

National News

DARE program a flop, psychologists told

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program does nothing to stop drug use, according to a study released at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Chicago on Aug. 17, the *Houston Chronicle* reported.

"Over time, students lose faith in the message," UCLA psychologist Jodie Ullman wrote in the study. "They identify DARE as part of their childhood, and by age 15, they actively disassociate themselves from virtually everything that is 'kid stuff,' including DARE." The study looked at students' use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana six years after their participation in a DARE program. It is the first study of the longer-term effects of DARE. Previous studies, which yielded similar results, interviewed DARE graduates either immediately after or three years after completion of the program.

The current study compares the responses in 6th and 12th graders, of 356 DARE graduates and 264 students who did not participate in the program. Researchers found a small but statistically significant effect on male high school seniors (80% of DARE graduates said they never used hard drugs, compared to about 76% of non-DARE graduates). Among females, neither group admitted to using hard drugs.

EIR, in its issue of Feb. 5, 1993, published a feature story by Leo Scanlon, denouncing the DARE program as a brainwashing operation. The article was headlined "DARE: 'Brave New World' Comes To Your Local Police Department."

Irving Kristol shows his colors: the Union Jack

The United States has become the imperial world leader, according to neo-conservative Irving Kristol, in a commentary in the Aug. 31 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Under the headline "U.S. Assumes Role as Imperial World Leader," Kristol, of the American En-

terprise Institute, promotes the British-spawned lies that "Europe" (i.e., Britain) is withdrawing from world affairs, and that therefore the United States has become "an imperial nation."

Kristol goes so far as to say that Europe has become a protectorate of the United States, that "no European nation can have—or really wants to have—its own foreign policy." They are now "dependent nations," he claims.

"Europe today has no ambitions beyond preserving its welfare state as best it can and doing as much profitable business as possible with the rest of the world," Kristol says. This decline of Europe "is a sad event for Americans."

"It is not only in Europe that one can witness an American imperium in the making," Kristol says. "Latin American, ever hostile to 'Yankee imperialism,' nevertheless is coming to recognize the legitimacy of U.S. leadership." He also cites Southeast Asia as another area of U.S. imperial involvement.

In fact, the British Empire, in its new form as the Commonwealth, is the most powerful single entity on Earth. See, for example, "The Sun Never Sets on the New British Empire," *EIR*, May 24, 1996; and, "Britain's 'Invisible' Empire Unleashes the Dogs of War," *EIR*, Aug. 22, 1997.

Charges dropped in Khobar bombing case

The U.S. Department of Justice said on Sept. 7 that it will drop charges against a Saudi dissident who was deported to the United States from Canada in June, amid speculation at the time that he would point at Iran as responsible for last year's Khobar Barracks bombing in Saudi Arabia. At his arraignment in July, Hani al-Sayegh said he knew nothing about the bombing.

"He does not know anything or know who perpetrated this atrocity," Michael Wildes, Sayegh's immigration lawyer, said at that time. He added that Sayegh was considering requesting asylum in the United States because he "really feels he was set up by Saudi intelligence to take a fall for this bombing."

The Justice Department said that Sayegh had reneged on a plea agreement to admit his guilt to plotting an aborted anti-American attack in Saudi Arabia in 1994 and 1995, and in return, to cooperate with the U.S. investigation into the Khobar barracks bombing. "Since we have not been able to develop the requisite evidence, it is necessary that this prosecution be withdrawn," the Justice Department said.

Cassini mission readied for study of Saturn

At a prelaunch science briefing in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 3, scientists and engineers from NASA and Europe outlined the mission of the Cassini spacecraft, and its probe named Huygens, which will be exploring the Saturnian system when it arrives there on July 1, 2004. The spacecraft has been built by NASA, and the Huygens probe, by the European Space Agency. The Italian Space Agency has contributed the low- and high-gain communications antenna and other equipment. Scientists from 17 countries are participating.

The Saturnian system, which is easily recognizable thanks to its exquisite sets of rings, is like a small solar system, including 18 currently known satellites, or moons. Dr. Wesley Huntress, NASA Associate Administrator for Space Science, stated in his opening remarks, "Even if there were no other planets in the Solar System, interstellar travellers would come here to see it." The rings of Saturn, he said, if in our neighborhood, would stretch from the Earth to the Moon. The density of the material in the rings is so low, the rings would "float in an ocean."

Although Cassini will orbit Saturn for 3.5 years, and image and take measurements of the characteristics of the moons and rings, the large moon, Titan, will be the focus of the Huygens probe. This moon is larger than the planet Mercury, and has a nitrogen-rich atmosphere with the presence of organic molecules which form from methane in the upper atmosphere, interact with solar and cosmic radiation, and fall to the surface. All of the scientists pointed out that this does

not mean that they expect to find life. The temperature on the surface of Titan is projected to be less than -180°C . Saturn and its moons and rings orbit the Sun at a distance of nearly 1 billion miles.

