

EIR

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Mexico target of Mondale backers' colonial war push
The Nobel fakery of Linus Pauling exposed

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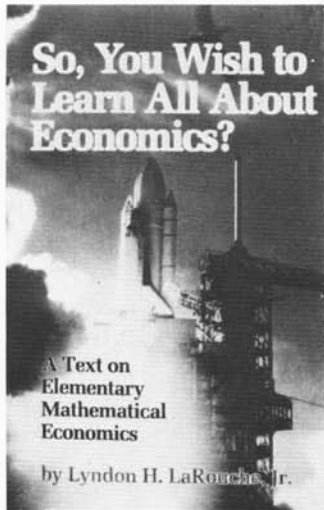


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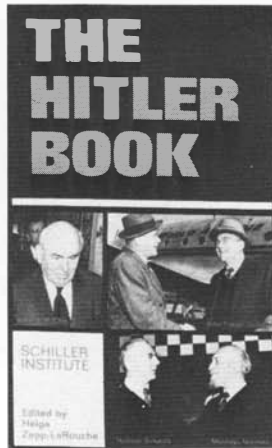
By Lyndon H. LaRouche

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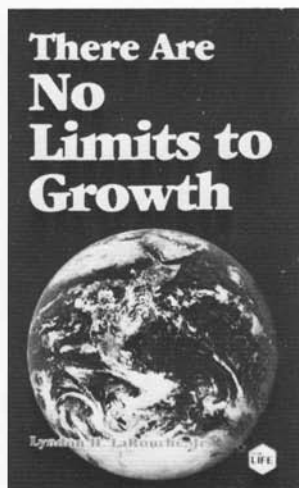
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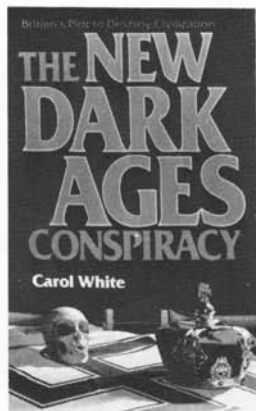
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EIR

From the Managing Editor

As we go to press, *EIR* has received the report that the ex-President of Colombia, Alfonso López Michelsen, spokesman for the Colombian drug traffickers and a chief *EIR* target, has announced that he is leaving Colombia for “an extended trip abroad, of more than a year.” He thus joins his cousin, dope banker Jaime Michelsen, now a fugitive from Colombian justice in Miami, Florida.

This is a victory in the battle against the International Monetary Fund-narcoterrorist combination we exposed two weeks ago, in our cover story focused on the abduction and attempted “Patty Hearst”-style brainwashing of Colombian anti-drug fighter Patricia Paredes de Londoño. The two voluminous dossiers our investigators compiled in that case, together with explosive revelations on the real roots of Peru’s “Shining Path” terrorists, have been put together in an *EIR* Multi-Client Report on Narcoterrorism, available through Special Services director William Engdahl for \$250 (for more information, call 212-247-8820).

This week’s *Special Report* provides vital ammunition to all those who are committed to organizing resistance to the “New Yalta” agreement with the Soviets being pushed by Kissinger, Mondale, et al. In documentation assembled by Soviet desk editor Rachel Douglas, *EIR* shows what has happened in the 12 months since the cold-blooded murder of 269 civilians aboard KAL Flight 007 by the Soviet Air Defense forces: the rise of the Red Army to exclusive power, and what is now motivating their evident willingness to risk nuclear war rather than tolerate an industrial and military revitalization of the United States through development of the relativistic technologies involved in beam-weapon defense. The Russians primarily view President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative as not a military, but a cultural threat. What U.S. intelligence agencies fail to see is that their Russian adversary is a *cultural* adversary and, in this sense, only secondarily a military one.

In this week’s *Economics* section, Dr. John Grauerholz interviews Dr. Arthur Robinson of Oregon’s Institute of Medical Science, who gives what amounts to an in-depth profile of the celebrated Nobel prize winner, “Mr. Vitamin C” Linus Pauling of the “nuclear freeze” movement. Robinson, who worked with Pauling for years, paints the portrait of a man who is personally venal, scientifically corrupt, and politically an oligarchist.



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Corrections: A production error caused the article, "Moscow's mullahs launch terror wave," in *EIR*, Vol. 11, No. 32, August 21, 1984, p. 48, to appear out of order. The article properly begins with the words, "A grave misestimation. . ." at the top of page 49. The entire column which follows is to be read as the opening section of the article.

