantial economic development at the same time. It has even been shown that population growth has often *preceded* economic growth. Attentive to current facts and the lessons of history, the Church cannot accept that the poorest populations be treated as "scapegoats" for underdevelopment. The Church regards this attitude as particularly unjust considering that some countries are undergoing grave economic difficulties when, at the same time, they have a low population density and abundant exploitable resources. Furthermore, the Church can no longer ignore the *negative* demographic trends of industrial countries, all the more because the effects of these trends cannot be neutral. At the same time, the Church wishes to maintain a constructive dialogue with those who remain convinced of the necessity of setting up imperative population control, and with governments and institutions concerned with population policies. There are real demographic problems, even though they are often envisaged from an erroneous point of view and perverse solutions to them are often proposed. . . .

2. Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet*, 1993.

3. Daniel Noin, *Atlas de la population mondiale*, Paris, Reclus, La Documentation française, 1991, p. 22.

4. The synthetic fertility index, calculated by adding up the fertility-rate according to age, allows a comparison in time and space of fertility behavior because it practically eliminates the effects linked to the differences of age groups in the population.

5. Cf. Pontifical Council "Cor Unum," Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People, *Refugees: A Challenge to Solidarity*, Libreria Editrice Vaticana, Vatican City, 1992.

6. Cf. John Paul II, Encyclical Letter *Laborem exercens* (14 September 1981), 19: AAS 73 (1981), p. 624.

7. This phenomenon can be seen in the various European countries, in particular: Italy, France, Germany and Spain. . . .

11. In the "first demographic revolution" in developing countries, medical progress reduced general mortality and births increased (inverse relationship). In the "second demographic revolution," for example in Europe today, medical science has reduced mortality even more, but births are decreasing.

13. Cf. John Paul II, Encyclical Letter *Sollicitudo rei socialis* (30 December 1987); 11-26; AAS 80 (1988), pp. 525-547. . . .

OAU has no answers for Africa's crisis

by Lawrence Eyong-Echaw

The highlight of the recent summit of the Organization of African Unity on June 13-15 in Tunis, Tunisia, was the attendance by the new President of the Republic of South Africa, Nelson Mandela. But even Mandela's presence could not hide the fact that the OAU as a body is not prepared to meet the life-and-death challenges facing the continent's 53 nations.

Although the heads of state at the conference were able to chronicle many of the problems afflicting Africa, they were assiduous in their effort not to name the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank as responsible for the crisis, but limited their attack to outside interference. The OAU did decide to press for an African version of the Marshall Plan, according to Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahia, whose country is the new OAU head. Ben Yahia said that Rwanda, Somalia, Liberia, and Burundi highlighted the need for a new phase in the history of Africa: "The new phase is one of development to complete political independence through economic progress." The idea for a Marshall Plan was most recently put forward by Nigerian President Sani Abacha in December 1993, right before Nigeria decided to resist the conditionalities policies of the IMF which have collapsed the Nigerian economy over the last eight years. Ben Yahia said the idea for an African Marshall Plan would be put to a meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in Naples on July 9. The message, he said, would be to ask them to examine their consciences: "It is in the interests of the industrialized countries," he said, according to Reuters.

But the OAU has offered no route for organizing such a Marshall Plan other than simply begging from the industrialized countries—a plan that has not worked so far.

No unity

The summit therefore appeared to heighten the sense that the OAU is such in name only, that in reality, the African states remain weak and isolated from each other, with no clear unified vision of how to guide the continent into the 21st century. This creates enormous problems for Africa to meet the accelerated pressures coming from the outside, which are fast reducing its countries to states of chaos and

economic disintegration.

To understand the obstacles Africa's micro-states face, imagine what would happen to the economy of the United States, if each of the 50 states traded with the world but hardly with one another! California and Nevada might do no business, so Nevada would buy its lettuce from Mexico and its beef from Australia. Maine would sell fish to Italy and canoes to Brazil and nothing to Massachusetts. New York and the Carolinas would buy all their manufactured goods from Europe and Asia. If the New York apple crop failed one season, the state would have to borrow money from the United Kingdom because it would have no other commodities to cushion the loss of revenue. To break the dependence on foreign markets, each U.S. state would then try to develop its own light industries, but with no regional coordination, without knowing what its neighbors are doing. Soon every state would have its own brewery, cement plant, tobacco industry, and so on. Most would be too small to turn a profit and would be subsidized by state governments and protected by high international tariffs.

Recognizing the absurdity of the situation, the New England states, each with its own airline, would establish a regional economic community. They would merge their six airlines into a single carrier, remove trade barriers, and eliminate immigration formalities at the border. A single tobacco company in Vermont would supply cigarettes to the entire region. New Hampshire would produce beer for all its five neighbors.

But there would be problems from the start. The states would speak different languages and use different currencies, which would not be honored next door. To complete the scenario, let's say Vermont and New Hampshire are fighting a border war; Maine was governed by the National Guard, and had decided to pursue a Marxist philosophy; Connecticut had a new civilian government oriented toward capitalism; Rhode Island was ruled by a former police chief who declared himself governor-for-life; and Massachusetts had foiled an attempted coup sponsored by a neighboring state, and had asked Canada to send troops to protect its territorial integrity.

Ludicrous as it all sounds for the United States, it is the reality of trade and regional relations in Africa.

Trapped by its colonialist past, divided by political and cultural differences, isolated by the absence of a trans-African highway or an intra-African communications system, each African country has remained little more than a haphazardly placed economic pocket, neither related to nor dependent on its neighbors. The result has been that the African micro-states have remained poor, incapable of establishing large-scale production complexes which could stimulate demand throughout the continent's economy as poles of rapid economic growth. Yet, the narrow-minded leaders who met in Tunis recently are aware that the way to achieve economic reconstruction and development is, first, through a unified fight against the stranglehold of the IMF and donor condition-

alities that have destroyed the productive capacity of their infrastructure, planning which can change the face of Africa and permit it to industrialize.

Nkrumah's vision

Thirty-one years ago, Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah had proposed that the first meeting of the OAU, on May 26, 1963, should produce a Union of African States, with a union government, an African High Command, and a Court of Justice. He also proposed the creation of a common market, a common currency, a monetary zone, a central bank, and a continental communications system. On the eve of the 1963 OAU meeting, there was a concerted international effort to depict Nkrumah as a ruthless and bloodthirsty Pan-Africanist who would use any means, including political assassination, to achieve his goal. *Newsweek* magazine, in its May 20, 1963 issue, which was on the newsstands in Addis Ababa on the eve of the summit, included an article titled "Ghana Subversion Inc.," smearing Nkrumah as follows: "Since the first year, Nigeria and Niger have linked the Bureau of African Affairs (the Ghanaian secret service) to treason plots, and Liberian President William Tubman has flatly charged that Ghana was behind a recent attempt on his life. In the Ivory Coast, policemen claim that a plot to kill President Houphouët-Boigny was financed by Accra and it was widely believed that the killers of Togo's Sylvanus Olympio were rewarded by Kwame Nkrumah."

This outburst was no doubt prompted by Nkrumah's strong objection to the presence of an Organization of American States "expert" brought in by Liberia and Ethiopia to help draft the OAU charter.

The issue was not the transformation of Africa into a subset of a one-world government. Nkrumah understood that the only way in which African nations could possibly defend themselves against the pressures of neo-colonialism feeding off the weakness of the African countries, was through unity. The IMF and their Anglo-French-American accomplices have consistently relied on the method of divide and conquer with good effect. Some leaders of African countries have been permitted the ego-boosting trappings of sovereignty—such as presidential jet planes, 21-gun salutes, mammoth fortunes, absolute power, kickbacks from contracts, and arbitrary power—but control of the destiny of their nation and the development of its economy and population have not been permitted.

This reality was very apparent at the recent OAU proceedings. The OAU may provide troops to keep peace in Rwanda, but just as in the Congo in 1960 and in Liberia, they will need financing from the West. Since he who pays the piper calls the tune, this is no solution to the urgent problem of reversing the trend toward total disintegration in the continent. The Tunis summit did not even dare to adopt the African Economic Community proposal made in Abuja, Nigeria.

President Clinton averts war on Korean Peninsula, for now

by Kathy Wolfe

President Clinton announced plans on June 22 for a “package solution” for a peace settlement on the Korean Peninsula, including the reconstruction of North Korea’s nuclear power industry. The announcement is a foreign policy breakthrough for his presidency.

“Today I want to announce an important step forward,” the President told a White House press conference. “This afternoon we have received formal confirmation from North Korea” of the proposals brought back by former President Jimmy Carter from his June 15-18 visit to North Korean President Kim Il-sung in Pyongyang. As we detailed last week (*EIR*, June 24, p. 38), Kim offered to freeze North Korea’s plutonium production and permit U.N. inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to remain on duty in North Korea, if the United States would 1) agree to help Pyongyang reconstruct its nuclear power production, shifting from older reactors, which produce greater amounts of plutonium, to light water reactors (LWRs); and 2) grant North Korea diplomatic recognition.

Clinton announced that a letter outlining the U.S. understanding of the entire package had been sent to Pyongyang by chief U.S. negotiator Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, and that North Korea’s top spokesman, Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok Ju, had written back on June 22 expressing agreement. North Korea has agreed “that it will freeze the major elements of its nuclear program,” Clinton said.

“In response, we are informing the North Koreans that we are ready to go forward with a new round of talks in Geneva early next month,” as early as the first week in July, officials added.

“During these discussions, we will suspend our efforts to pursue a sanctions resolution in the U.N. Security Council” against North Korea, Clinton offered. “We welcome this very positive development which restores the basis for talks between North Korea and the United States. We are prepared to discuss the full range of security, political, and economic issues that affect North Korea’s relationship with the international community.”

A focus of the U.S.-North Korean talks will be the rebuilding of North Korea’s aging nuclear plants. “Let me emphasize,” said a senior administration official in a press

briefing following Clinton’s announcement, “that the North Koreans have told us previously, and again through President Carter, that they are particularly interested in the light water reactor, which would then mean that they could abandon their much less proliferation-resistant current nuclear technology.”

Drop IAEA conditionalities

South Korean President Kim Young-sam meanwhile announced on June 18 that he will “immediately accept . . . without conditions” an invitation for a historic North Korea-South Korea summit with Kim Il-sung, arranged by Jimmy Carter with Kim in Pyongyang. Summit preparatory meetings began almost immediately on June 24 and the summit is slated for Aug. 15.

“We also welcome the agreement between South Korea and North Korea to pursue a meeting between their Presidents,” Clinton said.

The George Bush-Margaret Thatcher crowd immediately protested that “they had been robbed of their plans for a lovely little war,” as *EIR* editor Lyndon LaRouche put it. *Jane’s Defense Weekly*, a mouthpiece for the British Defense Ministry, which started the crisis, issued a rush report in London on June 23 saying that North Korea now has at least eight nuclear bombs, which it is about to test on new missiles which can hit U.S. bases as far away as Hawaii.

As for the British, it is clear from their press coverage of the so-called Whitewater affair and their opposition to Clinton’s attempts to re-direct Russia policy, that they would love to torpedo his re-election. But now that it was clear that President Clinton had carried out a foreign policy coup, the Reuters news service had to admit on June 23 that “the step back from the brink Wednesday [June 22] could be for Clinton what the Cuban Missile Crisis was for his boyhood hero, John Kennedy . . . a defining moment of leadership.”

A major factor was the President’s decision to scrap the supranational “conditionalities” which the U.N. nuclear police at the IAEA have been demanding—conditions which no sovereign nation, neither North Korea nor the United States, should have ever tolerated in the first place. The IAEA began the latest phase of the crisis on June 2 by demanding “special inspections” under which North Korea would have

to account for every ounce of plutonium produced in the last five years—before the IAEA would permit the two countries to even talk.

On June 21, however, Clinton announced that he will “look to the future” in Korea, and scrap IAEA demands about the past. “There are some hopeful signs,” Clinton told NBC’s “Today” show. “We have to look to the present and the future, and say we will evaluate words in terms of actions.” The same day, North Korea renewed the visas of the two IAEA inspectors at their Yongbyon nuclear facility, fulfilling Clinton’s request that U.N. monitoring be allowed to proceed now and in the future.

“This could be the breakthrough we need,” a knowledgeable Clinton official told *EIR*. Forget the press flap playing Clinton against Carter, he said; President Clinton is happy. “Now our message is: North Korea should recognize that what it wants is within its grasp, and screw up the courage to put away its nuclear weapons program, and open up to the world.

“In fact,” the official said, “the North Koreans were putting much more stress on getting help from us on converting away from their existing proliferation-inherent technology, to one which is proliferation-resistant, the new LWR. . . . It’s clear now that this is something which we will have to do, to solve the problem.”

President Clinton’s comments on June 22 gave the lie to the establishment media, whose coverage of the crisis has ignored all substantive proposals by Carter, House Foreign Affairs Asia Subcommittee Chairman Gary Ackerman (D-N.Y.), and Dr. Selig Harrison of the Carnegie Endowment, and has instead created the soap opera illusion that Clinton and Carter were at odds and bungling every move.

“I would like to thank President Carter for the important role he played,” Clinton said. “These developments mark, not a solution to the problem, but they do mark a new opportunity to find a solution. This approach is paying off and we will continue it. This is good news. Our task now is to transform this news into a lasting agreement.” Representative Ackerman on June 23 praised the Clinton move as “a very, very welcome breakthrough.”

Bush cabinet calls for war

As the *Jane’s* of London report indicates, however, in its complaint that “peace is breaking out,” the Thatcher-Bush crowd must be watched, for they will do whatever they can to provoke war. In the days before the Clinton announcement, at least three members of Bush’s cabinet had demanded the bombing of Pyongyang or other military provocations.

Bush National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, a protégé of Henry Kissinger, and Bush Undersecretary of State Arnold Kantor, in the *Washington Post* on June 15, demanded that the United States bomb North Korea’s Yongbyon reactor within the next three months, while the fuel rods are removed to the cooling pond. Robert Gates, Bush’s CIA director, told

the *Los Angeles Times* on June 18 that Scowcroft is right; North Korea must be bombed, and South Korea needs a “Gulf war”-style buildup. On June 20, Bush’s Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, the man who started the Serbian war of aggression in the Balkans by defending Serbian “ethnic cleansing,” also called for bombing North Korea.

Bush league senators John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) traveled to South Korea on June 17-20 and at a June 20 press conference in Seoul, called for “selective air or cruise missile strikes” against the North. After Clinton’s peace announcement on June 22, McCain blustered that Clinton was just “exaggerating. . . . The administration would make a gross mistake by overestimating the importance of more pleasing rhetoric from North Korea.” Thatcher fan columnist George Will wrote in a *Washington Post* commentary on June 23 that, after Jimmy Carter kissed Leonid Brezhnev, the U.S.S.R. invaded Afghanistan; he predicted North Korea will now invade the South.

Senate Minority leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) on June 23 rose to defend the IAEA’s supranational nuclear police against Clinton. “I am surprised at the administration’s readiness to throw in the towel regarding North Korea’s well-known nuclear ambitions,” Dole said. “North Korean words are accepted at face value; talks are scheduled; past [IAEA] preconditions are dropped, and deployment decisions to strengthen deterrence are deferred.”

Some inside the administration also revealed their Thatcherite lingerie. Only hours after Clinton spoke, CIA head James Woolsey announced that failure to halt North Korea’s nuclear program could give it enough raw material for five more bombs later this year.

Joseph E. Hayes, deputy director of the Office of Economic Policy in the State Department Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, told *EIR* that the agreement was “a total non-starter. . . . Nuclear power is not economical as an energy source,” he charged. “We should tell them ‘forget nuclear power. If you want electricity, just shut down your plutonium reprocessors, and we’ll build you some hydro-electric plants, or other conventional power plants. Or South Korea can contract to ship you all the electricity you need—if it’s electricity you really want. But shut down those nuclear plants or no talks.’ They’ll have to take it or leave it.”

Hayes knows full well that Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan are all building nuclear power plants, for which U.S. corporations are submitting urgent bids. So his reasoning rings a bit false. Of course, if North Korea, which is currently dependent on communist China for 80% of its energy needs, really does want energy independence, they will reject such ultimatums out of hand, and President Clinton may indeed be stuck with a war—as Hayes might also realize.

Asked whether anyone in the administration is really listening to the war cries, one Clinton official told *EIR*, “Forget it. . . . It [any strike on North Korea] has been considered—and now you can consider it out.”

Washington is seen edging closer to an invasion of Haiti

by Carlos Wesley

There are increasing indications that the United States may be moving toward a military invasion of Haiti before the end of this summer. Although there is virtually no support for an invasion among the American people, nor from the U.S. Department of Defense, President Bill Clinton may be pushed into taking military action against that poor, black, Caribbean nation on the lying basis that it could provide a relatively cheap foreign policy triumph for his beleaguered administration.

It would also advance the drive for a one-world dictatorship under the United Nations. Such a dictatorship would impose drug legalization and implement the genocidal schemes on the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development planned for September in Cairo, as spelled out in "Human Development Report 1994," issued by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) at the beginning of June (see *EIR*, June 17, p. 30).

Haiti's acting President Emile Jonassaint said that the United States and the U.N. are trying "impose upon us an adventure of the Pol Pot type," reported Reuters on June 21. Jonassaint said that the return of defrocked priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti's presidency would spark massacres of his opponents. Aristide was ousted from power in September 1991 for his dictatorial ways and his penchant for "necklacing" his opponents to death. The parallel to Cambodia's Pol Pot is apt: The United Nations, with State Department support, has also insisted that Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, which murdered from one-third to one-half of Cambodia's population during its 1975-79 regime, be in Cambodia's government, just as they are demanding that Aristide be restored in Haiti.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott told the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting in Belem, Brazil, that the United States wants to give "a new mandate" to the U.N. Mission to Haiti (UNMIH), to "send a strong signal" to Haiti's military leaders. We favor "a reconstituted, reconfigured, and strengthened UNMIH," said Talbott on June 6.

