

EIR

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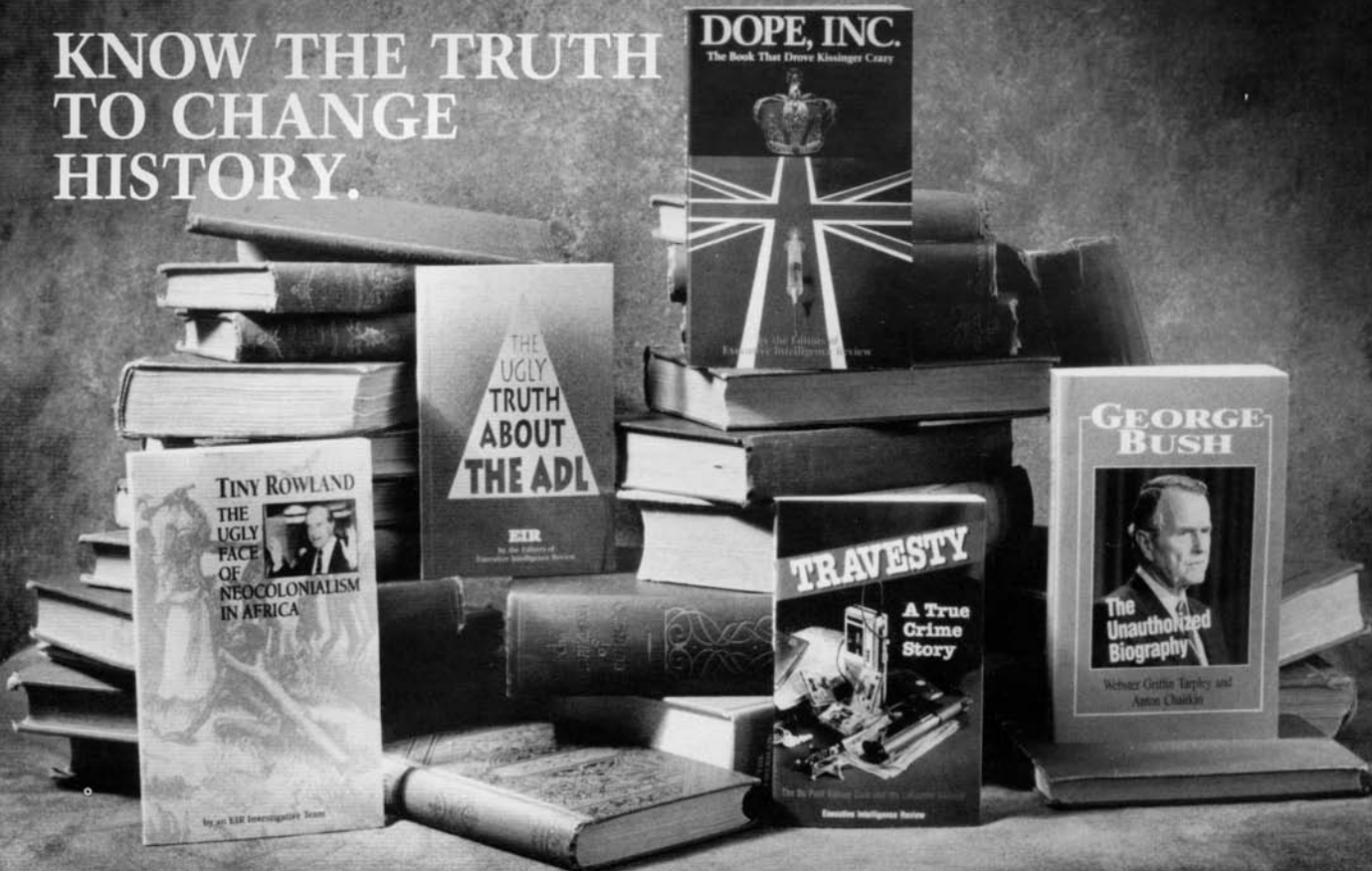
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From the Editor

With less than a month remaining before the big United Nations depopulation shindig is scheduled for Sept. 5-13 in Cairo, Egypt, there are gathering signs that this genocidal coven may be forced to hie to another site, or even to shut down. We at *EIR* are doing all we can to make that come true.

This week's *Feature* presents the most devastating exposé of the population fanatics' methods since 1991, when *EIR* published the secret 1974 memorandum of Henry Kissinger's National Security Council, NSSM-200, which proclaimed population growth in the Third World the major U.S. national security problem. Authors Hassan Ahmed and Aminata Demba have systematically researched the evidence that the world's 1 billion Muslims are a major target of western imperialist population planners. They profile the "Islamic" institutions and individuals being used by the one-worlders to accomplish their satanic ends. This shows why Cairo, in an Islamic country, could be a very poor choice for a U.N. conference promoting these aims.

One shocking story tells of a project to plant fake Islamic teaching manuals promoting "family planning" in Nigeria. Nigeria is the subject of the *Strategic Studies* section, the third in our exclusive series on this linchpin African nation and its remarkable nationalist leaders. This week's installment focuses on the strategic issue of Nigeria's petroleum.

Meanwhile, the Christian Life Commission of the U.S. Southern Baptist Convention—America's largest Protestant denomination with over 15.4 million members in 38,400 congregations—issued a vehement attack on the U.N. draft for Cairo. The statement was released at a July 26-28 World Conference of Religion and Peace in Geneva and starts from the indispensable premise that "all human life is made in the image of God"—precisely what the U.N. crowd denies. The Southern Baptists, among other things, "dispute the fundamental assumption, running through the Draft Program, that economic development is necessarily tied to the availability of family-planning services, and that economic prosperity can be assured by promoting strategies to separate sexual intercourse from conception."

We are pleased to announce that our Special Report on population, expanded with the new title *Stop the U.N.'s New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets*, is once again available.

Nora Hamerman

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He is the administrator/governor of Rivers State, Nigeria's largest oil-producing state.
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The statewide coordinator of branch and field activities for the Virginia NAACP, Mr. Khalfani was appointed in 1992 by former Gov. Douglas Wilder to the Legislative Assembly Commission on Sentencing and Parole Reform.

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Kidder Peabody debacle confirms LaRouche forecast

by John Hoefle

The collapse of the mortgage-backed bonds market in the wake of the Federal Reserve's rate hikes, has severely wounded Kidder Peabody Inc., the giant securities firm which is wholly owned by General Electric Corp. (GE). Kidder is the dominant player in the collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) market, accounting for about one-quarter of that market during 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, more than twice its nearest rival. CMOs are a specialized type of mortgage-backed security, which is a security comprised of bundles of mortgages.

The Kidder case, which involves huge losses and the firings of top executives and traders, is exemplary of the process explained in "The Coming Disintegration of The Financial Markets," a pamphlet published this month by the *New Federalist* newspaper. In that pamphlet, Lyndon LaRouche issues his ninth major economic forecast: that "the presently existing global financial and monetary system will disintegrate during the near term."

"The collapse might occur this spring, or summer, or next autumn; it could come next year; it will almost certainly occur during President William Clinton's first term in office; it will come soon," LaRouche explained in his forecast. "That collapse into disintegration is inevitable, because it could not be stopped now by anything but the politically improbable decision by leading governments to put the relevant financial and monetary institutions into bankruptcy reorganization."

According to Kidder Peabody, Joseph Jett, the firm's since-fired government bond chief, ran up \$350 million in phantom trades of government bonds, booking profits on the trades to improve his perceived performance and increase his annual bonus. Kidder claims that Jett began this scam around January 1992, selling "strips" of U.S. Treasury bonds to the Federal Reserve. The strips, which are created when the

interest and principal portions of a Treasury bond are "stripped" apart to be sold separately, were to be delivered to the Fed at a future date. However, according to Kidder, the strips were never delivered, but were instead rolled forward to new future settlement dates. Thus, the profits Jett was booking, were on transactions which were never completed. These transactions were supposedly possible because of a glitch in Kidder's accounting system.

That something unusual was going on with the government-bonds trading desk was clear. Jett's desk produced revenues of \$30 million in 1992, nearly double the record of \$16 million set in 1990. In 1993, Jett posted trading profits of some \$200 million, and was named Kidder's employee of the year. That figure rose to an astonishing \$100 million for the first quarter of 1994 alone, according to Kidder.

Kidder executives claim that they and the company suspected that something was amiss with Jett's trades, and launched an internal investigation. That investigation supposedly uncovered Jett's scheme, and the company fired him on April 17, accusing him of creating the \$350 million in phony trades to cover \$100 million in losses.

These charges are now being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange, the U.S. Attorney in Manhattan, and GE.

Another sacrificial lamb

While Kidder points the finger at Jett, Jett himself is telling a much different story. According to Wall Street insiders and a recent article in the *Wall Street Journal*, Jett has told federal prosecutors that he had been ordered by Kidder officials to dump government bonds in early April in order to alleviate Kidder's gross violation of minimum government-mandated capital standards. Kidder had to dump the govern-

ment bonds, Jett said, because the market for the firm's prized CMOs had dried up. Kidder, the *Journal* noted, is Wall Street's most highly leveraged firm, with \$94 in bonds, stocks and other assets for every \$1 in equity at year's end.

The interesting question here is: Was this the work of a rogue trader, or was this a concerted action to cover up the bankruptcy of Kidder Peabody?

Mortgage-backed disaster

Kidder's problems began in earnest in the first quarter, when the Federal Reserve began to raise interest rates. The firm's mortgage-backed securities were lucrative as long as interest rates dropped or remained stable, but would be badly damaged if those rates rose.

The rising rates quickly took their toll on the mortgage-backed securities market. At the end of March, three hedge funds run by David Askin's Askin Capital Management were liquidated. The ramifications of the collapse of these collective \$600 million in assets hedge funds, which held \$2.5 billion in mortgage-backed securities thanks to borrowings, go far beyond the damage done by those substantial losses, however.

Askin, who was one of Kidder's top five mortgage derivatives accounts, specialized in a high-risk type of mortgage-backed security known as "toxic waste." Collateralized mortgage obligations are created when bunches of individual mortgages are grouped together, then repackaged into different bundles (interest and principal payments, for example). The payment stream from each bundle is then pledged as backing for a new security—the CMO—which is then sold to investors.

CMOs can be more or less risky, depending upon the mortgages underlying them, and other variations such as fixed- or floating-interest rates. The less-risky CMOs are relatively easier to sell, while the riskiest CMOs are more difficult to sell. In order to make the CMO market function, the securities firms had to find someone to buy the riskiest CMOs—the toxic waste which nobody wanted.

Askin was the biggest buyer of such toxic waste, and bought much of it with money borrowed from his securities firm clients, including Kidder Peabody, Bear Stearns, and The Equitable's Donaldson Lufkin and Jenrette. When Askin and his toxic waste machine went under, much of the CMO market went under, too.

The combination of rising interest rates, falling securities values, and the disappearance of the major toxic waste buyer, threw the over-leveraged CMO market into turmoil. With prices dropping rapidly, everyone wanted to sell, and few wanted to buy. The market ground to a halt.

Whereas \$79 billion in mortgage derivatives were issued in the first quarter of 1994, only \$12 billion were issued in the second quarter. Kidder, which issued \$65 billion of the securities in 1993, issued \$20 billion in the first quarter, but just \$3.2 billion in the second quarter. The mortgage-bond

group produced profits of about \$40 million for the first five months of 1994, compared to \$300 million in 1993.

Heads roll

This was the environment in which Kidder, with a \$12 billion portfolio of mortgage-backed bonds, and a toxic waste portfolio of some \$700 million, was operating.

Such an environment certainly makes plausible Jett's claim that he was ordered to dump government bonds in order to offset the paralysis in mortgage bonds.

That Kidder is in serious trouble, was also made clear by the actions of parent GE, which has pumped \$550 million in cash into the company over the last few months. Since buying Kidder for \$600 million in 1986, GE has pumped \$1.5 billion into the dying firm.

Kidder, like GE, has historically been controlled by the House of Morgan, and is not new to scandal. In 1991, the firm was fined \$30,000 by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), and was ordered to review its compliance procedures related to mortgage-backed securities. The NASD's action arose out of a scam by since-departed bond trader Ira Saferstein. Among other Kidder employees who were fined was Edward Cerullo. Cerullo was, until July 22, Kidder's number-two executive and the head of the fixed-income department. He was also Jett's boss, and the man who Jett says ordered him to dump the government bonds.

In addition to Jett and Cerullo, Kidder chairman Michael Carpenter and bond-derivatives chief Marvin Mullin, the firm's number-three executive, have lost their jobs. Carpenter was ousted in June, replaced by an executive from GE, while Mullin was ousted Aug. 3. Mullin had headed Kidder's government desk until last year, when he moved to the firm's new derivatives group.

Another recent removal was Clifford Kaplan, who supposedly structured a derivatives deal without being properly licensed by the state. Kaplan was also working for Knox Partners, the U.S. unit of La Compagnie Financière Edmond de Rothschild Banque. Kaplan was fired in January.

Interest rate swaps trader Neil Margolin was fired in April, for supposedly hiding \$11 million worth of losses from a derivatives deal with NationsBank.

Peter Bryant, an options trader in Kidder's London office, was fired in July, for allegedly hiding some \$6 million in losses.

Together, these incidents give the picture of a firm untroubled by moral considerations and honesty, and of an environment in which making money, at whatever price, is paramount. One must wonder about the role of the Federal Reserve in this fiasco, since it was the Fed to whom Jett was supposedly selling the phantom strips. Given the Fed's propensity for covert bailouts of the financial system, one must wonder if the Fed knew what was going on at Kidder, and if all the flurry of investigations and finger-pointing isn't just another coverup of that bailout.

Economic issues will make or break the Jordan-Israel peace process

by Susan Welsh

History was made on July 25, when Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at a ceremony at the White House in Washington, signed a joint declaration ending the state of war which had existed between the two countries since 1948. The next step is to negotiate an actual peace treaty, while forging ahead with economic development projects that alone can underwrite the peace process in the Middle East.

So far, the two sides have agreed to establish direct telephone links, connect their electricity grids, and open border crossings, including one at Aqaba and Eilat and another in the north. Jordan has agreed to allow Israeli airliners to use its airspace for flights to the Far East and India.

Prime Minister Rabin, who proposed a toast at the White House dinner to "those who have the courage to change axioms, to overcome prejudices, to change realities," showed that he is keenly aware of the need to address the economic issues, before the terrorists and lunatics on both sides drown the peace process in blood. "The results of any agreement when it is signed has to be translated to the life of the peoples in the country that sign it," he said in his public remarks. "They have to realize that the change has taken place, that life is safer, that their life is improved, educationally, economically, socially. . . . By beautiful words alone, realities are not changed. . . . The countries and the peoples will realize that there is a meaning of peace not brought by beautiful words, but by the change of their life, that peace brought something new to them."

According to a well-informed source, Rabin's private discussions with President Clinton were even more forthright on this issue. He stressed the importance of the United States and the other western powers' delivering on the pledges made at the so-called donors' conference held in Washington last year. Rabin is concerned, according to this source, that too much time is being lost between the agreements and the implementation.

In his memoirs, published in 1979, Rabin identified the importance of following through with financial pledges in a discussion of the Camp David accord:

"I believe that more than anything else, including the

Palestinian problem, the factor that will decide the stability and durability of the peace and Egypt's adherence to its commitments is the extent to which the economic situation in Egypt shows definite improvement. I hope that now that the formal treaty is signed, the countries that spoke so promisingly of peace and coaxed and cajoled the sides at every opportunity—the United States, Canada, and the European nations—will pay more than just lip service to peace. Just as there was little chance of Europe's developing as a democratic part of the world after World War II had it not been for the Marshall Plan, without providing concrete economic support for Egypt—and Israel—those who preach peace will not be able to prove that their vision is truly valid."

Secret discussions under way

The most vital economic issue for Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians is water, and European newspapers reported that the three sides held secret meetings in Oslo, Norway on July 24-26 to discuss the sharing of water supplies. According to Asbjörn Mathisen, Norway's deputy minister for overseas development, this is the first time that the three sides have met to discuss the question of water. The three sides reportedly agreed on a declaration, which is described as an important tool in future negotiations on sharing water.

Pointing in the direction such discussions should go, Jordanian Minister of State for Prime Ministerial Affairs Jawad Anani called for the construction of a Red Sea-Dead Sea canal, in a speech before the Washington Institute for Near East Policy on July 28. He said that Jordan favored the project as a way to promote joint economic development of Jordan and Israel. The speech was reported in the *Washington Times* on July 31.

Anani noted that Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has recently called for building a Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal, but that Jordan would prefer building the Red Sea-Dead Sea link first. "In Jordan, the Red-Dead is our priority," he said. The projects are complementary; many Jordanians and also Israelis claim that the Red-Dead project is technically preferable. Anani also called for using the canal to develop a huge desalination program for fresh water for



Left to right: King Hussein, President Clinton, and Prime Minister Rabin in the White House Oval Office on July 25, 1994. "After generations of hostility, blood, and tears and in the wake of years of pain and wars, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are determined to bring an end to bloodshed and sorrow."

drinking and irrigation.

The *Washington Times* reported an Israeli estimate that a string of power plants could desalinate inflowing water from the Mediterranean, in the Med-Dead canal project, costing about \$1 billion. "Sited along a canal and powered by a minimum 800-megawatt generating capacity, the plants could produce up to 3.3 billion cubic feet of fresh water a year," the paper said.

Documentation

The following is the complete text of the declaration signed in Washington on July 25, 1994 by His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and President William J. Clinton:

A. After generations of hostility, blood, and tears and in the wake of years of pain and wars, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are determined

to bring an end to bloodshed and sorrow. It is in this spirit that His Majesty King Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Mr. Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, met in Washington today at the invitation of President William J. Clinton of the United States of America. This initiative of President William J. Clinton constitutes an historic landmark in the United States' untiring efforts in promoting peace and stability in the Middle East. The personal involvement of the President has made it possible to realize agreement on the content of this historic declaration. The signing of this declaration bears testimony to the President's vision and devotion to the cause of peace.

B. In their meeting, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have jointly reaffirmed the five underlying principles of their understanding on an agreed common agenda designed to reach the goal of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace between the Arab states and the Palestinians, with Israel.

1. Israel and Jordan aim at the achievement of just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors and at the conclusion of a treaty of peace between both countries.

2. The two countries will vigorously continue their ne-

negotiations to arrive at a state of peace, based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects, and founded on freedom, equality, and justice.

3. Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines. In addition, the two sides have agreed to act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions.

4. The two countries recognize their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states within secure and recognized boundaries. The two states affirmed their respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area.

5. The two countries desire to develop good neighborly relations of cooperation between them to ensure lasting security and to avoid threats and the use of force between them.

C. The long conflict between the two states is now coming to an end. In this spirit the state of belligerency between Israel and Jordan has been terminated.

D. Following this declaration and in keeping with the agreed common agenda, both countries will refrain from actions or activities by either side that may adversely affect the security of the other or may prejudice the final outcome of negotiations. Neither side will threaten the other by use of force, weapons, or any other means against each other, and both sides will thwart threats to security resulting from all kinds of terrorism.

E. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin took note of the progress made in the bilateral negotiations within the Israel-Jordan track last week on the steps decided to implement the sub-agendas on borders, territorial matters, security, water, energy, environment and the Jordan Rift Valley.

In this framework, mindful of items of the agreed common agenda—borders and territorial matters—they noted that the boundary sub-commission has reached agreement in July 1994 in fulfillment of part of the role entrusted to it in the sub-agenda. They also noted that the sub-commission for water, environment, and energy agreed to mutually recognize, as the role of their negotiations, the rightful allocations of the two sides in Jordan River and Yarmouk River waters and to fully respect and comply with the negotiated rightful allocations, in accordance with agreed acceptable principles with mutually acceptable quality.

Similarly, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed their deep satisfaction and pride in the work of the trilateral commission in its meeting held in Jordan on Wednesday, July 20th, 1994, hosted by the Jordanian prime minister, Dr. Abdessalam al-Majalim, and attended by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. They voiced their pleasure at

the association and commitment of the United States in this endeavor.

F. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin believe that steps must be taken both to overcome psychological barriers and to break with the legacy of war. By working with optimism toward the dividends of peace for all the people in the region, Israel and Jordan are determined to shoulder their responsibilities toward the human dimension of peacemaking. They recognize imbalances and disparities are a root cause of extremism which thrives on poverty and unemployment and the degradation of human dignity. In this spirit, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have today approved a series of steps to symbolize the new era which is now at hand.

1. Direct telephone links will be opened between Israel and Jordan.

2. The electricity grids of Israel and Jordan will be linked as part of a regional concept.

3. Two new border crossings will be opened between Israel and Jordan—one at the southern tip Aqaba-Eilat and the other at a mutually agreed point in the north.

4. In principle, free access will be given to third-country tourists traveling between Israel and Jordan.

5. Negotiations will be accelerated on opening an international air corridor between both countries.

6. The police forces of Israel and Jordan will cooperate in combatting crime with emphasis on smuggling and particularly drug smuggling. The United States will be invited to participate in this joint endeavor.

7. Negotiations on economic matters will continue in order to prepare for future bilateral cooperation including the abolition of all economic boycotts.

All these steps are being implemented within the framework of regional infrastructural development plans and in conjunction with the Israel-Jordan bilaterals on boundaries, security, water, and related issues and without prejudice to the final outcome of the negotiations on the items included in the Agreed Common Agenda between Israel and Jordan.

G. His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have agreed to meet periodically or whenever they feel necessary to review the progress of the negotiations and express their firm intention to shepherd and direct the process in its entirety.

H. In conclusion, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin wish to express once again their profound thanks and appreciation to President William J. Clinton and his administration for their untiring efforts in furthering the cause of peace, justice, and prosperity for all the peoples of the region. They wish to thank the President personally for his warm welcome and hospitality. In recognition of their appreciation to the President, His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have asked President William J. Clinton to sign this document as a witness and as a host to their meeting.

India's economic liberalization plunges electric power industry into darkness

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

While the government of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is busy fending off the onslaught unleashed by the opposition in Parliament, accusing the government of protecting the culprits behind a multimillion-dollar securities scam, there is increasing awareness, mostly outside of the government, that the much-touted economic reforms which have made India a salacious market for the cash-hungry money-players like George Soros, may quietly sink into a dark oblivion necessitated by the growing shortage of electrical power.

The facts and figures dribbling out through various articles in the press indicate that there exists a huge discrepancy between what the government is promising to be the total installed power generation capacity by the end of the Eighth Plan (1996-97), and what the capacity will actually be. The country's power sector is in a state of paralysis. While the government glibly talks about private participation in power generation, new projects are not being taken up, the state electricity boards remain bankrupted with little future ahead of them, and power equipment companies are sitting with no orders to fill.

Earlier demand projections showed that by the end of the Eighth Plan, an additional 38,000 megawatts of electrical power capacity would be required to meet the shortfall. While the Department of Power has claimed that it would raise internal resources for 28,000 MW, the government would like the remaining 10,000 MW of capacity to be installed by the private sector—domestic and foreign. It was later estimated that internal investments in power generation would not exceed 16,000 MW and that the private sector contribution would be less than 7,000 MW. In other words, the shortfall will be close to 15,000 MW.

Another version was presented recently by the former chairman of the Central Electricity Authority, S.N. Roy, which suggests that the planners have now drastically pruned the *target* of additional installed capacity to only 20,000 MW during the Eighth Plan, which is even lower than the actual achievements in the Seventh Plan. Incredibly, this is being done at a time when the power shortage is growing and the industrial growth rate remains minuscule compared to what is required. If industry shows the prospect of a much faster growth rate, there is little doubt that the power shortage will keep it under control and the planners will once again prove the theory that demand is nothing more than what they choose

to supply. According to Roy, if in fact 20,000 MW of new capacity is added by the end of the Eighth Plan, the installed capacity may go up to 89,000 MW, which corresponds to a gross peak capability of about 53,000 MW at 60% availability. The system demand, on the other hand, Roy points out, as per projections of the Central Electricity Authority for 1996-97, is estimated at 80,000 MW, leading to a shortage of 27,000 MW, or 33% of the peak demand.

Reform or irrationality?

Among the buzzwords to be heard around the corridors of power, *privatization* and *foreign investment in the power sector* rank high. Whether the buzzing will bring a significant amount of investment into the power sector is a moot point, but what is evident, is that it could, and possibly will, kill off two important segments of India's power sector. First is the power equipment sector. The spate of privatization proposals has strangled the state electricity boards. Both private and foreign investors are tied up with foreign suppliers, as easier credit and hard currency repayments make this a more attractive proposition. At the same time, the government has drastically reduced tariffs on project machinery and is guaranteeing returns and rates based on a cost-plus basis. Under the circumstances, it would be a miracle if any investor chose to invest in the expansion of domestic power equipment capacity in the near future. Meanwhile, lacking fresh orders, the existing power equipment manufacturers will stagnate further and approach technological obsolescence at a rapid pace.

The second victim of the present path of "liberalization" is the nuclear industry. Since it is argued that liberalization is the panacea to solve India's foreign exchange problems and its technological backwardness, and that it will also provide a solid foundation to India's agro-industrial economy, one might expect the government to give a real boost to an industry in which India is already at par with the rest of the world technologically. Wrong—if the experience of the Indian nuclear industry is any indication, that is.

The Indian nuclear industry is more than 95% self-sufficient, and yet the nuclear power sector is slowly fading from the thoughts of policymakers as a means to solve India's massive shortage of electrical power. Instead, foreign companies, whose expertise lies in building coal-based power

stations, are being given sops to come to India. Of course, they will be importing equipment from abroad to build "their" plants, while the Indian nuclear industry sits around getting rusty. As former Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Chairman M.R. Srinivasan said, unless timely new initiatives are taken, as we approach the year 2000, nuclear power may turn out to be a technology that promised much, but delivered little.

Cuts in the nuclear industry

It is important not only to note how little the nuclear industry has delivered—a fact which is openly touted by the anti-nuclear lobby—but why this is so. In the mid-1980s, when promises were made at the highest level to usher in a technologically advanced India by the year 2000, the Atomic Energy Commission had promised that 10,000 MW of nuclear-based electrical power would be made available to the power-starved nation. That promise would have situated nuclear power as a modest yet critical contributor to India's electrical power supply, about 10% of the total. Compared to this, France gets almost 75% of its electricity from nuclear power; even in the United States, where nuclear power has been pushed to the back burner by the environmentalists, nuclear still supplies almost 20% of total power. In Japan it is 26%.

But India's "ambitious" program was quickly choked off, and by 1991, the AEC had brought down the target to 5,000 MW by the year 2000. This was at a time when the gap between the daily requirement of power and the power made available to industry, agriculture, commercial facilities, and domestic households was widening rapidly, and even the capital city of Delhi was undergoing massive power cuts on a daily basis throughout the summer. The planners and mandarins in the Finance Ministry, acting as cost accountant *babus*, provided the justification for such scaling down of the program.

With the drumbeat of economic liberalization beginning in 1991-92, it was repeatedly stated that the success of such a reform process depends heavily on the smooth functioning of the infrastructure sectors, of which power is a major one. But words are apparently cheap. And now, as Dr. Srinivasan pointed out in an article in August 1993, the current pace of activities in the field of nuclear power plant construction indicates clearly that unless a massive injection of funds is given, "we may end up with a target of some 3,000 MW only" by the year 2000. As yet no such "massive injection of funds" appears to be forthcoming.

It is a national tragedy that almost four decades after the nuclear program had begun and after the Indian nuclear scientists and engineers had mastered all the nitty-gritty of this advanced technology, and pioneered the use of uranium-233 as fissile material, a gang of money-managers, under the pretext of economic reform, has been given the authority to kill off this vital industry.

Program under attack

Meanwhile, the stagnating and basically ignored nuclear technology of India has come under attack from abroad. Following an unscientific program broadcast by CBS in the United States, in which a gaggle of anti-nuclear mouthpieces accused India of running a shoddy nuclear power program, the guru of the environmentalist organizations, the WorldWatch Institute, based in Washington, D.C., has come out with a study titled "Empowering Development: The New Energy Equation." In India and other developing countries, WorldWatch states, nuclear power has fallen short of its promise to supply cheap electricity, just as it has elsewhere in the industrialized countries. The Indian program, along with the programs in Argentina and Brazil, has also been accused of being "over-budgeted, behind schedule, and plagued by technical problems." What is unfortunate, is that the WorldWatch study reads exactly like the excuses put forward by the Indian mandarins in order to justify the cut in budget allocations to the nuclear industry.

In addition to the CBS show and the WorldWatch study, the Indian media raised the alarm when in spring 1993 it was reported that the turbogenerator at the Narora Atomic Power Station was devastated by a fire. The concern for safety on the part of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was questioned in major news dailies, in the same tones of the ax-grinding WorldWatch Institute.

In May 1994, it was reported that a huge slab of concrete, part of the inner-containment dome, weighing 130 tons, had come crashing down at Unit 1 of the Kaiga Atomic Power Station, a nuclear power project under construction. Although no one was killed in the accident, the DAE was put on the spot, and one anti-nuclear scribe asserted demonically, "Kaiga highlights the sinister possibility of the containment dome causing rather than containing a nuclear accident"—an absurd statement, obviously made to denigrate the design of the plant and generate fear.

What is evident from the recent developments is that the nuclear power program and nuclear industry in India have been targeted from inside and outside. The geopolitical reason for this is the fact that India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and remains, with China, the only developing nation that has mastered the entire nuclear fuel cycle.

More worrisome is the tendency toward national suicide evident in the Indian government's own policies. The fact is that on the pretext of "resource crunch," the nuclear program has been shunted aside since 1990. It is amazing that the program, which is the lifeline of India's future survival, is not only ignored by the government, but, in fact, is being choked of funds by the government itself. No foreign hand has been necessary. All this is being done when the people in India are facing daily power cuts and tension is developing among various productive sectors for lack of access to power.

A non-malthusian demographer speaks about the 'population crisis'

Dr. Samuel Preston is head of the Population Studies Center at the University of Pennsylvania. He has written extensively on issues relating to population, and will speak at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development, planned for Sept. 5-13 in Cairo, Egypt, and at a simultaneous conference sponsored by U.N. non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Dr. Preston testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which held hearings in late July on the question of America's role at the Cairo conference, which is under heated debate, because of the conference's openly malthusian agenda.

While most of the demography profession today is enamored in malthusianism, Dr. Preston has been fighting against the false concept that the world is overpopulated, both in his writings and testimony. He cites the way in which the availability of population research funds determines the type of research that is done. He lends support to a policy of economic development and technological innovation, to address the causes of poverty, disease, famine, and environmental degradation, which the malthusians blame on overpopulation.

We publish here excerpts from his planned Cairo speech, "Population and the Environment," and from a 1986 paper presented in the Distinguished Lecture Series in Behavioral Science, Institute for Behavioral Science, University of California, titled "The Social Sciences and the Population Problem," with the author's permission.

From "Social Sciences and Population," 1986:

First, we must define more precisely what we mean by a population problem. Rapidly growing populations are, after all, principally a signal of biological success and are not intrinsically problematic. . . .

A close identification of a field of research with a "problem" poses certain obvious hazards to the development of that field. One hazard is that much research support is predicated on the continued perception that a problem exists. This condition is not always conducive to research with the highest standards of objectivity. USAID's research budget in population for the most part avoids any threat to the programs it sponsors by focusing on the accumulation of data and on the development of "persuasive devices"—mainly, simplistic computerized models of demographic-social relations—that are used to induce governments in poor countries to introduce population control measures. . . .

More important than funding prospects is the fact that many population researchers have invested their efforts and sometimes their professional lives in the solution of the population problem, and the investment is threatened by any redefinition that would minimize its importance. . . .

While voluntary family-planning programs enjoy wide support, there is no such acceptance of other types of policies, such as China's one-child family program. . . . In general, discussions of the Chinese example among social scientists have been surprisingly muted; it is, after all, the most dramatic, wide-ranging, and successful anti-natalist policy in human history. Perhaps the reason for quietude is an anxiety about shattering the clear consensus among population researchers and policymakers over voluntary family-planning programs.

Population growth as an economic problem

. . . Most reasoning about the hazards of population growth uses an implicit or explicit model in which the ratio of population size to other quantifiable factors of production (especially land and capital) is a key determinant of well-being. Intuition almost invariably suggests that these other elements are fixed or will not respond in a one-to-one fashion to population growth. But recent research casts doubt on the importance of quantifiable factors of production in the process of economic growth. Indeed, quantified models of economic growth have proven useful mainly in demonstrating their own shortcomings. Economists have attempted to represent the relation between output, on the one hand, and quantities of capital and labor inputs, on the other, in the form of simplified production functions. But when these functions were invoked to explain the process of economic growth, it has been found that, in most times and places, the majority of growth could not be accounted for by their indexes of inputs. Instead, growth resulted principally from improvements in technology—the way in which inputs are combined. The technology factor also accounts for most of the international differences in average income levels; three-fourths of the advantage of the United States in output per worker relative to northwest Europe or Japan in 1960 was attributable to superior technology of production; less than a quarter was attributed to more capital per worker.

Japan, the most dramatic of the postwar economic successes, is a telling case. Two government commissions after World War II concluded that Japan, already very densely



A poster promoting China's one-child per family policy. China has "the most dramatic, wide-ranging, and successful anti-natalist policy in human history"—and the population researchers are keeping very quiet about it, lest it upset their malthusian consensus.

populated and deficient in natural resources, was actually overpopulated. But the population of Japan grew an additional 40% between 1950 and 1980, while its per capita national income was growing by an astounding 640%. A careful study of Japan's economic growth by Denison and Chung (1976) showed that improved technology was the key to its success. Much of the technology at the early stages was imported, but possibilities for importing technology were available to other countries as well, so why was Japan so exceptional? When I was taking a course in economic development from W. Arthur Lewis 20 years ago, he ascribed it to "national energy." This was, of course, an unacceptable answer to economics graduate students, who wanted to deal only with quantifiable inputs and demonstrable equations. But I am not sure that we could do any better today, if by "national energy" we mean the culture and institutions that have supported economic growth and that defy simple quantification.

What role does population size and density play in the development of technology? . . . Europe, the first region to enter the phase of modern economic growth, was the most densely populated region of its time.

On the other hand, the United States, one of the world's richest countries, is relatively sparsely populated. It may not seem sparsely populated because most of our population has chosen to live in dense metropolises. But that tendency carries a lesson of its own: We congregate in urban areas because incomes are higher there, and incomes are higher because productivity is higher. Manufacturing and service activities are simply conducted more efficiently in large aggregations because they offer larger markets for goods, labor, and credit. They also offer, as a rule, better infrastructure because

costs can be spread over more users. Urban areas have also disproportionately contributed to the development of technology, at least as measured by patents.

The economic growth story is essentially repeated when we examine the source of another great achievement of the 20th century, the decline in mortality and increase in longevity.

From "Population and the Environment," a lecture prepared for the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population for presentation at the NGO Conference at the International Conference on Population and Development of the United Nations, Cairo, Sept. 5-13, 1994.

This paper provides a brief review of what is known about the effect of population growth on environmental quality in various settings, and concludes with some comments about population policy.

1. Land Transformations and Food Production

As a simple collection of mass, the human population has no environmental implications. If they stood together, today's 5.6 billion humans would occupy a circle with a radius of less than eight miles that extended an infinitesimal distance into the atmosphere. It is human activity that has changed the face of the globe, and the relation between human activity and human numbers is not always straightforward. . . .

Farming is by far the most important human activity that has transformed the land, and continues to be the principal route by which humans affect the environment. Eleven percent of the earth's land surface is now cultivated, although less than 1% is in permanent crop (Waggoner 1994). Another 26% is pasture, and 31% is forest. The amount of land that

could, under certain circumstances, be used to grow crops is roughly three times the amount that is currently used for this purpose (Bongaarts 1993).

A. Deforestation

The food needs of a growing population can be met either through intensification of production on land that is already cultivated or through expansion of cultivation into new territories (extensification). . . . In view of the amount of attention that has been directed to deforestation, it may be surprising to learn that the world's forested area has declined by only 20% since the dawn of agriculture 10,000 years ago (Miller et al. 1991). Just how rapidly the remaining forests are disappearing is a matter of some dispute. Recent reports using high-resolution satellite photography suggest that previous estimates of deforestation in the Amazon were approximately 50% too high. . . .

B. Intensification of Production

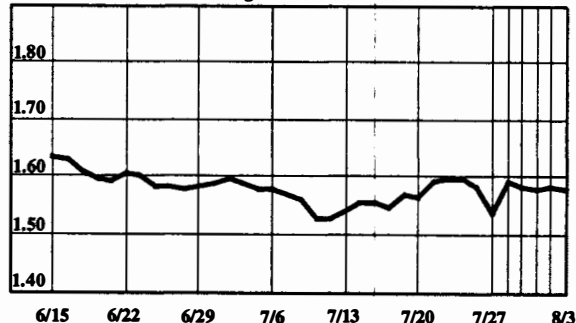
. . . In certain settings, the economic attractiveness of intensifying production dominates that of extensification. For example, total food production has increased in Europe between 1966 and 1983 while cropland fell by a quarter and the total forested area grew by 30%. The United States Department of Agriculture projects a 30% shrinkage of cropland in the United States between 1982 and 2020 (Waggoner 1994). Waggoner (1994) describes feasible strategies by which the projected 20 billion people in the middle of the 21st century can be fed while total cropland is reduced. He notes that the world's farmers are already producing enough calories and protein to sustain 10 billion people on a vegetarian diet. However, it seems unlikely that those who can afford to eat meat will forgo the opportunity to do so; instead, they will likely be joined by hundreds of millions more who will be able to act on a preference for meat in their diets. The additional food needs of a much larger human population are certain to be met primarily by increased production rather than by redistribution among food types. . . .

The prospects for agriculture in developing regions are not unremittingly grim. There is no question that agricultural research is capable of solving many current production problems and that existing techniques for increasing yields on a sustainable basis are not fully exploited. Even in Africa, there are many examples of successful innovation and adaptation in the face of rising population pressure, for example, the introduction of maize in northern Nigeria (Spencer and Polson 1991). Many successful institutional adaptations can also be cited. For example, government authorities constructed a dam in Northwest India in return for villagers' agreement to forgo grazing on hillsides held in common, which reduced the rate of soil erosion by a factor of 25 (Chopra and Rao 1991). The fact that the real price of food has been declining through most of the 20th century is the best indication that agricultural systems have been able to keep up with both population growth and rising demand for food induced by affluence (Bongaarts 1993).