In the same issue, on p. 8, the article entitled, "USDA lies cover up for the grain companies' planned shortages," refers in the first paragraph to crop estimates issued by the Department of Agriculture on Aug. 10.

The straw that broke the banking system's back

by Kathy Burdman

"It's difficult to say what killed the patient," said a high administration official about the Financial Corporation of America on Aug. 16. "It looks like their losses, like those of Continental Illinois, are in the domestic U.S. economy, not international. But in fact, the international banking environment has been so poor that it may have been fatal, and the domestic losses are only the proverbial straw."

Wall Street celebrated the 13th anniversary of the Aug. 15, 1971 monetary disaster over the near-dead body of a \$33 billion-asset financial institution, the Los Angeles-based Financial Corporation of America (FCA), a holding company for savings and loans. The July 25 bankruptcy of Continental Illinois was not the end, but only the beginning of the U.S. banking crisis, which so far seems to have been concentrated in banks and S&Ls with bad domestic U.S. loans and investments.

The same source indicated that there may be a write-off of U.S. banks' "good" international loans coming up this fall as well. The regulators are about to make a major change in the Continental bank reorganization to force Conti to write off Ibero-American loans for the first time. "This will force the other banks to also write them down," he said.

Trouble erupted Aug. 15, when the Securities and Exchange Commission forced FCA to shift its accounting methods and take a large loss on a portfolio of U.S. domestic mortgages. By so doing, FCA had to announce that its expected \$31 million profit for the second quarter had turned out to be a \$107.5 million loss, the largest ever reported for an American thrift institution.

FCA's stock, which had climbed as high as \$26 per share and traded around \$9 the second week in August, slumped to

only \$5 on Aug. 15, and trading was suspended as the entire stock market fell by more than 15 points on the Dow-Jones Index.

A run began on FCA's deposits, as the market for FCA's large certificates of deposit collapsed the next day, Aug. 16. "There appears to be no bid, no market, for [FCA subsidiary] American Savings & Loan's paper whatsoever," money market traders said. FCA itself apparently stopped even trying to sell deposit certificates by Aug. 17, and traders in New York and California said they couldn't get a quote.

The Financial Corporation of America has \$15 billion in large certificates of deposit which mature at the end of September, and if investors are still unwilling to trade FCA's CDs at that time, it could lose enough deposits to be shut down. "FSLIC [the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation] can't be seen bailing out these large depositors," one source said.

Conti itself is in more trouble. The SEC has now charged management cooked the books to show profits by covering up bad loans, and the Federal Reserve revealed Aug. 14 that Conti increased borrowings from the Fed by another \$1 billion, to \$7.5 billion, indicating that the run on Conti is continuing despite the government bailout.

Busted from Peru to Peoria

Whether the Fed and FSLIC would actually let a huge institution such as FCA go belly-up or not, a bailout would be a tough job, too. The FSLIC for its part has only \$6.3 billion left in its insurance fund.

If FCA is bailed out, what of the rest of the savings industry? Many S&Ls have been forced to pay higher interest

rates to attract funds since FCA's problems became known, and large institutional investors are moving cash out of all S&Ls and into U.S. government securities. Worse, many other S&Ls reportedly have been engaging in the same accounting practices just halted by the SEC at FCA, and may have to make similar income reductions.

"This is only the first," said a well-placed financial source. "Keep interest rates at these levels for another six weeks and another dozen of them will go down."

Five years of Paul Volcker's high rates created the South American debt crisis, which has collapsed general confidence in banks. That forced banks to pay higher rates for deposits.

This came home. As banks have been forced to pay higher and higher rates for deposits, they have simply elected to pass this on to their debtors—domestic as well as foreign.

As *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. put it on Aug. 17, at this point it could well be a domestic loan crisis, such as a crisis in part of U.S. banks' more than \$220 billion in agricultural debt, which brings down the banking system. A high proportion of U.S. farmers are overtly bankrupt, and there is no IMF to bail those debtors out to save farm banks. Neither will any part of the over \$800 billion worth of U.S. domestic mortgage debtors, reeling from high rates, be bailed out to save the S&Ls.