Although the OAS members said publicly that they are opposed to military action, the *New York Times* reported on June 13 that administration officials are saying that they have gotten private assurances of support for an invasion from some countries. And the foreign ministers at the Belem meet-

ing did endorse a "total embargo" against Haiti. No other country, not even Cuba, has been subjected to a worldwide embargo as total as that against Haiti. A few days after the OAS meeting, at the Fourth Ibero-American Summit held in Cartagena, Colombia, most of the heads of state of Ibero-America joined the leaders of Spain and Portugal in condemning Haiti for violating "democracy." At the same time, many of those same leaders hypocritically called for lifting the U.S. blockade against Fidel Castro's communist regime in Cuba.

Only Peru's President Alberto Fujimori, a victim himself of assaults on his nation under the propaganda cover of "democracy," spoke out against the embargo against Haiti and said he opposed any invasion of that country. Each country must resolve its internal affairs "by its own means," Fujimori told his colleagues.

Invasion by the end of July?

The purported minutes from a U.N. meeting on Haiti and of a memorandum sent by U.N.-OAS special envoy for Haiti Dante Caputo to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on May 23, after a discussion with Talbott, says that the United States is going "to try to intervene militarily." According to the published accounts of the leaked documents, Caputo said that the United States "considers that an invasion of Haiti is its best option," and that such a military intervention will take place in late July or in August, at the latest. The United States would carry out the invasion unilaterally, and afterward transfer the responsibility for the occupation of Haiti to a multinational force under the U.N., said the reports. A State Department spokesman denied that Talbott had told Caputo that the United States plans to invade Haiti in July.

But Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, who was Clinton's point man on Haiti until April, said that the administration is on a path toward a military intervention for lack of other options, according to AP. The chief military correspondent for a leading establishment publication said that his sources in the Pentagon expect an invasion soon. A move into Haiti "will drive Korea out of everyone's mind for awhile," he said. "It stinks—and the high command in the Pentagon thinks so, too. It's all domestic politics; it's Bill Clinton not wanting to look out the White House and see the [Congres-

sional] Black Caucus being arrested," he said, adding that neither he nor his sources in the Pentagon could understand "why a bunch of peaceniks from the 1970s are out there rattling sabers and the first card they want to play is the military."

A senior British defense specialist said hopefully on June 16 that "a U.S. military move against Haiti is on the top of the agenda, it could occur as early as within the month. It would play well for Clinton domestically. He would seem to firm up his position as commander-in-chief, while simultaneously avoiding having to do something in really thorny situations like the Balkans."

According to unconfirmed reports, there is a plan under study to create a zone on the Haitian border with the Dominican Republic to house the flood of expected refugees. The 10-kilometer-wide area would be run as a U.N. trusteeship.

Between a rock and a hard place

Clinton is being squeezed between a rock and a hard place, to try to drive him to the point where he deems military action to be the most expedient solution. On the one hand, the administration is being accused of being racist for failing to take any and all measures to restore Aristide to power. Randall Robinson, the director of Trans-Africa whose hunger strike reportedly led Clinton to tighten the genocidal embargo against Haiti in May, is again attacking the administration for racism, this time for turning back Haitian refugees.

Aristide, who has been calling for "surgical action" against Haiti (while simultaneously denying that he favors military intervention) is also accusing the administration of racism. "When Haitians are in the same boat with Cubans, as I myself have seen on television, the Cubans are allowed to go on, while the Haitians are sent back. That's a racist policy," he said at the Cartagena summit, reported the June 12 Colombia's *El Tiempo*.

On the other hand, Florida Gov. Lawton Chiles and other officials are against letting in any more Haitian refugees. Sen. Robert Graham (D-Fla.) called for military action against Haiti during a visit to that country in mid-June. An AP poll released on June 22 claimed that 54% of all Americans opposed military intervention and only 28% favored it. But a larger margin, 62%, were said to be against allowing more Haitians into the United States.

Sanctions

At a meeting convened to discuss how to mobilize opposition to the U.N.'s agenda for the Cairo population conference, Vatican officials joined with the top bishops of Ibero-America to call for lifting the embargo against Haiti, which has been going on for nearly three years. In a statement published following their meeting in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, the leading prelates of the 22 countries belonging to the Council of Latin American Bishops (CELAM) expressed

their solidarity with Haiti, "at a time that sister nation is going through one of the more difficult periods of its history." The CELAM statement was also signed by Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, prefect of the Vatican's Congregation of Bishops and president of the Pontifical Commission for Latin America, and by Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo, president of the Pontifical Council for the Family. It expressed particular concern with "the human aspect of the Haitian crisis, the situation of the children, of the sick and all our Haitian brothers who are deprived of the most basic elements to fulfill the needs of existence," reported the Dominican daily *Listín Diario* on June 21. "We urgently insist that humanitarian action be intensified and that the international sanctions, which affect especially the poorest sections of the population, be reconsidered."

According to a report issued by Unicef on June 22, over 50% of Haitian children are now malnourished, as compared with 27% before the embargo. Immunizations have dropped, with only 27% of the children receiving polio vaccinations in 1992, as compared to 40% in 1990. A new round of sanctions that went into effect on June 22-24 will not dislodge Haiti's military leaders, but will increase the misery of Haitians. On June 22, President Clinton ordered a freeze on all assets held by Haitians in American banks. On June 24, all commercial flights were halted. Earlier, all charter flights had been stopped, as were the \$200-300 million in remittances from Haitians living abroad to keep their families alive at home.

For a while, not even food and medicine were getting in, although the embargo supposedly allows them to, according to sources in the Dominican Republic. The Dominican government was forced to shut down the border on the threat of facing sanctions itself, or having the United States recognize Socialist International leader José Francisco Peña Gómez, a member of the pro-drug-legalization Inter-American Dialogue, as the winner of the May 16 presidential elections. A campaign accusing incumbent President Joaquín Balaguer of committing electoral fraud was also threatened. Balaguer sent 15,000 troops to seal the border, and they not only prevented the flow of gasoline and other goods forbidden by the embargo, but also stopped food and medicine from going into Haiti. The total shutdown, sources said, was due in part to instructions from U.N. envoy Caputo, who reportedly told the Dominicans not to let anything through until he provided a list of authorized items. It wasn't until June 22 that the Dominican daily *Hoy* reported that Caputo finally "presented Balaguer with the long awaited list of articles that can enter Haiti."

Predictably, after Balaguer agreed not only to seal off the border, but also to let U.S. military personnel into his country to monitor the embargo, and gave permission for the United States to extend its naval blockade into Dominican waters, the U.S. State Department turned around and ordered the Dominican government on June 15 to heed the charges of vote fraud brought by Peña Gómez and to hold new elections in "those districts where irregularities occurred."

Indian subcontinent plagued by geopolitical maneuvering over Kashmir

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The Indian media are awash of late with articles on the arrests of Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agents deep inside India, and it has been alleged that these agents were entrusted with the job of carrying out serial bombings in such major commercial cities as Calcutta and New Delhi, and assassinating some ethnically important political figures. These arrests were made at a time when it has become evident that the residents of the troubled Kashmir Valley, unwilling any longer to associate themselves with ISI-promoted terrorism, are trying to resume their normal way of life.

This change in attitude, evidenced among the valley residents in recent days, has no doubt made the ISI nervous. There are indications that the ISI has stepped up the infiltration of terrorists into the Kashmir Valley. These terrorists, some of whom are foreign mercenaries trained and broken in during the 1980s in the so-called jihad against the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, and some others who were brought in from the valley to be given arms training, work under such groups as Hizbul Mujahideen and Harkatul Jihad Al Islami, controlled fully by the ISI.

While the ISI is busy sending more and more terrorists through the Line of Actual Control, the Kashmiri residents, who feel as alienated from India as from Pakistan, are now being steadily pushed by the British-style geopoliticians toward claiming an independent Kashmir nation. The violence caused by the ISI-promoted militancy in its conflict with the Indian security forces lodged in the Kashmir Valley, is cited by the geopoliticians and academics as evidence that India and Pakistan, left to themselves, are incapable of resolving the complex Kashmir issue.

Nuclear danger exaggerated

By blowing up Kashmir as a prime hotspot, western geopoliticians are trying to convince the world that India and Pakistan, now both having crossed the nuclear Rubicon, are ready for a nuclear exchange over Kashmir, potentially bringing about the annihilation of the billion-plus people living in this subcontinent. The message is supposed to serve two purposes: First, this exaggerated analysis of the situation, more than adequately represented in a book titled *Criti-*

cal Mass, is being used to influence public views around the world and to force India and Pakistan, both non-signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1970, to sign on the dotted line of the highly discriminatory treaty and open up their nuclear facilities for international surveillance and monitoring—a requirement that nuclear weapons states do not have to adhere to.

Secondly, by allowing the Pakistani ISI to infiltrate a large number of foreign and local mercenaries into India, and promote large-scale violence thereby, the situation has been created whence the Indian part of Kashmir has turned into a fortress. The conflicts caused by the militarization of Kashmir are taking an enormous toll in human lives; in 1993 alone, according to official figures, 1,323 people—militants, security forces, and civilians—died. During the first three months of 1994, at least 217 were killed. Such large-scale killing has also provided the opportunity to the non-governmental organizations and the United Nations to mold public opinion everywhere against gross human rights violations occurring on a routine basis in the Kashmir Valley.

The ISI role

In order to have a clear understanding of why Pakistan's ISI is involved in the killings, which involve Muslims from various countries, one has to look at the genesis of the organization. The ISI was founded in 1948 on the basis of a plan drawn up by an Australian-born British Army officer, Major General Cawthorne, who had opted to serve the Pakistani Army following independence from the British Raj in 1947. As deputy chief of staff with his headquarters in Karachi, Cawthorne developed the blueprint for the structure and functions of the ISI. He served as liaison between the Ministry of Defense and three service headquarters.

The ISI remained for some time a low-profile outfit, and its job was mostly centered around coordinating the working of foreign military attachés accredited to Pakistan and Pakistani military attachés posted in foreign countries. But as the Pakistani Army became more and more powerful over the years, it was used by the Army brass to tinker with local politicians. However, it was during the jihad against the

advancing Red Army in Afghanistan that ISI attained its current, powerful status. The ISI directorate shaped the Afghan rebel leadership, formed the seven-party guerrilla alliance based in Peshawar, and in effect commanded and coordinated its military and political actions. During this period, which lasted the entire decade of the 1980s, the ISI undertook the crucial task of running the logistics pipeline for the Afghan rebels and became the conduit for channeling hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons and equipment provided by the United States, Saudi Arabia, and other foreign powers.

In addition, the ISI became fully involved in the massive heroin trade that came as a bonanza to the jihad. The heroin money, amounting to billion of dollars, became a vast off-budget source of financing for various operations. The kitty was large enough to keep everyone happy and to intervene without limit, in political matters inside Pakistan. This strengthening of the ISI muscle was supervised by the CIA and other foreign intelligence agencies.

The drug money

However, with the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from the plains of Afghanistan and the subsequent death of President Zia ul-Haq, who made the ISI as big as it is today, the ISI had to shift its theater of operations partly to Kashmir. It is said that the Pakistani Army—which to date has not reconciled to the fact that East Pakistan became Bangladesh, not because of help that the Indian security forces had lent to the liberation fighters in Bangladesh but because of the massive manslaughter that the Pakistani Army was involved in—figured that what India had done in East Pakistan could be replicated in Kashmir with the help of the ISI, with its massive structure, foreign mercenaries, and the heroin money.

Using the general dissension that exists among the Kashmir Valley people against the Indian government in New Delhi, the ISI began to play a stellar role in the Kashmir uprising. In addition, the militant outfits, helped by ISI, established linkages with narcotics smugglers. Today, a huge amount of heroin is flowing into India through Jammu and Kashmir, just as it flowed through Punjab during the heydays of insurgency in that state. Of late, Indian security forces have captured Afghans and Pakistanis, along with the locals, bringing heroin into India.

The British hands

There are reasons to conclude, knowing the antecedents of the ISI, that Pakistani intelligence is working on behalf of British intelligence, while, at the same time, getting the satisfaction of bleeding India. Such conclusions can be drawn from two basic pieces of information. First, there was never any indication that the Kashmiris living in the Pakistani-held side had any allegiance to Pakistan, or, in other words, toward the Punjabis who dominate the Pakistani scene. The northern part of Kashmir, which Pakistan has integrated as

the “Northern Territories,” is inhabited by Baltistanis and Darads. The Baltis are of mixed Turko-Mongoloid stock and the Darads are of Pamirian stock. These are quite different from the Mirpuris, who have become the voice of British intelligence, and other Kashmiris in Azad Kashmir, the unannexed but Pakistani-held part of Kashmir. They are also quite distinct from and have little in common with the Punjabis who dominate Pakistan. The Baltis and Darads are closer to Central Asian races and have nothing in common with the Mirpuris or the people from the Muzaffarabad region. Once Kashmir becomes independent, it will take little effort to wrench the Northern Territories out of Pakistan, and the Pakistan government in Islamabad is aware of this danger.

The second piece of evidence recently came from Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Talking with the *New York Times* in mid-May, Bhutto said that Pakistan could lose a plebiscite if the option of independence were given to the people of Kashmir, even as Islamabad resumed aid and training to Kashmiri militants. While rejecting the concept of an independent Kashmir, Bhutto said: “When people raise the question of an independent Kashmir, we feel this is a ploy to divide the Kashmir vote. The Hindus are going to vote for accession to India because they are in [the] minority. . . . If you are talking about the Muslim majority deciding between accession to Pakistan or an independent Kashmir, the Muslim vote could be fractured and we could find ourselves with the status quo, where the Hindu minority accepts the Indian rule and the Muslim majority does not accept us.”

There is little doubt that Bhutto is close to the mark, and this became evident when the Kashmiri militants based in Britain gave the call to begin a struggle against Pakistan. Meanwhile, the international “seminar network” has begun in earnest to shape people’s opinion in Europe around the “independent Kashmir” gameplan. Two conferences on Kashmir, one in Brussels last winter and the other in Copenhagen recently (see *EIR*, June 17, p. 43), saw British Members of Parliament and Mirpuri secessionists joining hands demanding an independent Kashmir.

In addition, certain developments in India are also puzzling. The Americans, deeply concerned over the doomsday scenario associated with a war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, have launched the Nimrana Initiative for confidence-building measures between the two nations. The Nimrana Initiative, named after the town in Rajasthan where the first meeting took place, has organized seven meetings so far, attended by Indian, Pakistani, and American delegates. At the same time, it is widely acknowledged in India that the ISI, once a hand-maiden of U.S. intelligence agencies, could not have escalated its efforts to further destabilize the area without the informal, but definite, signal from the powers-that-be in the United States. It seems the geopolitics of Kashmir have yet another wrinkle, and one would not be surprised if something of the nature of the Iran-Contra affair is exposed in this region in due time.

Zapatistas reject Mexican government peace proposal; mediator Camacho quits

by Carlos Cota Meza

The internal war in Mexico took a new turn on June 12, when the foreign-backed Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), which first staged an insurrectionary revolt on Jan. 1 in the southern state of Chiapas, issued a 19-point declaration rejecting a peace proposal which the federal government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had offered on March 2. The EZLN announced that the so-called Dialogue of San Cristóbal de las Casas was over, and issued a call for a "new national dialogue" based on "democracy, freedom, and justice for all Mexicans." The EZLN dubbed this new "dialogue" a "Democratic National Convention," an event to be held in Chiapas in August, sometime before the Aug. 21 presidential elections.

The EZLN communiqué ordered "all its forces, regular and irregular, throughout the national territory and abroad, to unilaterally extend the cease-fire" with the Mexican Army, and promised that "the EZLN will not prevent the holding of the upcoming elections." Further, the Zapatistas announced that they would permit the elections in territory under their control to be supervised by "the non-governmental organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross."

The new declaration, which comes from the Zapatista-held Lacandona Jungle and repeats much of the very first EZLN communiqué announcing its initial uprising, states that the government's peace proposals have been rejected because the Zapatistas' "demands were not satisfactorily answered in any way."

Ernesto Zedillo, presidential candidate of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)—substituting for the assassinated candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio—was the first to respond to the new challenge. From the state of Tabasco (bordering Chiapas), Zedillo promptly declared, "We are greatly disillusioned. We were told that the negotiations had been a success, and now the truth is that we find they were a failure."

The PRI candidate demanded an explanation for "the long period of negotiations," and also insisted on "a total and just peace," and not the "unilateral truce" now being promised. In a later statement, Zedillo absolutely rejected the idea of "political experiments that represent a leap into

the unknown."

With this, the PRI presidential candidate was taking an unequivocal stand against Manuel Camacho Solís, who since Jan. 10 has served as the commissioner of peace and reconciliation in Chiapas. Camacho—who was also a contender for the PRI presidential nomination—never accepted the candidacy of Luis Donaldo Colosio, and has expressed only conditional support for Zedillo's candidacy.