Currency Rates

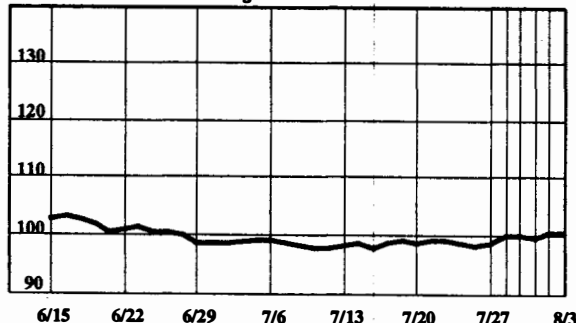
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



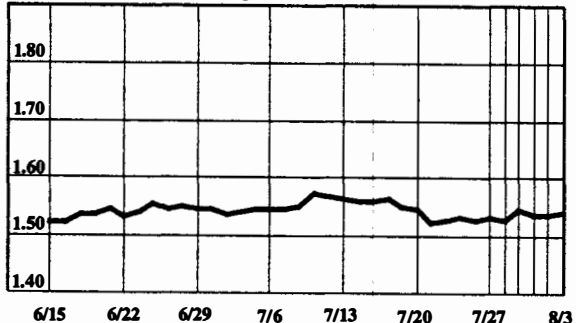
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



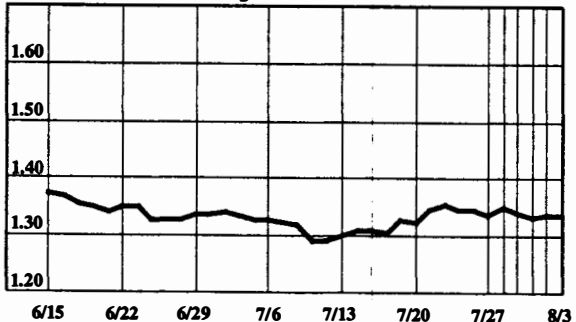
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Business Briefs

Nuclear Energy

Russia, U.S. to work on plutonium conversion

Scientists from Russia and the United States will cooperate on research for accelerator-based technologies to transmute plutonium from nuclear weapons and nuclear waste, according to Los Alamos National Laboratory on July 25. Los Alamos will work with Russian physics institutes on the design and engineering of particle accelerators as an option for waste disposal. This work will be funded by a \$3 million two-year grant from the Moscow-based International Science and Technology Center (ISTC).

Accelerator transmutation involves bombarding plutonium and nuclear waste with neutrons generated by a particle accelerator, transforming the material into stable elements or ones with shorter half-lives. This process could have an impact on the storage of high-level waste and could be used to generate electricity. (See the Spring 1994 issue of *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine for more on this technology.)

The ISTC was established in 1992 by the United States, Japan, and the European Community. The three sponsoring governments provide \$75 million a year to ISTC, which supports former Russian nuclear weapons scientists working on civilian projects that reduce the danger of proliferation. This program will involve more than 200 Russian scientists.

Serbia

Gold dinar instituted, production said to be up

On July 22, the Serbian government withdrew its "old dinar" currency from circulation, and issued a first run of 20,000 gold dinars, each weighing 7.78 grams and worth about \$100. By August, 80,000 gold pieces should be minted, and by January, 400,000. The Central Bank claims the move is to "reduce the use of cash for the purchase of crops" in agriculture.

Serbia may be the only country in the world where gold coins are legal tender for nor-

mal business transactions. The Serbian banking system is run from Cyprus, under the discreet oversight of the Bank of England; whether Serbia has the gold reserves to mount such an operation without direct British involvement is an open question. It is most likely a prelude to the next phase of the war.

Meanwhile, Serbian Central Bank Governor Dragoslav Avramovic said on July 24 that his economic recovery program, instituted in January, has led to a stabilization of prices (the government admits that inflation was running at 312 million percent annually in 1993) and to the doubling of production. He added that foreign countries have recently shown an interest in overhauling power plants, modernizing the rail system, and buying agricultural machinery from Serbia.

Health

TB outbreaks related to new infections

One-third of the new cases of tuberculosis in the United States are caused by a fresh infection, according to two research groups in San Francisco and New York whose findings have been published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Until now it was thought that 90% of all new TB cases occurred only among patients who already had longstanding, dormant infection, but became actively ill when their general health situation deteriorated.

Most fresh infections are detected in patients with a weak immune system or who are living in bad hygienic and socio-economic conditions, such as AIDS patients, young homeless people, and those who live in crowded conditions. But many persons seem to have become infected without having long or close contact with other TB patients. This means that the risk of infection is higher than it was thought. In addition, the studies found that half of these TB agents did not respond to at least one anti-TB drug. One-fourth of the mycobacteria were resistant to more than one drug.

To halt the spread of TB in the United States, the teams believe that it is urgent to closely control the therapy of patients, and to ensure that they take the full course of medications.

Credit

Detroit seeks foreign aid from Japan

Detroit's Big Three automakers have asked for low-interest loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, a Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official said on July 27.

Japan's *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* financial daily said that Ford Motor Co. was negotiating for a capital investment loan of more than \$300 million, to be used to produce right-hand-drive vehicles for Japan. "Wedon't really need more debt per se, but if it's low cost, we certainly have to think about it," Ford Vice President and Treasurer David McCammon told reporters.

Officials at General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. said they have held discussions about low-interest loans, too, and that a rate of 4-4.5% was being discussed.

Lending funds to U.S. automakers, who have complained about the high cost of business in Japan, is seen as a way of easing U.S.-Japan trade friction. On July 26, Commerce Undersecretary Jeffrey Garten complained to Congress about slow progress in the trade talks.

Finance

IMF policies 'criminal,' says Oxfam official

Pierre Galand, the secretary general of the international charity Oxfam in Belgium, attacked the International Monetary Fund and World Bank for promoting "socially criminal policies of structural adjustment," in an open letter in the Summer 1994 issue of the *South Letter*, published by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's South Center. Galand resigned from a World Bank non-governmental organization (NGO) working group earlier this year.

Galand's letter, reads in part: "The practice of the Bank is to condition its interventions to the socially criminal policies of structural adjustment. The bank is very well informed on

Briefly

the state of poverty, of impoverishment and of the abandonment of significant populations on our planet. That being the case, are we dealing with pure cynicism and deceitful policies?

"... In my soul and my conscience I must say to you 'Enough!'... Your structural adjustment policies and your activities hasten the 'social dumping' of the South by forcing them to emerge without protection onto the global market. Thanks to you and your colleagues in the IMF, multinational enterprises are able to relocate because you are creating conditions of production at a reduced social cost...."

"This means that the only governments who are good students in your eyes are those who are prepared to prostitute their economies to the people holding the reins of multinationals and big international finance groups...."

"Now, what I see is that Africa is dying—but that the Bank is growing richer; Asia and eastern Europe see themselves plundered of their riches—and the Bank supports the IMF and GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] initiatives which authorize this plunder, both material and intellectual...."

"As long as the Bank maintains its senseless selection of structural adjustment policies, I think we will all have to mobilize both ourselves and the greatest number of victims of this type of intervention so that we can do battle against it...."

"The revival of a development economy, one which promotes social justice through access by the greatest number to an income from work, imposes on us an urgent need to find another institution with which to replace you."

Employment

Construction companies back Delors initiative

The rapid implementation of the European Union (EU) Trans-European Nets (TEN) program for infrastructure development, which derives from the White Paper of outgoing European Commission President Jacques Delors, will be crucial for the creation of new and long-term construction jobs in all EU member states, the International Federation of Construction Enterprises (FIEC) said in Brussels on July 25.

The FIEC, an umbrella organization for EU construction firms, warned against the idea that major projects, such as the 11 infrastructure links okayed at the recent EU summit in Corfu, could be built exclusively on the basis of private initiative. A substantial state role to bridge at least the period from the initial investment and construction phase to the point at which the projects become profitable, is indispensable, the group said.

Each construction job will create two in related sectors of the economy, the FIEC said, which means that the 11 EU projects alone will create approximately 150-200,000 jobs. "Today, it is undisputed that these are indispensably required for the development of Europe, which means for the economic development, for the quality of life and for the fight against unemployment," the FIEC said. It called for "forms of private-public partnership and the development of the appropriate legal framework that fit the special requirements of each single project."

Ukraine

Parliament votes down privatization scheme

The Ukrainian Parliament voted down a government plan for the privatization of the state sector by a 180-62 vote in Kiev on July 29, just as President Leonid Kuchma was meeting with Michel Camdessus, head of the International Monetary Fund. The Parliament set a deadline of Aug. 15 for the government to publish a complete list of what state property still exists, especially in the "nationally relevant" infrastructure sectors such as railways, energy supply, heavy industry, and transportation.

The Parliament wants to see the list before another debate on the privatization policy, and will then decide what is to be privatized on a case-by-case basis.

Deputy Marchenko of the Socialist Party explained that the Parliament voted to "stop the sellout of national interests" and to "put an end to the anti-national, criminal privatization which is being carried out in the interests of a tiny number of people."

● **GERMAN** Transport Minister Matthias Wissmann underlined the importance of efficient infrastructure for Europe and rejected "low cost, low budget" transport, at the July 22-23 European Union transport ministers conference in Germany.

● **JAPAN'S** prototype fast breeder reactor, Monju, is a vital technology, the American Nuclear Society said after the reactor achieved criticality on April 5, the July issue of the ANS newsletter reported. "Otherwise, adequate energy to maintain modern civilization is simply an empty fantasy," the ANS said.

● **AIDS** will drastically reduce life expectancies in Africa, the Center for International Research of the U.S. Bureau of Census reports. In Malawi, by 2010, life expectancy will fall due to AIDS from 67 years to 33 years; in Tanzania, from 61 years to 35 years; in Zambia, from 66 years to 33 years; and in Zimbabwe, from 70 years to 40 years.

● **DEFENSE POLICY** must pay attention to financial speculation, Adm. D. Dieter Wellershof, president of the Federal Academy for Security Policy, said in the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* on July 27. "Global financial speculation with assets and currencies is much higher than the trade of commodities. Abrupt disturbances of these sensitive systems could damage whole national economies."

● **TURKEY'S** Supreme Court ruled in July that Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's grand privatization project, which would imply the loss of several hundred thousand jobs, is "unconstitutional." The court requested a single privatization project which the Parliament could vote on.

● **BANKING HOUSES** in Switzerland and Austria reported alarming losses over the first six months of this year. *Crédit Suisse* lost 27%. Austria's *Kreditanstalt* reported a loss of 17%.

Hermann Oberth's influence on Soviet space exploration

Russian Academician Boris V. Rauschenbach, whose new biography of the late German space scientist's work has just appeared in English, was interviewed by Marsha Freeman and William C. Jones.

On June 24-25, an international celebration took place in Feucht, Germany to honor the 100th birthday of Hermann Oberth, the father of space flight. The gathering of over 400 space pioneers, astronauts from America and Germany, cosmonauts from Russia and Romania, German government and industry representatives, and space enthusiasts paid homage to a remarkable man.

During the 1930s, Hermann Oberth's published works laid the theoretical basis for rocketry and space exploration. His public campaigns to organize support for such efforts created a following of young enthusiasts, which included Wernher von Braun and Krafft Ehrlicke. His students went on to create the space age. His work had an impact far beyond the U.S. space program. Oberth himself did not visit the Soviet Union until he was 88; nonetheless, the excitement that his early books generated helped to rekindle interest there that had lain dormant since the 1903 publication of Russian theorist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's research.

On June 23, Boris V. Rauschenbach, a member of the Academy of Sciences, gave a wide-ranging interview to *21st Century Science & Technology* associate editor Marsha Freeman and *EIR*'s William Jones, in Feucht, about Oberth's influence on the Soviet space program, and that program's history.

Rauschenbach wrote a biography of Oberth that appeared in Russia last year; it has recently been published in English (Clarence, New York: West-Art, 1994), under the title, *Hermann Oberth: The Father of Space Flight*. In addition to being able to discuss Oberth's work with the benefit of having known him personally, Rauschenbach himself was involved in space development since 1937, and adds a history of the early Soviet space program to his review of Oberth's life and work in his biography.

In 1982, the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. hosted a scientific conference to which Hermann Oberth was invited, as Rauschenbach recounts in his biography, "done more out of deep respect for the patriarch of space travel than in the hope of actually seeing him present among the guests. He was, after all, 88 years old at the time. As everyone had expected, a sincere thank-you for the invitation came from Germany, and the message that, due to his age and his bad health, he could not come. How great was the astonishment of the organization committee when, one day before the opening of the congress, a telegram arrived informing them that Oberth would be making the trip after all."

Oberth explained that one reason for his decision was a "long-standing desire to visit the homeland of my highly esteemed colleague, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, with whom I had corresponded." His presence was greeted with "unanimous applause," according to Rauschenbach, "which bore witness to the fact that Oberth's leading role in the birth and development of space travel was well known in Russia."

Rauschenbach gave a presentation at a wreath-laying ceremony at Oberth's grave on June 25 in Feucht. He said that, although Oberth's influence in Russia was "not a direct one since he was not there" during the early formative years of the space program, his indirect influence through his books had a "great effect." Oberth is perhaps more appreciated in Russia than in Germany, he added, because "from a distance you see the main concepts more than the details," or the forest, rather than the trees. He predicted that 100 years from now "his significance will be much greater because we will have come much further" in space exploration, and much more will be known and appreciated about his many yet-unfulfilled ideas. "Great men grow with time," Rauschenbach said. "It will be a long time before all of what Hermann

Oberth envisioned is realized.”

In our discussion with him in Feucht, Rauschenbach offered his explanations of aspects of the Soviet space program that are somewhat different from the usual view of its history. These include the effect on the Soviet program of the purges that began in 1937; the role of the Germans captured after World War II in the Soviet rocket program; and the reasons why the Soviets never sent men to the Moon. All of these are important questions, both for the history and the future of manned space exploration.

Interview: Boris V. Rauschenbach

Q: You have recently written a wonderful biography, *Hermann Oberth: The Father of Space Flight*. It is unique, in that you are a space pioneer yourself, having been involved in the Soviet space program since the 1930s. Could you tell us a little about your own involvement in the Soviet space program?

Rauschenbach: I was born in 1915 in Leningrad. My father is a German from the Volga region and my family has lived in Russia for 200 years. My mother came from the Baltic states. And so I am a German from both sides. But since I have always lived in Russia, studied in Russia, worked in Russia, my spirit, my destiny has been a Russian one. In this sense I am Russian.

I lived in Leningrad until 1937. I spent my school years there and also studied at the technical university. I became an aeronautical engineer. Even as a student I was very interested in rocket technology and sought employment in the field. But in order to work with rockets, I had to move to Moscow, and since 1937 I have worked in the area of space research. Today I'm not involved so much in the industrial side of things because of my age, but am a professor in the technical university, and my faculty is spaceship dynamics. In this sense, I remain active in the area of space.

In 1937 I began to work in the Institute for Rocket Propulsion, a scientific institute doing work for the Army. I worked together with [Chief Designer Sergei] Korolev and was chiefly occupied with rocket guidance systems.

Two years later, [during the Stalin purges] Korolev was arrested by the NKVD [Soviet secret police]. I continued working at the institute, but the work I was doing with Korolev on guidance was abruptly concluded. Then I started working on another secret project. This was research on ramjets.

Q: Was this during the war?

Rauschenbach: It was before the war, but it lasted until 1942. In 1942 I had to spend time in a “gulag school.” As a Volga German, I spent five years in a camp—until 1946. Because I was 100% German. We used to joke about how in

the Soviet Union every honest person had to spend at least a couple of years in the gulag. It was a fairly normal condition in the country in those days.

Then in 1948 I succeeded in getting back to my old institute in Moscow. I was lucky to be able to travel to Moscow because of the restrictions placed on Volga Germans. This was thanks to the efforts of [Academician Mstislav] Keldysh, who was later the president of the Academy of Sciences, with whom I had been in correspondence since 1946. After two years, he succeeded in getting permission for me to come. Keldysh was at the time the director of the Institute [of Applied Mathematics].

I then began working with Keldysh on the problems of combustion in ramjets. In 1954 I told Keldysh that I would be interested in again working on guidance and control problems, and he gave me permission to do so. I was working in the area of guidance and control of space ships which still didn't exist. As we began to enter the space age in 1957 [with Sputnik], my group was the only one which really understood how to build space ships.

We began to work on practical projects. The first one was to take photographs of the dark side of the Moon. We succeeded in doing it. I received a Lenin Prize for this work. At that point, the work had to be broadened. In the Keldysh Institute this was impossible, because it was much too small. I turned again to Korolev, whom I knew very well. My group became very large. I had now 200-300 people under me. In addition, there were about 200 more working for us. So, all in all, I had about 400-500 people working under me.

The work was significantly broadened, so that, during the first 10 years of the space age, all the guidance systems of the Russian space vehicles were my construction. The flight of Gagarin, for instance: Gagarin was supposed to fly in the morning. But the evening before, one hour before he went to sleep, we had to give him once more his final instructions. I tell you these things to show you how interesting my life has been.

After the death of Korolev, I remained at the institute and worked with my team on the guidance systems for the Salyut [space] station. But after a while, that work became somewhat boring and very repetitious. First we worked on unmanned flights, then manned flights, then docking systems, then the flight to the Moon, then to Venus, then to Mars. Every year there was something new. After the death of Korolev [in 1966], things became very repetitious.

For that reason, I divide the space age into two parts—and this goes for Russia as well as for the United States, in my opinion. From 1957 until 1969, it was a romantic episode. Everything was new and interesting. And it was something of a sport—the competition with America. I don't mean the political side. I'm an engineer, and I wanted to do it better than the Americans. It was a really interesting period of time, this romantic period of space. This lasted about 10 years.

And then began a period of normal industrial activity in

the field of space. In 1978 I began my professorship at the technical university, and I have been there for 15 years. I have my professorial chair in theoretical mechanics. But I have several professors under me, and I myself lecture on the dynamics of space flight.

Q: When you were a student, were you involved in the amateur rocket work in Leningrad?

Rauschenbach: I was involved, but not very actively. As a student, I really couldn't begin with anything. I had contact with the GDL (Gas Dynamics Laboratory), and it was natural that I remained with that group. But I never worked with them while they were in Leningrad. By the time I had concluded my studies, they had already moved their activity to Moscow.

Q: The reason I asked is that both in the United States and in Germany, from the early 1930s until the beginning of the war, amateur rocket societies were doing all kind of things, holding lectures, public events, and many young people became interested because of that.

Rauschenbach: It was similar in Russia. All the [experimental] rocket work was secret. But there was another group of people, writers like Dr. Yakov Perelman, who wrote books, held lectures, but had no idea of the work we were doing. It was similar to what happened in Germany.

Q: One of the key people from the Soviet military responsible for the rocket work was Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky. It seems that at the point there were major purges of the General Staff of the Red Army, including Tukhachevsky, it probably threw the rocket program back quite a bit. Was this the case?

Rauschenbach: Not at all. Why was Tukhachevsky in charge of the rocket program? Not because he was an enthusiastic proponent of rockets. He was responsible in the General Staff for new types of armaments. He was responsible for tanks, airplanes, every new form of weaponry. He did, however, understand the important role of rockets. This he was aware of. Ivan Kleimenov was the director of the [Scientific Research Institute of Jet Propulsion, established in 1933] and his deputy was Georgi Langemak, also a German, and the scientific adviser of the institute. They worked closely with Tukhachevsky. This was quite natural, but because of this, they were also shot. But the work of the institute continued as if this had never occurred.

Q: Did you have any contact with the Germans who were brought to Russia after the war to assist the Soviet rocket program?

Rauschenbach: No. It had been proposed to Korolev to accept the German scientists into his institute to work together with him, and he rejected the proposal. He said he didn't need any German consultants. It was quite different in



Author Boris V. Rauschenbach (left) with Hermann Oberth during the latter's 1982 first and only visit to the homeland of his longtime Russian correspondent Konstantin Tsiolkovsky. Despite his advanced age and ill health, Oberth considered it vital to pay homage to Tsiolkovsky's memory.

America. There the Germans were brought into the program. In Russia they were excluded; they spent time shooting off the V-2s. Then they didn't need the Germans any more, and they went back to Germany. We had no German team.

Q: But weren't there certain areas, as referred to by Kurt Magnus in his recently published book *Raketensklaven*, where the Germans had some very important insights for the Soviet program? The Soviet program had been primarily with solid-fuel rockets, for instance, the famous Stalin organ, whereas the Germans had concentrated on liquid-fuel rockets, which was important for space travel. Was not this experience important for the Soviet program?

Rauschenbach: First of all, our solid-fuel rockets were primarily used as artillery. These were better than the German rockets. The Germans tried to copy our rockets, but they were not successful. They had all the ingredients, but they couldn't copy it. The best artillery rockets during the Second World War were the Russian rockets. Therefore, we didn't need any experts in that area.

Liquid-fueled rockets were a German creation. But we also had our own liquid-fuel rockets. They were primarily used for airplane rocket-assisted takeoffs, acceleration, etc. We had good liquid-fuel rockets, which were very safe to work with. Therefore, the German rocket motors were not so needed.

In addition, the people who had come to Russia from Peenemünde were not the best people. My colleagues who

worked with them said that they knew less than the Russians did. If Wernher von Braun had come, it would have been a different story. The others were at a rather low level. The only one of importance was a collaborator of von Braun, Helmut Groettrup. He's the only one who really understood something about these rockets. He helped develop a rocket, the R-14, which was a next generation of the V-2. But nobody was really interested.

Q: For what work were you elected a member of the Academy of Sciences?

Rauschenbach: There were a number of things: First, it was my work in guidance and control of Soviet space vehicles. But during my work with ramjets, which are not space vehicles, of course, I developed a new physical theory. This is the second reason. There was also a third reason, which unofficially also played a role in my election. I have written books on art as well, which is unusual for someone like me. So I succeeded in getting the votes from the rocket people for my work on rockets, from the physicists for my physical theory, and from the arts people for my work on art. But the chief reason was for my work in rocketry.

Q: How has your biography of Oberth been received in Russia? Are a lot of people reading it?

Rauschenbach: Yes, the first edition is now sold out. We must print a second edition.

Q: How many did they print originally?

Rauschenbach: Not many, about 1,000 books.

Q: In the United States, there has been no biography of Oberth in English for 40 years, I think. The German biographies of Oberth were never translated. There was only a little book, almost a children's book, by Helen Walters, who did a series of biographies on von Braun, Oberth, and others.

Rauschenbach: In our country, too, there was no biography of Oberth. I wrote it because I felt that it was absolutely necessary.

Q: Oberth's work was known in the Soviet Union, I believe, in the 1930s.

Rauschenbach: No, already in the 1920s. [Oberth's first book] was already published in the nine-volume space encyclopedia by Nikolai Rynin at the time. In the encyclopedia, the chief parts of Oberth's 1923 book were translated. The Rynin books are also available in English. In Russia these days, they are very hard to come by. There were too few of them published. And the English translation is good.

In the eighth book, which deals with the theory of space flight, there is a major section about Oberth, including a small biography of Oberth, a photograph of him, and most of that section has been taken directly from Oberth's own work. So, by the end of the 1920s, we had an Oberth book in

Russian. The next work by Oberth would not come until 1948. This was a translation of his second book, *Ways to Space Flight*, and this I have translated myself. This was in fact the first Oberth book in a non-German language. I was the first.

Q: It is really amazing. That 1929 book was not translated into English until 1972.

Rauschenbach: And in Russian in 1948. And it was a very difficult task because Oberth's book contained incredibly many mistakes. Perhaps you don't know the story. There were many mistakes, letters and numbers left out, small inaccuracies. I had to make more than 100 corrections in the text. So the Russian edition is better than the German.

Q: Maybe the English is also wrong?

Rauschenbach: It is possible, since they probably took it from the original German. It was so difficult since I had to derive all the formulas anew. Even with only one or two printing errors, it was necessary to derive all of the formulas again. But Oberth was not responsible for these mistakes. The blame lies with [Oberth's assistant Alexander B.] Shershevsky, because Oberth had no time to proof-read the work. So he asked Shershevsky to do it. But Shershevsky did nothing. He just paged through the book. So the book came out with all the small mistakes. Oberth was totally shocked about it. For this reason my book is better than the original German edition.

Q: Let me ask you more generally about the scientific tradition in Russia. In spite of long periods of relative economic backwardness, in certain scientific fields Russia has always been foremost. There seems to be a clear continuity, for instance, from people like Dmitri Mendeleev, Vladimir Vernadsky, through Tsiolkovsky. How do you see the significance of this strong scientific tradition for Russia's development?

Rauschenbach: Earlier, Russian science, perhaps because it wasn't so bound to industry, always tried to solve global questions. This we find with Tsiolkovsky, Vernadsky, and others. This is typical for Russia. Today the situation is much worse because, during the last couple of years, we have received hardly a penny. Many are leaving for the West. Many start to buy things and then sell them, to speculate. Many scientists try to become merchants. They become speculators. Today the situation is very bad. If the situation does not quickly change, then within a couple of years, Russian science will be dead.

Q: We also noticed when we were in St. Petersburg last year that the level of literacy and interest in reading are so high compared to the United States. You see people on the subway or waiting in line always have a book with them, and they are reading. This you will not see in the United States. At

best, people will be reading a newspaper.

Rauschenbach: Some years ago, people called Russia a reading nation. For instance, I have my young granddaughter here with me. She sits upstairs in the house here and reads a book with mathematical problems. She calculates up there and comes running down when she has solved a problem. It is the only book that she has taken with her from Moscow. It's like a playful book about mathematics for young people. Every day when she has time, she'll sit with the book, and then suddenly, she comes running, saying, "Grandpa, I have figured it out!" And that's typical for Russia, for the old Russia, maybe five years ago. Today, I don't know. Probably today the young girls are reading comic books. My young granddaughter here, she reads serious books, perhaps because both her father and mother are mathematicians, and children like to imitate the parents.

Q: This is also what's been lost in the United States in the last 20 years. After 1969-70 in the United States, you also had a different kind of space program. It was much smaller, with no long-range goals. In the last few years, many engineers and technical people who worked in the defense industry have lost their jobs. In my thinking, they should now be working on a program to go to Mars, but instead, they're driving taxis.

Rauschenbach: Unfortunately, there is no money either here or there. A Mars program would be a big program. You could have people working on it for 10 or 15 years.

Q: At the beginning of the space age, everybody said that they would go to the Moon and then, of course, the Russians had problems with the N-1 rocket. And von Braun and Arthur Rudolph were able to build the Saturn V and this was a success. Starting in about 1965, when it was not a sure bet that the Soviets would be first, cosmonauts and other people in the Soviet space program were saying, "We never planned to send people to the Moon." And then, starting about three years ago when things became more open, American reporters went to Russia and were shown closed-off rooms where some of the equipment had been developed for just such a program.

Rauschenbach: We had three lunar programs: one unmanned and two manned. The unmanned program was conducted in a grand manner. The two others were manned. The one program was called the L1. It was a program which could be made without the big N-1 rocket. It had advanced very far, and one year before Apollo, we could have orbited the Moon. But this program required big sums of money, and there were, therefore, delays and postponements. We could have done it, but we couldn't do it in time. There were also others who wanted to do the Moon project. [Vladimir] Chalomey wanted to do the program himself. There were rivalries. There were other constructors, other institutes, other plants which were interested in doing it themselves. It was

so stupid, like a kingdom which disintegrates into feudal strife.

Therefore, the program was stopped. Not for technical reasons. If everything had been done as we envisioned and everything had been pulled together as planned, it would have worked. The program was almost completed. We had the spaceships, we had the equipment. And this was arbitrarily ended.

Q: When was this?

Rauschenbach: It could have been done in 1966 or 1967. It could have been done, but it was never done. And the third program was the L3, which was to be done with the N-1 rocket. People have talked about many flaws with that rocket, and these are all true. But the main problem was entirely different, and this was the delayed beginning of the project and the insufficient financing. This was the only real problem with the N-1 program. We received money for the N-1 when we had *completed* the project. Even after it had already flown. People did a lot of talking, but they gave no money. We inquired about the money. The Central Committee said the money would be coming, but no money came. Later we received perhaps a third of the promised sums. But quite late.

Q: And this was after Korolov had died?

Rauschenbach: Not only after he died; even while he was alive. I am of the opinion that we should never even have begun the project because they knew they had no money. The government knew that they didn't have the money. To us they said, "The money will come soon." But our sketches couldn't fly. Industry had to get to work. And there was nary a penny to the industrial production side. Or, more exactly, they gave us a preliminary payment and said the rest would be coming. Looking at the situation, I was convinced that the Americans would get to the Moon first. I saw what we were doing and how things were going with the Saturn. The other problems with the N-1 were really minor. If everything had begun two years earlier, we could have succeeded. The problem was "too little, too late." And I am convinced that it was incorrect to even begin the program under those conditions. They knew they didn't have the money.

Q: One year ago the United States and Russia began a collaboration in space. What do you think about that program?

Rauschenbach: It was a fact that both countries were putting in more and more money into the space program. Therefore, collaboration has become necessary. It will be much cheaper. Put simply, if the United States builds a large space station and the Russians do likewise, mankind as a whole has spent twice as much money as necessary for a space station.

Q: What would you propose as a goal for the U.S.-Russian collaboration? A manned Mars mission, perhaps?

Rauschenbach: No, no, no, no! Rather, experiments for in-

dustrial production in space. A Mars mission would not play an important role. We know today that special industry can be established up there. In zero gravity things could be produced which would be impossible to produce here on Earth. Perhaps we could do preliminary experiments toward such a project in order to create the new technology for such a project. And I mean not only technology in the traditional sense, but also medicine, synthetic products. That's the first thing.

Secondly, projects related to the ecology. But not a Moon or Mars program. Any programs in space must be connected to Earth-bound interests. Things must be done for people here.

Q: But what about further in the future? If we succeed in doing this in 10 years, what would we aim at 20 or 30 years down the road?

Rauschenbach: You know, I believe that predictions from professionals are not very good. It's much better for the novelists. If you look at a magazine from the beginning of this century, and look at what the scientists have said and what the novelists have written, you will find that the novelists have been correct and the science professionals have been wrong. And this is understandable, because the professionals are tightly bound by the present, and they could hardly imagine that which a novelist could create with ease. Since I'm no novelist, I have some anxiety in predicting the future.

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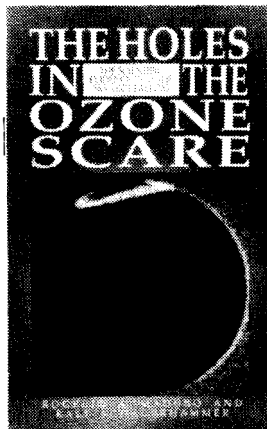
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Science Policy

U.S. magnetic fusion budget in doubt

by Mark Wilsey

On May 27, scientists at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) in New Jersey fired up the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) and produced 9 megawatts, setting a new world record for fusion power. The result surpassed their previous record of 6.2 MW, set last December. Some who follow the fusion program are expecting fireworks of another kind on Capitol Hill this summer, as the debate over the future funding of fusion research heats up.

Tokamaks are large donut-shaped machines used to study the fusion process. They use magnetic fields to heat and compress hydrogen until the atoms fuse, forming helium and releasing large amounts of energy. Testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development on April 11, Ronald Davidson, director of PPPL, noted that more than 60 million people throughout the nation saw reports of Princeton's tests in December. They "were reminded of the promise that fusion offers our energy-threatened world," he said. The tests at PPPL have provided a backdrop for the discussion of the U.S. fusion energy program in various forums over the recent weeks.

William Reddan, vice president of the engineering consulting firm Parsons Brinckerhoff, also testified at the April 11 hearing: "There is no question that fusion works. We see the Sun and the stars, which we know are powered by the fusion process. . . . What we do not know yet is how to harness this source." Indeed, harnessing thermonuclear fusion has been the decades-long dream of researchers, because it would provide a virtually inexhaustible power source, from an abundance of fusion fuel found in the hydrogen isotopes of seawater.

At April 21 hearings on fusion policy, the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology heard John Holdren, professor of energy and resources at the University of California at Berkeley, on future world energy needs. Holdren outlined two scenarios; he termed one "business-as-usual," the other "best-plausible." In the first case, world energy demand nearly triples by the year 2050; in the second case, the demand doubles. Holdren's numbers are based on specific sets of assumptions. The starting point is 1990, with a world population of 5.32

billion, and energy use is 13.2 terawatts, two-thirds of that in the "industrial countries." Under the business-as-usual scenario, current trends are assumed to persist into the future, such that, by 2050, the world population has reached 10.6 billion and world energy use has risen to 42.2 terawatts, and three-fourths of demand comes from the "less developed countries." Holdren argued that while this demand could be met with current energy resources, it would be economically unaffordable and environmentally intolerable.

The best-plausible alternative that Holdren offered assumes an energy strategy in which increases in energy efficiency, reduction in emissions, and development of renewable energy sources have been maximized, coupled with expanded programs to spread the effort internationally. This scenario also assumes that the world's population growth is halted at 10 billion or less: The numbers Holdren arrived at for the year 2050 are 9.1 billion population and 26.4 terawatts. Holdren's energy projections are unrealistically low. For one thing, the best-plausible case assumes that, in the industrialized nations, per capita energy use in 2050 would be half that of the 1990 level due to gains in efficiency and conservation. However, were there to be a global economic recovery directed toward developing the Third World, energy demands would easily surpass, perhaps doubling, Holdren's business-as-usual scenario, representing an order of magnitude increase in per capita energy use for most of the world by the middle of the next century.

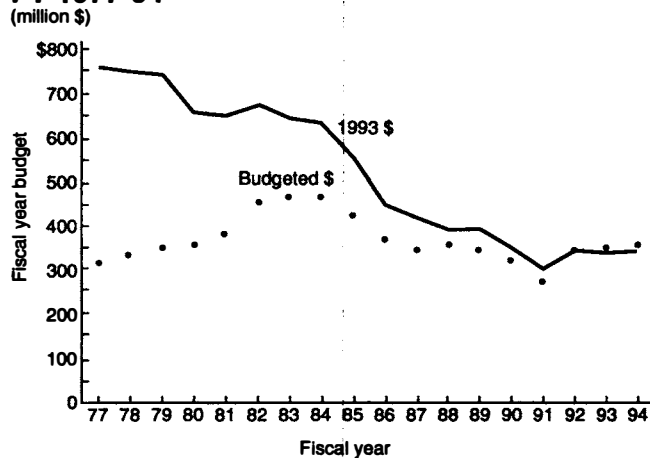
The point of these number games was to raise the question: Where will the energy come from to meet future demand? If the world cannot depend on fossil fuels indefinitely, then other energy sources must be developed. Fusion energy offers the potential of powering the world well into the foreseeable future.

The history of fusion research funding

Let us return to Princeton's TFTR. After the completion of its current series of ground-breaking tests, which are set to end in September, the TFTR will be decommissioned, concluding a program that began over 20 years ago. The design for the TFTR was completed in 1973 and construction began in 1976. It first operated with hydrogen in 1982, then with deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen, in 1983. The burning of tritium, another hydrogen isotope, was scheduled for 1986, and postponed to 1988; it was not actually accomplished until 1993, when the record-setting experiments of last December were conducted. Although the TFTR program presented many technical challenges, the delays were due largely to cutbacks in the magnetic fusion budget.

The oil shocks of the middle and late 1970s called the nation's attention to the need to develop new energy sources. The magnetic fusion budget nearly quadrupled from \$57 million in 1974 to \$219 million in 1976, and in 1980, the Magnetic Fusion Energy Act, also known as the McCormack

FIGURE 1
Federal funding for magnetic fusion budget,
FY 1977-94



Sources: DOE, Fusion Power Associates.

Act, called for the demonstration of fusion energy by the turn of the century. The act also laid out certain funding milestones, setting the 1981 magnetic fusion budget at \$394 million (see Figure 1). In 1983 funding should have risen to \$616 million, but only \$444 million was budgeted, and the target date for fusion development slid to 2010. By 1988, fusion funding had fallen to \$352 million, less than half of the \$788 million envisioned for that year by McCormack's sponsors. In recent years, annual federal funding for magnetic fusion had leveled out at \$340 million.

The result of this fiscal ratcheting down over the past decade has been to stretch out, scale back, or cancel many fusion programs. One such program was the work on magnetic mirrors at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, which works on a concept of producing fusion in a magnetic field "bottle" whose ends are sealed by other magnetic fields. In the mid-1980s, after spending millions of dollars and years in designing and building the magnetic mirror machine, its operating budget was cut just as experiments were about to commence.

Throughout the 1980s, funding for continuing programs shrunk over 50% in real terms from the levels of the late 1970s. As a consequence, for example, PPPL has seen its staff drop from 1,300 to 800 since the mid-1980s.

Future fusion energy programs

The TFTR program has met its goal of producing megawatts of fusion power from deuterium-tritium fuel, an accomplishment which is part of a four-step plan to develop magnetic fusion energy, which includes building an engineering test reactor, then a continuously operating tokamak,

and finally, a fusion demonstration reactor. The next steps are just now getting under way with the Tokamak Physics Experiment (TPX) and the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) programs. The demonstration fusion plant is still some 30 years off.

Princeton is slated to build the TPX to follow the TFTR, in which some of the existing TFTR components and infrastructure will be converted for TPX use. The TPX will be designed to demonstrate continuous fusion power production and to test advanced reactor concepts. It will use state-of-the-art superconducting coils to generate its magnetic fields. It is hoped that results from the TPX will aid in the design of future reactors that are more compact and economical. If approved and funded, the TPX could begin operations in 2000. In the meantime, Princeton has asked for funding to extend research on the TFTR for another six months or more. The Department of Energy (DOE) has not made a decision yet on the request.

The other major project on the horizon is the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, now being planned among the European Union, United States, Russia, and Japan. ITER will be a multibillion-dollar machine that will produce power in the gigawatt range, the scale at which future fusion power plants may operate. It is being designed to meet scientific and technical objectives to address the feasibility of fusion energy. It will be used to demonstrate ignition, plasma burn, and eventually continuous operation. ITER will also act as an engineering test bed to demonstrate the technologies needed for fusion energy. ITER is the most ambitious fusion project ever, requiring unprecedented international cooperation to be successful.