FCA 'blown away'

What will happen to FCA, and will the regulators bail it out? American S&L has been forced to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank, the S&Ls' Fed, and to liquidate assets to pay depositors. FCA chairman Charles Knapp, said on Aug. 15 that he held an "informational meeting" with the Federal Reserve itself to get FCA access to the Fed discount window, unusual for an S&L. Conventional wisdom is that the Fed will bail it out as with Conti or sell off the S&L to a big commercial bank, Citibank being the most-named institution.

"FCA won't be bailed out," was the assessment, of an official source, however. "Their depositors are not normal retail [ordinary citizen] depositors, but a lot of large, hot-money speculators drawn by Charlie Knapp's ridiculously high interest rates. "FSLIC can't be seen bailing out these large depositors," he said. "FCA may just blow away."

Volcker and Donald Regan have tried to dismiss the Conti bankruptcy as an "isolated incident" of a bank with a few bad domestic loans. Maybe they'll explain FCA as a few bad domestic mortgages.

But the cause of FCA's troubles, as with Conti, was this generalized collapse of confidence in U.S. bank *deposits*. Just like Continental, FCA has only found it possible to attract deposits by offering exorbitant rates to large depositors, many of them other banks.

Just like Conti, FCA began suffering a deposit run, which began in the spring. *EIR*'s Alert Service had reported July 24, "According to sources at FCA, FCA Chairman Charles Knapp has just hired 400 salesman with a \$2 to \$4 million

per month quota, raising funds in the form of Certificates of Deposit from large institutions. Knapp was willing to pay an effective 13.65% for three-month money, about a percentage point more than the commercial banks pay for small CDs, and half a percent more than the top banks are paying for six-month money in London. . . . The sudden push for high-priced CDs, for which more is being paid than FCA can possibly earn, looks like the penultimate phase of a Ponzi game."

In fact, the company actually suffered a deposit outflow of \$1.4 billion in large institutional deposits, which Mr. Knapp's CD salesman succeeded in partially replacing by new sales of \$818 million in large CDs to "retail depositors"—private depositors.

On Aug. 13, Knapp revealed that the company had lost \$582 million in deposits throughout the month of July, despite the effort. FCA said that its American Savings & Loan Association unit, in particular, was "not in compliance with government liquidity regulations in July because of a savings outflow," and probably will not be in compliance in August either.

Out of \$25 billion in deposits, FCA has \$21 billion in large certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more, over \$15 billion of which are due to be repaid or must be rolled over by Sept. 30. More than 47% are held by institutional depositors, such as trust funds and banks.

FCA made money by charging up-front fees of 3 to 8% for loans, and obtaining them by lending to developers no other S&L would touch. Knapp made his career by seeking hot money from institutions. Much of FCA's cash was used to (unsuccessfully) play the market in Government National Mortgage Association securities.

Knapp's gamble caught up on him, with a mortgage delinquency rate of 15%, against an industry average of less than 1%.

Controlled disintegration?

Bank regulators are getting shockingly tough on the banks and "aiding and abetting the shakeout in the banking market," said an official. The regulators are attempting a "controlled airing of the sins" of the banking system to stop a total crisis of confidence. "They must want to air out the system now, shake it out now, because depositors and investors are so suspicious of the banking market, before they lose faith in the entire market."

Fed chairman Volcker has told U.S. banks to make major renegotiations in their Ibero-American debt and possibly suffer losses in their stock and deposits.

This is "disastrous political timing" for an election year, one official noted, "especially given that none of these problems were new. . . . If all of the S&Ls in the United States had to air all their sins, the industry would be dead tomorrow; it couldn't exist."

The official would not comment as to whether Volcker intends this "disastrous timing" to destroy President Reagan's re-election.

Russian grain purchases are part of Mondale backers' famine plan

by Christopher White

The latest estimates of Russian grain purchases for the marketing year which ends Oct. 1 are that the Russians have already contracted for a near record import level of 43 million tons. This is running at slightly more than 20% of the estimated total world grain trade for the year. About half of the total amount is slated to be provided by the United States.

There are many who delude themselves that the record levels of Soviet purchases demonstrate that the world is not being pushed rapidly towards confrontation. After all, while every other kind of negotiation between the superpowers has been broken off, the Russians keep coming back to the United States for their supplies of grain. This kind of wishful thinking is fed by the forecasting of Soviet harvest, circulated by officials of the relevant section of the Department of Agriculture. In their view, Soviet food requirements keep increasing along with the U.S. capacity to satisfy those increased needs.