Events in the third week of June show that Camacho has been maneuvering to take control of the national political process, in particular the presidential election process. On June 1, in a private meeting with President Salinas, Camacho requested the President's backing to make a "new proposal" to the EZLN, once their "consultation with their Indian bases" was completed. In a press conference following that meeting, Camacho stated that the negotiations were a complete success, and that the outcome of the Chiapas conflict offered "three strategic possibilities": 1) political decisions by the different parties which "could in the future produce a resurgence of belligerencies;" 2) by will of the different parties, maintaining "the current situation, which has avoided war"; or 3) "a new step in building peace [to] be taken which can increase the security of Chiapas society, the Mexican Army, the EZLN, and the country in its entirety." Camacho also announced that he had sent a confidential communiqué to the EZLN command, containing "the points that would increase the peace" of society, the Army, and the Zapatistas.

What 'security'?

The contents of Camacho's confidential communiqué were leaked to the public by Bishop Samuel Ruiz, a promoter of the Theology of Liberation and outspoken defender of the Zapatista terrorists. On June 2, at a press conference at the headquarters of the San Cristóbal diocese archives (which many describe as the editorial offices where Subcommander Marcos's communiqués are written), Ruiz said, "There is not a single party in the country which feels it can make it to Aug. 21 with a winning majority." Therefore, Ruiz proposed "a political pact between the presidential

candidates, to produce a consensus that would be approved by civil society and which would lead to a historically adequate solution." If this is not achieved, he warned, "one runs the risk of confrontations, which will generate chaos" in the wake of the elections.

Ruiz also brazenly leaked the contents of the second declaration from Lacandano Jungle, ten days before it was supposed to be unveiled. Criticizing those who would limit the conflict only to Chiapas, the bishop said: "This is about national conflict. We are part of the nation. . . . The EZLN did not issue its declaration of war to those most nearby. . . that is, to the cattlemen and landowners; the war was declared on the Mexican Army."

The EZLN cited similar grounds to explain the breakdown of its "peace negotiations" with the federal government. In fact, the EZLN was not really not rejecting the 32 points of the official government proposal presented March 2, but rather was responding to the PRI's rejection of Camacho's "confidential communiqué," which posed the need for "a new step in building peace" that had been discussed with President Salinas.

On June 16, the press published statements of Sub-commander Marcos, calling upon the country's "social organizations" to gather in a Democratic National Convention, to be held prior to Aug. 21 in a town that would be re-named Aguascalientes ("Hot Springs"), inside Zapatista-held territory in Chiapas. Out of that convention, according to Marcos, "would come the proposal for a provisional or transitional government."

In a June 20 interview with the daily *La Jornada*, Marcos said that the convention "would be the political arm of the democratic fight, just as the EZLN is the military arm of the democratic fight." Marcos alluded to the Convention of Aguascalientes of 1914, which was convened by the supporters of rebel chieftain Pancho Villa with the backing of the original Zapatistas, and at which an ephemeral provisional government was named. The Convention of Aguascalientes marked the beginning of the longest and bloodiest phase of the Mexican Revolution, a horrible six-year period in which more than 1 million Mexicans lost their lives.

On June 13, the bishop of Tuxtla Gutiérrez (in Chiapas) and member of the Commission of Bishops for Reconciliation in Chiapas, Felipe Aguirre Franco, described the EZLN's rejection of the government peace offer as "a new declaration of civil war," which puts at risk not only the peace process in the region, but the security and peace of the entire country.

Resigning was the 'best decision'

On June 16, in a public letter addressed to President Salinas, Camacho Solís announced his resignation as commissioner for peace and reconciliation in Chiapas, arguing that Zedillo's criticism had damaged his credibility. Camacho complained that, "just at the moment in which we had

achieved, with your complete support, a consolidated truce for Chiapas, a vote of no confidence against my work has been cast." According to Camacho, "the comments on the Chiapas conflict by the PRI candidate have weakened the line of negotiation and the role this commissioner could play in taking new steps toward peace."

Zedillo responded by reaffirming his comments, and stated that Camacho "made the best decision, for himself and for the country."

The most evident aspect of this whole matter, which previously was only being acknowledged in private, is now regarded as an open political fact: The so-called "generation of change" which President Salinas was supposed to have ushered in, is now a splintered mess. Some observers point out that Camacho's announcement that he is retiring from politics for the remainder of the Salinas administration to dedicate himself to "family life," is but one more instance of sophistry he has become accustomed to employing since he lost the PRI presidential nomination.

Some say that Camacho will in fact continue his "parallel activities" and his private meetings, out of which he will present himself as "leader" of "a political convergence toward democratic transition," in a provisional government after the EZLN triggers the "collisions" which Samuez Ruiz predicted after Aug. 21.

Cheerleaders for terrorism

On June 13, the presidential candidate of the National Action Party (PAN), Diego Fernández de Cevallos, declared that he was not surprised by the EZLN's refusal to sign the government's peace proposal, because "the government has assumed an unclear attitude in this regard: In some cases, it appears to be trying to buy time, while in others, it makes offers it is not going to fulfill. . . . I always thought with concern that the moment would come in which the guerrillas would say: This is unacceptable." Fernández de Cevallos added that what the guerrillas are asking for, "are not things for them, but for society."

Similarly, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, presidential candidate of the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) and member of the pro-narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum, said June 17 that "Camacho Solís had made an effort to solve the conflict, with all the limits that were imposed on him." And on June 19, he denounced as "criminal" Zedillo's opposition to Camacho's negotiations.

Cárdenas's view was seconded by Sub-commander Marcos himself, who told *La Jornada* on June 20 that "Dr. Camacho is very brave; what he says about his resignation being provoked is clear, because he has made a serious effort." Marcos added about Zedillo, "In his blindness, he doesn't see the fact that the extension of the cease-fire, the guarantees that there would not be aggression from either side. . . and that the elections are able to be held throughout the country, are all achievements of the negotiating table."

Theology of liberation steps up drive to split Catholic Church

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

The official propagandist of the so-called theology of liberation, the renegade Brazilian priest Leonardo Boff, in an interview published on June 20 in the Brazilian daily *Tribuna de Imprensa*, took off his mask to reveal that his activities since abandoning the Franciscan Order, over his conflict with the Vatican hierarchy, pivot on his intention to provoke a new schism in the Catholic Church. This strategic objective fits hand in glove with the threat of an armed insurrection commanded by “theo-libbers” in the Ibero-American subcontinent and the Caribbean, in order to impose—in what they imagine to be the imminent papal succession—a pope allied with, or at least sympathetic or tolerant toward, the liberationist heresy.

In view of the vital role that Pope John Paul II is playing internationally in defense of human life and as an advocate for peace, this fight takes on a strategic significance beyond the Catholic Church itself.

The manic flight forward of the liberationists derives from two sources: One, these layers consider the bloody Jan. 1, 1994 uprising of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) commanded by Bishop Samuel Ruiz in Chiapas, Mexico as a political triumph; and two, they expect the victory of the PT, the “Workers Party,” in next October’s presidential elections in Brazil.

In one passage of his interview, Boff emphasizes the predominant influence of the theology of liberation in the creation of the PT, whose leaders are part of the São Paulo Forum, created by the Cuban Communist Party in 1990 to unite the left, coming out of the terrorist movement of the 1970s, with sectors of theology of liberation like those Boff speaks for. The forum is supported by top layers of the Anglo-American establishment, as well as by Castro’s communists.

Boff, with typical arrogance, having announced that “the church today is a torn tunic, deeply divided,” goes so far as to demand Pope John Paul II’s resignation and replacement “by a representative of the people.”

Attacking the pope in the context of the personal war John Paul II is conducting against the genocidal designs of the International Conference on Population and Development slated for Cairo next September, Boff shows how distant his true motivations are from the justice for the poor people whose defender he loudly proclaims himself to be, and how

very close he is to the interests of the British-centered malthusian oligarchy which seeks to eliminate national sovereignty for the benefit of a racist world government run out of the United Nations. In fact, these liberation theology networks are deployed internationally by British intelligence and other like-minded groups, as part of a one-worldist strategy. This is also the ideology behind the coming wave of narco-terrorist insurrections in Ibero-America, documented in the June 24, 1994 issue of *EIR*.

Threat of schism

In the cynical mock-erudite tone of the street-corner theologian, Boff declares that “the cardinals are sufficiently skillful not to maintain the world confrontation of today. What they ought to do now, before everything cracks up beyond repair, is to separate from the pope, with his consent, and listen to a true spokesman of the people, and not an envoy from their own clique. In any case, I think that in the next century, the church will have a Brazilian face, God willing.”

Thus Boff’s ideal is the creation of national or “autochthonous” churches, as the Zapatista commander, Bishop Samuel Ruiz, has called for. In Boff’s words, “We do not want to create division in the church. What we demand, from the outset, is that it assume the *mestizo* character of the Afro-Amerindian culture in Latin America, whereby it can be an embryo of a new face for the church.” In short, he “does not want to divide the church”—only to destroy it.

Boff says that his inspiration for threatening a schism over “the dogmatic rigidity of the Vatican” comes from Martin Luther, a cleric who likewise introduced a deep schism into the Catholic world of his time, under his Venetian controllers’ orders. “The inspiration is the same. Like him, I seek to reform the inside of the church from within. This desire goes down through the centuries in persons who know it from within. . . . Recently I spent a month at the Lutheran Faculty of São Leopoldo in Porto Alegre, where my proposal of theology was studied for one year. The interesting thing is that they also concluded that the trajectory and inspiration of Luther are similar to my own. Which goes to show that the church evolves very slowly. We want to change the institution, make it return to its historic origins, of closeness to the people, to the poor.”

Destruction of the church in Ibero-America

The foregoing should not leave any doubt about what the theology of liberation crowd and its backers have on the drawing boards for Ibero-America. It is only comparable to the devastating religious warfare which the Venetian oligarchy provoked in Europe in the 16th century, through the dissidents Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII, and their cohorts inside the Catholic Church, such as the Venetian Cardinal Gasparo Contarini. The political intelligence methods which we see put into practice with the theology of liberation, are the methods which England inherited from Venice, after Venice was set back in the 15th century by the great feats of navigation and the discovery and evangelization of America—the greatest exploit of the Christian-humanist elite of the European Renaissance.

The relevant aspects of this history, which have been developed in greater detail elsewhere by Lyndon LaRouche's collaborators (cf. the April 15, 1994 special issue of *EIR*, "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo,") may be summarized as follows:

Venice itself having been reduced to a system of open sewers, the oligarchist elite of the Serenissima Repubblica found itself obliged to emigrate toward the Low Countries and later to England, where its interests and methods took root down to the present day. To achieve these aims, Venice and its allies decided to weaken and divide Christianity and the papacy. It set the Catholic nations at war with each other, and fomented schism within western Christendom. The Hispanic-led evangelization of America, which shielded Ibero-America from the great religious split in Europe, was the most successful flanking operation in the war against the Venetian oligarchy.

The common inspiration of Luther and Boff was the operational intelligence methods of the Venetian "Republic," today practiced by the British oligarchy and its cohorts of all stripes. The liberation theologians inside the Catholic Church come out of the influence of the existentialist philosophy of Martin Heidegger and others (see box), transmitted and elaborated by a group of Protestant liberal theologians in Germany.

The insurrectionary branches of theology of liberation—such as Mexico's Zapatistas and Peru's Shining Path—thus constitute a serious effort at continuity with the Venetian efforts against the Catholic Church. This would obviously bring with it, as occurred in Europe, the bloodletting of the continent in a new Thirty Years' War, leading to the reduction of the population by millions of people, to the delight of the malthusian oligarchy pulling the strings behind the scenes.

The new facet of these insurrectionary waves pounding against the Christian cultural foundations of Ibero-America, is the internal turmoil in the Catholic Church, which failed to erupt when Teddy Roosevelt, a grotesque puppet of British intelligence, and some of his British-influenced forerunners, ran the Spanish-American War at the end of the last century.

The Spanish-American War was the event which consoli-



Bishop Samuel Ruiz from San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico, who is aiding the terrorist Zapatista uprising.

dated British colonial methods in U.S. foreign policy toward the Hispanic-American republics, as was established by the "Roosevelt Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine, which instituted the use of military interventions—the Big Stick—against republics considered by the Anglo-Americans as inferior, allegedly because they were Catholic and shunned the "Protestant" notion of progress. The efforts of Teddy Roosevelt and the Rockefeller family to spread Pentecostalist sects in Ibero-America all derived from this outlook.

The ETA case

A singular example of what we are referring to as Venetian-British methods, is the case of the Basque terrorist band ETA, whose ties to the narco-terrorist networks in Ibero-America came to light with the explosion of the giant arsenal in Managua, Nicaragua, on May 23, 1993, as well as the charges which link it to the uprising of the EZLN in Chiapas.

The ETA was spawned by the youth group of the Nationalist Basque Party (PNV), founded at the end of the 19th century as part of British efforts to dismantle the remaining power of Spain with its own colonies, which culminated precisely with Roosevelt's Spanish-American War. The PNV and its founder Sabino Arana Goiri, a distinct specimen in the British multicultural human zoo, jubilantly celebrated the U.S. victory against Spain in the Caribbean and the Philippines. As its banner, the PNV adopted a flag very similar to the Union Jack!

Spanish journalist Ricardo de la Cierva, in his book *Miseros del la Historia*, indicates that the Basque "problem" was simply reinvented at the end of the 1800s, after centuries in which this ethnic region, with its distinct, non-Indo-Euro-

pean language, had cohabited peacefully with the rest of Spain. What cannot be denied is that the Basque region remained relatively isolated because its "Romanization," and early evangelization remained incomplete, leaving behind significant pagan vestiges which British intelligence exploited to artificially fabricate the PNV's racist, theocratic program. According to De la Cierva, "The birth of the ETA took place in the bosom of the PNV youth groups and in combination with rural Catholic Action in the Basque country; and the evident complicity of the separatist sector of the Basque church in the germination and poisonous blossoming of the terrorist band."

This cultural matrix is highly relevant, because the Basque experience of the past century has served as a model for British intelligence in their present operations in the Ibero-American subcontinent. The method is to utilize populations which have been only partially or faultily evangelized—preferably indigenous populations—to fabricate an

"autochthonous" ideology or theology which supposedly entitles them to ancestral rights, transcending sovereign nation-states and their institutions—primarily the national armed forces and the Catholic Church.

In his useful report, De la Cierva points out that "Basque priests, especially Jesuits, have backed the theology of liberation in Ibero-America and especially in Central America, where the Central American University of San Salvador, directed by the Basque separatist Jesuits of Ignacio Ellacuria and Jon Sobrino, act as the permanent logistics center for liberationism." Ellacuria, who was assassinated, studied theology in Innsbruck, Austria with Karl Rahner, who, according to De la Cierva, "tied a good part of his Spanish students to the so-called political theology which was invented and spread by his principal follower Johannes Baptist Metz, whom I have proven was the Christian ideologue and inspirer of the Socialist International. . . . Out of that hotbed sprouted a whole class of socialist Jesuits who created in the Spain of

Existentialist roots of liberationism

The best-known spokesmen of liberation theology in Ibero-America brag that they have contributed to world thought an original and "autochthonous" theology. The irony is that their mouthpieces such as Leonardo Boff, Gustavo Gutiérrez, Hugo Assman, and Jon Sobrino based their theoretical treatises in the current of liberal Protestant theology which became fashionable in Germany a century ago, which was then fed by the existentialist ideas of Martin Heidegger, the Nazi philosopher. Specifically we refer to theologians Rudolf Bultmann, Wolfhart Pannenberg, Jürgen Moltmann, Paul Tillich, and others who developed their activities at Tübingen and Münster universities.

On the other hand, coherent with the line of existentialist thinking, the liberation theologians gorged themselves at the trough of the teachings of the Frankfurt School, which called for the demolition of western Christian culture to give way to various versions of anti-authoritarian, irrationalist cults like feminism, indigenism, and ecologism.

One of the most-studied theologians by the Ibero-American gurus is Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976), who influenced Leonardo Boff. Among other things, Bultmann applied "historical criticism" to the New Testament texts, to conclude that it is practically impossible to arrive at the historical nucleus of what Jesus of Nazareth was, apart from a few traces of His life and death on the cross.

Hence, the rest of the New Testament is nothing more than the interpretation by His disciples of the faith that they held, on the basis of the historical circumstances they were living in. According to Bultmann, each believer must repeat the process and reinterpret the faith in accordance with his historical time.

What derives from this is that everyone can have his own version of religion—class struggle, New Age, ecologism, or any other aberration—thus reviving the pre-Christian paganism typified by the Roman pantheon.

This existentialist origin explains why it was easy for Boff, in an anti-authoritarian rage fit, to move toward "historical materialism," but to adopt Marxism only as a momentary tool, as Boff himself stated in his interview to *Tribuna da Imprensa*. After being questioned on whether theology of liberation had collapsed with the end of communism, he answered: "The center of theology of liberation is neither Marxism nor socialism, but the poor and the outcast."

With the same glibness, Boff has now taken another U-turn and turned into one of the best propagandists for the New Age, and the religious interpretation of ecology. In his last book, *Ecology, Worldism, Spirituality*, Boff advocates a vague new "spirituality" based on worship of the Earth—i.e., the goddess Gaia. Coherent with this vision, which associates divinity with natural fertility, Boff denies the divine mandate of Genesis to "be fruitful and multiply and subdue the earth, having dominion over it," in favor of becoming a priest of malthusianism, proposing the creation of a new economics "against the economics of unlimited growth."

—Jaime García and Silvia Palacios

1967 the Faith and Security Institute . . . and who served . . . thanks to the Escorial Encounter in 1972, attended by Gustavo Gutiérrez as the star of Peruvian theology, to launch the theology of liberation in America.”

