

When the Peru indictments were handed down in August, Soghanalian was sitting in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Detention Center, still awaiting a bail hearing in the check-kiting case, which also implicated Russian mafia figures. Perhaps Soghanalian's knowledge of the Bush family's involvement in the underworld of illegal arms and drugs was considered a dangerous pre-election factor for "Dubya," and it was felt that he should be "put on ice" until after Nov. 7.

The Peru Indictment

The move by President Fujimori to break-up the FARC arms-for-drugs pipeline changed all that. Now, Soghanalian is at the center of a major international scandal, in which he was the architect of yet another international illegal transaction, again providing arms to Colombian drug killers, in exchange for cocaine.

According to the Peruvian indictment, it was Sarkis and Garabet Soghanalian who arranged the arms purchases from the Jordanian government, procured the phony Peruvian end-user certificates, and provided the Ukrainian IL 76 cargo plane, which delivered the AK-47 rifles to drop zones deep in FARC territory inside Colombia.

Soghanalian's ties into Jordan dated back to his 1980s arms running to Iraq, under the direction of Bush and Thatcher. According to the Scott Inquiry into British involve-

ment in the Iran-Contra affair, during the decade of the 1980s, British arms sales to Jordan skyrocketed to \$500 million, as compared to \$70 million in sales in all of the 1970s. Much of this boost in weapons sales was, in fact, clandestine British sales to Iraq. Arms shipped to the Jordanian port of Aqaba were trucked into Iraq, to stoke the war with Iran.

The United States, too, played a role in the Jordan arms pipeline. In a Jan. 26, 1992 *New York Times* piece, Seymour Hersh wrote that the "U.S. secretly gave aid to Iraq early in its war against Iran," and "one of the major arms brokers was Sarkis Soghanalian, a Lebanese-born, Miami-based arms dealer who has been repeatedly linked in the last two decades to gun-running for the CIA."

In a recent interview with the left-wing Peruvian newspaper *La República*, Soghanalian identified Ricardo "Dino" Baldini, as the person who had introduced him to the Peruvian military officers who provided the phony end-user certificates. Baldini gained notoriety in 1998 as the "deep throat" who exposed NATO Secretary General Willi Claes and other officials of the Belgian Socialist Party, for taking kickbacks from Agusta Helicopters. At the time, Baldini was running Agusta's Brussels office. Agusta also figured prominently in all of the Bush-Thatcher secret illegal arms deals of the 1980s.

The New York Times: A Century of Perfidy

by Anton Chaitkin

The *New York Times'* current favorable stance toward Peruvian terrorists, and against those who fought them, reflects the paper's role for over a century as the leading mouthpiece for Wall Street, in its campaign to destroy the nation-state. The current coverage echoes its earlier support for the terrorist Ku Klux Klan, and for the 1933 coup by Adolf Hitler.

A British Asset

The *New York Times* became a British intelligence and British Crown propaganda channel in the 1870s and 1880s. The paper was then controlled by Leonard Jerome, a Wall Street speculator and political partner of Rothschild representative August Belmont. Jerome's daughter married the degenerate Tory schemer Randolph Churchill, and gave birth to Winston Churchill.

By the 1890s, the *Times* had fallen in circulation and influence, and had strayed from the Tory editorial line. London banking outlets in New York, led by J.P. Morgan, gave control of their paper to Adolph Ochs of Tennessee, whose descen-

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dants have kept ownership of the *Times* in the family ever since.

The British perhaps considered the Jewish Ochs an “honorary Aryan”: He was an Anglomaniac and white supremacy advocate, whose parents had intrigued with Confederate intelligence, the anti-Union copperheads, and the Masonic leaders running the Ku Klux Klan.

Between 1899 and 1903, Ochs’s *New York Times* was the main Northern paper calling for taking away the right to vote from Southern blacks. The *Times* called for changing the laws and constitutions of the Southern states to overturn the civil rights gains of the Civil War.

The *Times* became America’s leading pro-British paper, helping to create the climate for U.S. entry into World War I on Britain’s side. Ochs’s controller, the Morgan bank, was Britain’s official U.S. war agency. A big *Times* investor, the Dodge family, owned the Remington Arms Co., supplying a large part of that war’s weapons.