The Huygens probe will drop through the atmosphere of Titan on a parachute for 2.5 hours, and will hopefully also take images on the surface. Up until recently, there was no hint of what the surface of Titan might look like because the Voyager spacecraft could not see through its clouds. But recent images taken by the Hubble Space Telescope, and by ground-based telescopes, have revealed a surface with bright and dark regions. Scientists plan to aim the probe to land on a border area between these two distinct areas.

The spacecraft has a launch window between Oct. 6 and Nov. 4 to accomplish the maximal amount of science. A problem that just developed over the past weekend with the thermal insulation on the probe may delay the launch to mid-October.

Paula Jones's lawyers want to quit case

Citing "fundamental differences" with their client, the two lead lawyers for Paula Jones filed a motion in Federal court in Little Rock, Arkansas on Sept. 8 asking permission to withdraw from the case. Over the weekend prior to the filing, news accounts said that Jones and her new public-relations adviser had rejected a settlement offer from President Clinton's lawyers, allegedly on the grounds that the settlement offer, said to involve \$700,000 cash, did not include a full apology from Clinton.

The motion, filed by attorneys Gilbert Davis and Joseph Cammerata, says that the "fundamental differences" which had arisen "are so basic to the issues involved in this action, and to professional legal obligations of [the lawyers]," so as to compel them to withdraw from representing Jones. The motion indicates that the lawyers believe Jones to be set on a course that is "illegal or unjust," in violation of their ethical obligations as lawyers.

Clinton adviser James Carville is quoted

by the *Washington Post* saying: "If they thought there was a good chance they were going to win the case, I don't think they would have gotten out."

In July, Susan Carpenter-McMillan, a self-described "conservative feminist" from California, became Jones's public-relations adviser, and has been in a running dispute with Jones's lawyers ever since. She made her name as an anti-abortion activist and an advocate of chemical castration for sex offenders. When she first heard about the Paula Jones case, Carpenter-McMillan says her first reaction was, "Okay, good. We're going to get that little slimeball."

State Department urges aid squeeze on Cambodia

Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and the Pacific Stanley Roth is urging foreign aid donors to Cambodia to follow the U.S. example and suspend all but humanitarian assistance, which assistance is largely administered through non-governmental organizations. Roth is currently touring Southeast Asia, meeting the three Association of Southeast Asian Nations' ministers tasked to mediate the crisis in Cambodia. So far, Japan and France, the largest donors next to the United States, have not complied with the U.S. request.

The effects of aid suspension on Cambodia is serious. Such aid accounts for 60% of the budget, with an additional one-third of all capital inflows derived from tourism, but visitors dropped off precipitously following the July crisis; and, the crash of a Vietnam Airlines jet, in which all but two of 66 people were killed, has made the drop in tourism worse. On Sept. 9, the Malaysian Business Council in Phnom Penh chaired a meeting in Phnom Penh, titled "Cambodia: Back in Business and Seeing Is Believing," to restore tourist confidence in the country. The campaign is sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and the private sector. Some of those attending the meeting blamed the media for scaring away visitors, even though security is much better. "They've heard the bad news and there are also some embassies still discouraging their people from coming," said one businessman.

U.S. CUSTOMS agent Frank Gervacio appears to have framed Thangong Siriprechapong, a member of the Thai parliament who was extradited to the U.S. on drug charges. Gervacio took a \$4,000 cut of the \$110,875 bounty paid to informant Michael Woods by Customs, on Gervacio's recommendation, according to San Francisco U.S. District Judge Vaughn Walker. The indictment destabilized Thailand in the early 1990s, to the disadvantage of nationalist interests.

THE WASHINGTON *Business Journal* on Aug. 29 reported on the filing in tax court of a petition on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche in response to an IRS demand for more than \$350,000 in back taxes. "The IRS allegations are palpably foolish and incorrect," Odin Anderson, LaRouche's lawyer, said. "The IRS is barking up the wrong tree and is doing so intentionally."

ALAN GREENSPAN, chairman of the Federal Reserve, on Sept. 5 denied rumors that he was resigning as head of the U.S. central bank. "These rumors are nonsense," he said in a statement issued by the Fed, a step which itself is highly unusual. The rumors had been making the trading circuit during the day, and a reporter had asked President Clinton about the matter.

KATHARINE GRAHAM'S *Washington Post* defended the British monarchy, in reporting on other news media coverage of the funeral of Princess Diana. "The . . . coverage climaxed a week of wallowing by the American networks that seemed excessive and often snide, with lots of wild speculation about how the popularity of Diana was somehow going to destroy the British monarchy, if not what was left of the empire itself," the *Post* said.

THE GEORGE BUSH School of Government and Public Service, located within the George Bush Presidential Library on the Texas A&M campus, sponsored "The President and the Use of Force After the Cold War," a conference that led up to dedication ceremonies on Sept. 10.