Armed theology of liberation

The relation of the terrorists of ETA to the liberationist networks is only one indication of the symbiosis between the terrorist apparatus and liberation theology. This brotherhood was consecrated, especially starting in 1987, after the famous interview of Fray Betto with Fidel Castro published in the book *Fidel and Religion*. After that point, Fray Betto, another well-known liberationist priest in Brazil, was turned into the main interlocutor of the Cuban dictator with the theology of liberation, as well as one of the main “spiritual” advisers of the PT candidate for the presidency of Brazil, Luís Inácio “Lula” da Silva.

In that year, when the collapse of communism was on the horizon, Fidel Castro, together with Mexican Bishop Samuel Ruiz (the Zapatista commander) and the later bishop of Cuernavaca Sergio Méndez Arceo, forerunner of the union of theology with liberation, organized in Havana in late May the Third Continental Congress of the Christian Movement for Peace, Independence, and the Progress of Peoples. Among the more than 300 delegates and observers from 27 nations were liberation theologians Raul Vidales, Bishop Leonidas Proano, the Catalan-Brazilian Bishop Pedro Casaldaliga, Hugo Asmann, Ernesto and Fernando Cardenal, and the Guatemalan Marxist Julia Esquivel; but the star of the party was Fray Betto.

In this context, the Socialist and Communist Internationals were wedded to the theology of liberation, a marriage which three years later gave produced a Rosemary’s Baby called the São Paulo Forum, fruit of the incestuous affair that Fidel Castro had been carrying on ever since he struck up the Marxist-Christian Dialogue and Christians for Socialism, beginning in the early 1970s.

From that time on, this network has been in constant contact, through secretive conclaves around the fringes of the Vatican, in Ibero-America, the United States, and Spain. For example, Bishop Ruiz travels each year to São Paulo, Brazil for indoctrination and coordination meetings with Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns. According to press accounts, Ruiz makes another annual pilgrimage to coordinate the activities of the theology of liberation bands in the United States, in the diocese of Bishop Patrick Flores in San Antonio, Texas.

So it is clear that what the liberationists are trying to pull off in Ibero-America is not just a clash of ideas. With their actions, including armed uprisings, they are oriented to taking positions of power to shatter the Catholic Church’s structure in the continent, thereby hastening a collapse both of sovereign nation-states and of the inalienable rights of the human person, starting with the fundamental right to life.

Interview: Nikolai Tolstoy

‘We will demand the truth about the Bleiburg massacre’

The following interview with the British historian Nikolai Tolstoy originally appeared in the Croatian daily newspaper Slobodna Dalmacija. Both interviewer and interviewee have granted EIR permission to reproduce it here in full, along with the following introduction.

With his book about the huge public execution by Josip Broz Tito’s Partisans of Croatian soldiers and civilians in 1945, the British historian Nikolai Tolstoy has demonstrated that the tragedy in Bleiburg and along the *Kreuzweg* [the “Stations of the Cross,” a route leading northward through Slovenia into Austria—ed.] has struck an even stronger chord abroad than it did recently in Croatia. He published his book, *The Minister and the Massacre*, after having spent years studying the events which occurred at the close of World War II. The uproar that his work has created in Great Britain, can be measured by the fact that the legal suit which the “chief defendant,” Lord Aldington, has taken out against Tolstoy, is now described as one of the most controversial cases on the island. In his book, Nikolai Tolstoy claims that he possesses indisputable proof that the British Brigadier Toby Low—the name Lord Aldington went by before he became a titled nobleman—deliberately handed over to the Partisans anywhere from 40,000 to 45,000 militiamen who had gathered in Bleiburg as they were withdrawing. Tolstoy accused Aldington of having been an active participant in what happened at the Kocevski Field and the *Kreuzweg*, in which almost none survived. But despite the abundant proof, the court found the lord innocent, whereas the author of *The Minister and the Massacre* had to pay the unbelievable sum of almost £1.5 million pounds in damages. Over the past three years, Tolstoy has spoken with a great number of witnesses and has assembled their testimony. Armed with this, he plans to go before the European Human Rights Court this coming November. Although these are private documents, Mr. Tolstoy (a distant descendant of the Russian author Leo Tolstoy), during his brief stay in Zagreb, agreed to an exclusive interview with *Slobodna Dalmacija* concerning some heretofore unknown events surrounding the massacre of

Croats in Bleiburg along the Kreuzweg.

Q: Bleiburg was the scene of one of the biggest massacres of Croatian soldiers and civilians. For that very reason, it sounds odd that an English historian would take this subject up. How did you come across the idea of shedding light on these events?

Tolstoy: It all began over 20 years ago, when I described the fate of the Cossacks at the close of World War II in a book I published, *The Victims of Yalta*. This met with great interest in England and America. After that, many people from former Yugoslavia came to me and proposed that I do a similar study on the fate of their own people, since, they told me, it was no less tragic than that of the Cossacks. So they convinced me to do some research, and I quickly learned that I was largely dealing with virtually the identical complex of problems, since it was the English who were responsible for the fate not only of the Cossacks, but also of the Croats, the Slovenes, and even of a number of Serbs who were, for example, sent back by Tito.

Q: There's no doubt that in your book *The Minister and the Massacre*, you have proven that the British Army command, even though they shouldn't have done so according to the Hague Convention, handed over 200,000 people to the Partisans.

Tolstoy: It seems to me that a great number of people in Croatia do not fully comprehend what happened with the militia units and with the 200,000 civilians. After they had arrived in the vicinity of Bleiburg, they were ordered to hand themselves over to the Partisans, who were led by General Basta. And here, in my opinion, General Herencic made a big mistake, too, when he signed the surrender papers in the name of all Croatian military units. Since the British didn't have any large military units at that location, I think he should have ordered them to withdraw still more deeply into Austria, so that they could definitively distance themselves from the Yugoslavian forces. I was especially convinced of this on the basis of various documents in which the head of the British Army, in reply to a question from lower officers about what they should do in the event of a breakout, if a great number of them were women and children, said: "Don't shoot." I believe the Croatian command made a great error—much greater than if they had issued orders to attempt a breakout. And so, Basta and the Partisans sent them back to the other side of the Drava River, and from there, they began their journey to their deaths.

Q: In your book *The Minister and the Massacre*, did you explicitly accuse Brigadier Toby Low of having been responsible for the tragedy, and of having ordered that they return?

Tolstoy: Low was the person in charge of such cases; but I must say that he was not immediately involved in it. He is responsible for having said that between 35,000 and 40,000

Croatian soldiers would be transferred to camps in Italy, whereas in fact they ended up in Bleiburg. During the trial, Toby Low—who in the meantime has become a titled nobleman, so that he's now Lord Aldington—said he had never issued such an order, and that the order had been issued by officers lower down in the chain of command. Right after the trial's conclusion, which was during the final days of the collapse of Yugoslavia, I spoke in Belgrade with General Basta, and in Ljubljana with the political commissar of the Partisans, Colonel Hocevar. Both testified to me that they could remember Brig. Toby Low saying: "Don't worry, I'll tell them that they'll be going to Italy; and when we hand them over to you, do with them what you will."

Q: How many do you estimate were killed after they were handed over to the Partisans?

Tolstoy: It's difficult to talk about hard figures, since the Kreuzweg lasted one and a half years. Nevertheless, I believe that a figure of at least 100,000 persons liquidated is quite probable.

Q: But despite this, and without any consideration of the proofs in your possession, the court in London pronounced you guilty of slander. It is made to appear as though Lord Aldington were not guilty of this massacre.

Tolstoy: That's not all that amazing, once you know all the facts of the case. Both the judge and Lord Aldington are members of the same golf club! And that's only the icing on the cake: The entire case more resembled a farce than an actual legal proceeding. As you know, I was ordered to pay £1.5 million. That's one of the highest monetary fines in the history of the English legal system. It came as a surprise not only to me, but also to a large section of public opinion, which today is largely on my side. It was this attitude on the part of a great number of England's inhabitants, that further motivated me in my quest for justice, so that recently I accused Lord Aldington before the European Human Rights Court. There, I am firmly convinced, the real truth will come to light about the events in Bleiburg and on the Kreuzweg. Sometime in November, the real truth will be known.

Q: Let's take another look at the legal basis for the trial. You accused Brigadier Low of having handed over almost 45,000 Croatian soldiers to the Partisans, thus making him responsible for their deaths. Do you have proof that he was actually responsible?

Tolstoy: I have in my possession a whole slew of documents proving this. But I'm still keeping them sequestered, so that they do not somehow "disappear" before they reach the courtroom. In any case, it has been irrefutably proven that almost none of the handed-over Croatian soldiers survived the mass executions, most of which were carried out at Kocevski Field. The worst thing about it is that the English knew what was going to happen, but they did nothing to prevent the massacre.

Q: Have you discovered who among the Yugoslavian Partisans was responsible for all that happened afterwards?

Tolstoy: One of the persons most responsible is Gen. Kosta Nad. He commanded the army which the Croatian prisoners were handed over to. In Belgrade I met with Simon Dubajic, and he admitted that Tito had personally empowered him to issue orders to kill. Dubajic said he had been drunk for days at a time, while the killing of the prisoners was going on. And almost all the Partisans who participated ended up going insane.

Q: During the trial, you frequently saw Lord Aldington. Could you perceive from his attitude and answers that he was unaware of the massacre which was later carried out?

Tolstoy: First of all, it must be said that we're dealing with an extremely unsavory person. I would like to emphasize that the person most responsible for Bleiburg and the Kreuzweg was British Foreign Minister Harold Macmillan, who came to Klagenfurt on May 14 and issued the orders that the Croatian refugees had to be sent back into Yugoslavia. The close relationship between the two men is also shown by the fact that Toby Low very quickly became a member of the British Parliament and received his title of nobility. He received it from the prime minister of Great Britain, Harold Macmillan. So now you see how you become a lord in England.

Q: Have you been able to collect new evidence for the hearing before the European court?

Tolstoy: In the course of discussing with a number of witnesses, I have, of course, been able to smoke out new details, so that I have a much greater amount of evidence than I did four years ago. Besides that, my attorneys conducted the suit against Lord Aldington in such a way that he made false statements; and judging from the public mood, things will soon end up where they belong. Then, even the official English institutions will have to admit what happened in mid-1945. I'm convinced of that.

Q: Does that mean that the current government of Prime Minister John Major is also trying to cover up what happened?

Tolstoy: Absolutely. After the trial, we discovered that before the trial had started, the defense minister had ordered that all documents related to the events at the Bleiburg Field be set aside, so that they would not reach the public. And to make it all even more interesting, from that day onward, these documents were made available to Lord Aldington for his use. It was he who gave permission on what could be made public and what would continue to be embargoed. In effect, during the entire trial, the government was overseeing it, so that it seemed that this wasn't happening in England, but rather in communist Yugoslavia or in Russia. But now, in the meantime, we have been able to procure some of these documents, and they'll be published soon.

Q: It's interesting that you obtained some documents from a place one would have least expected—namely, from Russia.

Tolstoy: That's right. I was in Moscow last year, and the Russian government granted me access to all the documents relating to this tragedy. I got into the Defense Ministry, and later into the infamous Lyublyanka prison. A KGB boss was waiting for me there, Mr. Kandaurov. Besides this, I was received by General Volkogonov, who, after I had looked through the documents, asked me why the British know nothing about events which even the Russians are familiar with. Now, that's a question that must be answered by my government, which still remains silent 50 years after the massacre. It's quite simple: History is repeating itself, and it's no surprise that the current foreign minister, Douglas Hurd, concealed the documents which I mentioned before. By his behavior over the past three years, he has demonstrated that he is on the side of Serbia and Montenegro. Thanks to such people, everything is being repeated—especially the crimes against other populations; so that when people ask me why I want to live through the past all over again, I answer: "To the extent that we don't explain what happened back then, it will happen all over again in the future."

Q: You had to pay a high price for the truth about Bleiburg. How did you put that much money together?

Tolstoy: Thanks to assistance from a great many people, I managed to pay it. In this regard, I would like to specially recognize the members of the Croatian Club in the United States and Canada, who donated the funds to cover part of the fine. But I would like to stress that most of the money came from the English people; this likewise demonstrates that the public has understood who is telling the truth.

Q: But the book *The Minister and the Massacre* is banned in England.

Tolstoy: You can't even find it in university libraries. Only a few days after the trial, it was withdrawn from sale. But you can still purchase it in Croatia, Russia, Poland, and—most interesting—in Scotland.

Q: In conclusion, please tell us how it has been possible for you to grant this interview. The court forbade you from speaking anywhere in the world about what the British soldiers and Toby Low/Lord Aldington did. Are you aware that you could wind up in prison because of this interview?

Tolstoy: All the war criminals have disclaimed any guilt for what they have done—first the Germans a few decades ago, then the Japanese, and recently even the Russians, for the crime in Katyn Forest; only the British haven't done so. Therefore I cannot accept the court's decision, according to which I am not permitted to say anything bad anywhere in the world about Lord Aldington—not even that he is a war criminal.

Schalck-Golodkowski amassed a fortune

The Bonn government is trying to protect George Bush and Oliver North's friends in Germany.

An old saying holds that "the truth will come out in the end." But the Bonn establishment seems committed to proving the contrary: for example, the case of Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, the East German regime's most successful dealer in the gray zone between East and West over 1965-90.

Schalck-Golodkowski, a colonel in the HVA, the East German foreign intelligence agency, made, according to the final report of a special parliamentary investigation committee that has just been published, states, an illegal net profit in the range of DM 27 billion (\$17 billion), and most of that in the 1980s. He had the assistance of numerous West German agencies and firms, during which many western laws were violated. But the majority of the committee, with the exception of Ingrid Koeppel, argues that Schalck-Golodkowski can't be tried because he never broke laws in the east. (Naturally, he didn't.)

This strange interpretation of the western law has less to do with the many loopholes in the law than with the fact that the Bonn establishment, and certain people across the Atlantic, don't want the case to be debated in public. Such a debate would expose the dirty side of illegal East-West cooperation, especially the 1980s "arms for hostages" deals which involved George Bush. Many of those secret deals from 1981 on were handled through East German outlets such as the "import-export" firm IMES, which was run by the KoKo (Kommerzielle Koordination) of Schalck-Golodkowski.

The huge KoKo arms storage area

in the city of Kavelstorf, near the Baltic seaport of Rostock, played a leading role in the infamous "northern route" of secret, illegal arms shipments to all parts of the world, including those "clients" in the Mideast and Ibero-America that Oliver North and Richard Secord had on their lists to be supplied. IMES had many "partner firms" in the West, such as the Swiss firm Intrac, which was run by Ottokar Hermann and assisted in the transfer of top-notch dual-use technologies from the West to the Soviet bloc in the 1980s, and maybe also in the 1970s. The Intrac case is interesting, because it leads into one of the darkest moments of postwar West German history—Oct. 12, 1987, when Uwe Barschel, a former governor of Schleswig-Holstein and senior member of the Christian Democracy, was found dead at the Beau Rivage Hotel in Geneva.

Barschel's private notebook, found in his hotel room, contained a hint that he went to meet a certain "Roloff" in Geneva to receive information that would help him, Barschel, to blow "one of the biggest political scandals into the open," as he told a friend on the phone shortly before he was killed under yet-unclarified circumstances in the evening hours of Oct. 11. Barschel was scheduled to testify on Oct. 12 before a special investigating committee of the state parliament of Schleswig-Holstein.

Now, as far as the "Roloff" in Barschel's private notes is concerned, top-secret files of HVA department XVIII/8 that were seized in late 1989 or early 1990 listed a Swiss agent with the codename "Rohloff." "Rohloff"

was the Swiss businessman Ottokar Hermann, who had been assigned that codename in the mid-1960s. The Schalck-Golodkowski empire was established on directives of the East German regime in 1965.

Hermann, a.k.a. "Rohloff," had many business partners and contacts in other western countries, and a closer look at those contacts may shed some light on these East-West affairs. For example, Intrac had a joint venture in the 1980s with West Germany's Hoesch Steel company and the East German firm FUBA. This is not to imply that Hoesch and its directors were involved in illegal arms deals, but they knew particular details about the economy and other sectors of the East German regime.

Unlike the western entrepreneurs who occupied influential posts in East Germany after the fall of the regime in 1990, Hoesch chairman Detlev Rohwedder had enough insight to realize that the radical free-market approach that Bonn was committed to (in arrangement with its western allies, primarily Margaret Thatcher and Bush) for transforming the eastern economy, would lead to disaster. As head of the Berlin Treuhand agency (in charge of the eastern state sector), he tried to convince Bonn to replace privatization with a state-centered approach that would stabilize the East's employment and production.

But before this change, which Anglo-American circles objected to out of fear of the economic potential of the combined Germans, could be discussed, Rohwedder was shot dead on April 1, 1991. One cannot rule out that he used inside knowledge obtained by his cooperation with Intrac, to force discussion on policy for the East.

The Bonn establishment has so far blocked investigation of these matters. But the little that is already known is quite explosive.

The push for Cairo '94 is on

Australia's genocide lobby is doing its best for the U.N. conference, while aiming to depopulate its own continent.

The Australian government is working overtime on behalf of the genocidal U.N. International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo in September, while a vast propaganda push is under way to reduce Australia's own population from its present 17 million to as low as 6 million. The government's commitment was expressed by Amb. Richard Butler, head of the Australian delegation at the Cairo preparatory conference in New York in April. He told that conference: "This meeting has a central task. We must move beyond aspirations and broad statements of principles and reach an agreement on the terms of a draft document to ensure success in September."