This kind of approach was espoused by Agriculture Secretary John Block in an Aug. 17 press conference. "We don't want to hold back their buying in any way," he said. "The trade relationship with the Soviet Union is in excellent shape." It was a year ago, on Aug. 26, that Secretary Block signed the current five-year agreement with the Russians in a ceremony in Moscow. Four days later, the Russian command cold-bloodedly shot down Korean Airlines Flight 007. Those who separate out what they consider to be the Russians' trading requirements from their strategic military deployments are making a big mistake.

Two elements are thus overlooked. First, the expanded pattern of Russian purchases is part of the master plan organized by the backers of the presidential campaign of Walter Mondale to cause a world food crisis (see *EIR* Aug. 14, "Mondale backers plan fall food shortages"). Second, the grain to fulfill the contracts probably does not exist. The contract signed by Block last August, after two years of negotiations by Assistant Agriculture Secretary Seely Lodwick and his successor Daniel Amstutz, a former employee of the Mondale-backing Cargill Grain company, and Henry Kissinger's Wall Street Bank Goldman Sachs, was designed to leave the United States with no "outs."

It is instructive in this regard to compare Article II of the

current agreement with the Russians with the corresponding article in the agreement now in effect with the People's Republic of China. In the former, the contracting parties agree that:

During the term of this agreement, except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Government of the U.S.A. shall not exercise any discretionary authority available to it under United States law to control exports of commodities purchased for supply to the U.S.S.R. in accordance with Article I.

The parallel clause in the 1980 agreement with the Chinese includes the following reservation, which is absent from the above:

If by virtue of exceptional circumstances necessitating the application of measures limiting the availability of United States wheat and corn in respect to all foreign purchasers of United States grain, it becomes necessary in a particular year to supply less than the quantities specified in Article I, there shall be prior consultation between the two parties as to the amount of such adjustment.

In this respect, the agreement that was sealed Aug. 26, 1983 in Moscow marked a departure for the United States. Previously Washington had kept the option to cancel contracts within either 180 or 270 days of their conclusion, if stocks within the United States fell below a certain level. The reasons for keeping such an "out" include, as is evident in the case of the agreement with the People's Republic of China, the need to secure domestic supplies.

Soviet negotiator Boris Gordeev was reported to have insisted on the extension of the cancellation time beyond 270 days, and on the reduction of the 225 million metric tons carryover plus stocks level as the trigger for activating the suspension of sales and shipments. But on the United States side, pressure was exerted by both the grain companies, and their lobby associations, to drop all such conditions, in order to reestablish the United States as a "reliable supplier."

Before the talks resumed, for example, the National

Association of Wheat Growers, one of the commodity group fronts for the grain cartel of Cargill, Continental, André, Bunge, and Dreyfuss, met with the U.S. negotiators, including Daniel Amstutz and Deputy Special Trade Representative Robert Lightizer, to stress "the importance of assuring the Soviets that the United States would be a reliable grain supplier in future years." The chairman of the Board of U.S. Wheat Associates, Harrell Ridley, said that "the number one priority should be to restore trust in the willingness of the U.S. to supply the Soviet import needs."

And one year before, in the Agricultural Export Expansion Act of 1982, congressmen like Sen. David Durenberger of the Cargill state of Minnesota had amended U.S. export law on agricultural commodities to read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of U.S. law, the Government of the United States shall not impose any restriction upon the exportation of agricultural commodities which interferes with valid contracts for the exportation of such commodities entered into before the date such export restriction is imposed and which provide for the delivery of such commodities for exportation not later than 180 days after such date, except that the President may prohibit or curtail the export of the commodity during a period for which the President has declared a national emergency or for which the Congress has declared war.

The ostensible reason for this was to overcome the effects of the Carter 1980 embargo imposed after the Russians invaded Afghanistan at the end of 1979.

But if that is really the case, why is it that those who have pushed to modify U.S. law and trading practice in this way are the same who have argued most vociferously for the reduction of U.S. production and surpluses, through such means as the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) program, and other acreage reduction or so-called conservation efforts?

Cutting back production

Even while the negotiations with the Russians were ongoing, spokesmen for Cargill, like Dan Huber and Peter Kooi of the Commodity Marketing Division of the company, were arguing for measures "to correct over-production," while simultaneously calling for "long-term agreements with the U.S.S.R. and P.R.C." This program has been endorsed by Mondale campaign backer Orville Freeman, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs in Minnesota where the Mondale campaign was designed. Freeman demands that the "government should compel farmers to cut production," but he also wants "a long-range farm program to provide a world market clearing non-recourse loans for large producers." This would tie certain producers into long-term agreements, such as those concluded with the Russians.