Budget battles in Congress

For fiscal year 1994, \$343 million was earmarked for magnetic fusion. However, there were a few budget squabbles last year aimed to shrink that amount, notably an amendment from Reps. Tim Penny (D-Minn.) and John Kasich (R-Ohio) to reduce the magnetic fusion program by half. Although their measure failed, some 200 congressmen voted for it. More significant was the all-or-nothing stance taken last year by Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), chairman of the Senate energy appropriations subcommittee. In an effort to secure a firm commitment from the administration for the construction of the ITER, he planned to withhold funding for TPX, citing the supposed need to avoid another embarrassment like the failed Superconducting Super Collider.

On June 9, Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, introduced legislation to provide a framework to support U.S. fusion energy goals. Entitled the Fusion Energy Research Authorization Act of 1994, H.R. 4553 has as its principal provision that the ITER be financed through a

levy on electricity generation, in order to ensure America's commitment to the program. Brown's bill calls for a .1-mils/kilowatt-hour fee on electricity generation, which would generate an estimated \$300 million per year. The fees would go into a trust fund and would expire when a sufficient balance were raised to pay for TPS and the U.S. share of ITER. The bill authorizes \$380 million for FY 95, \$425 million for FY 96, and \$475 million for FY 97 for fusion research. Unfortunately, it also would prohibit spending funds on any other major fusion programs. Brown realizes that such a tax may not be popular or fair, but he hopes it will start a process of looking for mechanisms to provide for the steady funding of these multi-year programs and avoid the annual wrangling over budgets. It is also his view that such an approach may help restore the United States' reputation as a reliable partner in international cooperation.

President Clinton proposed a budget of \$373 million for magnetic fusion in FY 1995, to which the House has added \$4 million, providing \$67 million for TPX. An amendment offered by Rep. Richard Swett (D-N.H.) to cut the \$67 million from TPX, arguing that while "fusion makes sense, building another tokamak does not. DOE should invest in cleaner, cheaper fusion concepts." His amendment was defeated in a voice vote.

The Senate Appropriations Committee cut the President's fusion budget request by \$10 million. Funding for TPX was cut to \$28 million, limiting it to the continuation of the preliminary design. The report from Johnston's subcommittee expressed concern that DOE has failed to report on how it intends to move forward with ITER. Pointing out that the primary mission of TPX is linked to ITER, the Johnston report stated, "We strongly believe we should not pursue TPX unless both the President and the Congress have made a full commitment to ITER."

The fate of TPX will now be decided by a House-Senate conference committee.

It is unfortunate that an international fusion program such as ITER is seen as a substitute for a vigorous national program. It is bad enough that funding for a national fusion program such as TPX is held hostage to participation in an international program. It is worse to undermine what success the tokamak fusion program has so far achieved—it is the most advanced fusion technology, although its ultimate success in producing fusion energy may be debatable—by proposing a disproportionate emphasis on alternative fusion concepts at tokamak's expense, purely for the sake of "fiscal responsibility." Primarily as a result of such "fiscal constraints," the United States has been forced to give up a broad-based approach to fusion energy research in which alternative approaches would play a role: Consider the fact that federal spending in 1994 for all energy research and development is less than one-third, in real terms, what it was in 1980.

Nigeria's confrontation with the IMF escalates

by Lawrence Freeman and Uwe Friesecke

This is the third installment of a report based on a visit to Nigeria at the end of June and early July.

As groups within Nigeria's trade union movement were trying to organize a countrywide general strike to topple the government of Gen. Sani Abacha, the voices of the international banking community were raised in London and Zürich to make clear that the fight in Nigeria has really nothing to do with democracy, but everything to do with the future of the International Monetary Fund/World Bank monetary system. The daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, usually reflecting the views of a majority grouping of the senior Swiss banking community, on Aug. 4 used its lead article, under the headline, "Hour of Truth for Nigeria's Generals," to demand action by anti-Abacha groups within the Nigerian military. The newspaper's editors leave no doubt that it is the government's economic policy they don't like, by calling the anti-IMF measures "adventurous and primitive dirigism." The fear in Zürich and other banking centers apparently is that just such dirigism might become the example for other debtor countries to follow. Therefore, those bankers simply want to see the Abacha government fall.

The City of London's *Financial Times* on Aug. 3 blatantly displayed 19th-century-style "concern" for Britain's former colony, and under the title "Time to Help Nigeria," called for the formation of a coalition government between Chief Moshood Abiola and possibly General Abacha, or another senior officer. But, just as in the "good old days" of the Empire, there are strings attached to the "help." Writes the *Financial Times*: "Mr. Abiola should limit the transition to no more than two years. At the end of that period Mr. Abiola should stand down, and agree not to run for reelection. Key portfolios—finance, the central bank, the state-owned Nige-

rian National Petroleum Corporation—should go to technocrats. As a condition for debt relief, the accounts of these institutions must be monitored by resident officials from the World Bank and the IMF who would assist Nigeria to implement the country's lapsed economic reform program."

Political sources in Nigeria were very thankful for such clear and unmistakable words from the City of London. The City demands a return to the structural adjustment program of the IMF, which was just ended by General Abacha's 1994 budget, and for this purpose sees Chief Abiola as the best available choice for a government of stooges who would be controlled by resident IMF/World Bank officials. In line with their 19th-century colonial methods, the *Financial Times* editorialists offer the carrot and stick to enforce such a solution. They reject the threat of increased sanctions, as simplistically demanded by certain American figures such as Jesse Jackson, as "unwise," and instead threaten to embargo Nigeria's oil exports on the one side, while on the other, they offer a "debt write-off and rescheduling which reduces Nigeria's annual servicing commitments to no more than 20% of export earnings." Ironically, the *Financial Times* leaves no doubt that Chief Abiola has only "dubious qualifications for the job," and that the presidential poll he claims to have won "was deeply flawed." Thus, a "democratic" Abiola government would be weak enough to be controlled from the outside.

The Nigerian government stopped servicing its debt to the Paris Club of creditors more than two years ago, in early 1992. By now, arrears on the more than \$30 billion debt have risen to \$7 billion. Given the shakiness of the world monetary system, this creates headaches in banking circles, and some bankers would rather compromise and agree to a ceiling of 20% of export earnings as debt payment, than to receive no payments at all. Yet, these bankers also know very well, that

the current government has not repudiated the debt that it inherited from its predecessors, and that it would eventually start paying on its debt obligations, but only after a fundamental shift in economic policy is effected, which would break Nigeria out of the IMF/World Bank-dictated constraints of underdevelopment.

What really gives them headaches, is the work of the National Economic Intelligence Committee (NEIC), which is committed to designing an economic policy that would send Nigeria on a path of rapid development in infrastructure, industrialization, and agriculture. It is that direction of sovereign national development of the country, as potentially an economic and political giant of the continent of Africa, which constitutes the basis for real fear in establishment circles in New York and London. That would end their imperial dreams of recolonization of Africa. Therefore, they reason, Nigeria must either get a government which is easily manipulable—the Abiola option; or it must be destroyed, leading to ethnic clashes and civil war.

The fraud of the 'democracy' campaign

By the end of July, the National Democratic Coalition (Nadeco), which many suspect is financed by Anglo-American money, had convinced the Central Working Committee of the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC), over the objections of its president, Pascal Bafyau, to call the union's 3.5 million members out on a general strike in support of the four-week-old oil workers' strike. All the noble rhetoric about the aim being "to restore democracy now" collapsed on Aug. 2, when President Wariebe Agamene, of the blue-collar union Nupeng, threatened to kill workers who would not obey union orders: "If they don't stop their treacherous activities, the next option will involve body-bags. A few people will be caught up in the melodrama. We are prepared to deal with these people violently." Two days later, when the strike led to violent clashes in Lagos, marauding youths were seen swinging their machetes Rwanda-style, in support of "democracy."

The call for a general strike was not followed in all parts of the country. The strike concentrated in Lagos and Chief Abiola's stronghold among the Yoruba in the southwest. The Hausa/Fulani in the north and the Ibo in the east did not comply with the strike order, while the city of Kano in the north saw pro-government demonstrations instead. One way of paralyzing the country is obviously to bring back the ghosts of the past and throw the country into ethnic conflicts and civil war. Already in Lagos, shopkeepers who are mostly members of the Ibo have been targeted by violent youth gangs. Exploiting those traditional divisions would be a way of breaking the fragile fabric upon which the government of General Abacha rests.

As the interviews in this *EIR* series show, the trade union movement of Nigeria has the chance to be part of establishing solid foundations for transition to an elected civilian government, within the context of restored economic growth and

stability. But instead, the trade union leaders have chosen to confront the government blindly, at the moment that it is in a fight against the IMF over the future course of Nigeria's economy. Neither they nor Chief Abiola have refuted the bankers' demands.

The trade union leaders could also be part of the process to chart out a new framework for elections, which is now going on at the constitutional convention, but instead some of them have announced terrorism as their way of bringing about "democracy." There are probably a number of trade union leaders and many among the rank and file who are genuinely concerned with the establishment of a true democratic system for Nigeria, and with the economic well-being of the country. They should exert their influence now, and, for the sake of Nigeria's survival, stop the process by which some trade unions are spearheading the descent into further chaos and violent ethnic conflicts.

While the NLC leadership is continuing discussions with the government, the leadership of Nupeng and Pengassan, the white-collar union of senior staff in the oil industry, is on a confrontation-only line. This has raised suspicions of another kind: Rumors are circulating in London, that some oil interests may actually be playing a double game vis-à-vis Nigeria, because the lack of Nigerian oil on the international markets tends to drive up the demand for Britain's North Sea oil, and thereby prop up the British pound.

Nigeria's oil, a strategic issue

As the strike of Nigerian oil workers moved into the fifth week, it began to affect oil production, and fear of a drop in exports sent the price of North Sea crude, which closely resembles Nigerian crude, to above \$19 a barrel. Nigeria occupies a key place in the world oil market, because almost all of its oil is very high quality; the North Sea is the only place that produces a near equivalent. Royal Dutch Shell, which produces almost 1 million barrels a day and thereby half of Nigeria's total, has announced a drop of one-third in output.

Oil is the key to Nigeria's development. As Chief Don Etiebet, the minister for petroleum, explains in the interview below, the Nigerian government intends to increase its production significantly. But with this, the government is not just planning to earn more export revenues. It has a long-term strategy to develop the petrochemical industry, to become independent of the world market and to supply neighboring states. Furthermore, the government is planning to utilize the huge amount of natural gas, which right now is being burned away. If one takes into account that Nigeria's oil reserves are much bigger than believed up until recently, it becomes clear that the right government could use this enormous natural wealth for a buildup of the country's strength, by which Nigeria would become a key strategic factor that would fundamentally change the existing geopolitical map of the world. Such a perspective gives certain circles in London and New York even more headaches.



We are paving the way for a democratic government

Chief Etiebet is Nigeria's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. He was interviewed on July 2 in Abuja, Nigeria by Lawrence Freeman and Uwe Friesecke.

EIR: Oil plays a great role in Nigeria. Could you tell us about oil exploration and export in Nigeria?

Etiebet: First of all, the oil industry in Nigeria is predicated upon joint venture partnerships between the Nigerian government through its national oil corporation, called the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. (NNPC), and most of the international oil companies—Shell, Chevron, Texaco, Elf, all of them are here. We are in partnership with these international companies to explore and produce oil.

At the same time, we have what is called the production-sharing agreement, with some other companies. In this case, those people actually invest money in all the activities of exploring and discovering oil, and they are not in production, but investments before taxes; whereas in the joint venture arrangement, we contribute to all the exploration and production costs and then we share in the crude oil produced.

We have the capacity to produce up to 2.3 million barrels a day. But that is not good enough, because the rate of depletion is about 15% of the capacity to produce. Our objective is to add, so that we can make about 2.5 million barrels a day in the next three years. That is our target.

That is the upstream sector. The downstream sector includes the refining of crude. We have four refineries in the country, and we are processing 300,000 barrels a day in these four refineries. This is what we use for domestic consumption.

EIR: What percentage of the oil that is produced is owned by the Nigerian government?

Etiebet: On the average, in the joint-venture arrangement, the Nigerian government owns approximately 58%.

EIR: Oil accounts for 90% of Nigeria's foreign exchange. How did the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) structural adjustment programs in the 1980s affect the development of the Nigerian oil industry?

Etiebet: The price of oil in the 1970s rose from \$2.50 to about \$8.50. That was a windfall for all the producing countries, because they didn't expect that kind of rise. The utilization of those funds in the 1970s in Nigeria was properly handled, and most of the development in Nigeria that you see today was done in the 1970s. The 1980s saw a big rise in oil prices also, which made [the national currency,] the naira, very, very strong. From 1979 through the 1980s, the naira was at almost \$2, in effect. We were in the era of the 1979-83 civilian regime. But by 1984, we had gone from a position of strength, in having created high levels of foreign reserves, to deficit levels. From 1984, we started to have a lot of international debt, despite the fact that the oil price had gone up quite considerably during that period, to about \$12 billion. So, the problem became how to manage that debt and how to manage the economy.

From 1984 to 1985, the government at that time tried to strengthen the naira; they tried to do certain things in the management of the foreign debt, and tried to be more or less inward-looking in the management of resources. And this is when the International Monetary Fund started pushing us to devalue the naira. That was the *main* thing in 1984: whether to devalue the naira in the face of the foreign debt and in the face of the dwindling oil price. The price of oil had started to go down from \$28, to \$21, to \$19, to \$18.

There was another change in government in 1985, and this government came to accept the World Bank-IMF-supported structural adjustment programs. In its implementation, this had negative effects:

1) While the government expected more inflow of foreign exchange into the country to improve on investments in the country, to improve on industrialization, to improve on the capacity earnings, and so on and so forth, those foreign investments did not come in, unfortunately, during the whole period; or what did come in was nothing like what was expected.

2) The program had envisioned that the naira, if it were deregulated, would be kept up, because more foreign exchange would be coming in. But what we saw in the process was that the naira started depreciating—from 2 naira to the

dollar, to immediately 3 naira, to 4, to 6, to 8, to 10, and then to 18, officially to 21 during this period, and then to 40. So, in effect, between 1982 and 1993, the naira has depreciated over 60 times.

3) The interest rate was supposed to be lowered as a result of savings and investment in the industrial sector, but this did not happen. Instead, interest rates rose—sometimes officially to 60%, unofficially to 100%. There was a time when it was 150%.

As a result of these factors—the high rate of depreciation of the naira and the high rate of interest—industries could not function. They couldn't go and borrow at 100% or 60% to run an industry; you can't make any profit. The exchange rate was too great; therefore, you couldn't go and buy dollars at dollar rates. Thus, industrial output became very low. Everybody started to just depend on a three-month cycle of business, something you could turn around in three months. The banks mobilized all the available resources, available savings funds, to pursue the foreign exchange. Every month, over 50 billion naira was mobilized to support foreign exchange bids, and then, at the end of the day, they would get maybe 5% of that, and the following week they would do it again.

So there was no money left to sustain other things, such as lending for even ordinary things, like school fees, development of agriculture. Because of that, many infrastructure facilities and social services suffered during the period. Educational systems suffered a lot; universities were closed for a long time; teachers were not paid; even sometimes policemen were not paid. All the funds in the system were mobilized to pursue foreign exchange, as a result of the system of foreign exchange of 1992-93.

Another factor during that period is that the dollar was sold by the central bank at an official rate of 21.9, 21.8, 21.99 to the bidding banks, and the bidding banks turned around to sell dollars at a higher rate than 22.1. So, although the exchange rate by the central bank was at 21, the bidding banks were selling them at another rate. So the prices of goods and services were not the prices reflected by the official exchange rate. Then a parallel market was created in the 1992-93 period, whereby people or organizations who had foreign exchange were free to bring the foreign exchange in and sell it at whatever rate, outside the central bank rate. In this "para-market," rates ranged from 35 naira to the dollar, to 40, to 50 naira per dollar. In effect, the prices of goods and services in the market reflected the regime of the parallel market, and that is why things started being very costly in Nigeria, unaffordable to the ordinary Nigerian.

This was the effect of the structural adjustment program in reality; not in conception, but in reality.

I think it was in that regard that when this present regime was preparing this year's budget, it looked to remedy this situation; the government set out not to control, but actually

to maintain and monitor the exchange rate. So the government announced: Okay, you can now sell at 22 naira for the dollar, but the para-market must not be allowed to exist, because the para-market prices were *dragging* the effect of the official rate.

EIR: Do you mean that individuals were allowed to come in and just sell foreign exchange?

Etiebet: Yes. Individuals were just allowed to come in; it was a black market; they were allowed to come in and sell foreign exchange at whatever rate. And banks, too, were buying from the central bank at the official rate of 21 naira to the dollar, and reselling them at the black market rate. That was the regime that was operating, during the past two years. This year, the government said: "No, we cannot allow that parallel market to exist, because its effect is obliterating the real market effect." That is the only thing that they did.

Secondly, the interest rate also was to be properly monitored and kept at a level that is affordable by industrialists to borrow money and revitalize the industries. The interest rate was also pegged at 22 to 1; all these things were done with the intent of reducing inflation and having money available. Again, 21% is not cheap, when you talk about your country—the United States or Europe or Germany or Japan—but in Nigeria, compared to what was happening before at 50-60-100%, it is cheap money.

Going back to your question about the IMF and World Bank reaction, it seems they are not in agreement with those new provisions in this year's government budget. And as such, they seem to be holding back on their support for the economic development of the country. It is contradictory, because we are talking about trying to reduce inflationary trends in the country induced by Nigeria's dependence on imports. Nigerian goods and services, even human services, are important to produce the oil. If the effect is to reduce inflation and the price of goods and services, the answer is therefore to reduce interest rates; the answer is therefore to keep prices down. Since Nigeria depends a lot on imports, the lower the rate of exchange, the lower the prices of things will be. That is on the one hand.

On the other hand, the earning power of Nigerians has not changed considerably over the years, although the Nigerian naira has been depreciating. So, you have a very wide gap between Nigeria's earning power and the exchange rate. And, therefore, the more you allow the naira to depreciate, the more you find the Nigerian worker being unable to afford anything in the way of normal living conditions.

These are the dilemmas, these are the distortions we have in the system which this government is set to remove.

But the believers in deregulation—that is, the deregulated foreign exchange rate, deregulated interest rate—think that if you deregulate, you will have a period where people are unable to afford things and therefore they will start

This is what I would like to get across to the international community: that we mean business; that we have a good sense of purpose, and we are working for the interests of Nigerians. We are sincere in what we are doing, and they should at least give us an opportunity to experiment.

saving money. But I don't believe that we can reach the elastic limit of the demand for foreign exchange in Nigeria. The appetite for foreign exchange in Nigeria is so elastic, that I don't think it can snap at any rate. For example, if you agree to exchange 100 naira for a dollar today, the parallel market and the black market will still exist; somebody will still be willing to pay 120 naira or 110 naira or 150 naira.

EIR: You said that in the early 1970s and then late 1970s, the price of oil went up very significantly, and then went down. How much difficulty do these fluctuations in the price of oil cause to the Nigerian economy?

Etiebet: Tremendous difficulty. If you compare the price of oil today, it is the equivalent of the price of oil in the 1960s, when the naira was at \$2.50, in terms of the real worth of the dollar. Today, the oil price is equivalent to the 1960s; but in terms of our needs, the dollar has also depreciated in worth. We have to pay more dollars for imported goods and services, but we receive less value for our oil. If the oil price were to rise concomitant with the worth of the dollar, our oil price now should be about \$140-150 per barrel.

EIR: And what is it?

Etiebet: Today it is \$15-16-17.

EIR: One argument that is advanced constantly is: Nigeria had the oil boom; they earned a lot of money, but they failed during the 1970s to invest that money properly in the development of their economy, and therefore, they are in trouble today. How do you answer that argument?

Etiebet: Most of the development that you see in Nigeria today—the interstate road system, the development of harbors and ports, the establishment of universities in many states of the country, and many other things—were achieved during the '70s. And the '70s were the period in which we had just come out of the civil war. So it was a time of reconstruction and reconciliation. I believe the oil revenues were used properly during that period.

EIR: On the oil production perspective, how big are the reserves being estimated right now, and for how long a time

do you think those reserves will last?

Etiebet: We have quite big reserves. I don't have the exact figures right now, but I think they are in the region of 20 billion barrels of reserves discovered in Nigeria.

EIR: Who are the main customers for Nigerian oil?

Etiebet: America and Europe, in the main. About 40% goes to the United States, and the rest to Europe and Africa.

EIR: And in Europe, the main customer?

Etiebet: The main customers are the refiners, all kinds of refiners in Europe. In terms of country, we do not really know exactly. In today's oil market, for example, Shell—take Shell, Mobil, Chevron—Shell takes 40% of our oil production, of what it produces. But once they take it from shelves, they may send it to their refinery in Europe or to America, to the Far East. We don't know. But most countries in Europe take our oil.

EIR: What is the level of export of oil or gas to other countries in Africa?

Etiebet: In terms of crude oil exports, by country, we export crude oil to Ghana and Togo. These are the only two.

EIR: Are there any plans in the future?

Etiebet: There is a lot of interest from African countries in Nigeria's crude. And also, you must have heard that there is a lot of smuggling activity of refined products from Nigeria to these neighboring African countries. And our program to curtail that is actually finding means and ways of getting crude officially to the countries that it is now being smuggled to.

EIR: You are part of a government that is described by most of the British and American press and part of the Nigerian press as a dictatorial military junta. I understand that you were a private citizen and a businessman. Why did you join that government, and how do you look back at these seven months in service of this government, and what do you think is the perspective of this government?

Etiebet: Thank you very much. I think last year, in August-September 1993, a time was reached in the country where if some patriotic Nigerians did not make some sacrifices for

the well-being of the nation, there would have been a problem. It was in this regard that some of us decided to put our services to save the nation, because at the rate it was going, it was disintegrating, and it needed some people who believed in the sanctity and corporate existence of this country to come in and work at putting things together and reviving it.

My coming into government was based essentially on coming in at a time when the country needed people to work together to put it together and pave the way for a democratically elected government to come into place. So at that time, we came in as a holding government, to set the economy on a good footing and to straighten out some of the social structures and infrastructures and social services, so that when the democratic government comes into place, there would be a good foundation to stand on and thrive. That was the main objective of the interim government that was set up last August, to take over from the last administration of General Babangida. The politicians did not understand it that way, and kept haggling and causing a lot of trouble, and this led the military people to come in, because the government of [Chief E.] Shonekan [August-November 1993] just could not handle the political upheaval that had begun, which was threatening to break the country into pieces. So the interim government surrendered power to the military regime of Gen. Sani Abacha.

So they asked me: "Would you continue in this government?" My answer was that I thought the new government that came in thought that I had contributed properly, in trying to straighten out things in the petroleum industry, since my coming into office in September last year. Because, as we have been noting, the petroleum industry contributes tremendously to the economy of the country. There are three main sources of revenue for the government—petroleum revenue, customs duty, and corporate taxes—that's it. But you will not collect customs duty if you don't import goods, and you import goods by getting foreign exchange from the oil sector. The corporate people will not declare profit if they are not operating under any foreign exchange—everything revolves around the petroleum industry. When I came in and saw that there were a lot of distortions in the system, tending to waste resources, I started to put this right, and I think that is why I was allowed to continue, to finally bring these programs to fruition. We've been working very hard in that regard. All last year, the country was plagued with instances of shortages of petroleum products.

EIR: Do you see measurable progress in the last six months?

Etiebet: I have seen a lot of progress in the last six months. The problem is the information you are no doubt getting there about the problems with the Nigerian economy. The truth is that the economy is in a more sound position than

ever before. As I told you before, the economy was floating on a platform of a three-month cycle of people rushing to the central bank or the banks, getting money, bringing in goods and selling them at 200%, with no investments whatsoever, because how can you invest when the interest rate is that high?

But right now we are bringing all those down to a level where there can be a sedimentation of all those factors. We have a stronger platform, now in order to move forward. In the next six months, the progress we put in place definitely is going to bring an improved economic scene. I've been talking with some manufacturers recently, and they, albeit privately, are applauding the economic programs of the government right now. The only thing they want is the tenacity to sustain the programs for the next six months. Otherwise, people are still skeptical about whether we will be able to hold on.

EIR: There is a lot of debate in Washington political circles, in London, to put sanctions against Nigeria into place, to put political pressure, to change the course of the government in Nigeria. Do you have a message to the policy circles in Washington, or let's say in Bonn and Paris, as to what would be the best for the country of Nigeria?

Etiebet: Yes. The message I would like to state is this: No doubt a military regime is a misnomer. But as long as the head of state is a military man, that regime is known all over the world as a military dictatorship. But I would like to let you know that in this government, there have been a lot of inputs from civilians. There have been a lot of politicians in the government; there have been a lot of very experienced people, who are good politically and economically and socially, who have come to create an enabling environment in economics, in politics, in social structures and infrastructure; to put some parameters and provisions in place; to institute a proper law-administration; to reform a lot of things so that when the military administration gives way to the democratic system, they will now have a platform. . . .

Look at the case of Japan. In the past nine months, there have been more than five heads of government, but the economy remains *intact*. This is the kind of thing we want to see here in Nigeria, when the democratic government comes in place, so that the economy does not fluctuate with the aspirations of the politicians. This is a problem in Nigeria, that politics is business; this should not be the case. We want to use this opportunity to demarcate, to differentiate, to pull them apart, so that politics is serving economics, and economics is the instrument with which politicians can strive, because they need a foundation to stay and build the country. They are the administrators of economics. Politicians, government are the administrators of economics. But when economics and the administrator

became one and the same person, then you have all the problems that we have been having in Nigeria and in other developing countries.

If the international community is putting all these pressures on Nigeria, because they want them to hand over power to a democratically elected government as soon as possible, I will commend their efforts. But I would also like them to understand the problem of Nigeria and give this present administration some time to effect those parameters. Those provisions I have just told you about should be properly in place, because if we hand over in a period of flux and anarchy, it will not work.

Politics in Nigeria is very complex, because of the multi-various sets of people in the country. We must have certain standards set, and that is the need for the new constitutional conference that was just inaugurated a few days ago by the head of state and commander in chief. That constitutional conference brought everybody who is anybody in this country together, to come and debate the problems of this country—not the problem of tearing the country apart, but the problem of how to live together to be united in diversity in the country. So this is what I would like to get across to the international community: that we mean business; that we have a good sense of purpose, and we are working for the interests of Nigerians.

If the pressure is on how we should govern ourselves, how we should run our economy, whom we should borrow money from and not borrow money from; what salary we should pay our people or not pay our people; what we should use our money for; whether we should cultivate our agriculture or not cultivate our agriculture but import, I think that is going a little too far into the internal administration of any country. They should allow us to develop a system that *we believe* will serve our people. It will then be left for our people to say: “No, that system is not good enough!” and they should revolt against this system! But not others, sitting down and saying, “No, you should not apply that system to your people; you must apply this system.”

And then they come around and say, “Okay, you are owing us, so if you do not want to listen to what we say and apply our system, pay us our money!” That is pressure, pressure that in many areas could be misinterpreted. I don’t want to use very strong words here. I am trying to say that if Nigeria, or any developing country, has come to map a course of development for itself, with sincerity of purpose, they should try to use all the instruments of intelligence to find out whether the members of this government are sincere in what they are doing. And I know personally that I am sincere in what I am doing. And I have stood my ground since I came into this. I am going to stop smuggling and diversions and so forth; it is a formidable task, but I’m working on it and it is succeeding. If they can find out that we are sincere in what we are doing, they should at least give us a little opportunity to *experiment*. That is the message.

Interview: Chief A.K. Horsfall

Oil is the patrimony for all Nigerians

Chief Horsfall is the coordinator of the Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (Ompadec), which was set up in 1992 to alleviate various difficulties in Nigeria’s oil-producing communities which had arisen over several years, as a result of oil exploitation. Ompadec’s responsibilities stretch across the eight oil-producing states of southern Nigeria. The Rivers State is the biggest producer, with about 41% of the national production. Next is Delta State, with 30%; Akwaibom State produces about 17.5%; Ondo State is now number four, with about 5.1%, followed by Edo State and Imo State, which each produce 1.1%; then comes Abia State, followed by Cross River State, which has yet to produce a substantial amount.

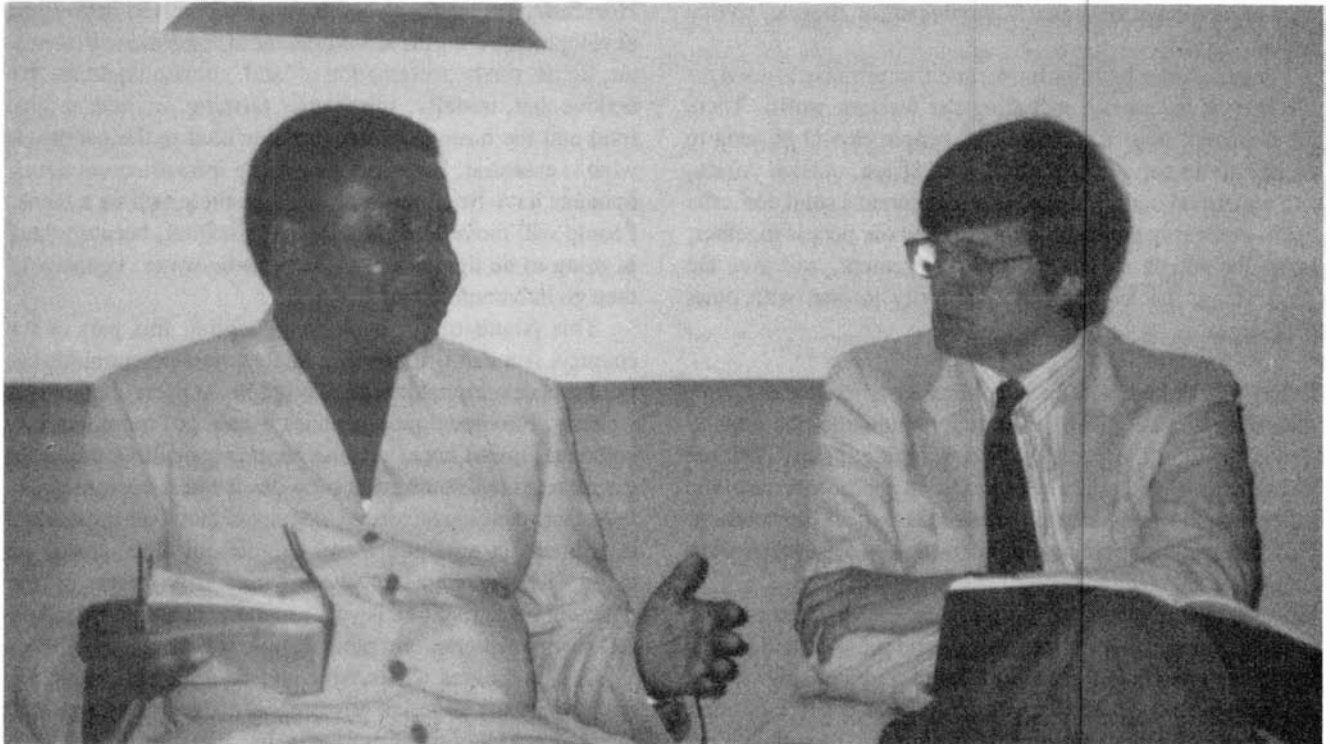
Ompadec is an autonomous commission, reporting directly to the Nigerian President. Ompadec also has a consultative relationship with the Ministry of Petroleum, the Federal Environmental Development Agency, and state and local governments. Ompadec is funded by 3% of the oil sales revenue that reverts to Nigeria every year.

This interview was conducted in Nigeria by Lawrence Freeman and Uwe Friesecke.

EIR: What has been the policy of the oil companies that have come into Nigeria? How do they relate to Ompadec, and have they been acting in the interest of developing Nigerian oil?

Horsfall: There are two issues there. The oil companies’ interest in developing Nigerian oil is their paramount interest, that is, exploiting the oil, selling it, taking their own percentage of profit, and paying their taxes, royalties. I think they are very adept and adequate at doing that. Over the years—and many of them have been operating since 1937—they have had no real policy of developing the communities from which they exploited the oil. But gradually, as time went on, they became more and more involved. As of now, almost all the major oil companies are involved at some level, to some extent, they all have budgets for community development, they are putting a little percentage of their operational money into such things as hospitals, maternity homes, generating plants for electricity. Basically, these have come rather late in the day, when the clamor for this was high.

EIR: Shell Oil Company has been operating here since



Chief Horsfall talks with EIR's Uwe Friesecke in the Nigerian capital of Abuja. "The blood of the Nigerian economy flows from the oil that comes from these regions. Unless you effect these major projects, then the economy of Nigeria cannot have blood."

1937; what are the other major oil companies that have been operating in Nigeria?

Horsfall: Some of the companies are Mobil, Chevron, and Ashland.

EIR: There were, during the period of the mid- to late-1980s, the structural adjustment programs (SAPs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and recently the current government has taken measures to counteract them. How much do you think the SAPs hurt the Nigerian economy, and do you think the present government policies are in the right direction for helping the Nigerian economy?

Horsfall: I think the best answer you can find for this question is from the ordinary market women on the street. They see the period before SAP, the period during SAP, the period after SAP. Initially, during the period before SAP, things were drying up and getting harder, but the economy was going in a specific direction, toward development. Then SAP came, and there was some abundance, you would say, and then suddenly, the market *snapped up everything*, and now we are back to the stage where new problems are being created for the new administration, where one has to adjust SAP in order to meet local demands and the local political, security, and economic situation, as against the demands of the IMF. So there has to be some real rethinking and balancing in order to meet the domestic responsibilities of government and the demands of the people.

EIR: Nigeria has a debt of approximately \$35 billion; some people say the debt service per year is about \$6 billion. You are involved in the business of oil, which is the major source of foreign exchange. What will happen if this debt service is paid? Will that not reduce the amount of revenue available for development of industry and infrastructure?

Horsfall: Absolutely. I think there is going to be a catastrophe, a major security problem, if we put all the emphasis on paying back this debt, against the local demands. The population of Nigeria is growing by leaps and bounds, and people need food; they need shelter; they need communications; they need water and roads. And they are getting used to having these things. Over the years, in the 1970s and early 1980s, a lot of development had taken place. Then suddenly, development ground to a halt, and people could see that the IMF and the World Bank requirements were the causes of this. They don't see the IMF; they don't see the World Bank; they see a government responsible here, and they think the government is not able to stand up to the IMF or the World Bank to take care of their interests.

People have to live, they have to pay debts. There ought to be a greater sense of redirection, a greater balancing of how much Nigeria can afford to pay against what the demands are. People need to be fed; they need to go to school. Look at our schools, they have all gone into disarray. The hospitals are in very bad shape. The government needs money to put medicines into these hospitals and let people live their lives. The

debt burden must be drastically reduced for Nigeria, so that we can *survive*.

Nigeria has a lot of promise, and that promise is *good for the rest of the world*, including the western world. There are crises all over the place, and people expect Nigeria to contribute to solving these crises in Africa, outside Africa, and we can do that if we are able to maintain a solid domestic front—meaning that we are able to keep our people together, keep our people supporting the government, and give the government the leverage, the authority to deal with other problems.

EIR: The United Nations is holding a conference in Cairo, with the essential goal of enforcing reduction of the population of the world, especially the developing sector. They see the growth of Nigeria's population as a problem. We and others see the growth of population as part of the solution. How does your government and how do you see these actions by the United Nations?

Horsfall: While I do not advocate an uncontrolled population explosion, I do not think it is a good policy to kill people who have been born. We have a lot of human beings in this country; we not going to kill them; we've got to look after them, while we contribute toward the control of populations.

EIR: Could you tell us what your projects are and what your priority program is for the development of the area you are responsible for?

Horsfall: Basically we have an organization which is structured specially for development and rehabilitation. We operate ten departments: administration; agriculture and fisheries; manpower development; an environmental department; a research statistics department; a legal department; a department in charge of community/company disputes; and the works department, which relates closely to a monitoring directory. The works department and the monitoring directory are responsible for our many and varied construction jobs.

Here the economies have been depleted as a result of oil exploitation. Individuals have had few economic prospects. We are trying to remedy this. We give loans to farmers, to business people, to industrialists who set up industries to provide employment for various categories of people, so that the drift toward the urban centers will diminish. And the various departments that I mentioned work together to make sure that development and rehabilitation take place.

EIR: How big is the role of agriculture in Ompadec?

Horsfall: Here fisheries are primary, and agriculture, in these circumstances, is part of fisheries. There is more water in these areas than land, but the people are both fishermen and farmers. We give loans to both fishermen and farmers.

EIR: Is this just subsistence farming, or is this gradually also going to develop commercial farming?

Horsfall: Our approach is this: We are involved in physical development, i.e., the development of *infrastructure*—water, lights, roads, reclamation of land, communications. We believe that, initially, subsistence farming, in order to give food and the basic economic wherewithal to the people, is what is essential. But once these basic infrastructural developments have been put in place, then there will be a break. People will move into rural industrialization, because there is going to be light; there is going to be water. People will then go into commercial farming.

This [southern, oil-producing] region, this part of the country, is a *delta*. It provides the greatest potential for agricultural development in all of Nigeria. At press conferences recently, I invited donor agencies from all over the world to come and invest here, because apart from getting oil out of the place, it is this area that provides the best opportunity to invest and develop Nigeria. Understand that if we put enough investment in agriculture and fisheries in these areas, we could feed the whole of West Africa from there. So the potential for agriculture is very great; the potential for fisheries, shrimp fisheries and other things, is very large.

This is an area where we could do a lot of investment, not only by the Nigerian government, which as you can see is mired in a lot of other problems, but also from outside. We are encouraging private entrepreneurship in these areas. We want people to come and invest with the local people, so that they can transfer skills and acquire new skills, and people can make a profit and export our products to the world.

EIR: How do you see agricultural development going parallel with the development of small and medium-sized manufacturing industries? Experience elsewhere shows that once agriculture develops, fewer people are employed in agriculture and will be looking for other jobs.