During the 1930s, white supremacist Adolph Ochs was a member of the pro-Nazi “Cliveden set” around Lady Astor. *Times* editorials and news stories promoted the Hitler regime as being under the responsible management of banker, Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, and praised the eugenics or “race-purification” movement. Adolph Ochs was a bitter opponent of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Son-in-law Arthur Hays Sulzberger took over the paper in 1935 upon Ochs’s death. Arthur’s son Arthur Ochs “Punch” Sulzberger became publisher in 1963, taking a hard line on all labor leaders, and provoking a bitter newspaper strike.

From the 1920s onward, the *New York Times* has been the authoritative voice of the Wall Street financiers, in alliance with their British senior partners, much more so than the *Wall Street Journal*, with its strident so-called “conservative” line, or the *Washington Post*, a more recently developed outlet of the same circles.

An Anti-Technology Tradition

Beginning in the 1960s, with the murder of the Kennedy brothers, the *Times* led the offensive to terminate America’s historical mission as the industrial developer of the world. The Ochs-Sulzberger family’s racist and pro-Nazi philosophy was poured into a new, liberal mold of the post-industrial society, and the swindle of the New Economy.

National sovereignty must be abolished, according to the *Times*. Underdeveloped countries must give up their dangerous ambition for high living standards. Progress is no more a human right; its place is taken by radical environmentalism, the right to die, homosexuality, and narcotics decriminalization.

When Lyndon LaRouche led international resistance to such a New Dark Age policy, the *Times*, in tandem with the FBI, ran a massive campaign of defamation against him, working for his elimination.

Documentation

Jan. 4, 1880: Editorial, “Edison and the Skeptics,” attacks Thomas Edison’s electric light project as expensive, dangerous to the eyes, and a stock swindle:

“. . . There is an Edison Electric Light Company, and it has shares of stock in which there is a wild speculation. . . . [A] suspicion arises that much of the appearance of success may be factitious and intended for stock-jobbing uses.”

Jan. 6, 1880: An article claims the electric light cannot compete with gaslight, that 250,000 separate generators would be required to light New York City.

Jan. 16, 1880: An “investigative reporter” claims that some of Edison’s bulbs may be gas lamps in disguise. The *Times* goes on crusading against the electric light, as it will later do against nuclear power.

July 25, 1901: Editorial, “Election Reform in Tennessee,” argues that blacks must have their right to vote taken away, to protect bondholders and taxpayers:

“The forces which in most Southern States have culminated in a demand for a revision of State Constitutions [to eliminate negro suffrage] which the political managers could neither resist nor guide for their own purposes, and which have found their highest expressions in the conventions now revising the Constitutions of Alabama and Virginia, have begun to work in Tennessee. . . . The danger to be apprehended from [the negro] is due to the mercenary character of his vote, and the readiness with which, on the promise of immediate profit or ultimate advantage, he can be manipulated and brought into alliance with those who may . . . use him for purposes destructive of good government. . . .

“Thoughtful white citizens, who have recognized the far-reaching evils of [allowing blacks to vote] . . . have excused it on the grounds that . . . the federal constitution renders it impossible to disfranchise the negro directly. . . .

“In Tennessee, as in other states in which the negro is sufficiently numerous to make him politically dangerous, the means originally devised to render him politically insignificant . . . [are now threatened]. For example:

“The City of Chattanooga [the seat of the Ochs family business and influence] has a floating indebtedness of about \$60,000. . . . [T]he ring in control of the Board of Aldermen . . . wanted the . . . indebtedness liquidated by a bond issue . . . [to clear the way] for certain jobs. . . . [T]he taxpayers and property owners of the city were opposed to this method of paying the city’s debts so that more might be contracted. . . .

“[In order to get the negro vote] . . . part of the proceeds of the bond issue [were to] be expended in the construction of another negro grammar school, which was not needed at present. . . . The property owners and taxpayers of Chattanooga thus had it brought home to them . . . that the elimination of the taxpayer from a voice in the management of the

public business was imminent.

“. . . The issue . . . which is of national consequence . . . has helped to arouse the people of Tennessee to the dangers of tolerating dishonesty in the management of their elections. . . . Just such an object lesson . . . was needed to focalize [sic] the growing discontent of the intelligent citizens of Tennessee with a system which inevitably injures the whites without helping the blacks.”

May 1, 1903: Editorial, “The Alabama Decision,” approves the Alabama Supreme Court’s stripping of voting rights from blacks:

“It seems a monstrous denial of justice. . . . It is, nevertheless, the law, made so by the interpretation of the court, and it is well that the court has decided as it has. . . . The simple fact is that [after the Civil] war we undertook to do more than we could do with the regulation of the suffrage.”