A program of cutting production, increasing exports, and

also attempting to annul and repeal the legal instruments which would permit the government to act under the ensuing crisis, can only be seen as part of a willful effort to create a food shortage, and a global political crisis around the food question. It is difficult to imagine anything that could be more evil. What do these characters imagine will happen, say between Oct. 1 and Oct. 14 of this year, when the Russians demand proof that the grain they have contracted actually exists?

Lester Brown, a henchman of Orville Freeman at the World Watch Institute in Washington, D.C., put it this way in October 1982: "The long line of grain-laden ships linking U.S. farms with Soviet dining tables represents a major new economic relationship, one that could eventually transform their political relations as well." What kind of "new economic relationship" can be expected from a genocide advocate like Brown, who advocates the "Chinese model" of population control—infanticide, forced sterilization, and abortion?

U.S. negotiators have been encouraging the Russians to purchase more than 20 million tons a year every year since 1982. But those were also the years in which the PIK program was implemented ferociously! First against the feed grains, such as corn, which were to provide the bulk of Russian purchases, and then, in this last year, against wheat. National surveys of the yields in this year's harvests indicate that behind the USDA's projections of another bumper year for U.S. grain growers, the crops are just not there.

U.S.-Soviet grain trade expanded most vigorously after the grain cartel employed Henry Kissinger to pull off the 1972 deal with the Russians. In the year following that agreement, Orville Freeman calculated that 500 million people died from famine, or the consequences of malnutrition, worldwide. At the time, Mexican President Luis Echeverría and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged that the superpowers were cooperating to starve the populations of the Third World.

These leaders underestimated the criminal insanity of the forces which determine food policy in both Moscow and Washington; both share the racist genocidal outlook seen in earlier phases of human history when empires, such as the Babylonian and the Roman, employed the methods of food control to rule over populations that were considered to be no better than talking beasts. It has been the achievement of the American republic to break absolutely with that oligarchic method of political rule, in fostering the productivity of its farmers through encouraging progress in science and technology. The food crisis that has been set up for this fall threatens to eliminate the most productive capabilities that mankind has yet developed as oligarchs of East and West attempt to rebuild the world in their self-image, without too many functioning human beings. The looming disaster can still be prevented, but not without a major house cleaning around Washington, D.C., and related locales such as Walter Mondale's Minnesota.

United Nations population document was 'dictated by the World Bank'

by Josefina Menéndez in Mexico City

Club of Life leader Nancy Spannaus on Aug. 15 denounced the "Declaration of the City of Mexico," the product of the United Nations Population Conference, as a document dictated by the genocidal World Bank. Mrs. Spannaus, the U.S. coordinator for the international pro-life organization founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, also issued a statement warning that the conference results play into Soviet strategic designs against the Western Alliance.

Both statements were released at the close of the ten-day conference, which ended on Aug. 14 in Mexico City. The Club of Life introduced the fundamental issue of economic policy into the proceedings here, despite the efforts of the conference sponsors to keep that issue out. Nine articles covering the Club of Life's intervention appeared in the Mexico City press.

"Despite its interminable rhetoric about the 'interrelationship between population and development,'" Spannaus said in Mexico City, "the final document reads as if it were dictated by the World Bank. The fact that both former World Bank head Robert McNamara and current officials of the bank visited Mexico City during the conference indicate the plausibility of such dictation. But whether the input was that direct or not, the document has the same threatening tone toward developing sector countries as the recent World Bank yearly report, which declared that unless Third World countries lower their population growth, they will have no chance to develop.

"The World Bank thesis is put forward in three of the clauses of the Declaration," Spannaus continued, "which is divided into 23 paragraphs. These are paragraphs 7, 12, and 9. In paragraph 7, the Declaration argues that it is the tendency of Third World women to have more children than in the developed sector that contributes to maintaining the discrepancy in living standards between the Third world and the industrialized world. This, of course, is a total lie, since that discrepancy is the deliberate result of economic and credit policies taken by the IMF, World Bank, and the international bankers of Switzerland, London, and New York.

"Then, in paragraph 12, the Declaration argues that it is rising 'undesired fertility' that leads to problems in the health and welfare of populations in the Third World, and provides grave obstacles to social and economic progress.