Horsfall: We see them as absolutely complementary. The people in these areas have been farmers and fishermen, but over the years, particularly since about 1975, there have been a lot of people who have left the townships, having come to a fairly high level of public responsibility, and gone back to the rural areas. They now have the know-how to move into the areas of commercial agriculture and rural industrialization. In order to sustain forms of commercial agriculture and fishing, you need small-scale industrial assistance support. One will complement the other. Of course, we will refine some of the things that will come out of agriculture. Take cocoa for instance: We will refine cocoa.

The primary stage and the secondary stage will give a lot of employment to people and a lot of employment to rural industrialization. They are totally complementary.

EIR: If the government concentrates that much effort on these eight states, is there not the danger of friction with other parts of the country?

Horsfall: I'll answer that by reading a passage of my author-

There is no reason why Nigeria should not be a front-line major economic power in the shortest possible time. The progress of Nigeria is bound to pull the rest of Africa with us. It would be wrong for the West to write Nigeria out of the equation of international politics and economics.

ity from the government's view. The President, when he assigned the task of this commission, said, among other things: "Open up the affected territories and effectively link them up socially and economically with the rest of the country by providing various forms of infrastructures and physical development." Now the reason he said that, was the recognition by all, and I mean *all* Nigerians, that in spite of the potential of this area, right now it is particularly backward. The task of developing these areas has eluded many, many governments in the past, partially because the topography and terrain is terrible. For the 35 years of Nigeria's existence as a nation, development of the rural, areas of these communities has been very little and the current government is only trying to bring them up to par. You see, part of the security problems which have come up again and again for the federal government, have been connected to the gut feeling of the populations in these areas, that the wealth coming from oil, which is derived from their own territories, has been used to develop other parts of the country, without giving them the necessary attention.

EIR: You are saying that this part of the country traditionally was more backward, in terms of infrastructure, and measures are being taken to bring it to equal levels with other parts of the country?

Horsfall: Definitely; that is the position.

EIR: You are saying that this area of the country was more backward than other areas, but the oil companies were there for decades. Have they not taken care of these types of problems?

Horsfall: They have started, very late, to appreciate and take care of the problems, albeit in a *very* small way, because the problems that they have neglected over the years have become magnified greatly. Oil exploitation started about 40 years ago in these places. Ideally one would think that, as you plan to deal with taxes, with royalties, with profits, you would also plan for the communities from which you were exploiting the oil. They didn't. Granted, the oil companies here operated without any laws regarding what to do for or about the communities where they operated. But I think they had a certain social responsibility, a social responsibility to appreciate the hazards caused by oil exploitation and try to bring the communities back to life.

It is undeniable that you degrade communities by excavating their soil, by gas flaring, by dynamiting the areas, and life really becomes unbearable. The people in these areas drink from streams, many of which are polluted by oil extracts, by human pollution factors, and these things have not been addressed. This has been going on so long, that these problems have become enormous. Had these problems been addressed from the beginning, side by side with the exploitation activities, by now we would just be developing apace with the rest of the country.

The oil companies' attitude has always been, in fairness to them, that no laws obliged them to rehabilitate these areas. When they were pressed to do something, they were masters at public relations jargon. Let me give you an example. The people in the areas would say, "Give us electricity; you are flaring the gas next door and all over the place; why don't you extract that and give us electricity?" The oil companies would respond back to them, "But the laws of your country say that only the electricity company can provide lights for communities, so it is not for the company to do it. We pay our taxes to the government, and the government in turn should provide you with these various amenities."

That type of attitude continued until security threats began to surface: The communities began to revolt; the communities began to demonstrate; and then, of course, a new generation of oil company managers came on the scene. They finally started to grasp that their operations could not prosper unless they made at least a minimal effort to deal with these communities. Some of these managers are now tackling problems left over by their predecessors. The problems have become so enormous. Also, the intake from oil in Nigeria has diminished. My impression is that in light of this, the oil companies themselves may not now have the resources to take on the very big problems that have now manifested and solve them immediately.

The commission I head, Ompadec, has been tasked with the problem, and we are not trying to pick up the slack. We have come a long way in beginning to solve these problems; we have planned out a clear objective as to how to solve them, but the problems had built up over the years, and you really can't solve them that quickly.

EIR: The old colonial attitude was: "Take out of Africa what you can get, and don't worry about what happens to the

people and the development of the country." Would you suspect that that might still be an attitude?

Horsfall: If you will not take any offense, I will call it the capitalist attitude. The capitalist wants to make as much profit from whatever he is dealing with, and give off very little. In a way, you may be right; Shell existed here in the colonial era, and they had been protected by the colonial government. But Nigerians had a responsibility also. Over the years there were no policies, no government regulations, no laws to compel the oil companies to put back some of the things that they have taken away from the land. And this has caused gigantic problems, and this is now a major political problem and a major security problem for us.

EIR: What you described for your area seems to me relevant for the Nigerian economy as a whole. What we heard is that there are four big projects on line, which the World Bank and the IMF do not give the little money needed to finish, because they say those projects are not important for Nigeria. But they are important: a pipeline system throughout the country; a program for liquefied natural gas production; the Elema petrochemical plant; and the Boni export terminal to serve the second refinery for export. Is this not, on the national scale, a similar problem to what you described for your regional situation? These are necessary projects for development of the economic strength of the country, and they are

being blocked, rather than supported.

Horsfall: Incidentally, these are also other economic problems of this region that Ompadec is responsible for, because the Elema petrochemical industry is in the region, and is a primary industry in the region. The gas industry is in the heart of the petrol country. The pipeline that you mentioned is also almost confined to this region, although it will also serve the rest of Nigeria. But as you rightly deduced, the *heart of the economy of Nigeria* springs from the oil countries, and unless you treat these problems, then the heart of that economy cannot beat because we do not give it the blood. The blood of the Nigerian economy flows from the oil that comes from these regions. Unless you effect these major projects, then the economy of Nigeria cannot have blood.

We really don't have any other area to serve as the economic strength of Nigeria, which will enable this country to pay the debts that we owe the western world. To my mind, it is as much in the interests of the western world as it is in our own interest, that these projects are funded. It would give us the capability of paying our debt, and we would therefore be able to look after these communities, so that Nigeria will come back and play its own full and responsible part in the community of nations.

Perhaps to add further to what is going on, I think that the country is now, more than ever, aware of the fact that it cannot and should not neglect the development of these areas. To do so will be at its own peril. If you do not treat the human beings in these areas properly and bring them up to share in the aspirations for the overall development and growth of Nigeria, they will not walk with you, and unless you have their cooperation, the economy will not flourish.

EIR: What do you see as the potential of Nigeria for economic development? There is an increasing attitude in the West and in international institutions that now claims that the original idea of rapid economic development, such as was prevalent in the 1960s, is the wrong idea; that the division into North and South will be here forever.

Horsfall: "Forever," I think, is a totally hopeless word. It cannot be forever. If South Korea has grown in such a short time and is in the status that it is today, so can Nigeria. Nigeria—to my mind, and I think also to the mind of any sound economist—has greater potential than many of the new economies of Asia. I do not see any reason why we, particularly in Nigeria, should not be a front-line, *major* economic power in the shortest possible time. And once Nigeria speaks, Nigeria speaks for Africa. The progress of Nigeria is bound to pull the rest of Africa with us. Because the rest of Africa depends so much on Nigeria. You know that we have one-fifth of the population of black men on this continent. I don't see how—if we grew—we would not pull the rest of Africa along. I think it would be wrong for the West to write Nigeria, or *Africa*, out of the equation of international politics and economics.

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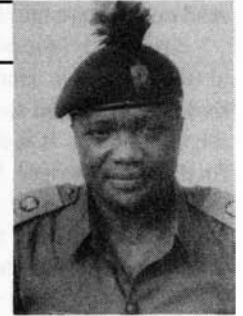
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There is a real potential for development in Nigeria

Colonel Komo is the administrator/governor of Rivers State, Nigeria's largest oil-producing state. Lawrence Freeman and Uwe Friesecke interviewed him on July 4.

EIR: What percentage of oil produced in Nigeria comes from your region?

Komo: There are about eight states that constitute the major petroleum-producing states in Nigeria. Of the eight, Rivers State is the largest producer of oil. Its contribution ranges from 30 to 45% of total oil produced in Nigeria, which is quite substantial.

EIR: Have you seen, over the past several months, an improvement in the development, exploration, and export of oil, since you have reformed some of the structural adjustment programs?

Komo: The reforming of the structural adjustment program started earlier, before I became the governor of Rivers State. However, in the last seven months in which I have been governor, we have taken a number of steps to correct certain distortions on the ground that had tended to affect the production of oil from Rivers State. If an oil company has an obligation to the community, we use our authority and position to ensure that the oil company fulfills its obligation. At the same time, where communities are making unreasonable demands, we point that out to them clearly, and also tell them of our responsibility to ensure that oil companies are allowed to operate, as long as they comply with all the terms of the agreement and the regulations of the land.

EIR: Could you tell us more about the alleged conflict with the Ogani people that is going on in Rivers State? This continues to be given press play in the United States and Britain, that the Oganis' rights are being violated.

Komo: I'm glad you used the words "alleged conflict." This conflict regarding the Ogani people, unlike the way the western media report it, can be better understood by noting the Oganis' relationship with other ethnic groups in the state. For example, in the case of the Andoni-Ogani conflicts that took place in the state last year, it was the Oganis that attacked the Andoni people, initially. You have had Ogani-Andoki

conflicts. The Oganis some time ago attacked an Andoki village. The Andokis are in the Ibo-speaking part of the state; the Ibo-speaking people are generally Christians, and they were in church services last Easter Sunday, when the Ogani people attacked them.

Second, you have Oganis versus the petrol companies in the state. Shell had virtually closed all its operations on the internal Ogani land. Right now, there isn't any oil exploration or activity taking place on Ogani land.

The biggest conflict with respect to the Oganis, however, is conflict within this ethnic group. This was most clearly seen in what happened this spring when Ken Saro-Wiwa's NYCOP [National Youth Council of Ogani People] attacked four prominent Ogani sons and killed them, put the bodies in a car, pushed it off into the bush, and set it afire. There is law and order there now, because we have deployed security forces. A lot of the villagers that initially fled out of fear, have now come back. We are executing federal government projects in that area which had been stopped before. Basic services and facilities are now being provided to these communities. We've also made progress in arresting a number of the people who took part in the earlier killings.

EIR: So the people who are leading this movement of the Ogani people are actually harming the economic self-interest of the people in this area?

Komo: Yes, I think they are, because the only real economic activity in the area has been that of Shell. Now, since they chased Shell out, there is no more such activity, and the people are virtually without anything to fall back on.

People like Ken Saro-wiwa, who are causing this havoc, have no investment in Ogani land. Ken Saro-wiwa has two houses in London; his family is also in Britain. But he and others have scared other investors from coming to invest in Ogani land, and therefore the people have remained virtually like prisoners, without any form of development. Even contractors who are sent there by the federal government to provide road networks, electricity supplies, water—these are social services; it doesn't matter what your standpoint is on issues, surely you should allow such services to come to your people. But these people have stopped such projects before.

And now we are making sure that these projects go on.

Apparently, the point is to keep the Oganis in the perpetual state they have been in, so that they could make a case that they had produced so much oil here before, but look now at the negligence. It is as if nobody was trying to do *anything* for the Ogani people. My press secretary is from Rivers State, and he knows some instances where electrical cables that were bringing power to the area were physically cut, in quite a few areas. Poles have been knocked down; contractors involved in different projects have been chased out. In the recent period, since we have stopped these things from happening, these same contractors have been instructed that they must go back there and provide these basic services to the people.

EIR: What is the role that is being played by the Movement for the Survival of the Ogani People? What do they object to so much about what is going on there?

Komo: The MFSO movement was founded by serious Ogani individuals, including some of those who were recently killed by this group. The initial objective was to bring to the attention of the federal government the fact that the area has not received the necessary attention that it ought to receive as an oil-producing community. Ken Saro-wiwa was initially the press secretary for the movement, but he eventually managed to independently create this youth wing of the MFSO movement, the National Youth Council of Ogani People. He accomplished this in the way in which, in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, Napoleon created a puppet, while Snowball was busy working for the welfare of the animals on the farm. But people wanted MFSO activities to be non-violent, more in Martin Luther King's footsteps, so they objected to creating a militant wing, the NYCOP. This is where the split came about.

Ken Saro-wiwa managed to change all the leaders, including the president, who had established MFSO in the first place, accusing them of being agents of Shell. He claimed that they had been bribed heavily by Shell and therefore they were now like traitors, compromising Ogani interests, and he, Saro-wiwa, was now the savior—and of course he would use NYCOP, to get reparations of about \$36 billion from Shell, and that every Ogani individual didn't have to work, because each one would have at least \$1 million. This sounds like fiction, but if you go to Rivers State, this is the story that is believed. He further promised them an *independent state*, not part of Nigeria, but a totally independent country. The United Nations was going to come to their aid, he claimed, and also the United States, to ensure that this dream would materialize, and therefore the Oganis would be like the Kuwaitis. So many Oganis are so deprived, that when he planted these utopian dreams within them, he became an instant hero. This is how he was able to get rid of the level-headed MFSO individuals. Ogani territory is only 12 miles by 35 miles. You can't make that a country!

Thus, the situation in Ogani land became more and more lawless. All of this clearly served Ken Saro-wiwa's interest, to get the attention he wanted from the U.N. and western countries that seem to be ready to move in to helping anybody described as an "underdog" or an "underprivileged people." This guy is an international con-man. I think he wants to use the suffering Ogani people as his stepping stone, maybe to getting some Nobel award. But it is clear that by murdering these prominent citizens, he went too far.

EIR: It is very interesting that you brought up the way he was given promises by the United Nations. We have seen the U.N. act in many places throughout the world to undermine the sovereignty of nation-states.

Komo: I think it is unfortunate if the U.N. sits there and thinks that an individual can just give them a one-sided, half-truth version of a story, and that is enough to justify believing in the integrity of that individual, whom they previously had never heard of before. They never bothered to check how he became what he is, or even what he doing. They have not even bothered to send an *independent* team to check out the situation here. I think the U.N. is becoming a willing tool, almost an element of or a party to the conspiracy to undermine sovereignty. I think one of these days, just like any good organization, the U.N. may find that it has gone too far, because after all, it is sovereign, independent states that make up the United Nations. I don't think many countries are going to keep on tolerating indefinitely a U.N. meddling and undermining their authority.

Granted, there are some really horrible governments in the world, but that is not an excuse to create this notion that everyone in government is criminally minded and should not be trusted. If the U.N. wanted to, it could come to Rivers State; we will take them to Ogani land, it's an open place. So why are they afraid of coming here?

EIR: The Nigerian military government is, as you know, increasingly attacked in the British press and the American press in particular. How do you see the future and the resolution of the current crisis?

Komo: You are in Nigeria now, and by today there was supposed to have been a strike. Listening to the reportage on CNN, you would think that Nigeria has ground to a halt. Watching CNN about Nigerian issues, you would think that there is a great deal of insecurity here. But now, since you have been in Nigeria, have you seen a country in crisis? The "crisis" in Nigeria is greatly connected to the press—your press and ours. The press here have largely been bought off for a long time. You've been in Lagos, and that is where the strike activity is supposed to be having the most effect. I came from Lagos this morning. People are largely going about their normal business; shops are open.

The press keeps dwelling on Nigeria's "political crisis," and insisting that Abiola be given the presidency. But Abiola

is CNN's president.

EIR: How great was the danger of civil war and breakup of the country in the summer of last year?

Komo: I think it was fairly great. Discussion that took place at a meeting in Kaduna State is on record, in which eastern governors threatened to secede if Abiola were given the presidency. This was a meeting of the governors who were on the NRC [National Republican Convention]. At the end of their conference, the eastern governors, who spoke on behalf of the seven eastern states, said, and I quote: "If June 12 was revisited"—that is, if the [election] result, cancelled by the previous regime, was revisited, and Abiola was made President—"the eastern part of the country was going to secede." Now, if that were to happen and they seceded, what then would Nigeria be faced with? Do we allow them to go? If we didn't allow that to happen in the 1960s—during the civil war here—are we going to allow them to do that now? Should we play it out, assuming they are bluffing?

EIR: You are a military man; do you want to see democracy come to Nigeria and the military no longer involved in directing the government?

Komo: Absolutely. One thing that people don't realize, is that any time the military is in government, it is the military profession that suffers. But it is always the civilians that call the military back to come and take over. This is a fact! It is not a secret. Having created a mess, having reached a point where they cannot agree, then they say, "Okay, let the military come in." And they keep pressuring, pumping the military. "What are you doing? Are you waiting until the country is finished before you act?" Not that the military is always looking with their pencil and scoreboard. But what I am saying is that those of us who are serious about the military job, I think, will always feel that any time we go into politics, it is a bad thing for the military. What we want to see is stable, responsible, and serious democratically elected government in Nigeria.

EIR: I saw an article you wrote on education. What do you think is the direction that Nigeria has to go in?

Komo: Unfortunately, the educational sector has suffered neglect on a number of fronts. I can categorize this broadly on three fronts. One, the neglect of the basic infrastructure that actually houses educational institutions. High school facilities: The buildings are all in bad shape; there is no lab equipment. In Rivers State we have started to try to do something about this. The second aspect is the provision of the books; basic books are hard to get. The cost is so prohibitive. Many people cannot afford it, which leads them to try to share their books. That is not the way people should have to learn. The third factor, is this syndrome that somehow was introduced, whereby teachers' salaries were not paid promptly, and in some cases teachers had to go for several months with-

out pay. This has made teachers not take their teaching job seriously, so they now virtually do it as a part-time job, instead of a full-time job. Now, when you don't have the commitment of the teachers, definitely there is no way you can expect good education. So these three areas have got to be addressed concurrently. That's why I recently advised authors that each person ought to write in his field, especially in areas that contribute to the education and development of our people as a whole. For instance, if you are a mathematician, can you not produce a basic mathematics book?

EIR: At the beginning of the phase of independence, there was the idea of very rapid economic development, and the former colonies very rapidly assuming a role that would give them equal status with all other nations in the world. We have seen in the 1970s and '80s, under the debt crisis, under the IMF policies, a deterioration of the economic and political situation, especially in Africa. Today there are people in the West who virtually have written off development, especially for Africa. Against this, what would your vision of Nigeria, your vision of West Africa be, and what do you think is the real potential for development of this nation?

Komo: To start with, we certainly have a real potential for development here. You have to remember that in many cases, the African leaders who took over from the colonial masters were picked by them. The colonial masters virtually picked people whom they wanted to take over from them. So really, you had leaders that were not leaders because they had the leadership aptitude to be leaders. They were not prepared to lead their nations anywhere.

The second thing is the connivance, again by the same western countries, to directly assist these inept leaders by looting the little things we have here, the little treasures that we have in Africa, to western banks. It is not a secret that, not even counting what is in the United States or other places, if Nigeria's total money that is in the U.K. alone were to be brought back to Nigeria, it would pay all our debt and we would still be in a position to leap forward, faster than you could ever imagine. We have made numerous requests: Why not just publish the names of those people and let us know of their accounts? In any case, the World Bank and even the western people who are accusing us of all this, if they are concerned, why not get these banks to return this money? They can do that, or at least, if nothing else, why not directly convert this money to pay the debts, so that we can be free to use what we are generating now to develop ourselves?

I think it is just not good enough to sit down and tell us that we have virtually no hope of developing, when, on the one hand, the same people passing such judgment have connived and have been instrumental in the mess we are in, in the first place. I am convinced that it is only a matter of time: we *will* have the leadership, with the aptitude and commitment that will ensure that we use what we have properly, to get us where we ought to be.

Behind Cairo '94: the demographic war against Islam

by Hassan Ahmed and Aminata Demba

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Over the past several decades, many social scientists, political observers, and economists have foreseen a situation in which the influence of Europe and the United States will decline in relation to the rest of the world. Invariably, these opinions have been based on projections about global population change.

The population of the United States, for example, dropped from 6% of the world's people in 1950 to just 5% in 1988; it is projected to fall to 4% in the early years of the twenty-first century, to begin declining in terms of actual numbers before the year 2020.¹ Similar predictions are made about Europe, which claimed over 15% of the Earth's total inhabitants in 1950, but barely 10% in 1985—and is expected to account for less than 7% in the year 2025.² By the end of the twenty-first century, it is anticipated that the people of today's developing nations will outnumber those of the present-day industrialized world by a ratio of 18 to 1.³

The relative demographic decline of the West is partly the result of birthrates lower than any ever recorded in all of world history. And it is partly the outcome of comparatively high fertility in the rest of the world.

"Disastrous demographic consequences seem possible as a result of low fertility," says Jean Bourgeois-Pichat of the International Committee for Cooperation in National Demographic Research (Cicred) in Paris. "The fate of the human species or at least of certain national populations is at stake in this process."⁴

"If these trends continue for another generation or two," advises a report prepared for the U.S. Army Conference on Long-Range Planning in 1991, "the implications for the international political order and the balance of world power could be enormous."⁵

It is only against this background that one can fully comprehend the decisive role that will be played by the Sept. 5-13 United Nations population conference, Cairo '94—officially called the International Conference on Population and Development—in the preservation of western political supremacy. And it is only



"Here's just the thing to stop you from having more of those," the population-control brainwasher says, in effect, to the hapless Third World mother.

against this background that one can fully understand the U.N.'s continuing fear of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and Islam.

Catholics and Muslims, who together comprise over 2 billion people—mostly in the Southern Hemisphere—hold remarkably similar views about birth control. Both religions reject any act, drug, or device that separates sexual union from procreation; their codes of conduct on sexual behavior are nearly identical. Both place great emphasis on the importance of the family.

While the opposition of the Vatican to population reduction measures is well known in the West, the opposition of Islamic leaders has been relatively unnoticed by the general public. But Islamic views on procreation and birth control remain a top concern of western population planners.

"Muslim culture has been described as conducive to the highest fertility rates in the world," says a blunt appraisal of "family planning" activities and their potential for curbing population growth, which was prepared nearly a quarter-century ago for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).⁶

"There are almost a billion reasons to suggest that Muslim influence will grow," says political columnist Ben Wattenberg in a 1991 book, *The First Universal Nation*.⁷ "By far, the Islamic nations are the world's fastest-growing. The number of children born per woman is 1.7 in modern developed nations, 2.1 in Soviet bloc countries, and 4.5 in non-Islamic less-developed countries. In the Islamic nations the rate is 6.0."⁸ Wattenberg adds that the total Muslim population of

the world was just 375 million in 1950, but is expected to reach 2 billion just 20 years into the next century.⁹

This is especially problematic to some European strategic planners because of the exceptionally low birth rates in their own region.

Pierre Lellouche, an aide to controversial Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, envisions a demographic vacuum in Europe ready to be filled by immigrants from North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia: "The African population is projected to triple within the next 30 years, reaching an estimated level of 1.6 billion. Moreover, the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Indian subcontinent all have volatile admixtures of acute poverty, demographic explosion, and political instability. Together these regions will have some 4 billion people within 30 years, while due north sit 500 million aging Europeans already in a squall of demographic depression."¹⁰

Demographer Jean-Claude Chesnais of the National Institute for Demographic Studies in Paris echoes the warning: "Europe faces an Islamization or Africanization as the demographic and economic gap between the two banks of the Mediterranean Sea widens and people move from south to north," he writes in the *American Enterprise*, a U.S. journal. "This gap is the greatest ever seen in the history of mankind, and it has serious social and political implications."¹¹

Demographic warfare and the U.N.

Precedents for the Cairo world population conference go back further than the U.N. itself, or even the League of Nations that preceded it. In 1907, for instance, Egyptian

author Yahya Sidyk issued a challenge to a European colonial establishment that had “conquered by the force of the cannon,” but had since “exhausted its vital force by two or three centuries of hyper-extension.” Noting that “the present spirit of Islam is a portentous fact, for its numerical strength is very great,” Sidyk predicted “a revolution without parallel in the world’s annals.” This threat to the colonial empire was duly noted by author Lothrop Stoddard in a 1922 book appropriately named *The Rising Tide of Color Against White World-Supremacy*.¹²

The perceived threat to British “sovereignty” over its captive territories had reached fever pitch by the time the United Nations was established. Indeed, a history of the U.N.’s population work notes that in 1946, a Royal Commission on Population had publicly cautioned that “the decline of the population of the West in relation to that of Asia ‘might be decisive in its effects on the prestige and influence of the West. . . . The question is not merely one of military strength and security: It merges into more fundamental issues of the maintenance and extension of western views and culture.’ ”¹³

Predictably, it was the British and the Americans who led the fight to include a Population Commission under the umbrella of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc).¹⁴ The Population Commission, in turn, became administratively linked to the General Assembly through the Population Division, which was headed by an American, Dr. Frank Notestein, formerly the director of the Princeton Office of Population Research.

Notestein possessed more than a passing familiarity with the western interest in population control. Indeed, he was one of its most prominent spokespersons. At an April 1944 conference sponsored by the Milbank Memorial Fund in New York, Notestein argued forcefully against a program of economic and industrial development in the Southern Hemisphere in the absence of accompanying policies of fertility control.

“Such a program,” said Notestein, “would yield populations that would be larger and stronger than those that would arise from the perpetuation of past policies. By launching a program of modernization the now dominant powers would in effect be creating a future world in which their own peoples would become progressively smaller minorities, and possess a progressively smaller proportion of the world’s wealth and power. The determination of national policy toward the undeveloped regions must be made in the light of that fact.”¹⁵

Penetrating the adversary

The Americans, the British, and other governments, having a vested interest in spreading birth control to the Southern Hemisphere, were fully conscious of the sensitivity of the birth control issue. A documented history of the population control program in China, prepared by the U.S. government-funded East-West Communication Institute in Honolulu, describes early rejection of birth control by Mao Zedong.

Policy conferences: the art of betrayal

The international conference format of “experts,” public officials, and other policymakers is essential to the promotion of birth control in developing nations. In no area is the conference more important than in bridging the gap between conventional spiritual beliefs and the adoption of public policies advocated by the West to help stem the growth of population.

Under a classic scenario, a conference is initiated by some major institution involved in the population program—the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, the United Nations, or a combination of institutions. But the donor invariably selects a local organization to serve as its “official” host.

Such a meeting is ordinarily billed as a forum for the presentation of all points of view. But the foreign donor takes care to ensure that participants advocating its own ideology are predominant. Since the donor agency is in control of the conference itself, it is able to define the outcome as a “broad consensus” in favor of birth limits. The slanted information produced by the conference then forms the basis for background material that can be distributed to government ministries, universities, the news media, the general public, and, of course, to other conferences.

On Sept. 16, 1949, two weeks before launching the People’s Republic, Mao announced his official view that China’s large population “is a very good thing.” He specifically attacked western proposals to introduce birth control as “a means of killing the Chinese people without shedding blood,” and predicted a future nation “where life will be abundant and culture will flourish.”¹⁶ Mao’s remarks not only illustrate an opinion prevalent among “Third World” leaders of the time, but also reveal the presence of overtures from the West to curb Asian fertility in the period immediately following World War II.

The fact that such initiatives were attempted at the same time in the colonial world, is evident from comments made by demographer Alfred Sauvy the same year: “It creates a very disagreeable impression to see people who are white, European, or of European origin, trying to sow the seeds of sterility in populations that are about to escape from under their domination.”¹⁷

To accommodate the reservations—not to mention the outright hostility that existed in the developing world toward the imposition of population control by rich countries—Pop-

A typical meeting of this sort was convened in Indonesia on Feb. 19-24, 1990 as the International Congress on Islam and Population Policy. Its sponsor was the Al-Azhar University International Islamic Population Center in Cairo, a group established and bankrolled by the United Nations Population Fund.

A memorandum from the files of an American aid contractor specializing in sexual sterilization advises that the meeting demonstrated a "positive shift" in opinion in favor of western family planning. These changes in attitude, adds the April 6, 1990 report, "are related to continuously educating and informing religious leaders on the various dimensions of the population problem, and the health conditions of the child and mother in case of unplanned growth of the population, so that they can interpret Islamic teaching differently."

The memorandum, written by Zein Khairullah for the New York-based Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, describes the purpose of the 1990 conference as to "develop a plan of action to encourage cooperation among countries in the Muslim world in the area of development and population" and to explore "alternatives and options for the formulation of population policy in the framework of national development in the Muslim world during the 1990s."

Conference recommendations, in the words of the same communiqué, included immediate action to assure the "propagation of Islamic values . . . including the eradication of misconceptions of Islamic attitudes toward pop-

ulation issues." The memorandum adds: "The congress further urges all Muslim countries to formulate population policies according to country specific needs, and integrate these policies into development plans and giving them [sic] high priority."

The highlight of the 1990 conference was the approval of the Aceh Declaration, which called upon "all Muslim Communities the world over to initiate and/or promote a concerted and coordinated effort in the fields of population policies and population programs."

The same old faces

Conferences like the one in Indonesia are held up to the rest of the world as major political events. That is their reason for existence. But, ironically, the same "experts" and "opinion leaders" seem to surface at most of them.

The 1990 Congress, in fact, was the second such meeting that had taken place in Indonesia. An earlier and smaller one was held there six years before. Indeed, according to a 1984 report in the International Planned Parenthood Federation's journal, *People*, the 1984 gathering was the outgrowth of yet another rendezvous which took place in Seoul, South Korea in 1980. The South Korea forum, says IPPF, officially created the congress, placing it under the direction of one Prof. Abdel Rahim Omran, an Egyptian living in the United States, who was a key figure in the conspiracy to plant revised religious documents about Islam and birth control in teaching institutions in Nigeria during the late 1980s.

ulation Division chief Notestein proposed a double-edged strategy. First, he urged the use of extensive propaganda for limiting births as part of a broader "health" strategy, and, second, he recommended the recruitment of a cadre of "native" elites who would adopt western views as their own and help to influence domestic policy.

"It is important that specific and widespread propaganda be directed to developing an interest in the health and welfare of children rather than in large families for their own sake," Notestein insisted in his 1944 presentation to the Milbank Memorial Fund conference. "Such education would also involve propaganda in favor of controlled fertility as an integral part of a public health program." He added that it will be necessary "to develop a native leadership that will acquire new values rapidly and serve as a medium for their diffusion. To this end native political leaders, civil servants, and native middle classes are needed."¹⁸

Notestein's blueprint for psychological influence peddling and group penetration remains to this day the essence of U.N. population operations. Indeed, over the past quarter-century (and particularly since the early 1980s) the political

warfare offensive in the developing world has reached levels that were probably not even imagined by early activists such as Notestein. And in no case has the "dirty tricks" campaign been more belligerent or more redundant than in the Muslim world.

Covert operations

A military manual on ideological interventions produced in 1958 by the Operations Research Office at Johns Hopkins University defines "psychological warfare" as "the *planned* use of *propaganda* and *other actions* designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of enemy, neutral, and friendly foreign groups in such a way as to support the accomplishment of national aims and objectives."¹⁹

Overt propaganda is information, opinion, and other communications whose true origin is known to (or at least not hidden from) the intended audience. Propaganda is considered *covert* if it does not disclose its source or is deliberately disseminated in such a way as to be falsely attributed to a third party. It is considered *subversive* ("black" propaganda)

when it gives the impression that it comes from members of the target group itself.²⁰

The use of clandestine communications to influence attitudes toward birth prevention is a risky, expensive, and logistically complicated business. Messages must be carefully and scientifically prepared before dissemination, so as to maximize the use of cultural symbolism and exploit the vulnerabilities of target groups. Often the process entails the most meticulous sort of sociological intelligence gathering; the recruitment of “in-place operatives” within the target population to assist in the development of themes; and a drawn-out process of audience pre-testing by which the reactions of targets are evaluated and analyzed and messages are revised again and again until they provoke just the right response. Furthermore, the opinions of local people must be tested continuously in order to identify changes in attitudes and behavior among specific groups (and sub-groups) who have been exposed to various aspects of the propaganda campaign.

Even with such sophisticated precautions in place, however, mistakes can—and do—happen. A message may lack subtlety and arouse misgivings among intellectuals. A local recruit may grow suspicious of the activities in which he or she is involved. Or, a public dispute about hiring or payment can erupt, jeopardizing the anonymity of the sponsor. For this reason, contacts are usually kept several steps away from the government or institution carrying out the action, with dummy corporations and front groups often serving as barriers to detection.

Despite these precautions, scores of incidents have been reported in which secretive family planning “persuasion” tactics have backfired. For example, Jordanian newspapers aired charges of “western subversion” of religious institutions in the Middle East during a U.N. regional population conference in Amman in April 1993.²¹ A few months later, a state senator in the Philippines blasted an American population “aid” package which, he claimed, came padded with a \$1 million “slush fund” intended to pay bribes to journalists, editors, and broadcasters in exchange for positive coverage of the population control program.²²

One of the most politically explosive incidents involved a project designed to plant fake Islamic teaching manuals in religious institutions in northern Nigeria.

Several U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) population contractors were involved, along with a Nigerian public official and a U.S.-based consultant with ties to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Bank.²³

According to newspaper reports appearing in several Nigerian cities in 1991 and early 1992,²⁴ the texts were prepared by an “Islamic theologian” with funds from UNFPA. Additional money was provided by at least three U.S. government contractors. The teaching manuals, says a memorandum sent to one of the contractors, were part of a larger program to

“explore the feasibility of working with organizations involved in family planning where Islamic attitude and opinion are important to program development and operation.”²⁵

The program was to have been publicly linked to the Nigerian government through a series of secret payments to one Dr. A.B. Sulaiman, then an official of the Ministry of Health, who was given responsibility for coordinating a series of seminars and workshops intended to undermine religious opposition to birth control. The overall goal of the campaign, according to a written contract, was to launch an “active explanatory effort to dispel the existing misconceptions about inconsistencies between Islamic teachings and population policy and family planning goals.”²⁶

Despite all the carefully laid plans, of which the “Islamic” teaching manual was to be the cornerstone, the manual itself was never distributed. Local journalists and religious leaders learned from contacts in the United States about the plot, and a barrage of negative publicity forced the cancellation of further activities. Among other things, it was revealed:

- The author of the text, *A Resource Manual on Islam*

The notorious ‘imam project’

An alarming story about the infiltration of Muslim leadership in West Africa appears in the December 1992 edition of the U.S. journal *International Family Planning Perspectives*. The report is a factual account of a program run by two American foreign aid contractors—the Population Council and Save the Children Federation (SCF)—with the help of a local family planning agency.

According to the journal, residents of Gambia had shown themselves overwhelmingly opposed to the use of western-style birth control, believing, in the words of the article, that such interference with procreation is “discouraged by Islamic teachings.” The response of the aid groups, it says, was to start a special project “to involve imams willing to teach about the connections between Islam, health, and family planning.”

The report quotes a Population Council worker, Placide Tapsoba, who helped organize the campaign. “The spiritual head of each village is the imam. The people rely on him more than anyone else in the village; what the imam preaches is what they believe. If he preaches against family planning, they trust him. That is why we chose to go through the imam to reach the people.”

With nearly U.S.\$100,000 to spend on the “imam project,” its planners attempted to recruit religious leaders who would be willing to “stress the compatibility of Islam-

and *Family Planning with Special Reference to the Maliki School*, was one Abdel Rahim Omran, an Egyptian residing in the United States who had worked as an occasional adviser to the World Bank and who also conducted frequent missions abroad to promote birth control among Muslims on behalf of the United Nations Population Fund.

Worse, at the time of the revelation, Omran was the administrative head of a pro-Israel "think-tank" based at the University of Maryland. A 1989 newsletter from that institution's Center for Development and Conflict Management described a recent trip by Omran to Africa and Asia, where Omran "coordinated and took part in a series of conferences on family planning in the Muslim world" and helped to engineer "a shift in attitudes from stiff resistance to acceptance of family planning."²⁷

Worse of all, Omran was working as a special consultant to the Department of Defense in 1988, when a series of studies was commissioned to examine dangers to U.S. national security posed by population trends. The studies, published in summary form by the Georgetown Center for Strategic

and International Studies a year later, warned of dwindling NATO troop strength and increased competition for government funds between military and social programs—this the result of low birthrates and the aging of the population.

The summary report concluded that current demographic events are so potentially devastating to U.S. interests abroad, that population control activities should be given equal status with the development of new weapon systems. The report concluded, "Instead of relying on the canard that the threat dictates one's posture, [U.S. policymakers] must attempt to influence the form that threat assumes."²⁸

● Also participating in the Pentagon's 1988 demographic threat assessment project was Thomas Goliber of the Futures Group, a Washington-based research center that specializes in government contracts in the fields of development and military research. It was the Futures Group that initiated the contract with Omran to write the theological source documents that were to be distributed in Nigeria. A United Nations directory of firms and organizations working on population

ic teaching with the prevention of unwanted births," the journal states. Initially, the crew managed to enlist the support of a single imam. The article reveals that in June of 1990, this imam was taken to the initial "project area" for the express purpose of holding meetings with other religious authorities. Acting on behalf of the foreign agents, he "emphasized the sizable maternal and child health problems in Gambia, and attempted to dispel misconceptions about contraceptive methods, point out ways in which Islam supports the use of family planning, and seek the imams' participation in similar meetings in their villages," says the journal.

Eventually, with the help of that first collaborator, the family planning promoters were able to convince a total of 22 imams to take part in the indoctrination process. As the journal adds, "Many said they had not been aware that family planning and Islamic teachings were compatible."

Between the fall of 1990 and late summer 1991, a series of public meetings took place in 26 villages throughout Gambia. The *International Family Planning Perspectives* report includes a detailed description of these gatherings: "They were conducted by family planning motivators, two imams and an Islamic singer and drummer. At 4:30 p.m. on the day of the meeting, music called villagers to the site. The proceedings began with a prayer. The local imam then discussed Islam and family planning, backing up his argument—that family planning benefits maternal and child welfare and brings husbands and wives closer—with quotes from the Quran. After the national imam was introduced, he preached his support for family

planning. SCF staff spoke about the benefits of their program; Department of Health and Gambia Family Planning Association staff discussed specific methods (although no particular method was emphasized) and how to obtain them in the village, and questions were asked by the audience."