May 24, 1903: Editorial, “Leaving the South Alone,” says that stripping blacks of the right to vote may be expedient and necessary, but unfit whites should also be stopped from voting.

Dec. 10, 1903: An editorial warns that Samuel Langley’s failed aircraft experiment means that airplane flying is a foolish idea. “We hope that Professor Langley will not put his substantial greatness as a scientist in further peril by continuing to waste his time, and the money involved, in further aircraft experiments. Life is short.” Seven days later, the Wright brothers make their maiden flight.

Dec. 26, 1903: A scornful report, not mentioning the Wright brothers, says that “inventors of a North Carolina box kite machine want the government to purchase it.”

Oct. 2, 1904: Editorial, “Bleached Africans”:

[T]he African for some reason is obstinately black. . . . He was the color of a garden beetle when he was bondman to Egypt’s earliest Kings and Queens thousands of years ago. . . . His line back to Ham, its founder, is like a streak of tar.” The *Times* wonders “whether his color can be changed in any way so that he may put off . . . the age-long token of his servitude . . . and come forth . . . shining in a complexion of alabaster.” The editorial concludes, that a real whitening of the negro is impossible.

Aug. 23, 1932: Favorable front-page coverage of the International Congress on Eugenics, calls it a “distinguished gathering of scientists from many parts of the world.” Henry Fairfield Osborne is featured, asserting that the world financial and political crisis comes from industrialization and overpopulation, giving jobs to those who are unfit to live. “The only permanent remedy is . . . birth selection. . . .”

Feb. 18, 1933: An editorial praises international bankers’ financial bailout of the new Hitler government. The *Times* warns that “any attempt to force immediate repayment of short-term loans would disrupt German finance. But the effect of their [the bankers’] action has been to strengthen the whole international situation at perhaps its weakest point.”

June 4, 1933: An article warns against trying to force Ger-

man firms to pay their debts in violation of the Hitler decree cutting down the payments: “Reports from New York that American holders of German bonds would resort to forced seizure of German property in the United States in the event of a default on service payments were deplored in American banking circles here on the ground that there would be no justification for resorting to such a procedure.”

Oct. 15, 1933: Review of Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*:

“Hitler is doing much for Germany, his unification of the Germans, his destruction of Communism, his training of the young, his creation of a Spartan State animated by patriotism, his curbing of parliamentary government, so unsuited to the German character; his protection of the right of private property are all good; and, after all, what the Germans do in their own territory is their own business, except for one thing—the persecution and practical expulsion of the Jews.”

January and February 1974: Articles defame Lyndon LaRouche, following a 1973 FBI campaign in concert with the FBI-manipulated Communist Party to (in the FBI head office’s words) “eliminate” LaRouche.

July 23, 1979: LaRouche’s investigators interview *Times* reporters Paul Montgomery and Howard Blum, secretly tape-recording them, at Charley O’s restaurant in New York City. Blum states that a proposed *Times* article is intended to start a government investigation of LaRouche and his associates, and he needs an “eye catcher.” Blum says, “The article does not have to be especially true. . . . A government investigation is what you and I want, isn’t it?” and, “while it might sound cynical, it is more important for the government that something appears in the *New York Times* than whether or not it is true.”

Oct. 7 and 8, 1979: Libel of LaRouche by Montgomery and Blum, and **Oct. 10, 1979** editorial, “The Cult of LaRouche.”

Dec. 21, 1982: An editorial attacks the artificial heart for prolonging “life beyond its natural span,” accusing doctors of “passion for the spotlight,” and excessive “zeal” in saving lives.

Sept. 11, 1989: An article says that cocaine is Colombia’s “most lucrative industry.” The country will go into a deep depression if there is a sudden halt to the drug trade, the article warns.

Sept. 24, 1989: Anthony Lewis’s column backs drug decriminalization, citing economist Milton Friedman and London commentators.

Feb. 27, 1994: The *Times* runs and endorses a manifesto by Colombian terrorist controller Gabriel García Márquez. As a graphic, the *Times* blows up the quote, “legalize drugs internationally.” Márquez demands “an international agreement” to establish “the various ways in which [narcotics] legalization can be administered.”

July 5, 1992: A column by editor Leslie Gelb says that “Americans and others” must “abandon the worship of national self-determination . . . and the fascination with elec-

tions.” Mocking U.S. Independence Day, Gelb says that “most nation-states . . . have been a curse,” and they have not “behaved better” than the “empires they displaced.” He attacks Presidents such as Franklin Roosevelt for compelling “the European empires to shed their worldwide colonies . . . [and who] believed that by eliminating empires, they would also eliminate the main cause of wars. But . . . the new small nations proved no more democratic or peaceful than the old empires.”