To help "ensure success," the Australian government is sponsoring a variety of inquiries and reports as part of the Cairo buildup. The House of Representatives Standing Committee for Long Term Strategies is sponsoring an "Inquiry into Australia's Population Carrying Capacity," chaired by the president of the ruling Labor Party, Barry Jones. Although nominally inviting submissions from the public (of which 210 have been received) to determine what policy should be, the Jones inquiry's bias is obvious in its "Reference Scenario," set in the year 2045, which the committee is circulating "to assist in focusing people's attention on some of the issues." The "scenario" is a hideous nightmare of devastated nature, pollution, congestion, and overcrowded schools which pupils attend in three shifts per day.

The government has forwarded its official report to Cairo, but that has not

been made public. However, a second government report, "Australia: National Report on Population for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development," which has been made public, argues the environmentalist line that Australia "has generated the highest rate of mammal extinction on the planet," and that "this is due, at least in part, to the pattern of settlement following European occupation." The report laments that no formal national population policy is yet in place.

Another government report, "Independent Inquiry Report into Population and Development," argues for lower population growth. This report was commissioned when independent Sen. Brian Harradine, the chief public figure opposing population control programs, criticized the 1993-94 budget for tripling the funds for population control from the previous year, and quintupling them over the coming four years, while the country's official development assistance is at an all-time low.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans responded that the government would appoint "someone with an international reputation who is fully independent and has no axe to grind on these matters" to study the matter and report back. The government chose Prof. Dennis Ahlburg of the University of Minnesota, a longtime consultant for the World Bank and a population control advocate who "found" that "high fertility harms the health of mothers and children," that high populations correlate with low incomes, and that (surprise, surprise) "rapid population growth generally leads to rapid

growth in the demand for housing."

Perhaps the most insane lobbying for slashing population was done under the auspices of the Australian Academy of Sciences in its Population 2040 Conference on April 29, which argued that "the federal government could no longer resist the need for a managed population policy." If action weren't taken now, conference participants argued, then the Australian population could reach 37 million by 2040, resulting in horrible overcrowding and pollution.

Australian Museum paleontologist Dr. Tim Flannery argued that the Australian continent was too "poor in nutrients and energy to support larger animals, including people," and that the carrying capacity for human beings was only 6-12 million, and "probably toward the low end of that range." Although admitting that Australian food production now supported 50-60 million human beings per year, the conference called for putting a cap on the continent's population at 23 million, as its maximum carrying capacity. Conference convenor Prof. Jonathan Stone claimed that opposition to a population policy "was due to a misplaced concern over human rights."

Yet another government body, the newly founded Resource Assessment Commission, has concluded that population is adversely affecting resources.

The private sector, primarily U.N.-linked non-governmental organizations, has also been doing its bit. In 1993, U.N. World Population Day was celebrated by various NGOs at a conference which called for an "urgent inquiry" into the environmental effects of immigration. Australian NGOs attending Cairo as part of the official government team will be the World Wide Fund for Nature and the Family Planning Association.

International Intelligence

Drug legalizer elected President of Colombia

Ibero-America's foremost advocate of drug legalization for the past two decades, Ernesto Samper Pizano, was elected the President of Colombia on June 19, beating Conservative Party rival Andrés Pastrana by less than 2 percentage points.

One day after his election victory, Samper Pizano told the press that he had no intention of attacking the Cali cocaine cartel, and that he would expect consumer nations to bear the burden of any war on drugs. Throughout his campaign, he had fully endorsed his predecessor César Gaviria's "politics of surrender" toward the traffickers. Although a long-standing advocate of drug legalization, Samper claimed during his campaign that the time was not ripe for such an initiative.

The *Washington Times* on June 21 quoted a "midlevel member of the Cali cartel" saying that the cartel had wanted Samper to win, and that the only reason they didn't celebrate Samper's victory on election day was that the bars were forbidden to sell alcohol that day. Said the *Times*, "The cartel member declined to discuss what the traffickers hoped to gain by Mr. Samper becoming President."

Russian defense sector mad about budget cuts

There is a growing mood of revolt in the Russian military-industrial complex over moves toward budget cuts in the defense and defense-industry sector, the *London Guardian* reported on June 15.

Several examples are given of this revolt. First, the Russian daily *Izvestia* reported that the first strike ever was conducted in Severomorsk, headquarters of the Arctic Fleet. Second, 35,000 workers demonstrated at an aircraft and missile plant in Novosibirsk, Siberia, to protest the dismantling of industry. Third, a meeting was scheduled for June 21 of the All-Russian Union of Defense Industry, the head of which, Vladimir Filipchuk, has declared: "It is not excluded

that at the conference, the question of a nationwide strike will be discussed."

Further, the military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported that the crucial Kazan aviation plant has stopped production of the Tupolev 160 aircraft. In the same newspaper, one Colonel Belousov warned that a whole generation of the military officer class is being lost, because of the horrible situation in the Russian Army.

The Russian arms industry is suffering 45% per year cuts in production, according to the *London Guardian*.

Brits invade Italy, bring in lawyers

"The Brits Invade Italy" was the headline of an article in the *London Times* on June 14, advertising that "British Law Week" had taken place during the week of May 24 in Milan. The aim of the operation was thus described: "Last week's endorsement of the Berlusconi cabinet was the final act in what has been a bloodless revolution, initiated by judges. Italy's political class, like Britain's, is full of lawyers, and, as the country completes its renewal and begins to look abroad for fresh inspiration, the legal dimension is important."

The organizer of the event, Martin Rose from the British Council in Rome, explained that "the importance of legal services as a source of invisible earnings to Britain is enormous, and we are holding a series of seminars, led by leading British law firms, to address commercial issues of interest to both countries."

A major issue in the seminars was the privatization of Italy's state-owned industry. A seminar on "the British experience" in privatization was organized by Michael Nathanson, from the law firm Penningtons, and Victor Ukmar, a member of the Italian financial establishment. Nathanson, according to the *Times*, received Margaret Thatcher's support in a letter stating: "Italy has embarked on an ambitious privatization campaign which, coupled with political reform, will re-invigorate the economy and generate new prosperity for all of her people."

Another organizer of the affair, Andrea di Castri, a lawyer from Penningtons, reported that mock trials were held to show how the "British-style adversarial element" in the criminal trial works, to fit in with the recently reformed Italian criminal system.

Britain rejects claim of Lockerbie suspect

The British Foreign Office denounced as "gibberish" the statement by Abu Nidal group/Fatah Revolutionary Front member Youssef Chaban that he bombed Pan Am 103 flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988. This is reported by the *London Independent's* Robert Fisk from Beirut on June 17. He comments that the Foreign Office statement "appears to be presumptuous, not least because no British embassy official was in court to hear the rest of Mr. Chaban's testimony."

Fisk quotes a "mysterious" aspect of Chaban's statement: "There is a [peace] process under way in the region and they want to eliminate us because we are against it—furthermore, some people want to be crossed off the international terrorist list." The "some people" referred to are the Syrians.

On June 12, the head of Britain's MI-5 intelligence service, Stella Rimington, gave a speech in which she boasted that MI-5 had played a key role in establishing Libya's sole guilt for the Lockerbie bombing. That Rimington admission indicates a prominent MI-5 role in covering up for Syria.

'Tiny Rowland' book is hot item in South Africa

EIR's book *Tiny Rowland: The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa* (1993, now out of print) is creating quite a sensation in South Africa, according to reports received by this news service. A British intelligence source recently commented to an acquaintance in South Africa, "It is impossible to overestimate the damage that that book did to Rowland and Lonrho. It finished him."

Briefly

In a review in the *Natal Witness* newspaper of June 2, city councilman Duncan du Bois wrote, "In the wake of the euphoria surrounding events in South Africa this past month and with the country now rejoining the Commonwealth, the OAU has declared that 'Africa's political liberation is now complete.' But when the history of post-colonial Africa is taken into account, the transfer of power to blacks has emerged, sadly, as a new form of colonial exploitation. . . ."

"A publication entitled *Tiny Rowland: The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa* . . . provides the clearest insight yet to the forces which have looted Africa and reduced it to misery and servitude. The origins of that ruinous direction emanated from within the corridors of the British Colonial Office itself. Aware that they would be unable to keep their empire intact after World War II, a strategy was developed to maintain colonial control under changed circumstances. . . ."

"Central to the British long-term plan for Africa was the need to establish a new type of East India Company to pursue economic exploitation. The Lonrho Company and its chairman, Tiny Rowland, became the instrument to that end."

Mozart's Requiem performed in Sarajevo

In one of the more heroic events of the tragic war in Bosnia, Zubin Mehta, José Carreras, and others performed Mozart's *Requiem* on June 19 in Sarajevo, as a mass for the 10,000 who have died or disappeared during the bombardment of Sarajevo since the war began in Bosnia more than two years ago.

In the charred shell of the National Library, which was destroyed by Serbian bombing, Mehta conducted Sarajevo's orchestra and chorus in a televised benefit performance of the *Requiem*, using pensioners to fill in for musicians killed in the war. Several men in the choir wore front-lines fatigues, having been pulled off duty to participate.

Joining José Carreras, who along with Mehta and the others donated their time, were soprano Cecilia Gasdia, mezzo-so-

prano Ildiko Komlosi (a former member of the Budapest Opera), and bass Ruggero Raimondi. The performance organizers said they hoped to raise more than \$5 million for refugee aid from donations called in during the live broadcast and also to sell videos of the concert.

Mehta was quoted by the *New York Times*: "We just hope that when we leave something will happen, something to stop this madness. Maybe we'll come some day and play the Second Symphony of Mahler, the 'Resurrection.'"

Crazies gear up for Arafat's return

The impending return of Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat to Israeli-occupied territory, under the Israel-PLO accords, is being threatened by a mobilization of Jewish fundamentalists and related groupings.

The *Washington Post* reported from Jerusalem on June 19 that West Bank settlers are distributing handbills labeling Arafat a mass murderer, and calling for demonstrations against his planned visit to the city. Posters are up depicting Arafat with a swastika-emblazoned helmet sitting atop his Arabic kaffiyeh. The council of Jewish settlers in the occupied territories asked the Israeli government for permission to publish a newspaper advertisement promising a reward for the delivery of Arafat, dead or alive. The attorney general refused permission.

Some Jewish groups are planning to "block roads and prevent Arafat from making it to Jerusalem," according to the *Post*. The main issue of the threatened demonstrations, is the question of who will control Jerusalem.

This mobilization in Israel coincides with hysteria appearing among the Lubavitchers, now in mourning for their Grand Rebbe Menachem Schneerson. This sect, based in Brooklyn, has been a funder of the anti-peace propaganda circulated among the Jewish settlers movement, in association with Ariel Sharon and British intelligence's Hollinger Corp.

● **JORDAN'S** Crown Prince Hassan had a secret meeting in London in May with Israeli Likud Party leader Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel Television reported. Netanyahu reportedly told Hassan that the Likud supported peace efforts with Jordan.

● **THE CATHOLIC CHURCH** must take a look at the darker sides of its own history, said Pope John Paul II in an address before the congregation of bishops at the Vatican on June 13. He said that the approach taken should be a thorough and uncompromising one, one that would look at the role of the church in respect to the origins of religious fanaticism in recent human history.

● **A LEADING MUSLIM** cleric in Kashmir, Dr. Kasim Nissar, was murdered on June 19. Dr. Nissar was tortured and then shot, according to press reports. The hundreds of mourners who gathered to bring his body back into the nearby town blamed the warring militants attempting to end Indian rule in Kashmir, and the Pakistan-trained mujahideen, for his death.

● **PHILANTHROPIC** organizations are putting population control at the top of their agendas, according to the magazine *Chronicle of Philanthropy*. "Rapid growth of the world's population is becoming a major topic of public discussion in the United States after a decade of neglect, thanks in large measure to several major American philanthropies and the charities they support," the piece asserts.

● **RUPERT MURDOCH**, the international media magnate, said that his Star TV's decision to drop BBC World Service Television from its satellite broadcast to China was due to pressure from Beijing. Last year, Murdoch sold part of his controlling share in the Hongkong daily *South China Morning Post* in an effort to avoid confrontation with China.

Clinton rebuffs Kissingerian world government ploys

by Jeffrey Steinberg

During the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the D-Day landing at Normandy, President Bill Clinton took the opportunity to voice his disdain for British one-world government schemes. First, Clinton pointedly chose not to join the majority of world dignitaries aboard Queen Elizabeth II's yacht, the *Britannia*, instead opting to cross the English Channel on June 5 aboard the *U.S.S. George Washington*. Then, he gave a shipboard interview to Cable News Network's Wolf Blitzer, in which he told the reporter: "Roosevelt and Churchill, when they thought of the United Nations, were cold-eyed realists. They never had any idea that there could be some utopian world government, where all the problems would go away."

Throughout the interview, Blitzer had attempted to badger the President over the North Korea nuclear bomb crisis. Clinton insisted that he was leaving the door open for a practical diplomatic resolution of the conflict.

Then, in a June 21, 1994 White House press conference, President Clinton was able to announce that, as the result of a "private" diplomatic initiative by former President Jimmy Carter, the Korean crisis had been, at least for the time being, cooled out.

The President's handling of the Korean crisis, whether he fully realized it or not, put him once again at loggerheads with the heirs to Lord Bertrand Russell and Winston Churchill, the manipulators of the nuclear weapons race during and immediately after World War II, who thought they could terrify world leaders into caving into their utopian one-world government schemes out of fear of thermonuclear holocaust.

For some among the British Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA) crowd, the Korean crisis was seen as an opportunity to manipulate a regional crisis to the point that the United States might be compelled to resort to the use of nuclear weapons, either to preemptively destroy North

Korea's nuclear reactor or in retaliation for a North Korean invasion of the South.

In his June 22 radio interview with "EIR Talks," Lyndon LaRouche explained: "The idea was to play the Korea situation . . . to get a nuclear conflict. The British, in the traditions of that evil clown Bertrand Russell, the most evil man of the 20th century, want to have another nuclear exhibition, bigger than Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to terrify the world into accepting United Nations dictatorship: blue helmets everywhere."

Bill Clinton, the student-protégé of Georgetown University's Prof. Carroll Quigley, author of one of the most astute exposés of the British one-world game, *Tragedy and Hope*, has shown an instinct on several occasions as President to go against the Anglo-American one-worlders. Hence the British, led by the Hollinger Corp. media syndicate, have been out to sink his presidency since his inauguration.

Kissinger's Chatham House confessions

To better understand what he is up against, President Clinton would do well to read Henry Kissinger's infamous May 10, 1982 speech at Chatham House, London, the headquarters of the RIIA.

The occasion was the bicentennial of the 1782 founding of the Office of the British Foreign Secretary by Lord Shelburne and his intelligence chief Jeremy Bentham, within months of the British defeat at Yorktown. The driving purpose of Shelburne and Bentham in founding the Foreign Office was to weaken and recapture the United States.

Dr. Kissinger, who served as secretary of state and national security adviser under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, brazenly admitted that he had been a British agent all the while: "In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department."

But far more damning in Kissinger's remarks before RIIA was his scathing attack on President Franklin Roosevelt and his lurid embrace of the balance of power and nuclear blackmail dogmas of Sir Winston Churchill.

Kissinger started out by distinguishing between American and British policy: "All accounts of the Anglo-American alliance during the Second World War and in the early postwar period draw attention to the significant differences in philosophy between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, reflecting our different national histories. . . . Many American leaders condemned Churchill as needlessly obsessed with power politics, too rigidly anti-Soviet, too colonialist in his attitude to what is now called the Third World, and too little interested in building the fundamentally new international order towards which American idealism has always tended. The British undoubtedly saw the Americans as naive, moralistic, and evading responsibility for helping secure the global equilibrium. The dispute was resolved according to American preferences—in my view, to the detriment of postwar security."

Kissinger would return again and again to the theme of the philosophical differences between America and Britain, always taking the British "Hobbesian," "worst case" side. In a brief discussion of the Third World, Kissinger observed: "Americans from Franklin Roosevelt onward believed that the United States, with its 'revolutionary' heritage, was the natural ally of peoples struggling against colonialism; we could win the allegiance of these new nations by opposing and occasionally undermining our European allies in the areas of their colonial dominance. Churchill, of course, resisted these American pressures, as did the French and some other European powers."

Thermonuclear balance of terror

But the most relevant sections of the Kissinger diatribe at Chatham House dealt with the issues once again on the table in the Korea nuclear conflict.

Kissinger lamented: "In 1945 the United States had an atomic monopoly and the Soviet Union was devastated by 20 million casualties. Our policy paradoxically gave the Kremlin time to consolidate its conquests and to redress the nuclear imbalance. The West's military and diplomatic position relative to the U.S.S.R. was never more favorable than at the very beginning of the containment policy in the late '40s. That was the time to attempt a serious discussion on the future of Europe and a peaceful world.

"As so often, Winston Churchill understood it best," Kissinger went on. "In a much-neglected speech at Llandudno in October 1948, out of office, he said: 'The question is asked: What will happen when they get the atomic bomb themselves and have accumulated a large store? . . . If they can continue month after month disturbing and tormenting the world, trusting to our Christian and altruistic inhibitions against using this strange new power against them, what will

they do when they themselves have huge quantities of atomic bombs? . . . We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement. . . . The western nations will be far more likely to reach a lasting settlement, without bloodshed, if they formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists have got it too.'

"So," Kissinger concluded, "the postwar world came into being. A precarious peace was maintained, based on a nuclear equilibrium, with occasional negotiations to ease tensions temporarily, but ultimately dependent on a balance of terror."