"The clincher, however, is paragraph 9, which reads like a quote from the World Bank report. Noting the cheapness of family planning methods in reducing fertility (i.e., elimi-

nating Third World people), this plank recommends that countries adopt these policies now. For if they do not do it now, the paragraph continues, they 'can face problems much greater, such as unemployment, food shortages, and degradation of the environment.'

"Since it is well known to Third World countries that it is the combination of the IMF and the grain cartels that create food shortages, this is nothing less than a threat to these countries that if they do not adopt genocidal population reduction measures, they will be cut off from food, as well as other credit sources."

There are two further elements of note in the final declaration of this conference, which faintly indicate a recognition of reality. First is the reference to the fact that both mortality and morbidity have been rising in the recent period, even though the document also claims that birth control reduces such mortality and morbidity. Second is an attack on "racial discrimination"—an attack which shows a certain amount of sensitivity to the fact that the Club of Life exposed the racist basis for the genocidal plans of the Population Lobby.

"Finally, I want to take special note of the travesty which this document, and all of those at the United Nations Conference, make of the term 'national sovereignty.' While constantly paying obeisance to national sovereignty, the United Nations has in fact removed any meaning from this term in two ways. First, it has used the concept in order to excuse any kind of behavior by a government, even crimes against humanity such as euthanasia and the murder of infants, as is occurring under 'population control' programs in China. Second, it ignores the obvious fact that there is no such thing as national sovereignty when the finances of countries are being controlled by the international financial oligarchy through the IMF and World Bank.

"It's about time that the Third World nations now suffering under genocidal conditions of increasing austerity, famine, and disease realize that capitulation to the IMF and World Bank will only bring them more devastation," Spannaus concluded. "The only alternative to genocide is to join with us in the Club of Life in our unrelenting war against these Malthusian monsters."

A boost to Kissinger decoupling plot

In a second statement, Mrs. Spannaus denounced the United Nations World Population Conference as a threat to the vital strategic interests of the West.

"Not only is the outcome of this Conference a victory for the Malthusian racists, but it will also boost the plans of Soviet agent of influence Henry A. Kissinger to decouple Western Europe from the Atlantic Alliance," Spannaus said.

"The way this will work has been loudly advertised in recent publications on the so-called 'population bomb' in Ibero-America in particular, including the recent cover story of *Time* magazine. By promoting the myth that these countries are 'overpopulated,' the population lobby is preparing the way for an invasion of U.S. troops into Mexico or Central America, which will 'justify' the removal of U.S. troops from Western Europe.

"Indeed, it is the promulgation of 'population control' policies which can create the social upheaval, even revolution, which could serve as an excuse for such an invasion. The population lobby is working overtime to push sterilization and abortion and detract attention from the real economic problems caused by the policies of the World Bank and the IMF. If the IMF policies continue to rip these countries apart by increasing their austerity measures, and by depriving them of needed technological aid, there will indeed be social unrest. This will only be exacerbated by the attempt to increase 'population control' measures in still-moral Catholic countries such as Mexico.

"Once there is unrest, the Kissinger forces have every intention of making a military intervention which will not only be outrageously unjustified, but will play right into the hands of a Soviet Union which is pushing with unprecedented aggressiveness toward taking over Western Europe. There will be a de facto abandonment of Western Europe, such as advertised by Kissinger in *Time* magazine, and a strategic debacle for both the United States, and Western civilization.

"There is every indication that the genocide lobby has been pushing for such a policy long before Kissinger surfaced with his decoupling plan. High-level intelligence sources report that Kissinger allies within the Carter administration began to make plans for a U.S. invasion of Mexico in 1978, at the same time that the Carter administration issued the genocide lobby's handbook, *Global 2000*. *Global 2000* featured, among other things, scare stories about hordes of Mexicans pouring into the United States to escape austerity conditions in their own country.

"It is also evident that, with the media orchestration of racist sentiment around the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, the American people are being drawn into the kind of hysteria about Mexican immigration which would provide a 'popular' cover for a U.S. invasion.