Profiling the villages

According to the publication, the campaign was accompanied by sophisticated research to evaluate changes in belief as a result of the "imam project." Surveys were done in several villages after the first round of meetings, three months after the start of the project, and again at its conclusion. Similar studies were done in villages not involved in the scheme. The findings, according to the family planning journal, revealed that the project had indeed produced a profound change in thinking, as well as a "large increase" in acceptance of modern birth control methods.

But project organizers acknowledge that they encountered significant obstacles in implementing the plan. "The main source of difficulty the project coordinators faced," the report advises, "was convincing religious leaders to participate."

Indeed, it adds, the program appears to have succeeded because of some younger imams who had undergone prior orientation at western-funded institutions. Says the Population Council's Tapsoba, "Some of them are young people who went to study in Cairo. These people are more open to this kind of discussion."

The Muslim view on population control

"No good Muslim will ever accept any human directive which contravenes the laws of Allah." So begins a response to a national population control program adopted by the Nigerian military government in 1988 under pressure from aid donors and the World Bank.

The writer, Alhaji Usman Faruk, one-time governor of North Western State (now divided into Sokoto and Niger states), is a highly respected religious leader. His response to the population program was published in April of 1988 as a booklet, *Family Planning: The Islamic Viewpoint*, by the Nationhouse Press.

Noting that the government's new population policy is likely to "lead the entire country into unpardonable regret," Faruk discusses the divinely ordained balance between male and female and between human numbers and resources. "Man in his limited knowledge and wisdom always concentrates on the number of mouths to feed and the resources that are immediately available without taking into consideration some hidden factors that also control life and means," he writes. "But God, on the other hand, being the Creator of all and Master of all, cannot be said to be taken unawares of certain developments. . . . In other words, the Islamic stand is that whatever our numbers are, it is easy for Allah to provide for all in His own Divine way."

Faruk offers the example of Saudi Arabia, whose

economy at one time depended on meager funds derived from pilgrimages and local trade. "However, when the population of Saudi Arabia started growing rapidly so as to outpace the available food, God, in His usual mercy and mysterious ways, caused the discovery of petrol—in such quantity that has made it possible to support a population more than a hundred times the past population of Saudi Arabia."

The booklet also foresees devastating implications for morality and family life, leading Muslim societies to imitate "the cursed and debased societies of Europe and America." The widespread promotion of anti-pregnancy drugs and devices, Faruk adds, will lead to "an earthquake of moral laxity."

'We are not sheep'

The author raises some pertinent points for leaders of countries tempted to cave into external pressures for family planning. "The government," he insists, does not own the Nigerian people and therefore "cannot say they will reduce us or increase us like we are houses." Nor has the national leadership even revealed "how many Nigerians she wants to reduce even if Nigerians agree to be treated as sheep," Faruk writes. Furthermore, the country's rulers do not "know what will be the balance of her citizens after it has effected the so-called reduction" or "the extent of the country's resources" needed to sustain the population.

But Faruk is most adamant in his attacks on the West for its aggressive pursuit of population control. He notes that similar programs in Egypt led to the sterilization of

programs identified the Futures Group as "a private organization concerned with policy analysis, development, and strategic planning," which works in "support of the analytical activities of several agencies."²⁹

● Although not directly involved in the Nigerian fake document hoax, Johns Hopkins University, developer of psychological warfare manuals for U.S. military use, also conducts an "Islam and Family Planning" propaganda campaign in Nigeria. The project, which has received tens of millions of dollars from USAID's Nigeria mission since its inception in 1988, is intended to produce and distribute tens of thousands of newspaper articles, radio and television programs, dramas and announcements, commercial and educational films, music recordings, traditional entertainment, posters and booklets, special magazine inserts, and other propaganda for distribution throughout Nigeria in a variety of local languages. Among the specific aims of its so-called "population communication services" campaign is the production of five-minute testimonials from religious leaders for broadcast in appropriate regions of the country, outreach campaigns for

opinion leaders, and the preparation of "special materials addressed to specific groups," including promotional literature on "Islam and family planning." According to a written project authorization, the goal of the activity is to create "a broad political and social constituency supportive of family planning policies and programs" and to achieve "significant attitudinal changes favoring smaller family norms."³⁰

● Still another USAID proxy contributing funds to the Omran scheme was the Pathfinder Fund, based near Boston, Massachusetts. According to a guide to population activities produced yearly by the United Nations, the Pathfinder project consisted of an effort to "revise source documents on Islam and family planning for theologians and teachers," as well as an endeavor to promote family planning among Islamic leaders, "to develop 'prototype' concepts and project designs in support of Islam and population policy development," and to locate "new materials needed from particularly Islamic leaders on certain topics for further use."³¹

Like most U.S.-based population groups, Pathfinder has a sordid history. It was organized in the late 1920s by the

both women and men, while, at the same time, "the Europeans who were controlling and funding the scheme . . . handed over an opposite scheme for the Israelis," dispensing propaganda and financial incentives to bring about higher birthrates with the intent of seeing the Jewish population surpass that of the Arabs.

"Therefore, I have a strong suspicion that Nigeria's position within the African continent has well qualified her for the same treachery hatched and unleashed on Arabs 35 years ago."

Faruk concludes: "One of the measures to halt Nigeria's rise to super power level is therefore through orchestrated family planning and birth control. Every known trick and deceit has been wrapped up in the scheme."

'Against the law of nature'

A more recent text, *Islam and Child Spacing*, by Ibrahim N. Sada, arrives at the same conclusion. The author, who heads the Department of Islamic Law at Ahmadu Bello University, explains the traditional Muslim rejection of birth control in these words: "Islam is regarded by the Muslim as a natural way of life. All its rules for the individual as well as for the general public are based on the fundamental principle that man should behave and act in consonance with the natural laws working in the universe and that he must refrain from any course of life that may force him to deviate from the purpose for which Allah created him."

Moreover, "the greatest reward Allah gives a person for his commitment to God, right in this world, is to give him various children. If one were to look at all the famous

and known families in this country, it will be found that they are strong and famous not on account of their money or power but on account of their large number. If this is true of individual families, what more of a nation? This is why the Prophet clearly stressed that Muslims should marry and generate for He will be proud of their large number in the last day."

Like Faruk, Sada raises questions about the motives and morals of foreign peoples who propose birth control for the Islamic world. The booklet includes several quotes from early twentieth-century authors in the West who feared the rise of the dark races as the fertility of Europeans began its downward trend, and it contends that Islam is entirely incompatible with the western lifestyle.

His commentary ends with a plea to Nigerians: "We must use all available means to fight the trend if only to save our country from imperialist machinations to destroy it. . . . We must be left alone to decide our own interests and shape our destiny in line with our socio-cultural and religious values."

Similar views have come from other scholars in Nigeria and throughout the Muslim world.

"Artificial birth control is rebellion against the law of nature," said Dr. Aliu O. Akano of the Islamic Medical Association at a conference on population control in the Nigerian city of Ibadan. "It is against the very nature of man to interfere with procreation. Therefore, what needs to be changed is not the natural mode of behavior but man's whims and tendencies which induce him to resort to easy courses and a life of pleasure without responsibility. To do otherwise is a sure way to destruction."

eccentric soap-fortune heir Clarence Gamble to promote "race betterment" in the United States.³² More recently, it has been involved in a series of activities that could fairly be described as sabotage. The most recent edition of the U.N.'s population project directory, for example, lists a series of "three-day orientation seminars on population and family planning" that were conducted in Indonesia by Pathfinder for "120 religious leaders representing 70 conservative Islamic religious schools toward a goal of motivating them to become active supporters of the family planning movement."³³ In Bangladesh, Pathfinder is accountable for an "Islam and Family Planning" project in which 20 publications addressing ideas about birth control are to be prepared and distributed, as well as another activity that involves staging "receptions to honor two-child couples" and otherwise to "promote the two-child family as a social norm" and stress the health benefits of birth control—"all within the context of Islam."³⁴ In Gambia, the Pathfinder fund operates a "male motivation project" and a campaign to recruit and train "peer counsellors" to breach cultural inhibitions against using birth

control.³⁵

• A Nov. 14, 1986 memorandum to Pathfinder included a draft action plan for circulation of the Omran text which revealed that the program was intended to counter an inclination on the part of Nigeria's Muslims "to be especially conservative and traditional" about matters involving human procreation. The draft included this warning: "Any tendency toward politicization in this matter might have serious effects." This cover memo was written by Moye W. Freymann and Linda Lacy of the Carolina Population Center in Chapel Hill, North Carolina,³⁶ another major actor in the effort to curb birthrates in the South. Under contract with USAID, the center drew up the plans for a \$100 million population program in Nigeria which was inaugurated in 1987 and is widely credited with having brought about a reversal of Nigeria's pro-natalist public policy the following year.³⁷

According to a computer database of USAID population activities, the center is also active in the design and evaluation of population control activities in several other countries, including Indonesia, Egypt, and Jordan.³⁸

The backlash

In April 1993, the United Nations held an Arab nations population conference in Amman, one of a series of five regional meetings intended to prepare government officials to participate in the world conference in Cairo.

The United States was represented by State Department population officer Nancy Carter, a holdover from the Bush administration. Carter, apparently dismayed at the cold reception given her by the delegates, waited until a section about women's rights was up for debate before introducing herself. Her remarks were limited to a brief recommendation that every nation ensure that all couples have access to modern family planning as a "prerequisite for sustainable development," preceded by a smug announcement that the American voters had just elected an unprecedented 58 women to their national legislature.

A Sudanese woman immediately stood up and proclaimed defiantly to the assembly that women have been at the forefront of commerce, civic life, agriculture, and the family in Sudan for 3,500 years. To a standing ovation, she attacked those who refuse to know "the truth about Islam."

The conference was punctuated with attacks on western "reactionary interests," self-serving motives, devious tactics, unwanted interference, and Zionist influences.³⁹

Elsewhere, the situation is similar. Western population reduction schemes are the subject of mounting attack in Bangladesh, India, the Philippines, and throughout North Africa. Across the Atlantic, new controversies have erupted, particularly in Latin America. Brazil, for example, launched a parliamentary inquiry into wholesale sterilizations after a formerly classified U.S. National Security Council document outlining the political motives for the population program was leaked to the press.

In Nigeria, the opposition has been particularly creative. Five years after the introduction of large-scale population control in this West African nation of almost 90 million people, Muslims and Catholics joined together in an unprecedented alliance to sponsor a day-long seminar on "Family Planning, Birth Control, and Western Imperialism" at the University of Ibadan. The meeting, which was videotaped and published as a book, featured experts who discussed the authentic religious traditions of Islam and Orthodox Christianity, the geopolitics of population control, foreign intervention as racism, and, above all, an effective response to the by then well-rooted population offensive against Nigeria.⁴⁰

The Ibadan symposium has formed the basis for a nationwide organized resistance well into the future, and may well prove a model for the world as a whole. Indeed, conference planners at the U.N. are already worried about just such a development.

"U.N. Population Conference under Fire," read a headline in the July 2 Dallas, Texas *Morning News*; "Planners Fear Muslim-Vatican Alliance," it reported. The article cited attacks on the conference agenda from spokespersons of the

world's two largest religious groups. It noted that a combined resistance might "stir confusion that could affect the opinions of donor countries," but added that conference organizers insist that the meeting will go on as planned.

But the aftermath of the conference may be a different story. The stated goal of population "stabilization" is impossible without the forceful imposition of birth control on persons who oppose it. And more and more religious leaders are becoming aware of the devious tactics and unscrupulous goals of donors—a situation which can only intensify with the enormous press coverage the Cairo meeting is bound to receive. It may well turn out, a few years down the road, that those most anxious to hold the event now will be the ones who later come to regret its outcome.

Notes

1. "Global Demographic Trends to the Year 2010: Implications for U.S. Security," by Gregory D. Foster et al., *Washington Quarterly*, Spring 1989, p. 8. Foster's report, according to a publisher's note, is derived, "sometimes verbatim," from a series of studies done for the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy under the Office of the Director of Net Assessment, Department of Defense.

2. *World Population at the Turn of the Century*, the United Nations, 1989, p. 8.

3. U.N. estimates presented in "The Tale of Two Birthrates," by Ben Wattenberg, *International Herald Tribune*, March 3, 1983; cited in *Unconventional Warfare and the Theory of Competitive Reproduction: U.S. Intervention and Covert Action in the Developing World*, Information Project For Africa, Washington, D.C., 1991, p. 4.

4. "The Unprecedented Shortage of Births in Europe," by Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, from a chapter in *Below-Replacement Fertility in Industrial Societies: Causes, Consequences, Policies*; supplement to Vol. 12, 1986, *Population and Development Review*, based on papers presented at a seminar held at the Hoover Institution, Stanford, California, Nov. 7-9, 1985, p. 25.

5. "Population Change and National Security," by Nicholas Eberstadt, adapted from a report prepared for the U.S. Army Conference on Long-Range Planning, reprinted in *Foreign Affairs*, Summer 1991, p. 115-116.

6. "Family Planning Programs in Africa," a paper presented by Dr. Pierre Praderwand at an Expert Group Meeting held at the Development Center in Paris, April 6-8, 1970; published as a booklet by the OECD's Population Program in Paris, p. 13.

7. Ben J. Wattenberg, from a chapter titled "Islamic Explosion" in *The First Universal Nation*, The Free Press/Macmillan, New York, 1991, p. 167.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 167.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 167.

10. Pierre Lellouche, "France in Search of Security," *Foreign Affairs*, Spring 1993, pp. 123-124.

11. "The Africanization of Europe?" by Jean-Claude Chesnais, *American Enterprise*, May/June 1990, p. 22.

12. Yahya Siddyk, "The Awakening of the Islamic Peoples in the Fourteenth Century of the Hegira," quoted in *The Rising Tide of Color Against White World-Supremacy* by Lothrop Stoddard, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1922, pp. 62-65.

13. *The United Nations and the Population Question 1945-1970*, by Richard Symonds and Michael Carter, A Population Council Book. McGraw-Hill, 1973, p. 96; quoting the report of the U.K. Royal Commission on Population, p. 134.

14. For a history of the U.N.'s activities in the field of demographics, the role of western leaders in promoting population activities, and the opposition of the Holy See, Latin America, and the East bloc, see, *World Popula-*

tion and the United Nations, by Stanley P. Johnson, Cambridge University Press, 1987, and *The United Nations and the Population Question*, by Richard Symonds and Michael Carder, McGraw-Hill, 1973.

15. "Demographic Studies of Selected Areas of Rapid Growth," Proceedings of the Round Table on Population Problems, Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund, April 12-13, 1944, New York City, pp. 146-158.

16. *Planned Birth Campaigns in China 1949-1976* (Case Study No. 5), by Leonard L. Chu, August 1977, East-West Center, East-West Communication Institute, Honolulu, pp. 7-8.

17. Alfred Sauvy, "Le faux problème de la population mondiale," in *Population*, the journal of the Institut national d'études démographiques, Vol. 4, no. 3, July-September 1949; reprinted in *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 16, No. 4, December 1990, p. 766.

18. Notestein, in Proceedings of the Round Table on Population Problems, Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund, *op. cit.*, pp. 146-158.

19. *A Psychological Warfare Casebook*, by William E. Dougherty, Operations Research Office, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1958, intro., p. 2.

20. See *Propaganda, Cultural Imperialism and Population Control*, Information Project For Africa, Washington, D.C., 1993, p. 39.

21. See *Jordan Times*, April 7, 1993, "Group Alleges Western Subversion in Third World Population Policies," p. 3.

22. Reuters news dispatch, July 28, 1993.

23. See *Unconventional Warfare and the Theory of Competitive Reproduction*, *op. cit.*, pp. 51-55.

24. Numerous exposés, updates, and commentaries about this specific project and other similar ones have appeared in such periodicals as *The Citizen*, *The Democrat*, the *New Nigerian*, and *Gaskiya tafi Kwabo*, beginning in the spring of 1991 and continuing for nearly a year, if not longer.

25. June 27, 1986 memorandum titled "Working Group on Islam and Family Planning," directed to Muhiddin Haider and John Paxman of the Pathfinder Fund, a USAID surrogate group based near Boston. The memorandum is quoted in *Unconventional Warfare and the Theory of Competitive Reproduction*, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

26. *Unconventional Warfare and the Theory of Competitive Reproduction*, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

27. *Nations and Needs*, the newsletter of the Center for International Development and Conflict Management, College Park, Maryland, Vol. III, No. 1, Fall 1989; cited in *Unconventional Warfare and the Theory of Competitive Reproduction*, pp. 54-55.

28. For the full text of the CSIS report, see "Global Demographic Trends to the Year 2010: Implications for U.S. Security," *Washington Quarterly*, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C., Spring 1989, pp. 5-24.

29. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, Sixth Edition, United Nations Population Fund, New York, p. 225.

30. U.S. Agency for International Development Cooperative Agreement no. 620-0001-C-00-8013-00, "Statement of Work," pp. 5-20.

31. *Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World*, United Nations Population Fund. This particular Pathfinder project appears in the Nigeria section of at least two editions, beginning with 1988-89.

32. See *Population Program Assistance*, USAID, Washington, September 1968, p. 52; *Nature Against Us: The United States and the World Population Crisis, 1965-1980*, by Peter J. Donaldson, University of North Carolina Press, 1990; and numerous histories of the eugenics movement in Great Britain and America.

33. *Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World, 1990/1991*, UNFPA, New York, p. 277.

34. *Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around*

the World, 1990/1991, UNFPA, New York, p. 38.

35. *Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World, 1990/1991*, UNFPA, New York, p. 213.

36. Carolina Population Center memorandum of Nov. 14, 1986, and attachment titled, "Islam Population Policy in Nigeria."

37. Cited in *Unconventional Warfare and the Theory of Competitive Reproduction*, p. 54.

38. U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, AID Development Information System, No. 9, March 1994.

39. *Population and Politics in the Middle East*, Baobab Press, Dakar, Senegal, April/May 1993.

40. *Family Planning, Birth Control and Western Imperialism*, proceedings of a national symposium at the Conference Center, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, Oct. 17, 1992, ISBN 978-32106-0-2.

Documentation

The Cairo '94 agenda

The United Nations world population conference, formally called the International Conference on Population and Development, will take place at the Cairo International Conference Center on Sept. 5-13. Its objective is to pass a "program of action" for global population activities over the next 20 years.

A draft action plan, released by the United Nations earlier this year, includes strong language about contraceptive targets, the elimination of "cultural" barriers to birth control, the collection of demographic data, and the dissemination of propaganda.

Below are excerpts from the draft:

Governments should make it easier for individuals and couples to take responsibility for their own reproductive health by removing unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to information and to access to family planning methods. . . . [P]olitical leaders at all levels and community leaders of all types must play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing the practice of family planning. Governments at all levels must provide a climate that is favorable to the expansion of good quality public and private family planning services and facilitate the availability of information through all possible channels, including the mass media. [Paragraphs 7.15 and 7.16]

Countries must remove legal and regulatory barriers to reproductive health care for adolescents and must ensure that the attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to the services they need. [Paragraph 7.38]

The envisaged reduction of unmet needs for family planning information and services in the period up to 2015, implies that the number of couples using contraception in the

developing countries and countries in economic transition would rise from some 550 million in 1995 to nearly 640 million in the year 2000 and 880 million in 2015. . . . In its entirety, the projected resource requirements of national population programs described in paragraphs 13.14 to 13.17 above (in 1993 U.S. dollars) would total: \$13.2 billion in 2000, \$14.4 billion in 2005, \$16.1 billion in 2010 and \$17.0 billion in 2015. [Paragraph 13.8]

Information, education, and communication pave the way for behavioral change. . . . Most importantly, it paves the way for public discussion and consensus and thereby makes possible the mobilization of strong political commitment and popular support for needed action at the local, national and international levels. Effective information, education, and communication activities include a range of communication channels, from the most intimate levels of interpersonal communication to formal school curricula, from traditional folk arts to modern mass entertainment, and from seminars for local community leaders to coverage of global issues by the national and international news media. . . . [These will be used to] increase awareness, understanding, and commitment at all levels of society so that individuals, groups, nations, and the international community will take those actions necessary to address population issues within the context of sustainable development; and . . . to alter attitudes in favor of responsible behavior in family life; and to encourage individuals and couples to make informed choices and to take advantage of family planning and reproductive health services. [Paragraphs 11.2-11.5]

Information, education, and communication efforts should rely on up-to-date research methodologies to determine the information needs and the most effective ways of reaching target audiences. [Paragraph 11.8]

The tremendous potential of both print and electronic media should be harnessed to promote and strengthen public understanding of the interrelationships between population and the environment and other population and development issues. Countries are invited to consider making greater use of the entertainment media, including radio and television drama, as a source of role models and for encouraging public discussion of important but sometimes sensitive topics. Teachers, religious leaders, traditional healers, health professionals, and older relatives should become active participants in public education campaigns. [Paragraphs 11.11-11.13]

Over the next 20 years, the international community will also need to give greater attention to the special problems of countries with very low fertility and aging populations. [Paragraph 1.18]

[A program goal is to] reduce disparities in national and regional population growth and achieve stabilization of the world population as soon as possible. . . . [Paragraph 6.3]

[Under this proposal,] it is expected that average contraceptive use would rise to an average of 69% in the developing world, close to the levels seen in the developed countries. [Paragraph 7.13]

Al-Azhar center is nest of corruption

by Hassan Ahmed and Aminata Demba

In the fall of 1983, the journal *Population Studies* carried an article giving a rare insight into an aspect of population control usually kept secret. An abstract of the *Population Studies* report appears on a database of information about international "family planning" efforts (Popline) maintained for the U.S. government by a special research team at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. That report advises that, from the start of a major American-financed population control project in Egypt, "some socio-cultural obstacles, mainly from misunderstanding and misinterpretation of religious beliefs and traditional values of illiterate people, have impeded family planning use."

The report describes a propaganda effort aimed at "Islamic leaders who oppose the family planning program." The goal of the project, says the Johns Hopkins summary, is to convince these leaders "that Islamic religion does not oppose, in any way, family planning and contraceptives." It describes the elaborate effort to revise religious teaching in the following words:

"Reference to the Quran and Hadith (sayings of the Prophet) will help support this concept. . . . [Some] 450 Islamic leaders opposed to family planning are to be chosen from the 25 governorates in Egypt, because of their public influence and the possibility of changing their negative attitudes toward contraception. These attitudes include the idea that contraceptives kill fetuses and that the strength of Muslim society is relative to its size. The campaign aims at correcting such views. The plan for interpersonal communication will include group discussion, teaching, counseling, public meetings and debates. . . . Evaluation of each campaign will be by a predetermined evaluation questionnaire designed by the campaign manager. The success of such campaigns depends on a well prepared program."

The use of western "aid" money to target hundreds of religious leaders for intensive "reeducation" is not unique to Egypt. Indeed, the success of the worldwide population control program depends on the ability of sponsors to erode orthodox views and replace them with a porous, western-influenced "theology" open to direction, and manipulation, from far beyond the borders of the Muslim world.

The most visible part of the worldwide scheme to discredit traditional Islamic beliefs is located in Egypt, at the Al-Azhar University. Officially, at least, it all began at an international conference in Rabat, Morocco, organized by the London-based International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in December 1971.

IPPF is an outgrowth of the U.S. birth control and eugenics movements, established in its headquarters in London in 1948 with funds from multinational corporations and explicitly racist organizations to oversee the spread of "modern" birth control methods throughout the non-industrialized world. It is mentioned in several high-level U.S. government planning documents as a partner in the effort to curb population growth and to contain the rise of potential competitors or aggressors in the southern hemisphere.

At the IPPF-initiated Rabat gathering, which was attended by carefully selected contact people from predominantly Muslim nations, a telegram from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was read. The communiqué proposed the establishment of a "demographic research center" at Al-Azhar. The proposal was explained to conferees by Mr. Hen-eidi, the UNFPA representative at the conference, who said the new center would be involved in religious and scientific training, publishing, sponsorship of seminars and workshops, and providing advice to other nations.

Building credibility

During the discussion, it was stressed that the university's religious faculty would play a key role in the creation of the new center and that its activities would be in accord with Islamic beliefs. One must keep in mind, however, that these precautions were not merely accepted by the western population establishment, which was fully aware of the new institute's intended purpose, but were almost certainly *encouraged* by them as a means of ensuring that any opinions issued under the center's auspices would have maximum credibility.

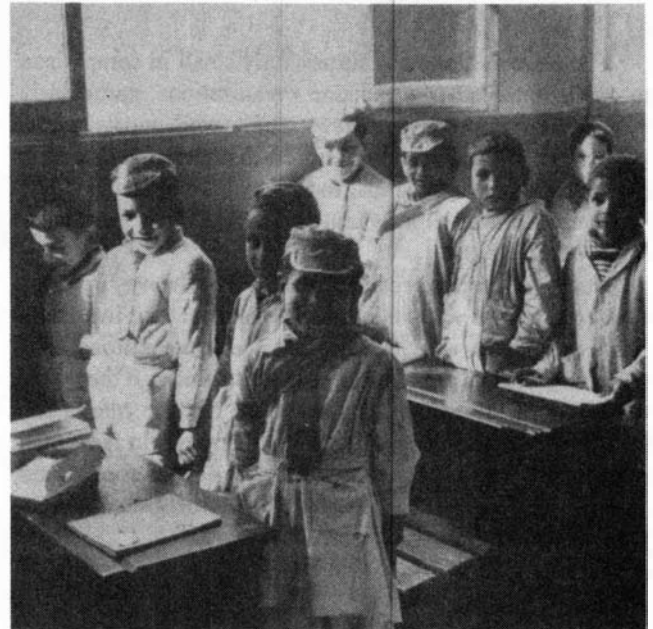
The new institute, officially known as the International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research, was not fully operational until 1975, according to a United Nations directory of organizations and institutions promoting population control in developing countries.² But the recommendations of the International Planned Parenthood conference that launched it were nonetheless disseminated under cover of Al-Azhar two years after the meeting.

According to a conference summary attributed to Y.H. Darwish, participants approved a declaration stating that "safe" contraceptives should be considered morally acceptable, while sterilization remained off limits under all circumstances and abortion prohibited in all but the most serious circumstances.³

During the next several years, the center maintained a low profile, issuing no pronouncements sufficiently dramatic to attract unnecessary suspicion about the identity of its sponsors or their motives. For example, a 1977 report from the center deals mainly with research data about user preferences in birth control methods.⁴

Avoid 'closely spaced pregnancies'

Then in 1979, after the establishment had undergone a "honeymoon period" and had largely avoided critical scrutiny, it launched a three-day "Pan-Islamic Congress on Moth-



Children at school in Cairo, Egypt built under USAID's Neighborhood Urban Services project during the early 1980s. According to the malthusians of the United Nations, they're "useless eaters."

erhood" which, in the words of a report appearing in a U.S. government-financed database, "urged Muslim women to avoid too many closely spaced pregnancies" and "to avoid high parity." The conference expressly recommended the promotion of birth control among Muslim women.⁵

A year later, a paper presented at a conference on "Population and Family Planning" openly discussed the need for research to determine "the influence of Islam on contraceptive attitudes and practice." The same report noted that the availability of western-style contraceptives had dramatically increased since the early 1960s, but that the level of use had actually declined.⁶

Throughout the 1980s, the center's pronouncements became more and more directly supportive of western population control aims, and the institute itself evolved into the hub for export of "revised" Islamic opinion that its founders had intended.

According to the U.N. directory of population groups, the center's activities are varied. It conducts studies on "the implications of demographic trends," the "linkages between population growth and socio-economic development," and other "basic population data." More importantly, it carries out studies concerning the "socio-cultural determinants of fertility" and "attitudes to family planning," and participates in "communication" campaigns designed to "dispel misinformation on Islam and family planning." It also operates a study center providing "professional and general education in the context of Islam" which is designed to promote "awareness" of population issues among teaching staff and students at Islamic teaching institutions around the world.⁷

The center's budget is surprisingly small in comparison to that of most other population organizations, particularly when one considers the broad scope of its work and its crucial importance in breaking down barriers to population reduction among the world's Muslims. Indeed, according to the U.N., the center received slightly less than \$400,000 for its population work in 1990.⁸

But the discrepancy can be explained by the way in which the center works with its outside financiers. The institute's most conspicuous activity is its presence at international conferences where its pronouncements are treated as if they were the views of the entire Muslim world. But the role of the center in these events is actually quite limited. In fact, such conferences are nearly always the creation of foreign aid donors, lending institutions, and powerful global family planning organizations.

A new 'Islamic' view

The population center at Al-Azhar is essentially a mouthpiece for a new "Islamic" view designed to facilitate the achievement of western global objectives. Thus, it is necessary only that the university's name be lent to various declarations to lend authority to otherwise-suspect ideas, while the expense of formulating and disseminating these opinions to governments, academic institutions, conferences, and the press is borne by the foreign donors themselves.

The documented impact of these interventions is quite amazing. One would expect that such cynical manipulation of religious opinion might be too sensitive to be described overtly in journals and other materials available to the public. But a surprising number of reports give relatively explicit portrayals of project goals.

● For example, the UNFPA, using its institute at Al-Azhar as a front, planned to conduct a five-year communication campaign targeting Somali religious leaders. The centerpiece of the ideological influence operation was a three-day conference on "Islam and Child Spacing," which took place at Mogadishu in July 1990. This description of the conference and its goals appears in a conference summary prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): "It served as a forum for exchanging opinions on the concepts of Islam on child spacing and formation of the Muslim family with [the intent] to motivate responsible officials in Somalia to begin planning to solve its population problems."

● A database of population research maintained with U.S. government funds notes the results of attitude surveys done in Amara Haggo, Sudan. According to the report, none of the women interviewed in the region during 1991 were using any form of contraception, and most cited religious reasons for their refusal to do so. The report includes the following recommendation: "Health educators should refrain from using the terms family planning, birth control, or limiting the number of children since these could imply sin. They should use instead birth spacing which emphasizes the

health of mother and child."

● *Open File*, a newsletter of the IPPF which helped to set up the population center at Al-Azhar, describes a similar campaign in Bangladesh in its October 1991 issue. According to Mukkaram Chowdhury, who heads the IPPF-affiliated Family Planning Association of Bangladesh, the group is waging a propaganda campaign to convince Muslims and others not using birth control that large families are the cause of poverty, and that limiting births is the key to "responsible" parenthood.

● A June 1991 report from the East-West Population Institute, a U.S.-funded group active in Asia, concludes that Islamic religious views are the main reason for high fertility in Pakistan, and urges that population programs find creative ways of enlisting the support of religious leaders.

● A 1988 USAID project evaluation hints that people were offered bribes or other inducements to state pro-family planning opinions in a mass media campaign to popularize modern fertility control in Egypt through television programs. In the words of a database giving project summaries: "According to the evaluation team, the presence of television video crews and the provision of small incentives during the question and answer sessions contribute to the success of these programs."

● The August 1991 issue of the UNFPA newsletter *Population* states that several Islamic leaders from Zanzibar had been recruited for special orientation sessions arranged by the U.N. group and held in Egypt. The article notes that virtually all of Zanzibar's people are Muslim and thus hold the view that "family planning is a contravention of God's commandments." It adds that the teaching program was explicitly intended to "counter such misbeliefs" and to persuade religious leaders to "spread the family planning message."

Notes

1. "Family Planning and Opposing Islamic Leaders: A Campaign Proposal," by M.S. Bassiouni, original in *Population Studies*, Oct.-Dec. 1983 (67):17-31; quotes taken directly from abstract maintained by Population Information Program at Johns Hopkins University (Popline), data entry PIP 024151.

2. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, Sixth Edition, U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), p. 129.

3. "The Attitude of Islam Towards Family Planning," by Y.H. Darwish, unpublished, 1993, in summary form in (Popline), citation no. PIP 731581.

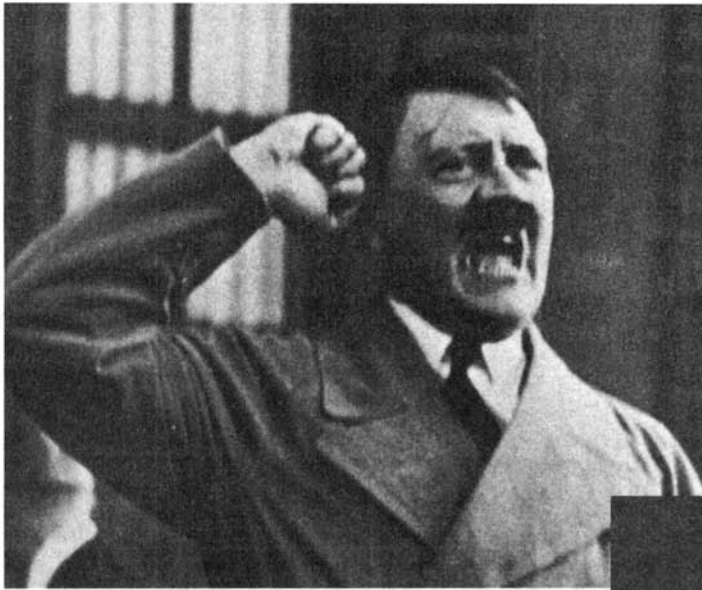
4. M.M. el-Kammash and G.F. el-Kammash, "The United Arab Republic," in *Population and Law: A Study of the Relations Between Population Problems and the Law*, Rule of Law Press, North Carolina, 1977; cited in Popline, PIP 714227.

5. "Muslim Congress Urges Birth Spacing," in *People*, 6(2):36, 1979, cited in Popline, PIP 790724.

6. "The Role of Research and Training in Family Planning Programs," by F. Hefnawi, presented at the conference of Population and Family Planning in Cairo, Feb. 17-21, 1980.

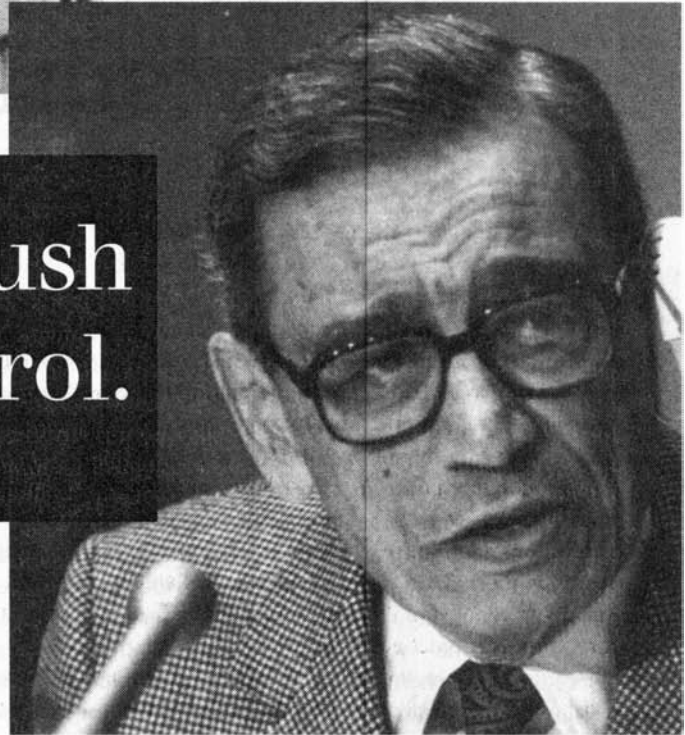
7. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, op. cit., p. 129-130.

8. *Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1991*, op. cit., p. 129.



What do these two men have in common?

They both push population control.



Stop the UN's New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets.

DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the enemy* of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

This report, revised and expanded from the 1992 Special Report "The genocidal roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is intended to help catalyze a fight for national sovereignty, the family, and human life in the face of the Malthusian onslaught of the United Nations and its one-world imperial supporters.

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Will a U.S. invasion of Haiti resurrect slavery?

by Valerie Rush

The United Nations Security Council vote on July 31 authorizing “the use of all necessary means” to topple Haiti’s embattled military leadership and restore mad priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide to that country’s presidency, has given the Clinton administration a green light for invasion. The U.N. vote represents the first time that a foreign invasion of any country in the Americas has been internationally sanctioned.

Thus, in one stroke, the concept of a supranational authority has taken the place of the once-inviolable precept of national sovereignty. In that same stroke, the original 1823 Monroe Doctrine—which premised U.S. relations with the rest of the hemisphere upon a “community of interests” centered explicitly around respect for national sovereignty and rejection of imperialist adventures—was buried, perhaps forever.

The Clinton administration’s suicidal drift toward invading the tiny starving island-nation is not a policy of its own making. Rather, it is being shaped and driven by political forces and individuals from the George Bush crowd, who are as much interested in enmiring President Clinton in the quicksand of a no-win Haiti invasion, as they are in using the Haiti crisis to usher in Bush’s imperial “new world order.” And, as we shall see, the underpinnings of that “new world order” is *chattel slavery*.

‘Reconciling’ slavery

In March 1994, the Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College published a study outlining a course of action on Haiti, which the Clinton administration subsequently began to adopt as policy, under pressure from Hollywood and the Congressional Black Caucus, beginning in late April. That study, entitled “Reconciling the Irreconcilable: The Troubled Outlook for U.S. Policy Toward Haiti” and

concocted by Bush-linked specialists, explicitly claims that Haitians were better off as a slave colony of France than at any other time in their history, and suggests that the restoration of Jean-Bertrand Aristide by the U.S. military be the start of a decades-long “wholesale cultural revolution” under foreign occupation.

The authors of the Haiti study write: “Under French rule, Saint-Domingue [Haiti’s colonial name] had been perhaps the most profitable colony in the western world, setting international production records for both sugar and coffee.” But, since 90% of the Haitian population were slaves under the French, the authors complain that “the revolution which brought independence also destroyed the country’s profitable agricultural base”—because independence brought an end to slavery in Haiti!

Advising the Army War College study was the U.S. State Department’s Luigi Einaudi, known as “Kissinger’s Kissinger” for Ibero-America since the days of the Gerald Ford administration. Einaudi was not only an architect of Bush’s Haitian policy as U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, but is also one of the key forces behind the plan to dismantle the armed forces of Ibero-America, a plan known throughout the hemisphere as “the Bush Manual.” Another leading collaborator in the Bush Manual project, “democracy advocate” Gabriel Marcella, is one of the co-authors of the War College’s Haiti study.