Lord Bertrand Russell, Churchill's senior within the hierarchy of British secret intelligence, had written a year before Churchill's Llandudno speech in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, an identical call for preemptive atomic bomb attack against the Soviet Union to force all nations of the world to surrender their sovereignty to a world government body that would have a monopoly on the weapons of mass-destruction. When the Americans balked at such a preemptive attack, Russell and his allies and successors, including Henry Kissinger and Dr. Leo Szilard, activated their fallback option: a deal with Moscow to strike a nuclear "balance of terror" to impose the identical world-government goal. When filmmaker Stanley Kubrick made his nuclear Armageddon film "Dr. Strangelove," he modeled the title character on Szilard and Kissinger.

British Tories hate all things American

In his June 22 interview, Lyndon LaRouche summed up why the Kissinger-linked Hollinger Corp. crowd have been so set on destroying the Clinton presidency through transparent black-propaganda methods:

"Here you have [in President Clinton] a patriotic American . . . who says that the United States has an interest in the way the world is organized, not to have chaos, to have some kind of stability in the world. . . . He knows what the British are, he studied over there.

"The British have got a completely different agenda, which involves this U.N. world dictatorship under British philosophy, which is Bertrand Russell's way of thinking, Kissinger's way of thinking. . . .

"It's the conflict between this faction, which some might call the Thatcher-Bush animals, and a President and others who are trying to grope their way to what they perceive as a patriotic self-interested American position for stability in the world around us, a world which is very much threatened."

Since his outburst of Anglophilia at Chatham House, Henry Kissinger has elaborated his love of all things British and geopolitical. His new book, *Diplomacy*, was reviewed in the July 1994 issue of the *American Spectator*, the neo-conservative monthly run by Hollinger Corp. which has been the number-one U.S. propaganda organ for London's scandal war against the Clinton presidency. Needless to say, the *Spectator* review was full of fawning praise for Hollinger Corp. advisory board co-chair, Henry Kissinger.

Oliver North's drug smuggling points finger at George Bush

by Anton Chaitkin

A former high official of U.S. anti-drug law enforcement has come forward with evidence of Virginia Republican candidate for governor Oliver North's deep involvement in smuggling narcotics into the United States. Celerino ("Cele") Castillo, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) supervisor for several Central American countries from 1985 to 1991, gave interviews in mid-June to the *Texas Observer* magazine and the national wire services, saying that North belongs not in the governor's mansion, but in prison.

Castillo detailed the drug smuggling of the mercenary pilots who worked for Oliver North and Cuban exile Felix Rodriguez under the pretext of aiding the "Contras" to fight against Nicaragua's communist Sandinista regime. The veteran anti-drug executive's charges dovetail closely with evidence published by *EIR* and others. The evidence in the public domain increasingly indicates:

- that the Contra enterprise was managed as a criminal apparatus used for geopolitical aims, including the destruction of Ibero-American nations' sovereignty, rather than as an effort to defeat communism (the communists' drug-running having been supplied by the same cartel); and
- that then-Vice President George Bush was the director of the apparatus, and was the employer of North, Rodriguez, and their drug smugglers.

Ibero-America is now enduring the bitter results of how Bush and his criminal enterprises sold out and sabotaged the anti-communists and nationalists. Today, the entire region stands on the brink of falling under the control of New Age, satanic narco-terrorists (see *EIR*, June 24, 1994, p. 50).

The Ilopango connection

"They were running large quantities of cocaine to the United States via Ilopango" Air Force base in El Salvador, Castillo told the Associated Press on June 16. He said shipments were flown to Florida, Texas, and California. "Oliver North was running the operation. His pilots were known drug traffickers listed in government files and these people were being given U.S. visas."

Castillo told the *Texas Observer* that the drugs were flown into Ilopango Air Base, stored in Hangars 4 and 5 there, and were then smuggled northward for sale in the United States.

"Hangar 4 was owned and operated by the CIA, and the other hangar was run by Felix Rodriguez, [alias] 'Max Gomez' of the Contra operation (directed by North), basically they were running cocaine from South America to the U.S. via Salvador. That was the only way the Contras were able to get financial help. By going to sleep with the enemy down there." He said that North's agents and the Central Intelligence Agency were at the two hangars overseeing the operations "at all times."

Castillo told reporters that the DEA suppressed his official reports, and that he reported the cocaine smuggling to George Bush in person and to the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

On Jan. 14, 1986, Castillo says, he met Vice President Bush at a cocktail party at the house of the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala. Castillo described to Bush his job as chief of the U.S. drug law enforcement in the region. When he told Bush details of North's criminal activities, Castillo says, Bush gave him the brush-off; "he just smiled and he walked away from me," according to the Associated Press.

Castillo's allegations of Contra drug smuggling were substantiated in the December 1988 report of the Congressional Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations (the Kerry Committee), but action was blocked and the operation continued.

In a Feb. 14, 1989 memo to U.S. attaché Robert Stia in Guatemala, Castillo identified more than two dozen known drug smugglers frequenting Hangars 4 and 5, among the pilots hired by Oliver North. "Now all these contract pilots were documented [in DEA files] traffickers, Class I cocaine violators that were being hired by the CIA and the Contras. And the U.S. embassy in El Salvador was giving visas to these people even though they were documented in our computers as being narcotics traffickers."

The identified smugglers included Carlos Alberto Amador, a Nicaraguan mentioned in six DEA files. The CIA was said to have obtained a visa for him. Amador kept four planes at Ilopango, where Amador's frequent companion was Zorge Zarcovick (12 DEA files), who was arrested in the United States for large-scale cocaine smuggling.

Pilot Walter Grasheim (seven DEA files) was docu-

mented as a cocaine smuggler into the United States via Ilopango Airport. "Wally Grasheim was an American working hand-in-hand with Col. Oliver North," Castillo charged. Grasheim was alleged to have died when his plane was shot down over Nicaragua on Oct. 5, 1986. Pilot Eugene Hasenfus parachuted safely from the plane, and was captured by the Sandinistas. Hasenfus's disclosure of the roles of Bush, North, and Rodriguez began a public scandal which, after it was diverted from Bush, became known as "Iran-Contra."

When Castillo's anti-drug agents raided Grasheim's house in El Salvador, they found explosives and war matériel. The Pentagon told Castillo to drop the investigation.

Castillo was transferred out of Central America. Later, while pursuing drug traffickers in Miami, Texas, and San Francisco, Castillo arrested the wife of Nicaraguan Carlos Cabezas for selling cocaine. Attempting to deal for his wife's freedom, Cabezas said he was one of the pilots working for North, smuggling large quantities of cocaine into the United States from Ilopango. Cabezas identified many of his fellow smugglers, corroborating the drug traffickers' roster already known to Castillo and his agents.

How Bush set it up: a chronology

The Ilopango Air Base ring, described by Celerino Castillo as pouring cocaine into the United States, came about through arrangements made by George Bush, centering on the activities of Bush's agent Felix Rodriguez. Many of the details of this operation were given in *EIR's* 659-page book, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*, by Webster Griffin Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992).

As a CIA veteran, Rodriguez had previously worked in the assassination and narcotics business which Cuban exile-manager Theodore Shackley and his colleagues ran during the Indochina war. This grouping became the heart of "the Enterprise" that went into action 15-20 years later in Iran-Contra. Shackley sponsored opium-growing Meo tribesmen, and used the dope proceeds to fund his hit squads. He formed the Military Assistance Group-Special Operations Group political murder unit, of which Gen. John K. Singlaub was a commander. Oliver North and Richard Secord were officers of the unit. By 1971, the Shackley group had killed about 100,000 civilians in Southeast Asia as part of the CIA's Operation Phoenix.

After Vietnam, Rodriguez went back to Ibero-American CIA operations, while other parts of the Shackley organization went on to sell drugs and guns in the Middle East.

By 1983, both the Shackley group and Felix Rodriguez were attached to an extra-constitutional national security power structure under its shadow commander, George Bush.

On **Nov. 1, 1984**, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrested Felix Rodriguez's business partner Gerard Latchinian for his role in a bizarre Central American plot. Latchinian, co-owner of Rodriguez's Florida-based Giro Aviation Corp.,



Oliver North testifies before the congressional Iran-Contra hearings in July 1987.

had smuggled \$10.3 million worth of cocaine into Florida. The dope was to be part of the payment to an assassin for the murder of the President of Honduras, Roberto Suazo Córdova. Arrested along with Latchinian were exiled Honduran Gen. José Bueso Rosa and two other Hondurans.

At issue was the continued full participation of Honduras in the U.S. Contra enterprise. Nationalist military officers were putting up some resistance, and they had prevailed on President Suazo to purge Bueso and a few others known as U.S. assets from the Honduran military.

As the Florida trial proceeded, Rodriguez's partner Latchinian apparently felt he had been "set up." He persisted in declaring that the plot had been sponsored by the U.S. government, according to court records. Perhaps as a result, he was sentenced to 30 or more years in prison. General Bueso, backed by vigorous interventions from Oliver North and U.S. Gen. Paul Gorman, kept quiet. He was rewarded with a short stay at the minimum security facility at Elgin Air Force Base (known as "Club Fed" because of its comfortable accommodations), and then retired to Honduras.

The Honduran President was still alive, thanks to the FBI. But would he get the message of how lucky he was, and how much he owed for his life?

Rodriguez hooks up with North

On **Dec. 21, 1984**—50 days after his partner's arrest—Felix Rodriguez met in the office of Vice President Bush with Donald Gregg, Vice President Bush's national security adviser. Gregg had been Rodriguez's CIA boss in Vietnam.

Rodriguez wrote in his book *Shadow Warrior* that he first met Col. Oliver North immediately after this particular visit to the Bush office.

On **Jan. 18, 1985**, Rodriguez met in prison with Ramón Milián Rodríguez, accountant and money launderer for Colombia's Medellín cocaine cartel. Milián, an important Republican Party contributor, later testified to a U.S. Senate investigation that he granted Felix Rodriguez's request, and gave \$10 million from the cocaine cartel to Rodriguez for the Contras. The *Miami Herald* exposed the prison rendezvous two years later, after Felix Rodriguez had become notorious in the Iran-Contra affair. Felix Rodriguez at first denied ever meeting with Milián, but eventually remembered it, claiming that he had informed the FBI and CIA about the meeting just afterwards.

Four days later, on **Jan. 22, 1985**, Bush met with Rodriguez in the Executive Office Building. Rodriguez's book reported only that "Mr. Bush was easy to talk to, and he was interested in my stories."

During **late January 1985**, George Bush's office officially organized contacts through the State Department for Rodriguez to operate in Central America from the Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador, in a false "private citizen" capacity. Rodriguez later described these arrangements in his book.

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas Pickering, cabled to Gen. Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Army Southern Command: "Rodriguez has high-level contacts at the White House, DOS [State Department] and DOD [Defense Department], some of whom are strongly supporting his use in El Salvador.

"It would be in our best interests that Mr. Rodriguez confer with you personally prior to coming to El Salvador. I have some obvious concerns about this arrangement."

Rodriguez flew from Panama to El Salvador on General Gorman's personal C-12 airplane. General Gorman sent a confidential cable to Ambassador Pickering and Col. James Steele, U.S. military liaison man with the Contra resupply operation in El Salvador: "I have just met here with Felix Rodriguez. . . . He is operating as a private citizen, but his acquaintanceship with the VP [Vice President Bush] is real enough, going back to the latter's days as DCI," referring to Bush's tenure as Director of Central Intelligence in 1974-75.

What came out in court

The next two items in our chronology were the admissions of the United States government in the 1989 Oliver North trial, among the stipulations given to the court in order to avoid being ordered to release classified documents.

On **Feb. 7, 1985**, the strange new suborganism of the Executive branch known as the Crisis Pre-Planning Group (CPPG), subordinate to the Bush-chaired Special Situation Group, met to discuss means to circumvent the U.S. Congress's ban on aid to the Contras. They agreed on a letter to be sent to the recently saved Honduran President Suazo, "to

provide several enticements to Honduras in exchange for its continued support of the Nicaraguan Resistance. These enticements included expedited delivery of military supplies ordered by Honduras, a phased release of withheld economic assistance . . . funds, and other support."

On **Feb. 12, 1985**, "North proposed that [the United States should] send a memo [to top officials on] the recommendation of the CPPG [which was often chaired by Donald Gregg]. . . . The memo stated that this part of the message [to the Honduran President] should not be contained in a written document but should be delivered verbally by a discreet emissary."

George Bush later delivered the message in person, and Honduras was given "increased aid," to be diverted to the Bush Contra apparatus.

On **Feb. 15, 1985**, after Rodriguez had arrived in El Salvador and had begun setting up the Contra resupply depot at Ilopango Air Base, Ambassador Thomas Pickering sent an "eyes only" cable to the State Department on his conversation with Rodriguez. Pickering's cable bore the postscript, "Please brief Don Gregg in the V.P.'s office for me."

On **Feb. 19, 1985**, Felix Rodriguez met with Bush's staff in the vice-presidential offices in the Executive Office Building, briefing them on the progress of his mission. Over the next two years, Rodriguez met frequently with Bush staff members in Washington and in Central America, often jointly with CIA and other officials, and conferred with Bush's staff by telephone—every day, in some accounts of the matter.

On **March 15-16, 1985**, George Bush and Felix Rodriguez were in Central America on their common project. On March 15, Rodriguez supervised delivery in Honduras of military supplies for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force Contras whose main base was there in Honduras. The next day, Bush met with President Suazo, telling him that the Reagan-Bush administration was expediting delivery of more than \$110 million in economic and military aid "to Suazo's government." The Congress had prohibited the U.S. government from providing military supplies to the Contras.

DEA executive Celerino Castillo met several times during 1986 with U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Edwin Corr, seeking a crackdown against the Ilopango drug ring. Castillo got a chilling response. "His words to me were that it was a covert White House operation run by Col. Oliver North and for us to stay away from the operation." The June 17, 1994 *Texas Observer* article quoted Corr's response: "I deny Cele's allegations that I told him to back off on the basis of White House pressure."

On **May 1, 1986**, Vice President Bush and his staff met in the White House with Felix Rodriguez, Oliver North, financier Nicholas Brady, and the new U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Edwin Corr. According to Rodriguez's book, it was decided there that "private citizen" Felix Rodriguez would continue his work in Central America.

Farrakhan tells Richmond audience: Cultivate yourselves and read

by Nancy Spannaus

Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, addressed a crowd of 8,000-9,000 African-American men and women in Richmond, Virginia on June 11 with a message that challenged the philosophical foundations of the former capital of the Confederacy. The appearance was part of a national speaking tour which the minister has been making under the theme of stopping the killing in the black community. Richmond, which like many large urban centers has a majority black population, was a prime target for the organizing drive, which has signed up tens of thousands of black men to take a pledge to improve themselves and their community, as an alternative to street life and violence.

It is a testament to the political environment in Richmond that none of the city's black political officials showed up at the rally, all claiming prior scheduled events. This author was present for the entire proceeding.

But anyone who was looking for a simple rally against violence, or an emotional hype for black unity, had to come away disappointed. Minister Farrakhan devoted the bulk of his more than two-hour speech to a dialogue with the audience on the question of the development and cultivation of the human species. Farrakhan laid out one basic philosophical imperative in his lengthy speech, one which he punctuated with many specifics and which is applicable to all racial groups. As he stated from the outset, all God's creation naturally tends to evolve toward perfection. This is the meaning of being alive: to be in motion toward perfection. But to do so, you must cultivate yourself, especially your mind.

The minister heavily relied on biological images to convey his point. Every individual begins with sperm, or as a clot, he noted. As an undeveloped individual, he or she doesn't amount to much, or is even ugly and repulsive. But God and His messengers tell us that we have to develop ourselves.

God provided Moses as the messenger to Caucasians, Farrakhan said, and Caucasians developed civilization, including the ability to go into space. But Caucasians were also tested with the responsibility of dominating the world, and they didn't do a very good job. The sorry condition of African-Americans, for example, testifies to the problems with the way the Caucasians handled this trust. Caucasians can hardly afford to complain about the situation in the black

community when they created the problem. But Farrakhan did not let his black audience off the hook. Yes, we know what the white man did to us, he said; but we have to go from there. Why do black men hang around the street corner and do nothing, just because the white man doesn't give them jobs? That's why Caucasians call you "boy," he chided the audience; because you act like an underdeveloped child.

Muhammad, God's messenger to the black race, was an illiterate peasant, Minister Farrakhan said, but the first command which God gave him was: "Read!" White people used to make it unlawful for our ancestors to learn to read, the minister said. Today, I believe there is a conspiracy in America to rob not only blacks, but also the poor and others of the ability to read. Because all you want to know about anything can be found in books, but if your mind can be controlled through TV and radio, then you can be controlled.

Muslim, Christian, Jew

Minister Farrakhan underlined his ecumenical approach by making a personal statement. I am a Jew, a Christian, and a Muslim, he said. And in some cases, I'm better than you are. For example, to be a Jew is not a matter of race. As St. Paul said, it's a matter of being circumcised in your heart. To be a Christian, is not just to repeat what Christ said; it is a matter of changing the way people act and think according to Christ's teachings. And just look at how much I am persecuted, the minister noted.

There is a party among you, he added, who want me dead. This is dangerous. If you want yourselves to live, leave Farrakhan alone, because I am your last chance. The attempt against Khalid Muhammad, he noted, was part of a grand conspiracy, whose aim was against Farrakhan himself.

Without naming the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith directly, Minister Farrakhan said that there was a party among Jews which was seeking to kill him. He noted that a bomb had been placed in the rally's location, which could have polluted the air conditioning system, creating sickness and panic among those attending. This would have created a situation where people could say that it was not safe to come and hear Farrakhan. What I have to say is good for all people, the minister emphasized; you shouldn't play with me.