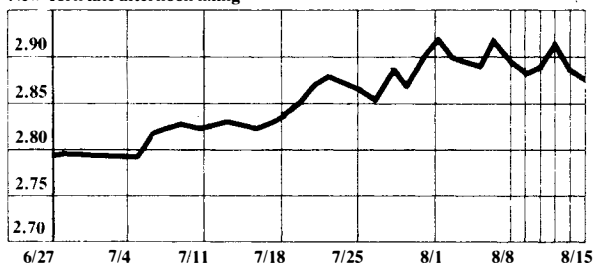
"It's time the American people woke up. 'Population control' is a genocidal plot by Soviet agents of influence, that will lead directly to the destruction of the United States as a world power. To destroy the Kissinger decoupling plot, we must destroy the genocidal population lobby as well."

EIR's next issue will document the genocidal effects of 10 years of United Nations population policy from the Bucharest conference of 1974 to the Mexico City meeting.

Currency Rates

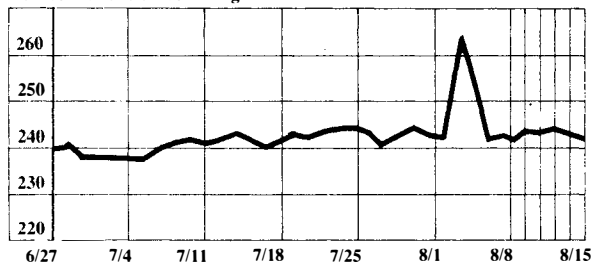
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



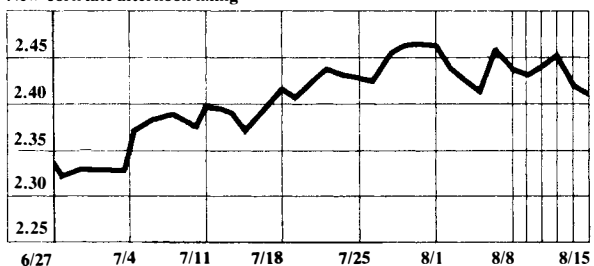
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



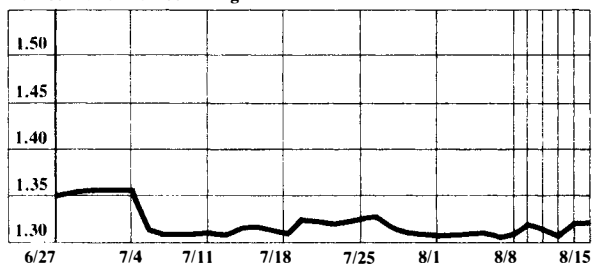
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The Nobel fakery of Linus Pauling

The following interview with Dr. Arthur Robinson was conducted by Dr. John Grauerholz. Its subject is "Mr. Vitamin C," Dr. Linus Pauling, a winner of two Nobel prizes, one for chemistry, the other a Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Robinson, who worked with the celebrated Pauling for years, is now head of the Oregon Institute of Medical Science, and a board member of the journal, Mechanisms of Aging and Development.

Linus Pauling is a "population-control" advocate, a member of the Pugwash movement, the principal instrument of Soviet world imperial ambitions since 1957, and an activist with the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) who frequently speaks at UCS "nuclear freeze" events. He is not only venal, corrupt, and anti-scientific in both research work and ideology—as Dr. Robinson documents his personal experience with the man. As his observations also strongly suggest, Pauling's corruption stems from his "political elitism." Linus Pauling is an oligarchist, who equates human beings beneath his own station with cattle. To "relieve human suffering," he is not at all adverse to genocide.

Grauerholz: You worked with Linus Pauling for how long?

Robinson: I took freshman chemistry from him, in 1959. I did research with him from 1962 to 1963, and then from 1968 to 1978, I published 10 or 15 papers with him.

Grauerholz: You had certain political disagreements with Linus Pauling?

Robinson: Yes, we had markedly different political views. I had a pretty strong interest in human freedom and sort of a libertarian outlook, although I wouldn't paint it with any particular party; Pauling is more elitist in tendencies. He has properly described himself as a worker for international socialism; those are *his* words. He tends to support leftist causes and is usually quick to criticize the United States and slow to criticize the Soviets and the Communist Chinese, whom he

admires; so it's a pretty wide difference. I never paid attention to it—that is, I paid attention to it, but I felt the health research we were doing was apolitical. Unfortunately, I don't think that's quite the case.

It has to do with the way you handle people and the way you do things. Your political views spill over to the way you act. And particularly the argument that developed in 1978, where Pauling seemed to feel above the results of our research and above personal ethics. The way he acted was, I'd say, consistent with his political outlook and different from mine. It also isn't clear to what degree politics may have played a role in his attack on me. I had just given a speech—the first political speech in my life—in San Francisco which was heavily laden with free enterprise. Virtually instantaneously Pauling went after me in the way which led to the lawsuit. I believe there was a strong political component in his decision to attack me and my research, but I can't prove that.