Before concluding that the study’s advocacy of slavery is actually only a poorly phrased argument—a quirk perhaps—let the reader take note that the promotion of colonialism and slavery is now making a comeback in one-worldist circles. Consider, for example, the fact that in 1993, the Nobel Committee gave its economics prize to U.S. “shock therapy” economist Robert Fogel of Milton Friedman’s Chicago

School of Economics. Along with Stanley L. Engermann of the University of Rochester, Fogel co-authored *Time on the Cross* (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1985), a study which explicitly argues that slavery is the most efficient form of agriculture. According to one reviewer, Fogel and Engermann insist that every aspect of slave farming was "favorable and superior" to free farming (see *EIR*, Jan. 3, 1994 for a full treatment of Fogel and Engermann's thesis).

On July 14, the British news agency Reuters claimed that Haiti has been "the miserable, repressive, impoverished land of despots it has been since . . . slaves overthrew their French masters and established the world's first black-ruled nation." And on Aug. 1, Anglophile Argentine journalist Jorge Castro argued in *El Cronista* for an immediate invasion of Haiti, claiming that the U.N. could then get on with the "reconstruction of the Haitian state." What kind of "reconstruction"? Castro explains: "The task of constructing states is no historical novelty. In the 19th century, it was assiduously practiced under the name of colonialism." He adds, "there is no more successful model for constructing a nation" than Britain's colonial rule over India.

These blatant arguments for recolonizing especially darker-skinned peoples, are revealed as lies by anyone willing to study a little history. In the case of Haiti, that country distinguished itself by carrying out the world's first successful slave rebellion, which led in 1804 to the establishment of the second republic in the Western Hemisphere (after the United States), with the enthusiastic support and assistance of U.S. founding father Alexander Hamilton. In 1804, Napoleon demanded—and got—a worldwide economic embargo imposed against the black nation-state in retaliation for getting kicked out of his own colony. President Thomas Jefferson fully backed France's (unsuccessful) drive for the recolonization and reenslavement of Haiti. It was decades upon decades of brutal economic warfare that reduced Haiti to what it is today.

Laundering Aristide

The Army War College study not only argues for the reenslavement of Haiti, but elaborates a step-by-step guide on how to accomplish this. First, it insists that Aristide must be reinstated as the means for launching a long-term, foreign-run "cultural revolution" in Haiti. The study acknowledges that Jean-Bertrand Aristide is "high-strung and susceptible to debilitating nervous crises," but justifies Aristide's calls (as President) for mob violence and "necklacing"—burning people to death with a flaming, gasoline-filled tire around their necks—as "rhetorical excesses" resulting from "traumatic and highly provocative conditions." The study's authors especially praise Aristide for his "moderation and flexibility" in dealing with the Bush regime and with "international lending agencies."

The study argues that only a refugee crisis would make Haiti a priority for the Clinton administration, and that only an end to forced repatriation could guarantee such a refugee

crisis. One month after the study was released, Randall Robinson's Trans-Africa organization began its publicity and hunger-strike campaign to pressure Clinton into ending forced repatriation of refugees—an admittedly despicable policy—while simultaneously beginning the drumbeat for invasion. Seamy Hollywood circles around producer John Demme ("Silence of the Lambs"), who finances Trans-Africa, as well as certain Black Caucus members in the U.S. Congress, joined in the act.

Defending sovereignty

Even as the countdown toward invasion begins, the U.N. Security Council resolution appears to have stiffened the backbones of not a few Ibero-American countries which have proven all too susceptible in the past to the myth about "restoring democracy in Haiti." In the days prior to the U.N. vote, a number of steps were taken to organize some kind of resistance to this unprecedented offensive against national sovereignty. The newly formed 32-nation Latin American and Caribbean Group met in the Caribbean and strongly denounced any invasion plans, arguing instead for use of diplomacy. The Latin American Parliament, an organization of congressional representatives from all the nations of Ibero-America, proposed that both Aristide and Haitian military leader Gen. Raoul Cédras step down to facilitate an easing of tensions and a negotiated solution to the crisis.

Brazil, one of the Security Council's 14 members, chose to abstain on the resolution vote; a spokeswoman explained afterwards that "everybody [from Ibero-America] was against it. Above and beyond our own reasons for abstaining, this was one of the facets of our vote." She added that Brazil's opposition was based on the charters of the Organization of American States and of the United Nations itself, which call for non-intervention in the affairs of other states. Brazilian President Itamar Franco added on Aug. 3 that "the methods approved in the Security Council resolution would [neither] contribute to the restoration of democracy nor relieve the prolonged suffering of the Haitian people. . . . The defense of democracy will not be helped by using coercive measures with unforeseeable consequences."

Mexico's Foreign Ministry "deplored" the U.N. Security Council vote, its ambassador to the United Nations Victor Flores Olea calling it "an extremely dangerous precedent in the field of international relations—in other words, a kind of carte blanche for a multinational force to act indefinitely when it deems it to be appropriate." Peru charged that "the use of force would heighten the suffering of the Haitian people" and would be "incompatible with the juridical traditions of the hemisphere of respect for non-intervention in the internal affairs of its states."

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Burelli has called upon Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Mexico to join his country in sending a delegation to Haiti to mediate a negotiated solution to the crisis. At last report, General Cédras has agreed to meet with them.

KGB boss says Robert Maxwell was the second Kissinger

by Mark Burdman

On the evening of July 28, Germany's ARD television network broadcast an extraordinary documentary on the life and death of the late Robert Maxwell, the British publishing magnate and sleazy wheeler-and-dealer who died under mysterious circumstances, his body found floating in the waters off Tenerife in the Canary Islands, on Nov. 5, 1991. The show, "Man Overboard," was co-produced by the firm Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk, headquartered in Leipzig in eastern Germany, and Austria's Oesterreicher Rundfunk. It relied primarily on interviews with senior officials of the former Soviet KGB and GRU intelligence services, who helped build the case that the circumstances of Maxwell's death must have been intimately linked to efforts to cover up sensitive Soviet Communist Party capital flight and capital transfer to the West in the last days of the U.S.S.R.

The most revealing characterization of the nature of the Maxwell beast was provided by Stanislav Sorokin, identified as a KGB colonel responsible for "special tasks," who had used the Soviet copyright organization VAAP as a cover for his activities. Sorokin stated: "I would say that he was used by higher-ups, just as the Americans used Kissinger as a messenger or ambassador. Maxwell left England and brought with him a message from Thatcher—an unofficial one. He left Gorbachov to go to America, and tried to bring with him a message from Gorbachov."

A former press spokesman of Maxwell's at the Mirror chain of newspapers, Roy Cole, told the filmmakers: "There is no doubt that Mr. Maxwell saw himself as a type of new version of Henry Kissinger, and certainly played the role of an international Mr. Fix-It."

Sorokin's comparison to Kissinger appears on the broadcast immediately after a segment showing Maxwell's prominent role in last-minute efforts to stop German reunification. He is portrayed at a press conference, in the late 1980s, announcing the release of a laudatory English-language biography of East German dictator Erich Honecker. Maxwell is shown praising the "colossal" achievements of communist East Germany, and exchanging kisses with Honecker. In October 1989, he is telling German journalists that "German reunification is out of the question." This was only one month before the collapse of the Berlin Wall! This places Maxwell's efforts in tandem with those of then-British Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher, who was frantically trying to prevent German reunification.

Stanislav Sorokin was one of several top-level former Soviet intelligence and political insiders who freely commented on Maxwell during the broadcast. For their own reasons, these Russians are evidently intent on provoking an international discussion of, and investigation into, the mysteries of capital flight operations out of the U.S.S.R. in the late 1980s-early 1990s. Former Soviet KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov, a partner of Maxwell in numerous underhanded ventures who went to jail for his role in the failed August 1991 putsch against Gorbachov, suggests in the concluding moments of the broadcast, that "the English-American [sic] secret services, who are experienced enough, could, if they want to, find the truth. That is, if they want to. I consider it possible, that more things will still come to the surface."

Such a possibility should cause particular discomfort in places like Minnesota, where Maxwell was active in his later days. He joined Mikhail Gorbachov, for whom he served as a special adviser, in trips there, to establish a "Gorbachov-Maxwell Institute." Was that, in fact, a cover for money-laundering and capital flight operations out of the Soviet Union?

A view into the underworld

The ARD broadcast is of great strategic significance. As underscored by the designation "another Kissinger," Maxwell was a special operative of the "Yalta system," working in the interface of the governments, intelligence services, and enterprises of several nations, including Great Britain, Israel, the Soviet Union, the United States, and various countries of the East bloc. The show characterizes him as "a man of many faces," who was working for several different parties at the same time, and who "liked giving each side the feeling that he was their man." Another of his "partners" in Soviet escapades, Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, who also went to jail for his role in the failed August 1991 coup, suggests in the concluding moments of the broadcast, that Maxwell's death was probably arranged by more than one side in the old Cold War arrangements.

Maxwell, indeed, would best be seen as one of the central figures in the underworld that flourished, in different parts of

the world, in the environment nurtured by George Bush and his friends in the intelligence services and among the “junk-bond” and “asset-stripping” culture of the 1980s. Other names in this sordid complex would include Kissinger, Armand Hammer, and Sir Jimmy Goldsmith. In fact, Maxwell, Goldsmith, and Hammer shared a common lawyer in France, Samuel Pizar.

The 1980s was the decade of the notorious Iran-Contra arms-for-drugs arrangements. It was also a decade that saw the deaths of numerous important figures, including Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme (Feb. 28, 1986), Schleswig-Holstein Gov. Uwe Barschel (October 1987), and Deutsche Bank’s chairman of the board Alfred Herrhausen (November 1989), who were removed in order to protect the Iran-Contra and/or “Yalta” relationships.

It is to be hoped that, in the post-Bush era, and with a Clinton administration having a different strategic-political perspective, the sordid truths of that decade will come to light. The ARD broadcast should be of great help in that respect.

‘In Moscow, they are convinced it was murder’

The July 28 show begins with footage about Maxwell’s death. The “official verdict” was death by heart attack. Those Britons interviewed by filmmakers Christina Wilkening and Sylvia Kauffeldt refuse to endorse the hypothesis that Maxwell was murdered; the theory that he died by “accident or suicide” still predominates in London, they stress. By contrast, both KGB Col. Stanislav Sorokin and GRU Col. Yevgeny Solovyov (who also used the VAAP copyright agency as a cover), immediately exclude the possibility of suicide. Sorokin affirms: “I think that was probably a so-called ‘murder on order.’ It was all professionally done and was covered up as a suicide.” “In Moscow,” Wilkening and Kauffeldt say, “they are convinced it was murder.”

Overall, the KGB officers show a willingness to provide the authors with exclusive information. For example, they provide numerous leads about Maxwell’s ties to Israel. By contrast, leading Israelis refused to be interviewed by the authors; former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir suddenly cancelled an interview the day before it was to have taken place. The “Israeli connection” is obviously of great importance. The show depicts Maxwell’s funeral and burial, on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem.

‘Where is the money coming from?’

To get to the truth about Maxwell, one has to begin with his past. Wilkening and Kauffeldt begin with his birth in 1923, in a Jewish family in the town of Solotovino, in what was then Czechoslovakia. His family was later murdered by the Nazis. Evidently, the “Czech angle” was always of great importance. GRU man Sviridov affirms that Maxwell never forgot that he was “born on Slavic soil.” A British collabora-



“A man of many faces” : Robert Maxwell in Washington, May 1991.

tor of Maxwell, Roy Greenslade, affirms that he was “treated like a king in the East. Every time he returned from Bulgaria, he had a new medal, a new order.”

So the story goes, Maxwell fled, during the war, to England via Hungary. He entered the Royal Army in 1944, and soon became a “major in the English MI-5 secret service.” He received the British Military Cross medal, and then, by 1947, he held the important post of press officer for the British Control Commission in Berlin, responsible for issuing licenses. He made his first money buying and selling licenses and financial transactions between postwar Germany and the victorious powers. He then became the representative in London for the reorganized Friedrich Springer Verlag publishing house. This gave him, and the British, access to the important scientific publications that Springer had published in pre-war years. In 1949, he bought Pergamon Press, a British publishing house specializing in scientific books.

By the winter of 1956, Maxwell had gained extraordinary access in Moscow to the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the VAAP. (Aside from what is indicated by the biographical references to Solovyov and Sorokin above, it should be stressed that the VAAP was of enormous importance for KGB disinformation and other operations. Its head from 1973-82 was Boris Pankin, who was Soviet ambassador to Sweden at the time of the assassination of Olof Palme, and a

key figure in attempts to blame that act on Lyndon LaRouche and associates. Background on the VAAP can be found in the October 1986 *EIR* Special Report, "A Classical KGB Disinformation Campaign: Who Killed Olof Palme?")

One of the individuals with whom he worked at the time, Yuri Gradov, recounts his early meetings with Maxwell, commenting, "I thought to myself, where is the money coming from?"

According to Wilkening and Kauffeldt, Maxwell's interest in sensitive scientific themes "caught the attention of the Soviet secret services," and he was assigned three top intelligence contacts: Solovyov and Sorokin, as well as Feliks Sviridov, a GRU colonel specializing in American affairs. The boss at VAAP, Ter Gaserjansk, who dealt extensively with him, expresses surprise that Maxwell published only *two* of the 73 documents he received as per signed contracts with VAAP.

Solovyov insists, on camera, that Maxwell was *not* a KGB agent, but implies that he may have been an agent of the Israeli Mossad. Along parallel lines, Sorokin provides evidence that Maxwell was a critical liaison between the Soviets and Israelis. He reveals the contents of a letter, intimate in tone, that he wrote in 1991 to David Kimche, one of the directors of the Mossad, requesting the help of "David" to provide assistance for three TV employees working on "the Robert Maxwell Project." Wilkening and Kauffeldt express astonishment that such a friendly tone would prevail in a letter between two supposedly enemy intelligence services, those of the Soviet Union and Israel.

Maxwell, together with a Bulgarian communist named Ognan Doinov, built business connections to Israel's military-scientific establishment. He developed close connections to the firm of Shaul Eisenberg and his brother, as well as to leading figures across the Israeli political spectrum. Such were his relations with the Soviets, that he was able to bring 105 Soviet Jewish nuclear physicists and computer scientists to Israel in 1983-84, at a time when such emigration was extremely restricted. These Soviet Jews were settled in a housing complex in the Negev Desert that had been built for workers at the Israeli nuclear center of Dimona. Clearly, from the evidence provided on the show, Maxwell was a player in the development of Israel's nuclear capabilities.

'A mysterious series of suicides'

By the winter of 1990, Maxwell's focal point of activity shifted, as the situation in the Soviet Union dramatically worsened. The economy was unwinding, and the mafia growing more powerful. The population was becoming more restless, but the western bankers were insisting on immediate repayment of \$15 billion, out of the total \$32 billion Soviet foreign debt. Then-Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov arranged for Maxwell to be "our agent" in a vast scheme to get money to bail out the Soviet Union. Maxwell got involved in ever-crazier transactions, ending up looting the pension funds of

his own firms in London, in order to keep liquidity flowing into Moscow. He also became involved in elaborate secondary debt market transactions with countries such as Ethiopia that were heavily indebted to the U.S.S.R.

Maxwell himself became visibly more nervous, restricting his business discussions to the closest circles around him, mainly on his yacht. All his meetings were protected by armed Mossad guards.

However, Maxwell's frantic efforts collapsed with the failed Soviet coup. "His taskmasters Valentin Pavlov and Vladimir Kryuchkov were arrested," and the new Yeltsin regime launched an investigation into the documents pertaining to the management of funds belonging to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). "After this action, there occurred a mysterious series of suicides. Seven leading members of the CPSU, responsible above all for the finances of the party and each aware of the [Maxwell] deals of billions, were found dead." This was followed by other, probably "assisted" suicides, including:

- Aug. 23, Interior Minister Boris Pugo, former KGB chief in Latvia;
- Aug. 24, Nikolai Krushchina, responsible for currency transactions in the Soviet Communist Party, reported to have jumped out of a window;
- Aug. 25, Chief of the General Staff Sergei Akhromeyev.

State Wilkening and Kauffeldt: "Ten weeks later, Maxwell died. The doctors insist: He was already dead before he fell into the water."

The story does not end there, however. Tipped off by Russian sources that they should look into affairs in Vienna, where Interpol has been "on the track of the billion-dollar deals," Wilkening and Kauffeldt investigate the Vienna offices of a firm called Nordex, which has offices around the world, and which maintains a respectable facade, but is obviously a venture tied up with vast capital flight operations out of Russia. It was founded with approval of what was then the Soviet Latvian government, at the time when Boris Pugo was KGB chief in Riga. Its head, Grigory Luchansky, is from Riga, a former leader of the Komsomol (communist youth) there. And, capping it all off, the filmmakers managed to film Robert Maxwell's sons Ian and Kevin, together with their father's Bulgarian business partner Doinov, at a meeting in Vienna with Luchansky and others, in *recent weeks*—indicating that the deals are continuing to the present day.

As the filmmakers note in conclusion, the legal suit against Ian and Kevin Maxwell, for malfeasances pertaining to the Maxwell fortune, begins this autumn in London. Wilkening and Kauffeldt say that the likelihood of the truth coming out is, however, only slight. Their concluding words: "If Maxwell didn't fall into the water, then *profis* [professionals] were at work, who operate somewhere in the gray zone between secret services and the mafia. And, for the large sums of money they get, they do a good job."

Laurent Murawiec: a strategic blunder by British intelligence

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Between June 6-8, 1994, a collection of British intelligence agents and assets descended on Buenos Aires, Argentina. The ostensible purpose for the visit was a conference on geopolitics sponsored by a little-known Swiss-based consulting firm, Geopol. Among the five directors of Geopol who attended and spoke at the Buenos Aires event was Laurent Murawiec, formerly a Europe-based associate of Lyndon LaRouche, who "defected" to British intelligence in the early 1990s. Murawiec has subsequently been officially anointed as a "fellow" of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) through the personal patronage of IISS's leading "Asia-hand," Gerald Segal.

The June 1994 Geopol conference in Buenos Aires came in the midst of a buildup of terrorist operations directed against Jewish communities in many parts of the world, aimed at destroying the Middle East peace process. On July 18, a powerful car bomb completely destroyed the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association (AMIA) building in Buenos Aires. Eight days later, a car bomb exploded outside the Israeli embassy in London; a second car bomb was detonated outside a London office building that housed a number of Jewish charities only 12 hours later. Following the London bombings, Israeli embassy officials and Jewish community leaders denounced the British security authorities for complicity in the attacks by their failure to respond to prior warnings about threatened terrorist actions and lax security, even following the Buenos Aires bombing.

While nothing has surfaced suggesting that the Geopol event was directly linked to possible British intelligence involvement in the wave of violence, the conference did bring together a collection of people who have in the past been involved in major international arms trafficking, suspected drug-money laundering, and other "geopolitical" crimes.

The Geopol deployment to Argentina also came in the midst of a push by British intelligence to muscle its way into Argentina's restructuring of its security services, begun by President Carlos Menem. The head of Britain's MI-6, David Spedding, recently made several trips to Buenos Aires and reportedly exacted a commitment from Argentina to bring MI-6 in on the reorganization.

High-risk maneuver

If nothing else, the British deployment into Argentina was a high-risk move, which is key to understanding the presence of the otherwise insignificant Laurent Murawiec in the midst of a collection of high-level, British intelligence-owned international hooligans.

As *EIR* has documented since the beginning of the year, a leading faction of the British establishment linked to the Grand Mother Lodge of British Freemasonry's "research arm," the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and drawing upon the resources of British intelligence's Hollinger Corp. media conglomerate, has been hell-bent on destroying the U.S. presidency of Bill Clinton since no later than the spring of 1993 through such efforts as "Whitewatergate."

Another central element in the "Get Clinton" drive has been the commitment to wreck the Middle East peace process at all costs—even if it means triggering an uncontrollable bloodbath from the Balkans, all across Asia Minor, and into the Maghreb in northern Africa. The wave of terrorism directed against vulnerable Jewish communities in such places as Argentina and England has been an important component of that drive. Among both the Muslim Brotherhood and the so-called Israeli "Temple Mount Faithful," British intelligence has assets in place who are capable of unleashing such "chaos operations" as the ongoing pattern of anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli terrorism. Among the leading assets in this British intelligence menagerie are Israeli gangster and former Defense Minister Gen. Ariel Sharon, along with his henchmen Gen. R. Ze'evi and Rafael "Dirty Rafi" Eytan.

The promotion of Murawiec, a known former LaRouche associate in Europe, into the ranks of IISS and into the Geopol orbit, represents a move by some British intelligence officials to set up "damage control" against the possibility that the terror activation could backfire in London's face, by setting up the option of pinning the terrorism on LaRouche.

The "blame it on LaRouche" option had already been used on several prior occasions, the most famous being the coverup of the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme by the same international arms-trafficking circles. At that time, the East German State Security (Stasi) played a pivotal role, along with the Anti-Defamation

League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), in spreading the disinformation that "LaRouche killed Palme," which was central to the coverup of the murder.

Geopol's profile

According to the official proceedings of the June 6-8 Buenos Aires conference, the Geneva-based Geopol has five current directors, including Murawiec. A June 8 call to the offices of Pierre Hafner confirmed that Hafner is the president of Geopol. However, the secretary referred the caller to Murawiec's Paris home, describing him as the person who really "runs Geopol."

Hafner's primary business is international banking. He is listed in Swiss corporate directories as an official of Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements-Trade Development Bank Union Bancaire Privée (CBI-TDB Union Bancaire Privée). The chairman of the bank, a merger of three Geneva financial institutions, is Edgar de Piccioto, a director of George Soros's Quantum Fund. Piccioto is also a longtime business partner of Italian businessman Carlo De Benedetti. De Benedetti is a silent partner of fugitive financier Marc Rich, an international commodities speculator and suspected drug trafficker with longstanding ties to Soviet (now Russian), British, and Israeli intelligence services.

In the past year, Rich, based in Zug, Switzerland, has financed two projects involving Murawiec: a 1993 book on postwar anti-Semitism edited by French-based, British Tavistock Institute "historian" Leon Poliakov, featuring a chapter co-authored by Murawiec; and a forthcoming conference on Jewish and Christian mysticism scheduled to take place in Spain later this year. Among the announced speakers at the conference is ADL National Director Abraham Foxman.

Drug-money launderers

One of the three components of the Hafner bank, Trade Development Bank, is formerly the Swiss branch of the dirty money empire of Edmond Safra. Safra, a major financier of the ADL, was named in January 1989 by U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Customs officials in Berne, Switzerland as a premier drug-money launderer, servicing the Syrian-Lebanese-Bulgarian heroin connection and the Colombian cocaine cartel through his Swiss and U.S. banks.

The Hafner tie into the Swiss hot money scene is not tangential to the Geopol operation. Another director of Geopol, who also spoke at the Buenos Aires conference, is Elizabeth Kopp, the former justice minister and vice president of Switzerland; Kopp was forced to resign from her government posts several years ago when her husband, Hans, was implicated along with Safra in a Swiss-based drug-trafficking organization run through the Shakarchi Trading Co., owned by a Lebanese smuggling family. The DEA and U.S. Customs reports linked Safra to the Shakarchi Trading Co. and identified Hans Kopp as a director of Shakarchi.

Hans Kopp was also implicated with Alfred Hartmann, the Swiss director of the British Rothschild banking house, in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) scandals.

The BCCI and BNL scandals, which erupted during the early 1990s, implicated Kopp, Hartmann, and others in a massive illicit arms trade, drug-money laundering, and terrorism.

Still another Geopol director, Swiss national Peter Arbenz, is currently the United Nations Inspector General overseeing the misnamed "peacekeeping" effort in Bosnia.

Perhaps the most controversial figure among the Geopol directors who appeared at the Argentina conference is Helmut Raiser, a German national living in Zug. Raiser, a longtime senior official of Bohlen Industrie GmbH, a major German armaments manufacturer, figured prominently in missile development projects in Iraq and Argentina in the late 1980s through a consulting firm he ran called Consen (Consulting Engineers).

Swiss authorities have linked Raiser and Hans Kopp to officials of Kissinger Associates, the New York- and London-based private consulting firm headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also serves as an adviser to Hollinger Corp.

During the late 1980s, Iraq, Argentina, Egypt, Brazil, and several other states pooled their resources in an effort to build up a ballistic missile capability vital to their national defense. The Iraqi government was well aware of the importance of a modern missile capability; when Iraq finally developed a medium-range missile, it proved to be the decisive factor in forcing Iran to accept a permanent cease-fire in the eight-year-long Iran-Iraq War (1980-88).

Raiser's small Zug-based consultancy Consen served as the private broker between Iraq, Argentina, Egypt, Brazil, etc., and major European defense firms such as Germany's MBB, Italy's Snia, and Sweden's Bofors, which provided the technology and expertise for the missile development projects.

The agenda of the international arms cartel was at cross-purposes with these developing nations' sovereign interests from the very outset. While pumping billions of dollars worth of sophisticated armaments into the Middle East was perfectly in line with British geopolitical goals during the manipulated Iran-Iraq War, British strategy also made it crucial to cut off Iraq's high-technology military procurements after 1989, when the governments of Britain's Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President George Bush moved to orchestrate the Gulf war to destroy Iraq as an emerging modern industrial state.

In the case of Argentina, during the 1982 Malvinas War, Britain never wished to allow its adversary to develop an independent missile capability.

The Consen missile project was eventually to serve as a

sophisticated sting operation directed against Iraq, Argentina, and others. The very same British intelligence circles associated with Raiser's Consen ran the propaganda operation against the Condor II missile program (the name given to the missile development effort by Argentine officials), in some cases even targeting Raiser and Consen in their controlled exposés.

Authors like Alan Friedman of the London *Financial Times*; Kenneth Timmerman, formerly associated with the international private investigative firm, Kroll Associates; Judith Miller of the *New York Times*; and Laurie Mylroie of the ADL-linked Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP), all churned out voluminous propaganda from 1989 onward drawing a bead on Argentina and Iraq over their missile programs. And, in line with longstanding British geopolitical axioms, all these authors singled out Germany as the number-one source of black market high-technology military hardware for "Third World dictators."

The real terrorists

Rosendo Fraga, Geopol's representative inside Argentina and the person who co-sponsored the June 6-8 conference, fits nicely into this group. Fraga, director of the Union Studies Center for a New Majority, poses as a military strategist, but is in fact a leading figure in the neo-conservative grouping associated with George Bush and Margaret Thatcher intent on dismantling the institution of the armed forces in Ibero-America. His writings are sprinkled with references to Kissinger Associates and IISS, and he is frequently quoted in glowing terms by such British press outlets as the *Financial Times* as the most knowledgeable of Argentine analysts.

In the geopolitical jargon which characterizes his numerous writings, he asserts that the top priority for the armed forces in the 1990s is "modernization" and "restructuring," the buzzwords for demilitarization. Geopol reportedly performs "work" of some unknown nature for Fraga in Europe, and he reciprocates in Argentina.

Is it conceivable that the Geopol apparatus played a role in foisting the recent international terror offensive?

In the case of Murawiec, it is only necessary to consider the following: His sponsor in the elite London IISS, Gerald Segal, has gone on record in recent years advocating a breakup of China through a prolonged, manipulated civil war. Such a China crisis would cost millions of lives and throw all of Asia into decades of bloodshed and crisis. Earlier this year, Segal viciously attacked the Clinton administration for failing to go to war with North Korea over Pyongyang's alleged nuclear weapons program. His objective, in addition to the broad goal of helping to bring the Clinton presidency to an abrupt end, was to accelerate the crisis within Asia and provoke the early onset of civil war in China. It's hard to conceive of a more devastating act of terrorism than the instigating of such a China bloodbath.

Chronology

Worldwide terror spree: Who benefits?

The following chronology reflects key acts of terrorism, as well as organizing by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman over the past two years in South America and internationally. These activities, in which the hand of British intelligence is evident, should be viewed in light of recent bombings of Jewish targets, blamed on "Islamic fundamentalists."

March 17, 1992: Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina is bombed, killing 28 people. The Islamic Jihad takes responsibility for the suicide bombing, but no culprits are ever apprehended. In the aftermath of the bombing, agents from Israel's Mossad and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency arrive in Argentina to investigate.

March 1993: World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman travels to Buenos Aires to celebrate the Menem government's decision to declassify 25-year-old files on activities of Nazis who had taken refuge in Argentina after World War II. The WJC began pressuring President Carlos Menem on this issue a year earlier, alleging that the government was dragging its feet in releasing the files.

May 1993: Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, international affairs director of the Anti-Defamation League, travels to Buenos Aires. An article published in the May 14, 1993 daily *Clarín* reports that in a visit to the presidential residence in Olivos, Rosenthal "mentioned the case of the campaign carried out by the right-wing organization led in the United States by Lyndon LaRouche." This campaign, *Clarín* adds, "which has the ADL as its primary target, has imputed various crimes to the Jewish community in the United States. . . ." During his stay, Rosenthal calls for Argentina to pass legislation outlawing "discrimination."

Immediately following Rosenthal's visit, *Clarín* reports that the Menem government is investigating the activities of *EIR* correspondent Gerardo Terán Canal. A group of Argentine congressmen, led by leftist Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez, lie that Terán is abusing his residence in the country to serve as a link between jailed Army nationalist Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and LaRouche. Alvarez and, subsequently, leading masonic operative Luis Sobrino Aranda, call for the

government to expel Terán and *EIR* from the country.

February 1994: Hugo Anzorreguy, director of Argentina's state intelligence service SIDE, announces the signing of an agreement between SIDE and Britain's MI-5 and MI-6 intelligence agencies, by which the latter will train Argentine agents in "intelligence analysis." Anzorreguy met in London with MI-5 director Stella Remington and MI-6 director David Spedding, the latter having just been named to that post and having previously held assignments in Chile and other Ibero-American nations. Spedding is also an Arabist, and has held posts in several Mideastern countries.

Argentine military sources report that SIDE agents can only be promoted if they complete the courses with MI-5 and MI-6.

July 18, 1994: The Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA), a Jewish social-welfare center, is bombed in Buenos Aires, killing 100. The AMIA also houses declassified files on Nazi activities in Argentina. A group calling itself Partisans of God, allegedly based in Lebanon, claims responsibility for the blast on July 21, but the Lebanese government denies that the group exists. In the bombing's aftermath, agents of the Mossad, as well as Israeli security and military personnel, swarm into Buenos Aires to direct rescue and investigative efforts.

Argentine investigators report they are looking into possible involvement of Iran's Hezbollah or even the Iranian government, through its diplomatic posts in Caracas, Venezuela or Buenos Aires. Edgar Bronfman announces in Buenos Aires that the Menem government is considering breaking relations with Iran, but Menem reports that there are no conclusive leads linking Iran to the bombing.

July 20, 1994: A Panamanian commuter plane, carrying 21 people, most of whom are Jewish businessmen, blows up, killing all on board. Investigators later find that the explosion was the result of a bomb.

July 26, 1994: A car bomb explodes outside the Israeli embassy in West London, wounding 13. Police say the bomb was planted by a woman who received clearance from British police to drive her car into the heavily protected area.

Twelve hours after the embassy bombing, a building housing a Jewish charity and Jewish cultural institutions in North London is hit in a car-bomb attack, wounding several people.

Following these incidents, the Israeli government reports that it had warned Britain of impending terror attacks in London. Argentine President Menem also reports that he had warned the British government by fax and by phone that Islamic terrorist attacks in London were likely, based on information received from an Iranian dissident whom Argentine investigators had questioned in Caracas. The British Foreign Office denies ever having received such warnings.

Renewed war in the Balkans is inevitable, Croatians fear

by Elke Fimmen

Elke and Klaus Fimmen visited the Croatian coastal cities Dubrovnik and Split in the middle of July.

On July 24, young people are on the beach seven kilometers south of Dubrovnik, among them the teenage girls of a close friend of ours. They decide to leave the beach earlier than planned. Half an hour after their departure, Serbian grenades explode. Fortunately, nobody is killed. Other Serbian aggressions that weekend include an attack on a bus south of Split, in which four persons are killed and 18 wounded.

These brutal and militarily senseless attacks, occurring only a few days after we had visited Dubrovnik and Split, were the first in that southern part of Croatia for a long time. They are designed as psychological warfare and aimed at chasing away the small number of tourists, who made their way to this very southern, most beautiful part of the country. Nevertheless, these attacks give a foretaste of what generally is expected to come in autumn: war.

No illusions

In many of our discussions, the need to settle matters inside Croatia as well as in Bosnia in a military way, was expressed very clearly. Since the West has refused to do anything against the Serbian large-scale war of conquest, people see no other way than to put their trust in their own forces. Of course, nobody likes the idea of leaving the family and becoming a soldier again, but in the words of one very reasonable person: "War is horrible, but the present situation, in which nothing is moving, is much worse." There is also, however, no illusion about the course of the current government, which, at most, might go for some limited military moves in order to cool down the unrest within the population and possibly gain a better position in upcoming elections. But if the demands of the population for regaining the territories occupied by Serbia and Unprofor (U.N. "peacekeeping" forces) are betrayed once again, as occurred in such "cabinet warfare" events as the Maslenica Bridge affair last year, the internal political and social results will become incalculable.

The political, social, and economic tensions inside Croa-

tia are near the point of explosion, if nothing decisive happens. One-third of Croatian territory is still under Serbian and Unprofor control. Besides the large number of Bosnian refugees, Croatia has hundreds of thousands of refugees from its own territory. While posing a major economic problem by itself, the social tensions are also escalating. In eastern Croatia, a growing number of suicides among refugees is

being reported in the press. These people can no longer stand to live within immediate reach of their homes, but to which they cannot go back. They are fed up with their situation and want to return home to restart a meaningful life. Blockades by enraged refugees at the Unprofor checkpoints leading into Serbian-controlled territory have been on the agenda for several weeks. By ordering some of these blockades to be

Festival is musical counterpoint to war

Dubrovnik, July 1994. Seen from the hotel window, the old city lies in its usual beauty in the glistening sunlight over the silver-blue sea. The new roofs on many buildings attest, scarlike, to the brutal Serbian aggression at the end of 1991. The roofs are patched, but below, on many houses, boarded-up windows prevent any view into the burned-out interiors. There is no money for repairs. Dubrovnik lived off tourists—and for the last three years, they have stayed away.

But the city's will to live remains unbroken. The Dubrovnik Summer Festival is being mounted for the 45th year in a row, despite huge financial problems. In six and a half weeks, 39 concerts and plays will be presented. Brahms's *German Requiem* opened the season, followed by several performances of the classical repertoire, chamber as well as orchestral—down to a concert version of Verdi's opera *I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata*. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* will be acted in front of the historic backdrop of the Lovrjenac Castle.

Most of the artists come from Croatia and Slovenia. The "big" names, who regularly came here before the war, are now sought in vain. The disappointment is perceptible among the organizers, though they don't talk about it directly. They feel abandoned, in art as in politics. But people understand that it is precisely classical art that has the power to heal the wounds of war.

When foreign guests do participate, they are heartily welcomed. So it was when pianist Monica Ripamonti-Taylor and violinist Seth Taylor from Eisenach, Germany played works by Brahms, Mozart, Beethoven, and Dvorak on July 18. The concert was arranged by the Schiller Institute. The Dalmatian daily *Slobodna Dalmacija* headlined its review "An Artistic Gift," especially stressing the pianist's virtuosity in playing Brahms's Fantasy for Piano Op. 116.

The Dubrovnik Symphony under the baton of Frano Krasovac also played impressively, in an all-Mozart program with soloists Miha Pogacnik (violin) and Marko



Monica Ripamonti, pianist, and Seth Taylor, violinist received a warm welcome when they played in the Atrium of the Rector's Palace in Dubrovnik.

Pilepic (viola). The lively playing (without over-fast tempi), bringing out all of Mozart's angles and edges and playfulness, especially in the "Turkish Music" of the last movement of the A-minor violin concerto, KV 219, were a real treat for the ears.

Days after I left the area, a Serbian grenade exploded on a beach near Dubrovnik and injured several bathers. At the same time, a bus going south from Split was shot at by Chetniks, and several died. More wanton Serbian aggression was afoot. Neither action had any military meaning—only a psychological one of creating insecurity. Some of the few tourists, who meanwhile had found their way back to the Dalmatian coast, will again pack their bags.—Klaus Fimmen

lifted, as has been done by the government in the past, obviously the problem does not disappear—just the opposite, as the growing influence of opposition movements such as *Libertas* signify.

U.N. is perpetrating 'democratic genocide'

Against this background, the campaign to stop the anti-population U.N. Cairo conference, scheduled for Sept. 5-13, is gaining great interest in Croatia. Several significant figures have signed the Schiller Institute call to shut it down, including the bishop of Djakovo and Srijem. This diocese includes the Serbian- and U.N.-occupied territories of the city of Vukovar and the area around Vinkovci. It also covers territory of Serbia proper.

An article in the July 24 *Slobodna Dalmacija* is entitled "Democratic Genocide." Written by one Father Ante Juric, it traces the genocide planned in Cairo back to the first genocide in Egypt in 1300 B.C. (the pharaoh's order to kill all male Hebrew children, which Moses survived). In the same way, he compares Serbian fascist methods of genocide to those carried out by the Assyrians and Babylonians in 800 B.C., who "cut the trees, burned fields, destroyed vineyards, houses. . . . After occupying the towns, they raped women and put prominent people on stakes." The Cairo conference will determine a reproduction quota for every country. Juric continues: "Who is next to be exterminated? They [the world oligarchy, as he explains later] will start with small and poor countries, which are not developed. . . . Local wars can speed up that momentum." He then describes the role of Unprofor: "Unprofor is a good example of that political practice. . . . U.N. soldiers roam around our country. . . . Their behavior is conceived to be a disgrace of Croatia, especially a disgrace of the refugees. Unprofor=Srbofor is not just a good 'slogan,' it is reality."

The fight for the soul

Apart from the clarity of political understanding of who is responsible for the current tragedy, the other truly striking feature in talking to Croatian people is the understanding of the importance of Classical culture, especially in situations of deep crisis such as today. The 45th Dubrovnik Summer Festival, in which Classical music and dramas such as *Hamlet* are presented for over a month almost every evening in a thousand-year-old historical setting, kept its continuity during the years of the war with excellent local and national musicians and artists—the "big international names" no longer come. The organizers of that festival were very grateful to the Schiller Institute, which made possible a concert by Monica Ripamonti-Taylor and Seth Taylor (piano and violin) from Eisenach, Germany, in the beautiful atrium of the old Rector's Palace on July 18. They performed works of Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms. *Slobodna Dalmacija* characterized the concert as "an artistic gift" to Croatia and

to Dubrovnik.