Minister Farrakhan concluded by touching on various of the major organizing thrusts which the Nation of Islam has been making in the recent period, including a proposed march of a million black men to Washington, D.C. during 1995. He also alluded to the Nation's campaign to develop businesses in the black community, by urging those present to spend their money in the right place.

Background

The following background report on the Nation of Islam was submitted by Lawrence K. Freeman, Democratic primary candidate for governor of Maryland.

The Nation of Islam is arguably the most significant organization in the U.S. black community. In the late 1930s, Elijah Muhammad, its founder, began teaching among the then so-called Negro populations in Detroit and Chicago. During the late 1950s, Malcolm X was recruited while in prison, and became the Nation of Islam's most dynamic recruiter and best-known personality around the world. Through various political manipulations, Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam in 1964, and was later assassinated in 1965. Louis Farrakhan has recently been blamed for the assassination, but, despite the widely publicized feud between him and Malcolm, there is no evidence to support that claim. It is far more likely that Malcolm X was actually killed by U.S. government intelligence agencies.

After the death of Elijah Muhammad in 1975, his son Warith Dean Muhammad took control of the organization and attempted to dismantle his father's movement. In the late 1970s, Louis Farrakhan split off and on his own began to restore the Nation of Islam to its original purpose. Today, Minister Louis Farrakhan is its recognized leader, and is considered the legitimate heir to the late Elijah Muhammad. During the 1980s and 1990s, under Farrakhan's direction, the Nation of Islam has become the most visible organization in the African-American community, and as a result wields tremendous influence. Its support has grown to such an extent, that the Nation of Islam, and in particular Farrakhan himself, have become a serious threat to the political-financial establishment.

One of the programs for which the Nation of Islam is best known, is its war against drugs. In 1988 in Washington, D.C., they launched a program to clean drugs out of the black ghettos with a highly trained group of NOI members who became known as the Dopebusters. To the surprise of many, and the consternation of those in the Bush administration involved in the drug trade, the Dopebusters were successful—so successful, in fact, that the security forces associated with the Nation of Islam have been awarded multimillion-dollar contracts from federal and local governments to patrol dozens of housing projects around the country to keep the

areas safe from drug pushers.

During this same period, Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, the national spokesman for Minister Farrakhan, spoke out against the deliberate spread of AIDS as part of a program to commit genocide against black people around the world. After returning from Kenya in 1991, where he met with leading scientists pioneering the use of low doses of oral alpha interferon to treat AIDS patients, Dr. Muhammad and the Nation of Islam began offering the Kenya-developed treatment for those suffering from AIDS in the United States.

Although these programs sponsored by the Nation of Islam have gained them respect and support, it is ultimately the message delivered by Minister Farrakhan that has most profoundly affected the African-American community. Over the last few years, Farrakhan has gone into dozens of cities across the United States, regularly attracting enthusiastic audiences of between 10,000 and 20,000, unlike any other speaker in America today. Farrakhan preaches a powerful message designed to lift black men and women out of their degradation and give them the foundation for a positive identity after having suffered generations of slavery and racism. It is this spiritual quality, and its effects on tens of thousands of black men and women, that has made Farrakhan so dangerous to those wishing to control and enslave black people.

Due to the growing influence of the Farrakhan movement, in 1993 Rep. Kweisi Mfume (D-Md.), who chairs the Congressional Black Caucus, enlisted support from the civil rights movement, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congressional Black Caucus itself, to form a working relationship, "a sacred covenant," with Minister Farrakhan. This effort profoundly changed the American political landscape.

ADL goes bananas

As a result of Farrakhan's increasing prominence, the ADL escalated its long-standing attacks on the NOI, with an all-out assault to destroy the organization and isolate, imprison, or assassinate its leader. The ADL pounced on an inflammatory speech which a leading NOI member, Khalid Muhammad, acting against the guidance of Minister Farrakhan, had given in November 1993 before a small audience on a New Jersey college campus. Fully two months later, ADL reprinted Khalid Muhammad's inflammatory remarks in a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times*, at a cost of \$50,000, in an attempt to build a hate campaign against Farrakhan himself.

Farrakhan, however, brilliantly turned the tables on the ADL on Feb. 3, when he told a packed Washington, D.C. press conference that he was demoting Khalid Muhammad for his unacceptable language, but then attacked the ADL for being anti-black and anti-American. His remarks have helped rally forces around the country to go on the offensive against the ADL, whose illegal spying on American citizens and lobbying for Dope, Inc. have become notorious.

U.N. racists are behind the drive for destruction of U.S. education

by Suzanne Rose

The mind-destroying innovations in education that are being implemented around the United States, under such names as “outcome-based education” and “world-class education,” are no home-grown, grass-roots concoctions, as their advocates wish to make them appear. They were developed over decades by the United Nations, the malthusian Club of Rome, and related supranational institutions. The goal of these evil bureaucrats is to produce a docile work force for a “one-world” government, while cutting the costs of public education. They aim to eradicate the Judeo-Christian system of values, which holds human life to be sacred and esteems the capacity of God-given reason to increase the resources necessary to foster economic development and population growth.

In 1989, the United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and three other U.N. agencies launched a worldwide initiative to restructure education from top to bottom. What is Unesco really?

Britain’s Julian Huxley, the first director of Unesco (1946-48), established its direction. A leader of the eugenics movement before World War II, which became known after the war as the “population control” movement, he believed that the “unfit” were overpopulating the world and draining its resources. He believed that education only temporarily disguised the “inferiority” of the majority of the world’s population, and was unnecessary for the masses except as a tool of brainwashing. As historian Anton Chaitkin documented in *EIR* (April 29, 1994, p. 19), Huxley was a thoroughgoing racist, who wrote that “the negro mind is as different from the white man as the negro from the white body,” and polemicized against racial intermarriage and immigration.

Today, from the same racist premises (although pretending otherwise), Unesco promotes multiculturalism, environmentalism, and “sustainable development.” These policies mean a return to primitivism and paganism, denying to the peoples of the world—particularly the darker-skinned peoples—access to the greatest achievements of science and technology, while degrading human life to that of a mere “organism” within an interconnected ecology, in which protecting the environment from human “overconsumption” becomes the most important goal.

Unesco’s bulletin “Worldwide Action in Education” calls

for prioritizing low-technology or “sustainable” economic methods, which will ensure the very resource shortages that the U.N. malthusians decry and use to justify their hideous promotion of population reduction.

The drive launched by Unesco in 1989 included the setting of worldwide education standards, “measurable education outcomes,” and the destruction of traditional educational structures, curricula, and delivery systems, in favor of more “efficient” and “inclusive” ones. In its “Worldwide Action in Education” program of 1990, Unesco called for a “global project aimed at restructuring the existing education system and, at the same time, developing all the possibilities of education and training extraneous to that system,” which means opening up education to private financial interests, as is now occurring in school systems all around the United States.

The U.S. version

Also in 1989, U.S. circles linked to the U.N. effort called for a drastic parallel education reform in the United States. The political drive was launched by President George Bush, at the Education Summit of the nation’s governors in Virginia in September 1989, which proclaimed the need to set national and local goals for reforming education. This effort became known as the “America 2000” strategy and was continued in the “Goals 2000” legislation of the Clinton administration. America 2000 was linked to a massive private effort sponsored by the Bush administration called the New American Schools Development Corp. (NASDC), to set up “design teams” to shape “break-the-mold schools” in every state as models for the U.N.-defined reforms.

Unesco’s program included everything we have come to identify with New Age education “reform” in the United States over the past five years, from the “dumbing down” practices of outcome-based education; to the demand for redirecting resources and control away from the state education bureaucracy to the community through community- or site-based councils, with private sector support; to the elimination of competitive standards and grading systems.

The Jomtien conference

Unesco, the U.N. Children’s Fund (Unicef), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and the World Bank formed an inter-agency commission in 1989 to draft proposals for

worldwide education reform, and organized a conference March 5-9, 1990 in Jomtien, Thailand. Called the World Conference for Education for All, it drew delegations from 156 countries. They adopted two documents, "The World Declaration on Education for All" and "Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs." A U.S. conference was convened in October 1991, by the U.S. Coalition for Education for All (Uscefa), to carry out the program adopted in Thailand. Participating were leaders of the America 2000 education reform effort, and the privately sponsored NASDC.

The two draft documents adopted at Jomtien included making the agreed-upon educational goals a reality by the year 2000. They encouraged each participating country to adopt long-term plans of action on the local and national levels to meet the learning needs that were defined as basic. Recognizing that resources for education are being cut worldwide, the draft documents call for "creative solutions which do not involve increased funding."

The documents released at the World Conference emphasize the rationing of resources made scarce by the global economic collapse, and preparing for a one-world government to enforce a slave labor-based "sustainable" economy. This will require "a revolution in worldwide education," they wrote, which "must begin with an 'education grand alliance,' a social movement inspired by strong political will at the highest level and involving not only the government bureau-

cracy and school structure, but also communities, parents, and other organizations and individuals in planning, coordinating and running basic education programs."

The documents say that in times of financial crisis, social expenditures, including education spending, are often slashed. Political leaders must therefore be convinced to make the education system in their country more "efficient" and more open and equitable, *without increasing spending*, and, of course, accept the reality of losing highly skilled employment due to the economic and financial collapse. A Unesco release from 1990 describes the backdrop to their reform efforts as "population growth, world financial crisis, and austerity."

Researcher James R. Patrick has shown (in *America 2000/Goals 2000—Moving the Nation Educationally to a New World Order*) that the Jomtien conference adopted education reform goals which are virtually identical to the goals adopted by America 2000. The goals include measuring educational progress through performance-based achievement, and relating education solely to the practical needs of the marketplace. They call for a rationing of educational resources to focus on early childhood, an attempt to undercut the influence of the family on the child's development; an emphasis on vocational education; and the shaping of educational content around the primacy of environmental protection over economic progress.

Stop the cult of 'political correctness'

**The
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Book Reviews

Paul Revere's ride: shattering British myths about the American Revolution

by Anthony K. Wikrent

Paul Revere's Ride

by David Hackett Fischer

Oxford University Press, New York 1994

445 pages, hardbound, \$27.50

David Hackett Fischer, Warren Professor of History at Brandeis University, has rendered the first detailed study of the legendary "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," artfully accomplishing his goal of shattering the popular myth that Revere was a brave, lonely figure, acting entirely on his own. Fischer shows that Revere was in fact part of a large network that had been carefully put in place to rouse the New England countryside against excursions by the British Regular troops posted in Boston.

Fischer shows how the intelligence apparatus of the American patriots assisted Revere in his mission, once they learned on the evening of April 18, 1775 that British troops were, the next day, to march 20 miles through the Middlesex countryside northwest of Boston, with the objective of destroying the cache of American munitions that they believed to be stored in the towns of Concord and Lexington. Spreading Revere's alarm involved a large number of people who had been organized months earlier into what we would today call an "early warning system." As Fischer points out, Revere knew exactly where the leaders of the local militia were to be found. Once Revere had alerted each of these leaders, they dispatched other riders to adjoining towns, so that even before the British troops had left the environs of Boston, literally dozens of riders, with the same mission as Revere's, were racing in all directions. This achieved the intended effect of a rapid and efficient mobilization of the New England yeomanry—which was crucial to the success of American arms that day and which so stunned the British high command.

Fischer provides a detailed understanding of the events leading up to Revere's ride, as well as the events precipitated by it. Not only is Revere's "midnight ride" retold, but so also

are the bloody events that transpired later that day, as the American militia for miles around converged on Concord, to confront the British troops, and fired the shots "heard round the world." Fischer's book is a refreshing break from the politically correct mishmash that flows out of modern-day academia (as Fischer writes in his introduction, "the only creature less fashionable in academe than the stereotypical 'dead white male,' is a dead white male on horseback.').

Fischer's demythologizing of one particularly prominent folk tale made popular by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 1863 doggerel—Revere's midnight ride—is useful in indicating how much of the truth about the American Revolution has been deliberately hidden by what passes for American history in classrooms today.

Britain's cultural war against America

Unfortunately, Fischer fails to deal forthrightly with the larger issue of cultural warfare. Fischer has the evidence at hand: One of the most interesting parts of his historiography (included at the end of the book), details how, in the late 1800s, the history of the Revolution began to be rewritten to dull its anti-British edge, until, by the 1910s, it had been eliminated altogether. In fact, Fischer reports: "In 1917, an American film about Paul Revere's ride was ordered to be seized under the Espionage Act, on the ground that it promoted discord between the United States and Britain. The case was heard in Federal District Court of Southern California, and called *United States v. The Spirit of Seventy Six*."

That such a legal case—with such a name!—could be heard without provoking massive protests indicates just how successful this cultural warfare was in duping the United States into becoming an ally of imperial England in the First World War.

Thus, it is surprising that Fischer's book goes along with the hackneyed story line that the origins of the American Revolution are to be found in the discontent generated by royal taxes. The American Revolution was much more than a mere "tax revolt." In his groundbreaking history, *How the Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story, 1630-1754*, H. Graham Lowry demonstrates that there existed a transatlantic

conspiracy, directed by Gottfried Leibniz in Hanover, Jonathan Swift in Dublin, and Cotton Mather in Boston, to create and cultivate in North America a stronghold of Judeo-Christian republicanism that would eventually defeat the pagan Aristotelianism being spread by the British Empire.

British economic doctrine, imported and implanted from Venice, reflected the intense oligarchical hatred for the republican outlook that man is *imago viva Dei*—the living image of God—possessing intellectual and creative powers that define him as absolutely superior to all other creatures. The republican outlook fostered an economy in which man's creative and intellectual powers were largely directed toward better understanding of the natural world, and deploying that ever-increasing understanding to continually reshape the way society organized its production. The effect of this ever-changing reorganizing was to create ever more powerful methods for transforming nature and its raw materials. It is thus human mentation that is the source of real wealth in a republican economy.

By contrast, the oligarch is utterly unable to differentiate a human being from a cow or a goat, or even a lump of gold. An oligarchical economy values most the physical control of raw resources, and the sheer brawn that could be applied to processes of production and distribution—processes that often stagnated for decades or even centuries. Technological progress is shunned, even feared, because of the liberating effect it necessarily must have on the minds of the empire's subjects. To the oligarchical outlook, the principal means for creating wealth, besides looting and plundering, is to “buy cheap, and sell dear.”

Looting policy for North America

The British policy for the colonies in North America, therefore, was to maintain them solely as a source of timber, pitch, tobacco, and other raw materials, and retard the development of industry by imposing restrictions on manufactured items, or by refusing charters for certain industrial enterprises. It was the same policy that had been applied against Ireland, where in 1688, the manufacture of woollen goods was officially “discouraged.” Turning its attention to the North American colonies in 1710, the House of Commons declared “that the erecting of manufacturies in the colonies had a tendency to lessen their dependence on Great Britain.” When the colonists refused to abide by the wishes of Parliament, and persisted in developing industry, the House of Commons ordered a report be done by the Board of Trade. In 1732, the House of Commons forbade the export of hats from one colony to another, and restricted the number of apprentices that could be taken by hatters.

Within two decades, this anti-industrial policy was increasingly taking the form of outright prohibitions on entire forms of manufacture in the colonies. In 1750, the construction of any new mills for splitting or rolling iron was prohibited. Some time later, Lord Chatham declared that he would

not allow the colonies to produce so much as one hob nail for themselves. (See Henry C. Carey, *The Harmony of Interests: Agricultural, Manufacturing & Commercial*, New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1967, pp. 45-46.) For a skilled tradesman such as Revere, who after the Revolution built one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the new United States, such royal prohibitions and restrictions rankled grievously. It was an issue referred to pointedly by the colonies' representative before the House of Commons in February 1766, Benjamin Franklin, when, at the end of Franklin's examination before that body concerning the colonies' rejection of the Stamp Act, Franklin was asked, “What used to be the pride of the Americans?”

“To indulge in the fashions and manufactures of Great Britain,” Franklin replied.

Came a second question: “What is now their pride?”

“To wear their old clothes over again, till they can make new ones.”

Irreconcilable differences

It is doubly surprising that Fischer should end up retailing the “tax revolt” fable, because in the opening of his book, he contrasts Paul Revere with the British military commander in chief for North America, Maj. Gen. Thomas Gage, and concludes that the fundamental difference between these protagonists was defined by radically different concepts, such as the rule of law. Fischer quotes a passage from Gage's correspondence that shows the irreconcilable differences between the oligarchical outlook and the republican. Lamenting the manner in which the colonists clung to the proofs of their ancestral rights, such as the Magna Carta, Gage wrote that New England was a “country where every man studies law, and interprets the laws to his own purposes.” To Gage, who thought the zenith of law flowed from the mouth of the king, the unruly town meetings that were a cherished institution of self-rule in New England, were a particularly odious manifestation of such individualistic anarchy, and Gage repeatedly advised London that the town meetings be banned.

Gage also urged London to confine settlement to the seaboard. Settlers in the interior, increasingly accustomed to fending for themselves away from the royal governors or any other royal officers, Gage wrote, “are, already, almost out of reach of Law and Government.” Far better to have wilderness preserves, rather than have the king's subjects edging toward self-dominion.

The oligarchical disdain for the creative powers of the human mind set the British command up for a rude shock when armed resistance finally came, and they were confronted with well-organized and disciplined militia able and willing to trade blow for blow with the king's Regulars, rather than the howling and cowardly rabble the British commanders had depicted in their reports back to London. In a letter to a London that was increasingly edgy about the direction of events in North America, Gage wrote that colonial firebrands

may “talk very high,” but he assured London that the colonists “can do nothing. Their numerous slaves in the bowels of their country, and the Indians at their backs, will always keep them quiet.”