Sept. 27, 1992: An article condemns Peruvian judges for hiding their identities and taking other measures against terrorist murder, which the *Times* says “incites” more terrorism. They quote apologist for Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) threatening, “There are no secrets in Peru. Everyone will eventually know who these judges are.”

Jan. 25, 1993: An editorial argues that Jack (“Dr. Death”) Kevorkian fills a gap in patient care, that can only be “solved” by the wider use of suicide. “Legislators, the courts and ethicists have already supported Americans’ right to make that decision [for suicide]. Tragically, that right—and the information to supplement it—is still very far from the bedside.”

July 12, 19, and 24, 1993: Articles attack flood control during massive flooding in the Midwest. Building 20th-Century dams and levees was “a huge pork-barrel boondoggle that fooled only the taxpayers.” Environmentalist “experts” are quoted saying that you can’t “fool Mother Nature.” The *Times* reports, “The [flooding Mississippi] river is taking back its old places. The water is saying, ‘This is where I want to be.’ . . . [E]cologists and farmers say [the river] was never supposed to follow the tight course humans have expected it to.”

The *Times* gloats that the Midwest floods are promoting hostility to God, that “the depredations of nature are a greater challenge to belief that the universe is in the hands of a loving God.” The *Times* reminds readers of Voltaire’s popular-opinion triumph over Leibniz’s “fantasy” of a loving God.

May 5, 1997: Financial writer Thomas L. Friedman celebrates Tony Blair’s victory: “[T]he British Labour Party has been converted . . . by Mrs. Thatcher. . . [who made Britain into] a fast, market-driven economy. [Most] principles of Thatcherism—breaking the unions, privatizing state industries . . . catering to the bond markets, . . . and fiscal austerity—were shared by both Conservative and Labour candidates. . . . Tony Blair and . . . John Major were . . . engaged in ‘synchronized swimming’ . . . Thatcher’s . . . model is being mimicked all over the globe. . . . [She is one of the] great revolutionaries of this century. . . . [W]hen a country puts on [her] golden straitjacket . . . its economy grows and its politics shrinks.”

April 10, 2000: An article quotes selectively from four “experts” to back up their claim that depraved culture and mass media are *not* responsible for the rash of mass murders by children. *EIR* interviews three of the four, who say the *Times* misrepresented them; one is an attorney for parents suing makers of killer video-games and movies.

Central Asia

Leaders Face Islamic Militants, Economic Crisis

by Ramtanu Maitra

A string of Taliban victories on the battlefields of northern Afghanistan, and the setting up of a base by Islamic militants in the Batken region of Kyrgyzstan, have rattled the nerves of Central Asian leaders. A number of visits by foreign dignitaries, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank personnel, and NATO officials, indicates that in the coming days, pressure to open up Central Asia to globalization will increase.

Despite repeated denials by the aggressive Taliban regime in Afghanistan, it is evident that the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), a militant group that has vowed to dismantle the secular regime of President Islam Karimov in Uzbekistan, has developed a training base in northern Afghanistan, with the Taliban protecting them. With the virtual conquest of northern Takhar and Kunduz provinces, Taliban militia are on the Tajik-Afghan borders. It is almost certain that pressure will mount on the Central Asian nations now that the Islamic militants have achieved some tangible success.

Losing Ground

In Central Asia, Uzbek and Kyrgyz troops are still fighting the militants and trying to oust them from the region. However, the militants have slipped inside the Batken region of the Ferghana Valley, and have set up their bases in the adjoining mountains. Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev told journalists in the third week in September, that Kyrgyzstan is in the process of setting up an Anti-Terrorism Center in the Batken region in order to study terrorism, religious extremism, and narcotics trafficking. President Akayev also pointed out that the center would be under the aegis of the Shanghai Five (now the Shanghai Forum, an agreement set up by Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, China, and Russia). Akayev said that he has already received support from China’s President Jiang Zemin on the project.

Uzbekistan, which broke away from the Commonwealth of Independent States, made up of former Soviet nations, last year, is feeling the heat as well. It has already contacted both Beijing and Moscow for future military cooperation. During the week of Sept. 18, Turkish Interior Minister Sadettin Tantan was in Tashkent, Uzbekistan’s capital, discussing cooperation on anti-terrorism and security-related areas. Presi-