Similar summer festivals are taking place in other Croatian cities, such as in Split. In the center of the city with its old palace of Diocletian from the third century A.D., among Greek columns and original Egyptian sphinx statues, Verdi's opera *Aida* or Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's play *Nathan the Wise* are being performed.

Challenge to the United States

The tremendous richness of its culture and its history, as

Dubrovnik bishop renews plea to White House

We reprint here a letter by the Bishop of Dubrovnik, Msgr. Zelimir Puljic. Two earlier letters, dated Nov. 5, 1991 and May 6, 1992 (published in the Aug. 5 EIR, p. 40), were a call for help against Serbian aggression to President George Bush. Although Bishop Puljic is certain that the letters were received, he never received any reply, not even a formal recognition letter by the White House under President Bush.

The letter below, which EIR has translated from the original Croatian, was delivered to U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Galbraith on Aug. 16, 1993, together with the two others. Unfortunately, despite promises by Mr. Galbraith to deliver these letters to President Clinton, up until now, there has been no reaction from the White House.

Aug. 16, 1993

Respected Mr. Ambassador,
Your Excellency,

I am greeting you in this City and in this diocese which has a rich history for a thousand years. I am very glad that you have found time for us, too. We have listened to you and read your statements. We have admired the courage of your speaking, unusual in diplomatic circles. You represent the America which today has the reputation of a democratic country. And while I am thinking of America and its similarity with the tradition of this City, I am finding *two words* which are, I think, the essential bridge between America and Dubrovnik.

The first word is *liberty* (*libertas*). Liberty is personified in the statue in the front of New York. The same word is personified in the history of this City which appreciated

well as the depth of religious faith, make Croatia a jewel of Europe which, despite its small geographic size, will be crucial for a true renaissance of European civilization. Now, on the brink of military escalation, it will be up to President Clinton to realize that the Balkan war of aggression by Serbia is part of the same plot to destabilize Europe, which he is trying to overturn with his recent shift against British policy. Croatians are very pessimistic about the possibility of a drastic shift by President Clinton away from British geopolitics concerning this part of the world.

Therefore, the crucial role of international statesman Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, and the importance of his judicial exoneration, is clearly understood by leading Croatians, who have followed his analyses and programmatic proposals through many articles and interviews which have been published in Croatian papers during the last two years, toward the end of his unjust imprisonment and since. The launching of Croatian-language publications by the Schiller Institute, the first of which is now circulating, is therefore greeted very warmly.

the liberty it was fighting for it and wrote it in stone monuments (Lovrijenac: *Non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro*; Liberty is not sold for all the gold!), on the well-seen signs and symbols (flag: "L"=libertas) and into the hearts of its citizens. The word liberty has become the well known hymn of this City and this area. The poet from Dubrovnik, Gundulic has expressed that in the most wonderful way when he called liberty "beautiful," "kind" and "sweet," "adornment" and "gift" which "the supreme God has given to us."

The second word is written on the most powerful world currency—the dollar: "In God We Trust!" This City, which appreciated, defended, and created liberty, has had a lot of challenges from people and from nature. It was attacked by Venetians and Turks, Russians and French, Serbs and Montenegrins. With their own power, diplomacy, and work, the people of Dubrovnik have succeeded to keep territorial and national integrity. And it was not easy. Their piety and their trust in God, the master of history, as well as their unlimited confidence in their powerful patron, St. Vlaho, helped them a lot.

Dubrovnik and America have something in common: determination for liberty and trust in God!

That is also the reason why this City and this people with sympathy and trust were looking to America. America was for them "patronness of the weak and humiliated" and "shelter of the threatened."

I have to mention that this spontaneous trust in America and in American institutions is not so strong anymore in the last few years. Actually, it became a big question. I have my natural duties to "small people," to "the unprotected." When I am thinking about the apocalyptic destructions which came down on this City (which was under the protection of Unesco), and when I remember "the silence of the World," especially of the political world which could have stopped it, and I also think could have prevented the war violence, but has not done it, I cannot but conclude that there is "a conspiracy of silence," maybe even some other conspiracy.

We are very surprised about the hatred of the people who attacked us, robbed us, and destroyed us. We are surprised with the ineffective work of the European "powerful people" in respect to protection and respect of human rights and human dignity which they signed formally in Paris and Helsinki. And we were especially surprised by the passivity of America which has left to Europe to consider their own problems. The "Bosnian tragedy" today, and the tragedy of Croatia and Croatian cities Vukovar, Dalj, Osijek, Zadar, Sibenik . . . and Dubrovnik almost one year before, has shown the moral and political face of European and American spirit.

In spite of everything, as an "incorrigible optimist" I believe in the final victory of good; I believe in God who promises to his people peace, even if I feel that there are so many things which are conspiring against peace; I believe in justice, in spite of my disappointment with the injustice of those people who could with the right moves in the right time have stopped the war crimes and the miseries of people. I hope "against hope."

Your last appearances and open statements in newspapers and other media, excuse my hope and trust.

And while am I offering thanks to you for your visit, permit me to give you two letters which I wrote in the moments of the biggest crisis of this City and this area. They were actually the "yell of one prisoner Bishop," who wanted protection of people and refugees, protection of cultural monuments. Although I know they both arrived at the right places (office of the President in Washington, as well as in the office of the American ambassador in Belgrade), I have never gotten "a confirmation of their arrival." Now I am sure that my letters came into the right hands.

Once again I want to tell you how grateful I am because you have found time to come to visit the Bishop of Dubrovnik. I am grateful for your appearances which give the sense of care for the threatened man. And I am also grateful for reawakening of trust. Let God strengthen and inspire you. My prayers will follow you.

International Intelligence

Separatism is brewing in western Canada

Separatism in Canada is not limited to the province of Quebec these days. A respected member of British Columbia's Parliament, David Mitchell, said recently, "If our confederation is torn apart by Quebec's possible separation, we will need to reconsider our citizenship."

"Quebec will pull the trigger, but from then on, B.C. drives the bus," said Gordon Gibson, author of the report *Plan B: The Future of the Rest of Canada*, published by the Frazer Institute in Vancouver. On July 15, the *Washington Post* featured an article by correspondent Charles Trueheart, "With an Eye on Quebec, Canadian West Rumbles with Threat of Secession." According to Trueheart: "The resurgent possibility of Quebec's separation has provoked talk here [Vancouver] about British Columbia's own separatism . . . the concept of 'Cascadia,' a futuristic Pacific Rim entity composed of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, has become a cliché in this corner of North America. Cascadia even has a flag."

Britain left out of four-power European bloc

Germany, France, Italy, and Spain have formed a standing committee within the European Union to improve consultations on economics, foreign policy, and defense. The committee, which was nicknamed the "Quadrige," will bring the respective governments' closest advisers together on a regular basis. Great Britain will not be allowed to participate until it stops obstructing the policies of the union.

According to a report in the Italian daily *La Repubblica* on July 24, the group "will work on the great European dossiers, in time for the intergovernment conference which, in 1996, will review the Maastricht Treaties. . . ."

"The *artifex* of the four-power entente is one of the [German] chancellor's closest

collaborators, his diplomatic adviser Joachim Bitterlich, who first made a blitz mission to Rome last week, then, on Friday, held a meeting in Bonn with representatives from the four countries.

"Is the Franco-German axis not enough for Bonn? The change is not so radical, but in the two meetings, the Federal Republic has clearly said that it is looking for a more articulated network of agreements. It thinks that no country alone could guarantee progress in six months on the great issues of political, economic, and monetary union, and that the connection with Paris must be enlarged. As if to say: We need a strong and continuous leadership to push Europe forward, even in common defense and foreign policy."

Clash in Philippines over Cairo '94 agenda

Philippines Cardinal Jaime Sin on July 26 called on Catholics throughout the Philippines to unite on Aug. 14 for a day of fasting and prayer to express "indignation and outrage at the abuses being allowed by the government against the family."

Cardinal Sin's statements were directed at President Fidel Ramos, who has vigorously backed family planning measures in support of the government's plan to curb population growth, and has backed the malthusian agenda of the U.N.'s International Conference on Population and Development, known as Cairo '94.

In an open letter to parents, Cardinal Sin warned: "It is now clear that global forces, backed by the wealth of powerful nations, are out to destroy the family by first destroying our children. Our children are being conditioned systematically to adopt a contraceptive mentality. Now they are being brainwashed to accept as normal, attractive, and even glamorous certain unnatural, abnormal, and perverse sexual relationships such as homosexuality, lesbianism, incest, sodomy, oral sex, contraception, sterilization, and abortion."

Father James Reuter, spokesman for the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philip-

pires, told Reuters that the church was going to make this "an emotional issue. Our battle cry will be 'Save Our Children.'" "I think this will probably end in the elections," he said. "We elect the President, the senators, the congressmen. The church will come in full blast" at the polls.

The Manila newspaper *Today* on July 31 denounced the church in an editorial, for its "medieval mindset." "For all the moral leadership it may have provided us during the last days of Marcos's despotic rule, the church is showing once again how easily it can lapse into irrelevance and irresponsibility, into a sorry retreat of aging single men who would decide, from behind the ramparts of the Vatican, what's right for the world."

British MP calls for alliance against Germany

British Member of Parliament William Cash called on the British government to ally with other European powers to stop what he called Germany's "atavistic desire to dominate." His remarks were reported by the *Daily Telegraph* on July 27, which is owned by the Hollinger Corp. Cash is the head of Hollinger Corp. board member Sir James Goldsmith's "Other Europe" movement in Britain.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, Cash said, "is endorsing Germany's atavistic desire to dominate, which we will never get rid of, except by alliances with other countries to contain Germany. We haven't tried hard enough to establish better relations with France. The British government is defending the indefensible. Our so-called increasing alliance with Germany has failed—as policy on Bosnia, the ERM [European Rate Mechanism] and the continuing thrust toward federalism in Europe has shown."

In a discussion on July 29, Cash reported that, some weeks earlier in the British Parliament, he had referred to an 1848 speech of British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston, where Palmerston said (in Cash's paraphrase), "England has no perpetual allies

Briefly

and no perpetual enemies, only eternal interests, which we must protect." (For an analysis of this speech and Palmerston's policy, see *EIR*, April 15, 1994, "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo.")

Cash said that he and Goldsmith have "a substantial understanding in common," that the Palmerston notion should guide their thinking about how to deal with Germany. "I've been arguing for a long time that Britain must form continental alliances, with various countries, to counter German assertiveness and domination," Cash said.

Spain OKs sterilization of mentally handicapped

In a ground-breaking decision for the western world, 7 out of the 12 members of the Spanish Constitutional Court upheld as constitutional the clause in the Criminal Code under which mentally handicapped people may be sterilized. A judge in Barcelona had impugned the clause as "an attack against the fundamental right to life, the integrity of the person, and that includes the mentally handicapped."

The majority, whose decision was written by Fernando García-Mon, said that sterilization would be carried out "in the interest of the handicapped and to promote his conditions of life and well-being . . . by allowing him not to be submitted to constant watchfulness . . . and let him exercise his sexuality. . . . In the case of a woman, the advantages of sterilization are even greater or more convenient, given the physiological effects of pregnancy."

The decision was backed by the National Association of Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, the Association of Sufferers of Down's Syndrome, Supreme Court Judge J. A. Martín Pallín, and the dean of the College of Lawyers of Madrid, Luis Martín Mingarro. Prominent psychiatrist Enrique González Duro, however, charged that the decision "is madness and smells of Nazism," and said that families and groups promoting the decision were acting only in their personal, selfish interests.

The view of the four dissenting judges (a fifth was absent) was expressed by Rafael Mendizabal, who said that he has "a visceral opposition" to any such laws. José Galdon, another dissenting judge, wrote that for third parties to decide to sterilize other people is "in some way transforming a human being into an object, by taking over entirely that person's will."

Cheminade introduces new book by Jean Jaurès

Jacques Cheminade, the president of the Schiller Institute in France, has issued a reprint of the book *De la réalité du monde sensible (On the Reality of the Perceptible World)*, by the French philosopher and parliamentarian Jean Jaurès (1859-1914). The book, which was Jaurès's doctoral dissertation, has not been available since 1937.

In his introduction to the new edition, released by Editions Alcuin publishers, Cheminade describes Jaurès as a Christian humanist in the tradition of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, quite unique among the Socialists. The view Jaurès had of social justice was not a Marxist view, but one based on a concept of divine harmony. The idea of reissuing this work should have occurred to the Socialists, particularly those who have been in power for so many years, writes Cheminade.

The Paris daily *Le Monde* on July 28 featured a review of the book on the first page of the literary section. The reviewer applauds the reappearance of such an important text, but laments the fact that the publisher is "linked to the European Labor Party," adding that "the senseless introduction by Jacques Cheminade, the main French figure of the party, considers that Jaurès's works have been misunderstood, and wrongly characterized by those who consider themselves his friends." "Worse," the review continues, "in the introduction Cheminade says that there are powerful oligarchical forces today which represent the opposite of what Jaurès saw to be the ideal institutions of society."

● **THE FRENCH** Parliament on July 21 passed a series of anti-eugenics laws, prohibiting surrogate parenting and establishing strict regulations for parents of "test-tube babies." Another law, upheld on July 27 by France's constitutional review agency, prohibits any "practice of eugenics that leads to the organized selection of people."

● **MILAN MARTIC**, the head of the self-styled "Serbian Republic of Krajina," said on July 26 that were NATO forces to arrive in the Balkans, "the war might spread throughout the Balkans, Europe, and perhaps the world."

● **A SENIOR SPANISH** Army general, Francisco Beguillas, was killed on July 29 when a car bomb destroyed his armored car just 200 meters from the Royal Palace in Madrid. No responsibility was claimed for the bombing, but Reuters reported that it is believed to be the work of ETA Basque separatists. Beguillas was Spain's director-general of defense policy.

● **GREECE** and Russia reached a military agreement, signed by their defense ministers in Athens on July 25. Details have not been announced, but there have been hints that the Russians signaled support for the Greek view rejecting Turkey's territorial claims in the Aegean Sea, as well as supporting the Greek position on the Balkans, which contests the status of Macedonia and raises alarm over the situation of the ethnic Greek minority in Albania.

● **RUSSIA** agreed on July 26 to withdraw its remaining 2,000 troops from Estonia by Aug. 31. The announcement came after discussions in Moscow between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Estonian President Lennart Meri. Yeltsin said that the talks had been "very difficult," and that he had come under heavy pressure from the West. He received letters from President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmut Kohl urging a speedy pullout.

Now, the Bush crowd's 'autopilot' has to go

by Mel Klenetsky

Extraordinarily loud transatlantic screams and howls have been heard in certain political circles from London to Washington, D.C. in the aftermath of President Clinton's trip to Europe in early July. The London press snarled and gnashed at the U.S. President the minute he made his speech at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. Clinton was declaring a new foreign policy, a new special relationship with Germany and with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The Republican National Committee Foreign Policy Forum, held in Washington two weeks later, echoed the concerns expressed in the British press, albeit in a more subdued form.

During his European trip, Clinton endorsed the notion of a strong Europe, with Germany as the economic and political centerpiece. He expressed great hope that Germany and the United States would define a policy for working with Russia and the East. Clinton also expressed support for a strengthened Franco-German relationship. These expressions of good will and hope for Europe's future that Clinton put forward on July 11 and 12 set off the most venomous spate of articles in the British press.

In a recent issue, a British newsweekly, the *Economist*, picked up on these themes with the following commentary: "Early indulgence towards a young President who needs time to learn his job is giving way to a sense that Mr. Clinton may be congenitally feeble on foreign policy and incorrigibly indecisive at home." President Clinton has challenged the British special relationship, therefore the enmity.

That challenge came most strikingly during the President's trip to Europe. On July 11, Clinton held a press conference in Bonn, during which he spoke of a "German-American partnership" and of the "unique" relationship between the two countries. He stressed that his talks with Kohl had involved "Europe's other half," and mentioned central and

eastern Europe, including Poland, the Baltic states, Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, and other countries. These were areas which Clinton and Kohl are seeking to "integrate" into Europe, especially in economic terms.

On the following day, Clinton met with Jacques Delors, the outgoing president of the European Commission. Clinton praised the Delors plan, which outlined a vast program of European infrastructure, especially high-speed rail links, as the way to reduce joblessness. The Delors plan echoes key features of earlier proposals by Lyndon H. LaRouche. In contrast to British opposition and hatred of Delors, Clinton, at a joint press conference with German Chancellor Kohl and Delors, only had praise, saying, "I want to particularly applaud President Delors for the white paper he issued on jobs and growth in the European Union. . . . We talked quite a bit today about how we can further develop our cooperation."

The British press gave these statements front-page coverage. The headline of the London *Guardian* read: "U.S. Cuts British Special Link, Clinton Turns His Eyes to Germany." The *Guardian's* Bonn correspondent, David Gow, wrote: "President Clinton effectively ended the United States' special relationship with Great Britain, instead offering Germany a unique partnership with the world's leading power in forging a united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals." The British press agency Reuters reported that Clinton had "named Bonn as the main U.S. ally in Europe, pushing Britain's fading 'special relationship' into the background."

At a July 27 policy seminar at the Capitol Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., 1996 presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche discussed the potential of Clinton's statements during his trip for upsetting Britain's geopolitical applecart.

"I would not suggest that the President has established a new policy," said LaRouche, but, "I would suggest that he has established an impetus toward a new policy, and has taken a number of concrete steps to institutionalize that." LaRouche added this caution: "Throughout this [Clinton] government, there are many parts of the Bush administration still running around on autopilot; and, until those are cleaned out or overwhelmed, it is going to be extremely difficult, and precarious, to establish new policy."

Bushmen follow London's lead

It was hardly accidental that, within two weeks of Clinton's trip, Bush networks in the Republican National Committee convened a high-powered foreign policy seminar—which took place the same day as LaRouche's Washington seminar—to blast the Clinton administration's foreign policy. The speakers were former secretaries of state James Baker and Henry Kissinger, former defense secretary Richard Cheney, and former ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Except for a few indirect allusions, the speakers carefully avoided mention of what was motivating their attacks—namely, their fear that Clinton is threatening to shift from an Anglo-American axis to a new, unique German-American alliance—and instead focused their criticism on the President's handling of crises that in fact were all set into motion during the Bush gang's occupancy of the White House.

Secretary Baker indirectly touched on their true concern when he criticized Clinton for granting a visa to Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein leader, earlier this year. This concession to the Irish Republican faction triggered outrage from British circles who saw the action as the harbinger of the breakup of the Anglo-American special tie.

Cheney, a likely candidate for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination, also obliquely hit at the new dynamic set in motion by Clinton, when he criticized Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott's comment that Russia needed "less shock and more therapy." Cheney maintained that Talbott's remarks, made last December after the Russian elections, undermined the efforts of Russia's "economic performers," i.e., Yegor Gaidar and the shock therapy crowd.

Henry Kissinger (who in May 1982 pronounced himself to be a British agent, in a speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs), also leaped to the defense of his British masters at the Republican seminar. Kissinger substituted the term "Atlantic Alliance" for "Anglo-American alliance," but his meaning was clear enough. Referring to the Clinton administration's foreign policy reorientation, Kissinger whined: "The Atlantic Alliance has been the most permanent feature of the postwar foreign policy. . . . We should not jettison lightly the Atlantic relationships that have been established."

The Republicans' criticisms of Clinton's foreign policy failures in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and North Korea were mere subterfuge—with much hypocrisy thrown in for good

measure. After all, these situations have emerged as crises precisely because of the Bush crowd's commitment to British-style geopolitics, and because Clinton has so far been unwilling to make a total break with the Bush legacy.

The true issue at the Republican seminar was the Atlantic relationship and the nuclear arrangements between the superpowers. Kissinger and his crowd are not happy with the emerging new set of relationships, and would like to return to a revamped form of the old Anglo-American-Russian nuclear condominium—a fact made evident by their attacks on Clinton for defusing the North Korean nuclear crisis.

President Clinton's European visit brought the unresolved issues of foreign policy in the post-Cold War period into the limelight. The failure of Margaret Thatcher and George Bush's shock-therapy asset-stripping program toward Moscow and the East became evident in October 1993, when Yeltsin destroyed the Parliament.

Shock therapy was the post-Cold War version of British geopolitical strategy: Keep the powers of Europe in a divided and weakened state. A strong Russia and a unified Germany working together was not and is not in the British plan. This is why Thatcher, according to her memoirs, tried to stop German unification. If President Clinton moves in the direction of the Delors plan and LaRouche's European Productive Triangle proposal for economic development, it will end not only the U.S.-British special relationship, but also two centuries of British balance of power geopolitics.

At his July 27 seminar, LaRouche discussed the Clinton-Kohl meetings in the following terms: "Russia has the lowest population density of any industrialized nation on this planet. Therefore, it means that the distance between two points in the production network, is greater than any other part of the planet. Therefore, to have production which is competitive technologically, you must have an efficient transport system, and a reliable high-speed transport system.

"The same thing is true throughout eastern Europe; the same thing is true of China. Infrastructure is primary. . . . If we're going to do that, to have growth, where is the greatest amount of labor to produce wealth? I suggest to you about 1.3 billion people in China; I suggest to you over a billion people in South Asia. . . . How do you develop that?

"You develop that, by starting with the ancient center of the most advanced productive potential on the planet, developed, actually, by Charlemagne, which is the Triangle. . . . That center of Europe is the greatest concentration of productive potential on this planet. Develop that, pump in high technology, to build it up. . . . Therefore, the integration of an East-West link, of the type proposed by [French minister] Hanotaux and [Russian minister] Witte, at the end of the last century. . . . is the way in which to do this. Therefore, we must have an integrated Eurasia development program, based on infrastructure."

Should Clinton go in this direction, the Bush-Thatcher crowd would be washed up once and for all.

One Mo(o)re LaRouche hater goes to jail

Once again key participants in the "Get LaRouche" task force gathered in the federal courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia as Donald Leigh Moore, Jr. became its latest member to be sent to prison. Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, the corrupt judge who presided over the case of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, went easy on his buddy and sentenced Moore to eight months incarceration for his role in a Cult Awareness Network (CAN)-arranged kidnapping. Had Bryan been any more lenient, he would have been accused of being Moore's lover.

Moore, a former Loudoun County, Virginia sheriff's lieutenant, was sentenced after striking a deal with prosecutors to plead guilty to misprision of a felony in order to avoid a trial on the more serious kidnapping and conspiracy charges for which he had been indicted. Moore was taken into custody immediately following the hearing.

Attending the hearing in support of Moore were fellow LaRouche hater Mira Lansky Boland of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), and Chris Curtis, a brainwash victim of Moore's "deprogramming." Former Assistant U.S. Attorney and satanist John Markham, who prosecuted LaRouche, presented a letter asking for leniency.

Last year Moore's fellow kidnapper, Galen Kelly, who admitted to 30 to 40 kidnappings, was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison for his role in the same kidnapping.

The crime for which Moore was sentenced was just the tip of the iceberg of the kidnap-for-hire ring associated with CAN. According to his co-conspirators, Ira and Micheline Bruschansky, who pleaded guilty to kidnapping charges and cooperated with the government, Moore and Kelly were hired to kidnap Beth Bruckert in April 1992 by Bruckert's mother. In May of that year, Kelly, Moore, the Bruschanskys, and Becky Winstead kidnapped Bruckert's roommate, Debra Dobkowski, instead. After abducting Dobkowski in Washington, D.C., they took her to Leesburg, Virginia. When they realized they had the wrong woman, they took her back to Washington.

About a month after the botched abduction, Moore solicited former Loudoun County Sheriff's Deputy Doug Poppa to help in a planned kidnapping of Lewis du Pont Smith, a political and financial supporter of LaRouche. Poppa became an informant for the FBI and tape recorded over 60 hours of conversations with Moore, Kelly, and Smith's father, E. Newbold Smith. In October 1990, the four were indicted for conspiring to kidnap Smith. They were acquitted in December 1990.

Exposing a criminal conspiracy

As Moore stood in disgrace before the court, his lawyer's comments revealed to public light a little more of the criminal conspiracy behind the prosecution of LaRouche. Speaking in a choked voice, Moore, a former tent-mate of Republican U.S. Senate candidate and drug trafficker Oliver North, said he suffered from post traumatic stress syndrome as a result of his service in Vietnam. Moore claimed his judgment had been warped by his involvement in the LaRouche investigation.

Yet just four years earlier, Moore stood in the same courtroom and cheered as Judge Bryan railroaded LaRouche and six of his associates to prison on phony charges.

His own lawyer said, "I don't think I've ever seen anyone who was the darling of the law enforcement community fall so far."

During the time he was the "darling of law enforcement," and while he was a sheriff's deputy and U.S. marshal, Moore engaged in a string of illegal acts carried out in the LaRouche investigation. During his tape-recorded conversations with Poppa, Moore unwittingly admitted to some of them. In those discussions with Poppa, Moore even admitted his intention to have LaRouche killed.

Moore is not the only member of the "Get LaRouche" task force who has a history of skirting the law. Mira Lansky Boland was herself the target of a criminal probe by the San Francisco District Attorney's office during 1993 for her role in the ADL's nationwide spying operation. The ADL averted a multiple count indictment in that case when the politically ambitious district attorney dropped the charges in a sweetheart deal.

A mental case

Moore has advertised himself as the tent-mate of North in Vietnam, and misrepresented his military record to the court, claiming that he was a combat veteran when he only worked in the motor pool. But what exactly is the state of mind of a man who broke every law in the book in the LaRouche investigation and then offered his services to a national kidnap-for-hire ring?

As part of his pre-sentencing effort, Moore filed a revealing psychiatric report. This psychiatric evaluation of Moore is in the form of a memorandum to Moore's lawyer, signed by Karen Yust of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Mental Health Center in Leesburg. The full text of the Moore memorandum on the County of Loudoun's Mental Health Center letterhead reads:

"In regards to Don Moore, I first met Don in the spring of 1991, when he and his wife entered couples treatment. From June to October, 1992, Don entered individual treatment to seek relief from his increasing depression and emotional outbursts which related to situational issues. Don ended his therapy before these issues were fully resolved.

"Don initiated treatment again on April 26, 1993. Thera-

py was accelerated to two weekly sessions and bi-monthly medication sessions with Dr. Glick, the agency psychiatrist, due to his increased depression with suicidal ideation and gestures. With the help from his antidepressant, Prozac; anti-anxiety medication, Valium, psychotherapy, and his own motivation to regain his sense of control, Don was able to begin attending since that time, with our final session being on July 26, 1994.

"Don has been diagnosed with recurrent, major depression due to situational issues and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as related to his Vietnam experience. His PTSD symptoms present themselves through survival guilt, inability to connect with others, his increased anger, increased isolation and aloneness, sleeplessness, nightmares and flashbacks. By his report, these symptoms have been haunting him since his return from Vietnam and were not present before he joined the Marines.

"The VA [Veterans Administration] Center in Martinsburg, W.V. has been paying for Don's sessions since June, 1993. Don has submitted an application for inpatient PTSD treatment at the VA Center at Salem, Virginia, where his application is on hold until he meets his legal obligations.

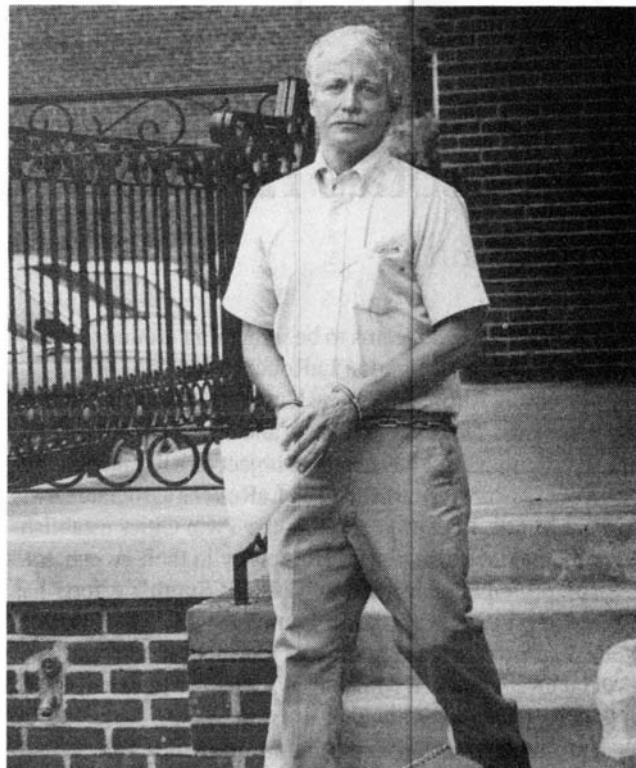
"Don is motivated and anxious to seek relief from his depressive and PTSD symptoms that keep him anger [sic] and isolated from others. He has indicated to me a desire to continue therapy on both an inpatient and outpatient basis. My concern is around Don's potential to survive while in prison because of his depression and despair."

'The Devil's Advocate' emerges

Given Moore's history, it is remarkable that a former federal prosecutor would send a letter to Judge Bryan urging leniency in sentencing because this kidnapper was "doing God's work." But the prosecutor in question, John Markham, is no ordinary former U.S. Attorney. He was the former prosecutor in both the Boston and Alexandria trials of Lyndon LaRouche and has close links to the satanic underworld through his positions in the devil-worshipping "Process Church," thereby earning him the appellation "The Devil's Advocate."

On July 27, 1994, Markham wrote Judge Bryan urging him to be lenient on his "long-time friend" Moore, in effect, because of his role in the LaRouche case. Markham entered the Moore case in a desperate effort to keep the LaRouche case itself from blowing up because of Moore's troubles. Here are a few excerpts from Markham's letter to Judge Bryan:

"I have known Mr. Moore since the Spring of 1986 when he and I began working together on the investigation and prosecution of the Lyndon LaRouche organization. I was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Boston office at the time. Mr. Moore's primary role was to locate and obtain information from those persons (mainly senior citizens) who had been defrauded of their money by LaRouche fundraisers. Mr.



Donald Moore leaves the courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia in chains, heading for prison. On the testimony of this man, whose defense attorney describes him as a mental case, hangs the entire fraudulent prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and associates.

Moore thus sat through countless interviews with elderly people who told him with considerable pain of how they had lost their live's [sic] savings to the LaRouche organization. The impact of these sad stories left him shaken and very determined to do all he could to assure that such injustice would not occur. He saw the LaRouche organization as a tightly controlled cult and thus developed an abiding disgust for all cults and the evil work they sometimes do. . . . He saw himself genuinely as a good man helping victims of a cult, just as he had attempted to do for the five years that he worked on the federal and state prosecutions of the LaRouche fundraisers. I genuinely believe that had he known he had transgressed federal law, he would have tried to undo what he had done. Mr. Moore served with distinction in combat during the Vietnam conflict. Thereafter he was an aggressive and effective law enforcement agent, and later he tried to help people reunite with family members who had been separated by cults. Throughout all of this, he saw himself doing God's work. . . ."

In short, a literal devil worshipper calls kidnapping "God's work" to a corrupt federal judge. The devil worshipper was LaRouche's prosecutor. The kidnapper was the chief investigator in the LaRouche railroad.

And there, my friends, you have the entire story of the LaRouche case.

Open season on Minnesota's Humphrey

by Phil Valenti

The proverbial noose seems to be tightening around the neck of another enemy of Lyndon LaRouche.

Minnesota Attorney General Hubert H. "Skip" Humphrey III, son of the late vice president and currently seeking his fourth term in office, has been the object of a relentless campaign of exposure, spearheaded by LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith. Recently, some of the Twin Cities establishment media have also placed Humphrey in their crosshairs.

The principal instrument of du Pont Smith's efforts has been a 35-page report, "Skip Humphrey and the Criminal Abuse of Power—Case Studies of Corruption, Coverup and Official Oppression in Minnesota," which was excerpted in *EIR* on Oct. 29, 1993.

The report, whose circulation in Minnesota is approaching 100,000 copies, exposes: the intimate ties of the Humphrey political machine to the Meyer Lansky syndicate, including the late Twin Cities gangster Kid Cann; the role of banker and Minnesota Twins owner Carl Pohlad and his partners, Radisson Hotel magnate Curtis Carlson and Irwin "The Liquidator" Jacobs, along with grain cartel bigwigs and Anti-Defamation League financiers Dwayne Andreas and Burton Joseph, as successors to the old syndicate and key Humphrey moneymen; Humphrey's role in covering up the massive Jordan, Minnesota child sex abuse ring uncovered in 1982, with connections to the Nebraska child kidnapping and prostitution network exposed in the book *The Franklin Cover-Up*; and other examples of abuse of power against the LaRouche movement and many others.

Du Pont Smith announces candidacy

The fireworks really began in late June, after du Pont Smith announced his candidacy against Humphrey for the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party nomination for Attorney General in the Sept. 13 primary. He is joined on the ballot by several other LaRouche supporters, including: Richard Van Bergen for governor (DFL); Glenn Mesaros for lieutenant governor (DFL); Gary Le Gare for U.S. Senate (DFL); Jennings Campbell for Congress (6th CD-DFL); Stanley Bentz for Congress (2nd CD-Independent); Kent Herschbach for Attorney General (DFL); and Andy Olson for Attorney General in the Republican primary. (The DFL is the Democratic Party in Minnesota.)

Du Pont Smith has become well known in the Twin Cities, as a result of his seven-month-long auto-dialer cam-

paign, which reached about 885,000 residents directly over the phone with a one-minute message calling for Humphrey's impeachment. Humphrey was so badly hurt that he arranged to sneak a one-sentence amendment to the auto-dialer law through the legislature, prohibiting political messages over the phone as of July 1! Similar statutes, including a federal law, restricting commercial speech using auto-dialers have been struck down in New Jersey and Oregon, and the Minnesota law is currently being challenged in the courts.

Du Pont Smith turned up the temperature in March, by placing a full-page advertisement in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, including a draft impeachment resolution specifying Humphrey's crimes and corrupt conduct. After he announced for office, KSTP radio, owned by Hubbard Broadcasting, pulled his paid ads attacking Humphrey off the air after one day, allegedly out of fear of libel suits against the station! After a three-week battle, du Pont Smith's advertisements have begun to air on KSTP and 65 other radio stations throughout the state.

Media expose Humphrey's dirty tricks

On July 23, KSTP television launched its own exposé of Humphrey's role in covering up fraud against a local charity, in order to protect Chief Deputy Attorney General Jack Tunheim.

On July 29, *Minneapolis Star Tribune* columnist Doug Grow lambasted Humphrey for his police-state tactics against two tiny Twin Cities businesses accused of "environmental crimes" in 1992. The methods of Humphrey's so-called "E-Team" in this case were declared unconstitutional by a Ramsey County judge, and the state was recently forced to pay \$14,720 compensation to one of Humphrey's victims, Mike Stich.

Under the headline, "E-Team's Dirty-Work Sting Was a Waste, and Skip Wound Up Stung," Grow quoted DFL State Sen. Bob Lessard: "I can't grasp it yet," he said, "I can't grasp how they make the pinch and they get a little grandmother and they get this guy Stich, who I didn't know from Adam, and they think they've done some big thing. I kept telling Skip, "You're gonna get your ass kicked on this one," but he didn't believe it. . . . This whole thing was government run crazy and it was entrapment."

Du Pont Smith increased the pressure more by denouncing Humphrey's protection of the multibillion-dollar Piper Jaffray investment house, which recently lost about \$160 million as a result of speculation in financial derivatives, wiping out tax money from 20 Minnesota cities as well as pension money of elderly investors.

"Where is Humphrey," du Pont Smith demanded in a press release, "while New York State Attorney General G. Oliver Koppell says he is investigating Piper Jaffray for possible fraud? . . . As far as I'm concerned, Humphrey's inaction against his crooked buddies makes him totally complicit in their crimes. That's why I say, *Humphrey rips off little old ladies* and is morally unqualified to be dog catcher, let alone Attorney General."

Parole abolition would return Virginia to the days of slavery

Salim Khalfani is the statewide coordinator of branch and field activities for the Virginia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He was appointed in 1992 by former Gov. Douglas Wilder to the Legislative Assembly Commission on Sentencing and Parole Reform. At hearings of this commission on July 21, Khalfani blasted the so-called Proposal X of Gov. George Allen's Commission on Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform, which seeks to abolish parole and impose tougher sentences on violent offenders. He confronted Richard Cullen, co-chair of Governor Allen's parole abolition commission, who testified in support of Proposal X. The Virginia legislature will debate parole abolition and sentencing reform at a special session which will convene on Sept. 19. This interview was conducted by Marianna Wertz on July 26.

EIR: Governor Allen has proposed adoption of what's called Proposal X, which would eliminate parole in Virginia. Can you tell us what you think about this proposal and why?

Khalfani: There aren't very many things that are set in concrete yet, but we are opposed to this question of abolition of parole because we think it's a vast misappropriation of people's resources and something that will not stop violent crime.

We support intervention, prevention, adequate housing, adequate health care, including good prenatal care and proper education, which would eliminate the need for building more prisons.

One of the reasons I made the comments I made [at the legislative commission hearing], was because the head of Governor Allen's commission, Richard Cullen, had the nerve to ask for our support in convincing Virginia citizens that it's in their best interests to build more prison beds. I think that's ludicrous. If we really want to be serious about dealing with crime, we look at the major reasons, and not just these little symptoms that are politically expedient for elected officials to spout off about.

I'm not in favor of this workcamp proposal. We see nothing more than chain gangs and slavery again. They're using white fear to drive this so-called steamroller, charging that there's such a revolving door in Virginia's prisons that violent felons are running amok and running out of prisons and are on their way into the white community.

But they're not telling where they're going to get this money from. It's ludicrous to think we'd throw many more billions of dollars into building more prison beds than we would in investing in the infrastructure that would prevent people from going to prison in the beginning.

EIR: I don't know if you attended any of the public sessions of the Commission to Abolish Parole, which were chaired by Governor Allen, Richard Cullen, and William Barr, who is the other co-chair. I attended one, and it was like a Nazi rally.