Lord Percy, the most notable of Gage’s subalterns, scion of the fifth largest landed estate in England, and married to the daughter of King George’s mentor, Lord Bute, wrote to his father, the Duke of Northumberland, in July 1774, “The people here talk much and do little. I cannot but despise them completely.” Fate would decree that Lord Percy lead the force that would rescue the Regulars outside Lexington, where Percy would witness the amazing spectacle of the king’s troops driven by irregular militia, to the point of despair.

Another myth destroyed

Whether intended or not, Fischer demythologizes another Revolutionary fable: that the fighting on April 19, 1775, “merely an open running skirmish along the Battle Road,” with the Americans taking potshots from behind trees, large rocks, and stone fences, each militiaman acting as “his own commander.” Rather, throughout the morning, the Americans fought “a series of controlled engagements, in which the Middlesex farmers fought as members of formal military units,” including attacking in units as large as regiments. Time and time again, the order and discipline of the ragged-appearing Americans surprised the British officers and troops, beginning when five full companies—from Acton, Bedford, Lincoln, and two from Concord, along with one regiment of veteran Middlesex militia, marched down from their training field, where they had warily watched the British enter Concord, and assaulted the three companies of the King’s Own light infantry guarding the North Bridge.

The Americans caught the Regulars at the North Bridge in a deadly crossfire; moreover, the American militia had much better aim than the Regulars. Fischer notes that “of eight British officers at the North Bridge, four were hit in the first American fire.” These three British companies were so shattered by their losses at the North Bridge, that Colonel Wilson, the commander of the expedition, dispersed the survivors to other companies.

As Wilson tried to lead his troops back to Lexington, more and more American militia units appeared on the field. “As Smith’s column retreated to Lexington Green, it was pursued by a body of militia in regimental order,” Fischer writes. “Altogether, from Concord Bridge to Lexington Green, the New England militia stood against the British force in large formations at least eight times. Six of these confrontations led to fighting, four at close quarters. Twice the British infantry was broken, at Concord Bridge and again west of Lexington Green. Altogether, it was an extraordinary display of courage, resolve, and discipline by citizen-soldiers against regular troops.”

The British retreat turned to a rout. By the time they had

reached Lexington, 6.25 miles from Concord, many of the Regulars had lost hope, some even reportedly sitting down in the road to await their fate at the hands of the Americans. It was at this point that Lord Percy appeared, and saved Wilson’s command. “I had the happiness,” Lord Percy wrote to his father afterward, “of saving them from inevitable destruction.”

What followed, as Wilson and Percy led their troops back the 11 miles to the safety of Charlestown, was an extraordinary display of tactical command and control by the Americans. Under the command of Massachusetts militia Gen. William Heath, a close friend of Henry Knox (who became one of George Washington’s ablest and most trusted generals), the various militia units continually streaming onto, and already on the field were deployed to create a moving “ring of fire” around the retreating British column, though the fighting at the rear was the most severe. The Americans “engaged the rear guard so closely that the Royal Welch Fusiliers were compelled to march backwards, eight companies fighting in turn and leapfrogging over one another.” One of every six Fusiliers was killed or wounded, forcing Percy to commit his reserve, the Marines, to relieve them. With fresh militia arriving every minute to join the fight, the Marines suffered even worse than the Fusiliers. Percy was forced to relieve them as well, with survivors from the King’s Own and the 47th Foot.

Heath’s ring of fire became ever more fierce, the closer the column came to Cambridge. In Menotomy, still six miles from Charlestown, the fighting became a vicious house-to-house melee. Twenty-two of the 50 Americans killed during the day were found in and about the Russell House, including the 58-year-old owner. So lame that he could hardly walk, Jason Russell made a breastwork of shingles in his front doorway, and fought, to the death, the maddened British troops bayoneting him repeatedly.

As Fischer writes, “With the sun setting on the ruins of an empire,” the British finally stumbled to the safety of Cambridge, having paid dearly for the miscalculations of London, and the arrogance of the command in Boston. Lord Percy, for one, possessed a much altered view of the peasant rabble that now lay siege to Boston. “You may depend upon it,” he wrote to his father the day afterward, “that as the Rebels have now had time to prepare, they are determined to go through with it, nor will the insurrection here turn out so despicable as it is perhaps imagined at home. For my part, I never believed, I confess, that they would have attacked the King’s troops, or have had the perseverance I found in them yesterday.”

It took eight long years for the oligarchs of London to learn the truth of Lord Percy’s observations. Then they embarked on a determined campaign of cultural and other warfare, that has lasted to this day, to grind down that “perseverance,” and turn as much of America—and the world—as they could into Gage’s wilderness preserves.

National News

Firings and hirings at State Department

Secretary of State Warren Christopher abruptly fired Stephen A. Oxman as Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, and will replace him with Richard Holbrooke, a career Foreign Service officer who has been ambassador to Germany for only eight months, according to the *New York Times* on June 14. Oxman is a close friend of President and Mrs. Clinton. The *Times* said that the decision was made after Christopher and Deputy Secretary Strobe Talbott, with strong support from the White House, concurred that a change was necessary. An unnamed senior official said, "There was a sense that given the complications of this job—not only with Bosnia policy, but with other places as well—that we could do better."

At the National Security Council, Jenone Walker was recently replaced as the top West European specialist, and will begin language training in preparation to become ambassador to the Czech Republic next year.

Churches in uproar over 're-imagining' covenant

Several Protestant churches that helped underwrite a November 1993 pagan conference on "Re-Imagining Christianity" have been thrown into an uproar, after word of the goings-on at the Minneapolis event got out. In April, the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. had to cut \$2.4 million from its mission spending and 1995 budget because of canceled contributions, after it gave \$66,000 to support the Minneapolis covenant. The church's annual general assembly, which convened in early June, has been dominated by controversy over the conference; more than half of the 114 resolutions that have been proposed deal with the meeting.

The United Methodist Church has also been torn by controversy over the event; the church's bishops have had to set up a task force to deal with the "doctrinal ferment"

stemming from the conference.

The churches' concern was hardly misplaced: Over 2,000 women and only 83 men attended the event, which was organized primarily by the Minneapolis Council of Churches to "reconsider" the relationship of women to Christianity. Opening each session, a participant would raise her arms and chant: "Bless Sophia, dream the vision, share the wisdom dwelling deep within." A pagan liturgy was offered which included a "communion" of milk and honey, accompanied by the following invocation: "Our maker Sophia, we are women in your image. With nectar between our thighs, we invite a lover, we birth a child; with our warm body fluids we remind the world of its pleasures and sensations."

'Jewish Bulletin' prints rebuttal from LaRouche

The *Jewish Bulletin* of northern California in early June ran a letter to the editor from Lyndon LaRouche, which said the following:

"In the course of your May 27 article, your writer includes a paragraph devoted to spreading the assertion that I attacked Fort Detrick [the U.S. Army biomedical laboratory in Frederick, Maryland] as creating the infectious agent responsible for AIDS, and for implying that this epidemic was in some sense a 'Jewish plot.'

"In fact, I repeatedly and publicly denounced the relevant East German source for the false assertion that the infectious agent was a Fort Detrick biological warfare concoction and denounced Herbert Romerstein, then of the U.S. Information Service, for fostering the spread of the Fort Detrick fable.

"My views on this matter were stated repeatedly, from 1983 through 1988, in readily available sources such as the weekly news magazine *EIR*, and in my political campaign literature. During more recent times, it has been shown repeatedly in statements issued by my 1990 and 1992 campaigns that my views of this matter developed over the 1983-86 interval are my views still today.

"No person investigating my views on any matters could have failed to consult

those sources. Therefore, the relevant portions of your published article were written and published in reckless disregard for the truth. A public retraction is required."

'Mr. Ethics' D'Amato makes killing in stocks

Self-appointed ethics czar Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), the big critic of Hillary Clinton's disclosure of profits made through futures investments, acknowledged on June 16 that he made \$37,125 in one day in an initial public offering of a stock last year, according to the *Washington Post* on June 17. The windfall profit came through the Lake Success, New York, Stratton Oakmont, Inc. brokerage firm, which took public UTS Computer Marketplace Inc. stocks. D'Amato bought 4,500 shares at \$4 and quickly sold when it reached \$12.25. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has been concerned about initial offerings because they are rarely available to average investors.

D'Amato, the ranking Republican on the Senate Banking Committee which writes regulatory legislation of Wall Street activities and oversees the SEC, was given at least \$11,000 in campaign contributions in 1992 from Stratton Oakmont. This year three executives with the firm were sanctioned by the SEC after being accused of manipulating stock prices and engaging in deceptive sales practices. A D'Amato spokesman said the campaign has returned \$8,000, which represents contributions by those individuals being investigated by the SEC.

Waco defendants get maximum sentences

On June 17, Federal District Court Judge Walter S. Smith sentenced five of the seven Branch Davidian defendants to maximum 40-year sentences for their role in a shoot-out near Waco, Texas in February 1993, in which ten people died. The judge ignored pleas for leniency from the defendants and the foreman of the jury that convicted them.

Smith reduced two others' sentences, as he said they were the only ones to show any remorse, according to the *New York Times*.

Smith had reinstated convictions for using firearms in a violent crime that were at first dismissed until prosecutors appealed, despite post-trial comments by several jurors that they hadn't fully understood all the charges. Jury foreman Sarah Bain wrote Smith on May 11, saying that jurors had not intended to convict the defendants on the disputed gun charges and that she was incredulous of the sentencing guidelines: "Even five years is too severe a penalty for what we believed to be a minor charge." Alternate juror Mary Pardo said, "The judge disregarded the jury's intentions. They said there wasn't a conspiracy to murder agents, and today the judge said there was and sentenced as if there was. He ignored the jury's conclusions."

Smith said in court he had never received Bain's letter and complained of his office being besieged by an "obviously organized" telephone campaign from around the country pleading for leniency on behalf of the defendants. Smith spoke to reporters and visitors before the sentencing, cynically saying that his options were limited by recent changes to federal guidelines: "In an earlier era . . . judges could actually weigh relative culpability and exercise discretion in formulating appropriate sentences."

Kenneth Adelman calls on Clinton to revive SDI

Former Reagan Arms Control and Disarmament Agency head Kenneth Adelman called for a rapid buildup of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) in a signed commentary in the June 17 issue of the *Washington Times*. Under the headline, "Revival Signals for SDI," Adelman indicated that some Republicans are organizing bipartisan support for the SDI within the Clinton administration. "Today's crisis . . . calls for a realistic Clinton initiative, that depends, not on a dictator's good will, but on Democrats' good technology," he wrote. "Had not Ronald Reagan initiated the SDI in the face of the Soviet threat, Bill Clinton would have initiated it in his post-Soviet world. . . ."

"One exceptional Democrat, House In-

telligence Committee Chairman Dan Glickman [D-Kan.], recently reversed his opinion. Because of North Korea's advancements . . . Glickman advocated we reconstitute a vigorous SDI program. . . .

"The moral attraction of SDI remains strong. Rather than attack the North Korean nuclear facility—an exercise of huge risk—the U.S., Japan, South Korea and other high-tech countries would begin building protection from missiles. Rather than contemplate mega-deaths, we would plan measures to save mega-lives.

"The global opportunities for SDI Jr. are even greater than for SDI Sr. a decade ago. Then, the spread of ballistic weapons to the Third World was hypothetical. Now it's a fact of international life."

Justice Powell comes out against death penalty

Retired Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. became the second justice this year to reverse himself and publicly oppose the death penalty, according to the *Washington Post* on June 10. Following retiring Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who pronounced the death penalty a failed "experiment" on Feb. 22, Powell is quoted in a new biography saying, "I have come to think that capital punishment should be abolished." Unlike Blackmun, however, Powell's reason is not philosophical opposition to capital punishment, but a more pragmatic approach: The death penalty "brings discredit on the whole legal system," Powell is quoted, because the vast majority of death sentences are never carried out due to complex appeals.

What is most significant politically in Powell's decision is the fact that he says he would have changed his vote in *McCleskey v. Kemp*, the 1986 case in which opponents of capital punishment argued that statistics showed a pattern of racial bias in sentencing, and, therefore, the death penalty was unconstitutional. Powell cast the deciding vote against this argument. A key section of the 1994 Crime Bill under debate in Congress would make it possible for death penalty appeals to make this argument as part of the basis for winning a new trial.

Briefly

● **THE ANTI-DEFAMATION** League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) continues to be at the center of a Los Angeles Police Department investigation into corruption and illegal spying, according to the *Los Angeles Times* on June 10. An internal LAPD investigation is under way to determine whether LAPD officials compiled confidential information about residents which was turned over to the ADL.

● **NASA Administrator Dan Goldin** joined Rosa Parks and members of the Congressional Black and Hispanic Caucuses to honor the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on June 15. The master of ceremonies was astronaut Col. Guy Bluford, who was the first African-American in space.

● **ORTHODOX RABBI** Don Feder attacked the Anti-Defamation League's newly released book-length report, "The Religious Right: The Assault on Tolerance and Pluralism in America," in a *Boston Herald* commentary on June 16. Feder characterized the report as "an attempted political assassination." He wrote that "the document it has fashioned discredits not the religious right, but itself."

● **A LYNCH-MOB** atmosphere dominated the last of three "town meetings" of Virginia Gov. George Allen's Commission on Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform, whose members include William Barr and Henry Hudson. "In Colonial days you didn't have 'three strikes, you're out'; it was 'three strikes, you're dead,'" said one speaker to loud applause. Others called for "warehousing" people whom "you're never going to rehabilitate."

● **L. DOUGLAS WILDER**, former governor of Virginia, officially announced his independent candidacy for U.S. Senate on June 19. Wilder, a Democrat and the nation's first elected black governor, is now the fourth contender for Democrat Chuck Robb's seat.

The hoax of the North Korean bomb

For the moment, the manufactured crisis with North Korea seems to have been cooled down following former President Jimmy Carter's successful visit there. Nonetheless, the causal factors behind the previous buildup toward war with that country, on the flimsiest of pretexts, must be addressed.

Let's review the story. Why was there suddenly a crisis with North Korea over the issue of spent nuclear fuel, which is an issue of several years duration in any case? Why—just because the International Atomic Energy Agency has arrogated policing powers to itself following the military defeat of Iraq—should North Korea's unwillingness to comply with IAEA demands be sufficient grounds for war?

North Korean President Kim Il-sung told Carter that the North Koreans would be willing to get rid of their Russian graphite reactors, which produce plutonium—that's one of things which they were designed to do—if the United States would help them to get light water reactors to replace them. They have been saying this all year long.

There never has been a legitimate North Korea crisis. It has been created by British intelligence, with strong support from the George Bush-Henry Kissinger crowd in the United States. It is the Thatcher-Bush nexus which is trying to manipulate President Clinton into foolhardy actions against the North Koreans, to which the North Koreans might well react in ways which would then be deemed sufficient provocation to bomb them back into the Stone Age, as some circles are suggesting.

Take the case of Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.). Some time ago, McCain made a passionate televised appeal, not to get the United States "bogged down" in a military operation in the Balkans, where the issue is clear cut: defense of people who are the victims of Serbian genocide, i.e., *British-directed* genocide, aided by the United Nations Organization, which is allowing the genocide to go on, as it did in Rwanda. No, he said, we can't get involved. We can't expend U.S. lives in that process.

Now the very same Senator McCain turns around

and suddenly wants to bomb North Korea back to the Stone Age. You might ask how this apparent change of heart came about. McCain is being seconded by Sens. Daniel Moynihan (N.Y.) and John Kerry (Mass.), two Democrats who are strongly supporting a preemptive strike.

The aim of this geopolitical operation against North Korea emanating out of Britain is not to deal with a putative bomb threat, but to destabilize the political situation throughout Asia. Japan, South Korea, and particularly China would be on the chopping block. Since a 1961 agreement between China and North Korea is still in force, China might well come to the aid of Kim Il-sung's government, with logistical if not military support, making the escalation of the crisis incalculable.

In the May-June issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the magazine of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Gerald Segal put forward a scenario for splitting up China into regions under the control of war-lords. Segal is very plain about this; he is the Asia head of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, which is, de facto, a branch of British MI-6. Not only would this lead to genocide against a population of 1.2-1.3 billion people, but it would rebound against Japan, which needs stability in the region.

Such a war would also lead the Clinton administration into the trap of having to fight a very nasty war, and, to boot, one which could not conceivably further U.S. strategic interests. The potential of a contained, small nuclear war would further the aims of that grouping led from London, which would like to use another nuclear exhibition, bigger than either Hiroshima or Nagasaki, *to terrify the world* into accepting a United Nations dictatorship, with Blue Helmets everywhere. That's the underlying game. It is a chaos game with an ugly nuclear twist.

It is not enough for us to defuse the present situation: We must see to it that these gameplayers, presently represented most publicly by the Thatcher-Bush-Kissinger crowd, are exposed, repudiated, and driven from political power—now and forever.

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EIR World News
Friday through Monday
3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33
EIR World News
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- ALBANY—Capitol Ch. 28
Mon., July 11, 18, 25—5:30 pm
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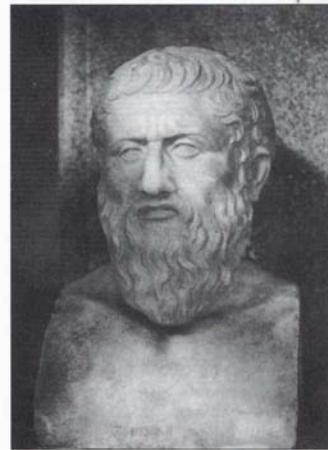
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