Khalfani: We did get one person on [to testify] in Portsmouth, but Richmond was stacked. They basically stacked the deck against any opposition and had almost a rah-rah session. I also expressed that to Cullen. Cullen said that there is so much political support around this state and these town hall meetings were so great. I told him I traveled the state and, in my meetings with people, they are not in favor of this once they've gotten proper information.

I think once again you have a populace which has not been well educated on what this really entails and what the real issues are. Once again we've got these elected officials who are misrepresenting truth.

EIR: Let me ask you about William Barr, Governor Allen's key adviser on this. While Barr was attorney general under George Bush, he outlined a plan to introduce the no-parole policy throughout the nation and said he planned to hold public meetings to rally people against what he called the "predators preying" on other people. He represents the worst of what George Bush did as President. Would you agree with that?

Khalfani: I don't have that kind of information. But as far as this no-parole issue, one of the key elements is that there is no opportunity in their proposal for post-sentencing assessment of an individual. If an individual goes into prison, and 15 years later or 5 years later, there's no opportunity to look at this person again, look at what they've done while they're in prison, they're saying that rehabilitation is not possible and that people can't learn from their mistakes. That's one of the most critical elements, that you're just doomed to go through this sentence, with no opportunity for anybody to review your activities, your educational background, and to see if there has been some rehabilitation. We know that there

are many people who use this as a learning experience and grow and develop as human beings from it. I think that's one of the greatest dangers of this concept of no-parole.

Look at North Carolina and Florida [where parole has been eliminated]. They still ended up making up a new post-sentencing body that had to review these things, because they need review.

They haven't learned from all of this evidence. Representatives of these states came and talked to our commission and told them the same thing.

EIR: I believe they reported that the no-parole policy made it impossible to keep people in prison, because of federal regulations preventing gross overcrowding.

Khalfani: Exactly. And they ended up having to let out some of the most violent offenders, because the so-called war on drugs is really putting most of the people in prison. You have people who've been in there for long periods of time who have to be released.

George Allen will be long gone by the time this stuff really hits the fan, but he'll get all this fanfare for being tough on crime. And really, the sad thing about this, in looking at the study, [is that] Virginia's system really was working effectively. Virginia had one of the lowest parole rates in the country. People aren't just getting out. People are getting turned down.

In my job here, I get all these letters, and the major complaint from inmates is the one thing they can't change about trying to get parole is the serious nature of the offense. People are getting turned down 8, 9, 10, 12 times. How much can somebody take?

EIR: Do you deal with death row prisoners?

Khalfani: Yes.

EIR: Can you comment on the federal crime bill as it pertains to death penalty cases and the Racial Justice Act, which would allow death-row inmates to appeal their convictions based on racially biased juries?

Khalfani: We're supporting the Racial Justice Act. George Allen and [Virginia Attorney General] James Gilmore went to D.C. to testify that if the Racial Justice Act is implemented, it will mean the end of the death penalty as we know it. Well, so be it! If we can't have that in there, there's no need for having an omnibus crime bill. We ardently support the Racial Justice Act, and in the recent NAACP National Convention, resolutions were passed to make sure that all of our branches around the country let folks know.

EIR: At the recent African-American leaders' summit, NAACP National President Ben Chavis invited Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan to participate. I don't know if you're familiar with the recent attack against Minister Farrakhan and Lyndon LaRouche by the Anti-Defamation League

as "extremists." Do you have any comment on that?

Khalfani: I'm very concerned about the Anti-Defamation League and what it's been involved in, and with certain forces in determining who the NAACP can speak to and who it can't speak to. Just this information that came out about their spying and giving information on organizations that were not to their liking: We're deeply concerned about that. We've taken a position that the ADL never dictate to our people, and shouldn't be able to dictate to anybody, whom they have the right to meet with, sit down at a table and talk to.

EIR: At the end of last year, a major study was released, introducing eugenics into the crime debate. It said that children who are murderers have a different genetic makeup because of the nature of their upbringing, which is exactly what the Nazis said. Are you familiar with this? Has the NAACP taken a position on this?

Khalfani: I can't say our board has taken a position on it, but it's completely bogus in my opinion. It's another attempt to categorize African people as being more prone to violence, and then linking it with genetics. I know they've talked about parts of the brain and possible lobotomies. People might be disorganized and confused, but they're not going to be confused enough to let that happen. We will be fighting any efforts on their part to link genetics and crime disposition together.

People can be socialized into certain behaviors, and that's what we see in American society, where there's more concern for profit and property than for human investment. We are reaping what we've sown. As long as this current system of exploitation is allowed to exist and run rampant, we're going to have these kinds of social ills. We aren't fooled by that rhetoric, and we won't be sitting idly by while this discussion takes place.

EIR: What should people in Virginia do about the no-parole plan?

Khalfani: We should let our legislators, who will be making this decision, know that we support some intervention. Most people who end up in prison had difficult births, had red flags going up most of their young lives. If intervention had been offered, we could have probably arrested some of this potential for criminal behavior. And we support preventive measures. If people had good health care, proper prenatal care, affordable and decent housing and living conditions, and proper education, then we'd see less and less criminal behavior and breaking of laws.

There are some successful intervention and prevention programs that will reduce the recidivism rate and have been proven to work. We want to see our money invested in things that we call human investment, and not in building more prisons, which will be necessary when you talk about ending parole and creating minimum mandatory sentences.

Virginia debates no-parole policy

by Marianna Wertz

At a special session of the state legislature set to begin Sept. 19, the Commonwealth of Virginia will decide whether or not to adopt what is being called "Proposal X," a plan to abolish parole for felons and adopt mandatory minimum sentences for violent offenders. Proposal X, which is still being drafted, is the brainchild of the Governor's Commission on Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform, established early in 1994 by the newly elected Gov. George Allen (R), to carry out one of his prime election promises.

Co-chairing the governor's commission are Richard Cullen, former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia under George Bush's administration; and William Barr, Bush's last attorney general and the author of a plan to eliminate parole in every state in the nation. Barr was attorney general under Bush beginning in October 1991, and, as such, ensured that economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, who was imprisoned with six associates under Bush in 1989, stayed imprisoned while Bush held the presidency, in the face of overwhelming evidence showing the innocence of LaRouche and his associates.

Also on the commission is Henry Hudson, another former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, in which capacity he led the fraudulent 1988-89 legal prosecution of LaRouche and his co-defendants. It was Hudson who conducted the involuntary bankruptcy of several publishing companies associated with LaRouche, which was subsequently thrown out of court for having been conducted in "objective bad faith," and as a "constructive fraud on the court" by federal Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter.

One of those prosecuted in the federal case with LaRouche, Michael Billington, is currently in a Virginia state prison serving an obscene 77-year sentence. Four other LaRouche associates—innocent, like Billington—are also serving lengthy sentences in the Virginia system, as a result of the political witchhunt against the LaRouche movement: Anita Gallagher, 39 years; Paul Gallagher, 34 years; Laurence Hecht, 33 years; and Donald Phau, 25 years.

Careful orchestration

The governor's commission recently completed a series of four so-called town meetings, in which a facade of public

input to Proposal X was put up, while in fact, carefully chosen "victim" witnesses and law enforcement agents gave emotionally charged testimony calling for police-state measures to deal with crime in the state. Those who opposed the removal of parole were either ridiculed by the governor and members of the commission, or simply not allowed to speak.

Now, Proposal X must pass legislative review, in order to become law. The problem that its proponents face is not only that the proposal is actually unpopular, but that its cost will be unupportable, as it will require the construction of dozens of new state prisons in a shrinking state and national economy. Indeed, as spokesmen for the commission have publicly admitted, there has been no discussion yet as to how to finance Proposal X.

Opponents speak out

There is a second governor's commission, established by former Gov. Douglas Wilder (D) in 1992, to come up with proposals to deal with the state's rising crime problem. This Legislative Commission on Sentencing and Parole Reform held a hearing on July 21, to discuss and be briefed on Proposal X, at which Richard Cullen testified. He met with a blast of frosty air, as the accompanying interview with the NAACP's Salim Khalfani indicates.

Also speaking out against Proposal X at the July 21 hearing was legislative commission member Sen. Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. (D-Fairfax County), who warned, "I really don't feel that, personally, I can buy into the elements which are in Proposal X," according to the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. "If there was ever a subject for which it is accurate to say the devil is in the details, it's this one," Senator Gartlan commented.

Former Democratic state delegate J. Samuel Glasscock, another member of the legislative panel, said he thought Governor Allen's proposal would be "shot down" when it comes up for legislative approval in September, because the cost is "going to be out of sight." Glasscock said that spending millions of dollars on prisons to reduce some crime isn't justified, when spending the same amount on education might produce the same results.

In the interview with Salim Khalfani, reference is made to studies released late in 1993 which attempt to introduce eugenics into the debate around violent crime. Virginia was one of the centers of the racist eugenics movement in the 1930s, and the fact that these new studies were heavily publicized in the state's principal Republican-owned newspaper of record, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, indicates the thinking of those who control Governor Allen. The four-part series in question, titled "The Roots of Violent Behavior," also appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* and other major press in December 1993, and attempted to prove that raising youth in a violent environment can alter their "brain chemistry," rendering them "genetically" violent, and therefore, incapable of rehabilitation.

More than 20 years ago, she exposed abortion as Black genocide

The death in June of Erma Clardy Craven at the age of 76, deprived the United States of one of its bravest fighters against population-control schemes aimed at killing off the poor.

This August, Clardy Craven was to have received the first Sanctity of Life Award from Life, Education, and Research Network, a group holding the first conference of Black leaders who oppose "abortion rights." She helped start and was a board member of several groups, including African-Americans Against Abortion, Americans United For Life, the National Right to Life Committee, Black Americans for Life, and National Democrats for Life.

She was a pioneer in helping to establish Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life. In trying, in the 1950s and 1960s, to build a movement against Planned Parenthood's eugenicist storm-troopers—the likes of Margaret Sanger—Craven often stood alone, while the Planned Parenthood crowd wooed civil rights leaders with the siren song that birth control and abortion would "liberate" poor women. She was a founding endorser of the Club of Life in 1982, as well as a staunch defender of the efforts of the Schiller Institute, both organizations founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Mrs. Clardy Craven was born in Minneapolis and graduated from South High School. She earned a bachelor's degree in social work from the College of St. Scholastica in Duluth, and worked in an ammunition plant during World War II. She worked with the Urban League in Milwaukee and as a parole officer in New York City before returning to Minneapolis in 1958. She was a social worker in the Hennepin County Welfare Department until she retired in 1983, involved in child protection and dealing with the problems facing young mothers. She was well known as a public speaker, and was honored to be the second African-American woman to address a Democratic National Convention.

In 1972, Mrs. Craven published her book, *Abortion and Social Justice*, which included a chapter "Abortion, Poverty and Black Genocide: Gifts to the Poor?" This was before the landmark Supreme Court decision of 1973 in *Roe v. Wade* which made the right to abortion the law of the land. Mrs. Craven asserted: "It takes little imagination to see that the unborn Black baby is the real object of many abortionists.

Except for the privilege of aborting herself, the Black woman and her family must fight for every other social and economic privilege. This move toward the free application of a non-right (abortion) for those whose real need is equal human rights and opportunities is numbing the social conscience of America into unquestioningly accepting the 'smoke screen' of abortion. The quality of life for the poor, the Black and the oppressed will not be served by destroying their children."

The African-American's humanness was "ruled out of existence" for centuries under slavery, Craven wrote. "Every effort was made to destroy the Black family; knowing that with its destruction, the Black man remained powerless. . . . Now, the womb of the poor Black woman is seen as the latest battleground for oppression. In times past, the Blacks couldn't grow kids fast enough for their 'masters' to harvest; now that power is near, the 'masters' want us to call a moratorium on having babies. When looked at in context, the whole mess adds up to blatant genocide."

There are more subtle forms of genocide than Hitler's slaughter of the Jews or the Turkish massacre of Armenians, Craven wrote: "The substandard housing of the poor in this country where heat, water and plumbing facilities are lacking, and adequate public services such as garbage removal are withheld, is genocide. The poor food found in the ghetto supermarkets, the absence of health services, and the fires which consume the run-down houses and the little kids who live in them is genocide. . . . The conditions of ghetto schools and the quality of public education in Black communities is genocide. Government family planning programs designed for poor Blacks which emphasize birth control and abortion with the intent of limiting the Black population is genocide. The deliberate killing of Black babies in abortion is genocide—perhaps the most overt form of all."

She stated, "As a Black, Protestant social worker of thirty-four years experience in the rat-infested ghettos of the United States, I am calling for an immediate halt to this genocide."

Mrs. Craven observed that "while many southern states have relaxed their abortion statutes, I have not found one piece of truly progressive social legislation which the South as a whole has been willing to give to Blacks. On the other

hand, the same year that North Carolina relaxed its abortion law, it refused to legislate equal employment opportunities for Blacks.”

Writing in 1972, when George McGovern was challenging Richard Nixon for the presidency on a “peace in Vietnam” platform, Craven revealed that McGovern had set 1976 as target date for achieving zero population growth in the United States as a “firm national goal.” “Since white Americans have already achieved this,” she wrote, “it can only be interpreted as having its most significant impact on the Black poor. To kill an unborn child because it may be unwanted, or deformed, or simply does not measure up to someone’s standard of excellence is the same as destroying a Vietnamese village in order to save it.”

As for McGovern’s opponent, she was equally blunt: “While President Nixon has strongly defended the unborn’s right to exist, his administration policies toward the delivery of family planning programs to the Black poor are highly suspicious and, I think, can be strongly indicted. In a terribly illogical move, he proposed, in his opening remarks to the White House Conference on Hunger, held in 1969, that the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future be established. What this had to do with hunger is still to be determined.” Gigantic efforts ensued to provide “family planning services” to the poor in the following years, while similar efforts to feed and house the power got “hardly off the ground.”

Craven identified the Planned Parenthood Federation’s policies as made by “upper-middle-class white people who have a fetish about controlling the reproductive capacities of others, especially those who are poor and Black. They are joined by many others of even greater wealth: John D. Rockefeller III; Nelson A. Rockefeller; the Rockefeller Foundation; the Ford Foundation; the Carnegie Foundation; the Commonwealth and Community Funds; the Mott Trust; the Population Council (a Rockefeller baby); the World Bank; the Hugh Moore Fund; General Draper; Robert McNamara; J. Patrick Moynihan; the Kellogg Foundation; Clifford Hardin; Stuart Udall; Robert Packwood; Paul Ehrlich; and the Agency for International Development.”

Evidence of coercion

“If family limitation programs were truly grounded in free choice, in voluntary acceptance or rejection,” wrote Craven 22 years ago, “one could have little quarrel with their availability. However, there is mounting evidence to suggest that coercion is being used.”

For instance, “Chicago’s Planned Parenthood Association has been known to sponsor birth control ‘coffee parties’ all over the poorer sections of the city, a policy unheard-of in the suburbs.” She also cited testimony from a respected Black physician in Pittsburgh that federally financed birth control programs were carrying propaganda into Black homes via public assistance workers and women are encour-

aged to visit clinics with “implicit and explicit threats that welfare payments will be cut off if the recipient has more children.” Among many examples Craven cited, she reported on the linkage that was made between federal welfare and social security appropriations and birth control programs for the poor. In New York City, the fear of losing federal appropriations “has led one health center to play a recording in waiting rooms every five to ten minutes urging women to visit the local family planning agency. This is not only coercive, it is genuinely dehumanizing.”

Moreover, “at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, some physicians attempt to ‘make sterilization appeal’ to women who are in the pains of labor. How coercive can you get?” Craven asked.

The reality of Black genocide

“Although Blacks are strongly opposed to various family planning programs and especially to abortion,” Craven wrote in 1972, “there is incontrovertible evidence that they are being eliminated against their wishes. While birth rates have dropped for nearly every sector of the United States population over the last decade, births to poor women dropped by 32 per thousand, compared with a drop of 17 fewer per thousand among the rest. For Black poor women, the fall was even greater; they produced 49 fewer babies per thousand. Government-sponsored birth control clinics, supported strongly by men and organizations with money and power, are slowly achieving their aims.”

Craven reported, “During the first 15 months’ experience with abortion in New York City, 43.4% of all abortions performed on New York City residents were performed on ‘non-whites’ (90% of whom are Black). This is put into even more tragic perspective when one realizes that only 18.1% of New York City residents are ‘non-white’ (90% of whom are Black.)”

Hence, “Black women are being aborted at a rate 2.5 times greater than any other ethnic group in New York City. *Why?* They are not being given the freedom to say no! They are being coerced into destroying their children! *This must come to an immediate halt!* Then, an investigation should be carried out, and those responsible should be brought to trial for one of the most ghastly crimes of this century.”

The chapter ends as follows: “If we are truly a nation who speaks of civil human rights, then we must prove that we carry no prejudices. The abortion issue, with its gnawing ability to make one honest, may very well be the ultimate test. If we can openly admit our prejudice, then perhaps we can begin to move forward. If we cannot, then we will move one step further down into the valley of death.

“The blood-and-guts problem is our lack of compassion and our lack of concern. More and more, women are being seen as wombs to be deactivated rather than human beings with lives to be fulfilled. Only when this impoverishment is eliminated can we fully expect to enter the new frontier.”

Mitchell offers health care compromise

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) announced on Aug. 2 a health care proposal designed to cover at least 95% of Americans shortly after the turn of the century. The Mitchell plan includes his priority of swiftly subsidizing uninsured children and pregnant women, and long-term home care programs and prescription drug coverage for the elderly.

The proposal would rely on a series of voluntary measures, subsidies, tax incentives, and changes in insurance regulations to make insurance more affordable and more accessible. As a fallback, a controversial requirement that businesses pay half their workers' insurance costs could go into effect in the year 2002.

The measure is an attempt to win over more conservative Democrats who had opposed the health care plan proposed by the President. Mitchell's announcement marks the beginning of the floor fight over health care.

The Mitchell plan includes President Clinton's goal of universal coverage by introducing new subsidies for low-income people to be phased in beginning in 1997, on condition that this not increase the deficit.

McCloskey: urgent to lift Bosnia arms embargo

In comments on the House floor on July 28, Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.) called again on the Clinton administration to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina. "We need a much greater sense of urgency in ending this tragedy," McCloskey said, "as people grow increasingly terrified in Sarajevo, as ethnic cleansing and genocide continue in numerous other areas of Bosnia." The Serbs con-

tinued their war of aggression, and have even shut down the Sarajevo airport, one of the U.N. "safe havens."

McCloskey was seconded by House Majority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.). "If Serbia keeps hitting targets in Bosnia," said Bonior, "then targets in Serbia itself should be blasted right back. . . . The only thing that will truly bring the Serbs to the peace table, is if they see that their force will be met by force and that further aggression will get them nowhere. . . . If we don't lift this embargo and at least let the people of Bosnia defend themselves, then the blood of Bosnia isn't just on the hands of the Serbs. It's on all of us."

Senate panel rejects peacekeeping fund

The Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on June 25 approved a \$244 billion defense Appropriation bill, rejecting President Clinton's request for a \$300 million peacekeeping fund. The action was the latest show of congressional discontent with peacekeeping operations. Otherwise the subcommittee approved most of the Clinton administration's major requests, including \$3.6 billion for a nuclear aircraft carrier and \$2.8 billion for six C-17 military transport planes.

Subcommittee Chairman Daniel Inouye (D-Hi.) opposed the peacekeeping fund, saying congressional approval should continue to be required for U.S. involvement in each proposed operation. Other committees have approved the fund, however, so that the differences will have to be worked out in House-Senate conference.

Dissatisfaction with U.N. peacekeeping operations is in evidence in various places on Capitol Hill. The Senate on July 22 cut \$350

million out of a \$1.2 billion U.S. payment for U.N. peacekeeping costs, and voted to spend the money instead to reimburse border states' cost of jailing illegal aliens.

Inouye said the \$244 billion defense bill is enough to equip the U.S. military for now, but that it would "fall short of what is needed to preserve our military superiority." Inouye said that the Pentagon expects to save enough over the next few years from personnel cuts and base closings to buy combat planes and other weapons needed for defense superiority later, but that he was "not sold on this idea." The subcommittee bill would also restore \$821 million of the \$900 million cut by its counterpart in the House for defense research by universities.

Lawmakers urge nations to keep anti-abortion laws

Seventy-three U.S. congressmen, including 10 Democrats and 63 Republicans, sent a letter on July 18 to the leaders of all the nations that will be represented at the U.N. Cairo conference on population in September, warning them not to change their anti-abortion laws because of pressure from the population control lobby.

"We urge your delegation to the upcoming Cairo population control conference to reject any proposal or language in the final document designed to weaken or nullify the anti-abortion laws in your country and the approximately 100 nations around the world that currently protect their children from abortion on demand," the letter stated.

"Unrestricted abortion has had a devastating impact on our country," legislators warned. "There has been a decline in respect for unborn children, women, and family life in general. In

many ways, human life has become cheap. It is no longer respected as a gift with innate value.

"With respect to reports of pressure concerning abortion language in the Cairo document, we intend to intervene actively if any U.S. officials, U.S. conference delegates, or international organizations seek to encroach on the rights and responsibilities of nations in this sensitive area," they promised.

"Finally, know that we stand in solidarity with you—and the children and mothers of your land—as you resist and reject every attempt to pressure or intimidate your sovereign nation into accepting abortion on demand."

Finance Committee delays GATT funding debate

The Senate Finance Committee on July 28 delayed a vote on funding for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) because of changes by the administration in its funding package. Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) said that the changes prevented a full committee vote. "The administration has got to take this funding matter seriously. The Uruguay Round is in jeopardy if it is not funded," he said.

The ranking Republican, Bob Packwood (Oreg.), warned the administration that budget restraints would hinder any vote on GATT unless it is "fully paid for and budget-neutral." "This bill is dead, dead, dead unless the administration comes up with the \$2.5 billion needed to make up shortfalls," Packwood said. Once GATT is implemented, the federal government estimates it will lose some \$12 billion over 10 years in revenues from the lowering of tariffs and

duties. The administration has proposed funding to compensate, but the Congressional Budget Office and others estimate the shortfall at \$2-4 billion.

The White House has also asked Congress for a seven-year extension to the fast track negotiating authority. Under this authority, once these treaties are finalized by the negotiators, Congress can either ratify or not ratify, but cannot add amendments to the final pact.

Crime bill nears final passage

House and Senate negotiators on July 28 agreed on a \$33.2 billion crime bill. The legislation would put 100,000 more police on the streets, imprison three-time felons for life, ban assault-style weapons, and expand the scope of the death penalty over the next five years.

The measure was reported out of committee as the White House assured the Congressional Black Caucus that it would order federal prosecutors to consider race in death penalty cases in exchange for their votes for the bill. The caucus supported a "racial justice" clause in the original crime bill, which would allow death-row defendants to contest their sentences based on statistics indicating racial inequity in death penalty cases. But the crime bill was stalled because of a threatened Senate filibuster over that provision.

A ban on 19 types of semi-automatic assault weapons was included in the bill. Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R-Wisc.) said the gun ban might kill the entire bill by prompting a filibuster in the Senate. The Senate had included the ban as part of its version of the bill, while the House passed it as a

separate bill by a two-vote margin in May. Numerous Republicans said that they would vote against the bill because of the inclusion of the gun ban.

The crime bill also includes the controversial "three strikes and you're out" mandatory life sentence after three convictions for violent crimes. It also authorizes \$30 billion to hire more police, build more prisons and boot camps, and fund crime prevention programs.

Funds cut for teaching homosexual lifestyles

On Aug. 1, the Senate voted 63-36 to cut off federal funds to any school district that teaches acceptance of homosexuality as a lifestyle. The proposal by Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Robert Smith (R-N.H.) came during debate on reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which provides \$12.5 billion in federal funds to the nation's public schools. The measure would cut funding to districts that carry out programming "that has either the purpose or effect of encouraging or supporting homosexuality as a positive lifestyle alternative." The House included a similar amendment in its version of the bill.

Some school districts teach acceptance of homosexuality in social studies or sex education programs. Some books which have been written for this curricula, like *Heather Has Two Mommies* and *Daddy's Roommate*, depict lesbian and homosexual couples in family settings with children.

Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) offered an amendment that would forbid schools from using federal dollars for programs that "promote or encourage sexual activity" of any kind, in an attempt to mollify the homosexual lobby.

National News

Massachusetts rejects Weld's death penalty bill

Massachusetts Gov. William Weld (R) was handed a solid defeat in his effort to impose the death penalty on July 27, when the State House firmly rejected his bill by a 86-70 vote, after an emotionally charged debate. Weld, who, as U.S. Attorney in Boston in 1984-88, ran the first effort to frame up Lyndon LaRouche, was trying to further his prospects for re-election by pushing a death penalty bill in a state which has refused the death penalty since it was reinstated in 1976 by the Supreme Court.

House Speaker Charles Flaherty, Jr. (D-Cambridge), who helped defeat the bill, told the *Boston Globe* that Weld pushed the issue primarily because he is running for reelection. After the vote, Flaherty said, "I don't deal in victories and defeats. We did the right thing. That's what's important."

Rep. Donna Fournier Cuomo (R-Andover), whose 17-year-old brother Joey was murdered by Willie Horton, voted against the death penalty. Cuomo is a longtime opponent of capital punishment. In 1988, then-Vice President George Bush had glorified this murder in his notoriously racist "Willie Horton" campaign ads against Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis.

Spannaus challenges North's hypocrisy

Nancy Spannaus, founder of the Defeat that Son-of-a-Bush Committee, blasted Oliver North as a "hypocrite," for his July 26 proposals to treat drug-users as severely as drug-pushers. Spannaus is a LaRouche Democrat who ran for the party's senatorial nomination in Virginia's Democratic primary in June. The political action committee she founded is aimed at defeating North, the state's Republican senatorial candidate.

"How dare Ollie North, a man who supervised the import of plane loads of drugs into the United States as part of the Contra supply operation, posture as an anti-drug candidate!" said Spannaus. "This qualifies North as the hypocrite of the year.

"My political committee has documented at length that North functioned as one of the biggest drug-traffickers in recent U.S. history. Working under the supervision of Vice President George Bush, he carried out drugs-for-guns transactions, and paid government funds to known drug-runners as part of his dirty operations," she said.

Spannaus, the next day, congratulated independent candidate, former Gov. Doug Wilder, who was the first of North's three opponents to attack his dope record. Quoted in the July 27 *Washington Times*, Wilder said, "The evidence continues to mount that Oliver North did not care about fighting drugs throughout the 1980s and used his position to assist drug dealers and to thwart anti-drug investigations." Wilder cited a June Associated Press report on Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent Celarino Castillo's charges against North; and the July 28, 1988 congressional testimony by DEA agent Ron Caffrey, which suggested that North had leaked information that led to the assassination of DEA informant Barry Seal, a cocaine dealer who had the goods on the Contra drug-running operations.

Philadelphia daily exposes Clinton-basher

Larry Nichols, who has made it big on the talk show circuit and with the Jerry Falwell crowd with scurrilous accusations against President and Mrs. Clinton, got his comeuppance from an editorial in the *Philadelphia Daily News* on July 28. Wrote the *News*: "Nichols used to work for something called the Arkansas Development Finance Authority. He was fired as marketing director because his bosses figured there was little marketing potential in all those Nicaraguan Contra friends he was ringing up on state phones and playing spy and counterspy with.

"During his nasty divorce, Nichols portrayed himself as a deeply concerned daddy who wanted custody of his daughter. Hillary Rodham Clinton represented his wife. Nichols lost. He dropped out of his daughter's life for more than a decade and now owes 13 grand in back child support.

"This worthless bum is the source of much of the famous Jerry Falwell tape full of accusations against Bill Clinton. . . . He's the source of innumerable stories in the standardless press, which then generate analyses in places thought to have standards—like the [London] *Economist* and the *New Republic*.

"And naturally, he is cited in the frequent, contemptible editorials of the *Wall Street Journal*, the ones that condemn rumors and then repeat them with lip-smacking fervor!"

Bush contributor linked to Las Vegas casinos

Richard Rainwater, a large contributor to the Texas gubernatorial campaign of George W. Bush, the former President's son and brother of Florida gubernatorial candidate Jeb Bush, has been tied into the casino gambling world, according to a July 29 article in the *Houston Post*. George W. Bush, whose party officially opposes efforts to legalize casino gambling in the state, received \$100,000 from Rainwater, who is a partner with Bush in owning the Texas Rangers baseball team.

Rainwater is also a limited partner in Kirkland Investors, which controls United Gaming, Inc. through a \$5 million investment the company made last year. United Gaming operates 5,000 gambling machines in 500 locations in Nevada, and 750 machines in Louisiana. The company also owns or operates casinos in Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada, and in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The *Post* noted that the 1995 session of the Texas legislature is expected to consider legalizing casino gambling. "Bush has taken no firm stand on casino gambling, but has said he is 'very nervous' about expanded gambling while Texas' horse and dog tracks are establishing a market," the daily wrote. According to the article, Dallas businessman Daniel Rabinowitz, who is part owner of a gambling casino being developed in New Orleans, has contributed \$105,000 to Gov. Ann Richards and \$100,000 to Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock, although Bullock opposes casino gambling.

Veteran civil rights leader returns to struggle

Rev. Hosea L. Williams, a veteran of the civil rights struggle led by Martin Luther King, Jr., announced on June 23 that he would be "giving up the prestigious suite of elected politics and returning to the streets to struggle against the inhumanities that are destroying Americans, especially black people."

Williams has served on the County Commission of DeKalb County, Georgia for some six years. In his release, he said, "I want to apologize and ask the many citizens that were supporting my campaign for reelection to forgive me for resigning, but the economic deprivation and violence among our people, especially the youth violence, has not only the potential to destroy black people, but also the potential to destroy America."

Williams plans to expand his Feed the Hungry program, whose funding was eliminated from the Atlanta city budget.

Anti-life 'activist' charged in abortuary killing

A Florida abortionist and his escort were shot and killed by a man posing as an anti-abortion activist at an abortuary in Pensacola, on July 29. The alleged gunman, Paul Hill, opened fire with a 12-gauge shotgun at the Ladies' Center. The killings were immediately denounced by pro-life forces, who emphasized that the defense of the pre-born presupposes sanctity of all human life.

The murders are being handled as federal crimes, under the aegis of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE), which makes it a federal crime to picket an abortion clinic. Contrary to the media and pro-abortion lobby, there never was anything "pro-life" about Paul Hill. Most activists were wary of him, asking him to leave rallies. Nevertheless, these brutal killings will be used by the pro-abortion lobby to stop all lawful protest of abortion.

Married, with three children, Hill had no visible means of support over the last

year, but showed up irregularly at abortion clinic picket lines.

After the March 10, 1993 shooting death of another Pensacola abortionist by David Griffin, who has a similar profile to Hill's, Hill called into such television talk shows as Phil Donahue's to promote his "justifiable homicide" thesis. The pastor and elders of his Presbyterian church urged him to change his violent views, and to submit to church teachings. After he refused, they excommunicated him in June 1993. One signer to a letter by Hill pushing "justifiable homicide," is Rev. David C. Trosch, who, according to the Catholic bishop of Mobile, Alabama, is no longer "a priest in good standing" and is listed as "absent without leave."

President dubs September 'Classical music month'

A joint resolution declaring September "Classical Music Month" that was lobbied for by the Classical Music Coalition, passed Congress and was signed by the President. The resolution is intended "to increase the standing and presence of Classical music in American life, as an enriching part of our nation's varied culture." A press release from the Classical Music Coalition on the declaration said that their special goal is to make Classical music accessible to all Americans, especially in music programs in the public schools and communities.

The coalition has chosen seven cities to spearhead a grassroots effort: Meetings were planned in Cleveland, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix, Seattle, and San Antonio. Similar efforts were expected to be launched in San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.

The coalition is comprised of executives from American Public Radio, American Symphony Orchestra League, Chamber Music America, Classical Music Broadcasters, Concert Music Broadcasters, Music Educators National Conference, Music Publishers Association, National Association of Recording Merchandisers, National Public Radio, Opera America, Recording Industry Association of America, and Young Audiences.

● **UNPLUG**, a youth group fighting the installment of Channel One commercial cable television by Whittle Communications into the schools, is lending support to the campaign against the programming by the National Education Association. NEA plans to use the leverage of its pension fund investments to pressure Channel One advertisers to pull out.

● **TEXAS EXECUTED** Robert Drew of Vermont on Aug. 2, despite eyewitnesses who said he did not commit the murder for which he was convicted. Texas prohibits a new trial in capital cases based on evidence discovered more than 30 days after conviction. The state counted on the fact that Drew was white to undercut broader support for his case from death penalty opponents.

● **STEPHEN BREYER** was confirmed by an 87-9 vote in the Senate on July 29 as the nation's 108th Supreme Court justice. The opposition was led by Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), who said that Breyer had showed "extraordinarily bad judgments" in investing in Lloyd's of London insurance syndicates, opening him to "unlimited liability of his resources," and potentially forcing him to stay out of some cases.

● **BLUE CROSS** Blue Shield of Virginia came under investigation for longstanding violations of both state and insurance regulatory laws in July. The office of state Attorney General James Gilmore is scrutinizing its "knowing or willful" violations that occurred with such magnitude and frequency that Gilmore's office believes it "indicates a general business practice."

● **SECRETARY OF STATE** Warren Christopher said that the world must be ready to act against the Bosnian Serbs if they persist in rejecting a peace plan, in testimony before a congressional committee on July 28. If the Serbs reject the plan, "the parties recognize that the pressure to lift the arms embargo may be irresistible," he said.

Editorial

Ammunition

During the first week of August, EIR News Service released a book which is highly pertinent to the strategic challenges reported in the news pages of this issue: *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America*.

In its Spanish edition, *El Complot para aniquilar a las Fuerzas Armadas y a las naciones de Iberoamérica*, with its introduction by U.S. presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and preface by Argentine Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, the book has circulated widely among Ibero-American civilian and military circles since its release in 1993.

The Plot documents the anti-military campaign that has come to be known as “the Bush Manual,” and shows how it is part and parcel of George Bush’s London-concocted “New World Order” scheme. Under this policy, in the hypocritical name of free trade and democracy, the nations of the developing sector are doomed to become mere satrapies, with limited sovereignty, subject to looting by the International Monetary Fund and international usurers, depopulation, and technological apartheid. The book not only exposes that plot, but also shows how it can be defeated; how to achieve Ibero-American integration, and how to survive without the IMF—a battle plan of urgent importance for all of the developing sector.

The Plot is a call to arms against the United Nations-centered project to tear down national military institutions in Ibero-America and the entire developing sector, as a precondition for wiping the sovereign nation-state itself out of world affairs. Asian specialist and political prisoner Michael Billington explains in a foreword written especially for the English book: “Although the immediate subject of the book is the ongoing effort to dismantle the military institutions—and, ultimately, all institutions of national sovereignty—of the nations of Ibero-America, the evidence compiled here also demonstrates that the same process is under way against all the nations of the so-called Third World.”

The first case he describes is the destabilization of **Thailand** which was set off in spring 1992, “aimed at

destroying the historic role of the Thai military in the government, in the economy, and in the defense of the sovereignty of the nation.” Sections of *EIR*’s special investigation into the Thai affair have been included in the book, as an addition to the Spanish original.

The Republic of **Korea**, Billington’s second example, “has seen the arrest or dismissal of most of the top-ranking leadership of all their military services, as well as attacks on several crucial defense industries. . . . This follows precisely the advice of one of the leading spokesmen for the imposition of an establishment-dictated New World Order.” As readers will find in Chapter 4 of the book, “Samuel Huntington, who advised ‘democratizers’ that upon achieving power over military-allied ‘authoritarian’ regimes, they must: ‘Promptly purge or retire all potentially disloyal officers, including both leading supporters of the authoritarian regime *and* military reformers who may have helped you to bring about the democratic regime. The latter are more likely to lose their taste for democracy than their taste for intervening in politics.’

“In Africa,” Billington continues, “this Project Democracy apparatus has targeted the continent’s ‘dictatorships’ and military leaders. Under conditions of the extreme poverty caused by the IMF and technological apartheid against Africa, the result has been explosive and devastating to the African people. Especially targeted is the **Nigerian** military, the primary institution in the most populous country in Africa.” Written in October 1993, Billington’s words are borne out poignantly by *EIR*’s current series of interviews from Nigeria.

The publication of the book in English is most timely, as the Clinton administration stands perilously close to being lured into a trap designed by the United Nations and the Bush-Thatcher crowd: an invasion of **Haiti**. The trap is set by the very same people who drew up Bush’s anti-military project in Ibero-America—who seek to foist legalized drugs, power-sharing with narco-terrorists, and limited sovereignty on all the nations of the Americas.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25
Sundays—12 Noon

FLORIDA

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

GEORGIA

- ATLANTA—Ch. 12
Tues., Aug. 1:30 p.m.

IDAHO

- MOSCOW—Ch. 37
(Check Readerboard)

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—CATN Ch. 21
Tues., Aug. 16—10 p.m.

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- SOUTH BEND—Ch. 31
Thursdays—10 p.m.

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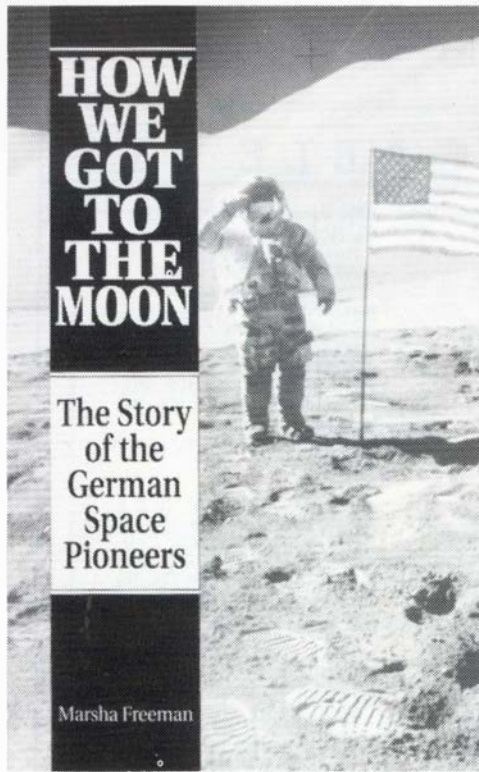
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