Grauerholz: You said that he "felt that he was above the research." What specifically happened?

Robinson: Well, in 1978, Pauling marched in one day and demanded that I resign from every position that I held there and that I turn over all of my research to him—including research that he'd had nothing to do with but that my co-workers and I had been carrying on for 10 to 15 years—and all of my equipment and data and everything else, and walk out of the building. At that time I was president and director of the institute, a trustee and co-founder, and a tenured research professor. That was his demand, and he backed it up with one threat: He said he had things on me which would destroy my career in science if he revealed them, if I didn't do exactly as he told me. Of course, I refused. I demanded to know what these things were. He said he couldn't reveal them.

Then, Pauling, over a period of months, used his influence with his son and some cronies on the board of trustees

to gradually fire me from those jobs. Pauling was given the presidency of the institute, and he proceeded to lock up all of my data, to impound all of my research work and equipment, and to start to publish statements abroad that I was incompetent and a poor researcher and had been fired for all sorts of things, which he implied sometimes were financial misdealing, and sometimes were bad research, and sometimes were insubordination; he gave all kinds of accounts.

Most important to me was to get my research back, and failing after some time and efforts, I sued him. Someone took data out of my office: my personal files were locked up and impounded; even my research books going back to my graduate career were taken. Then Pauling used the research funds for the institute to hire attorneys in San Francisco—we don't know how much they were paid although in a single year they were paid a quarter of a million dollars, and it looks like he had a legal bill of about a million when he finished. They used every kind of trick imaginable in an effort to keep this lawsuit out of court for almost five years, but finally a trial date was set. In discovery, and in depositions, it was proved that Pauling had nothing on us.

He absolutely didn't want to go to trial. They paid us \$575,000—\$425,000 for libel and slander, \$50,000 for breach of contract and incursion, \$100,000 for legal fees.

Grauerholz: What was the name of the institute?

Robinson: The institute we founded was called the Institute of Orthomolecular Medicine. After it started to become successful, Linus Pauling, Jr., who was a trustee, proposed that we change the name to honor his father. I thought that was a fine idea; I supported it.

My students and I, in the course of our work on aging, had developed a collection of about 60 unique peptides which we had collected over the years, and most of the things that I used on the work with deamidation with peptides were unique substances that had to be synthesized in the laboratory, and were accumulated through several graduate theses and years of work by technicians and a lot of work by myself. One of Pauling's people, with his knowledge, went in and destroyed this entire collection of substances. I guess they thought that was a clever way to put pressure on me.

One of the reasons Pauling went after me was the experiments that I'd done on mice. An investigative reporter from *Barron's* got wind of this problem and spent about three weeks interviewing everybody, looking at all the possible reasons. He wrote a feature article in *Barron's* entitled "Of Mice and Men," in which he emphasized the fact that I had done research on mice which indicated that a moderate dose of Vitamin C increased the incidence of cancer, but that another diet, entirely different than the one that Pauling pushed on talk shows, was far more effective in suppressing cancer, and these experiments were being completed at that time. When Pauling "got" me, he got the data and suppressed it.

I don't think that's the whole reason; I think there were several. The institute had not had too much money during its first few years. In the year before he went after me, we had finally become a financial success, and there was \$2 or \$3 million a year now to utilize. It was clear that Pauling wanted to spend the money on himself. I got the trustees to vote that 50 cents out of every dollar would be given to him to do anything he wanted, and that the other 50 cents would be used to build the institute. But it was a lot of money, and if I wasn't there, it could *all* be used for his purposes.

Grauerholz: You say you had evidence that Vitamin C actually increased the incidence of cancer?

Robinson: We were doing dose-response curves on the relation of Vitamin C and cancer.

In the case of nutrition and cancer in mice, he and I, on the basis of a recommendation of a third party, jointly decided that we would make a mouse colony and start changing the diet of the mice and seeing the effect on development of cancer. The system we used was developed by Homer Black in Houston. It's a system where you take mice that have no hair, irradiate them with ultraviolet (UV) light and induce squamous cell carcinoma in the skin, which is identical to the human disease, and induced in the same way. You can study it easily because you can watch the incidence and the severity of the tumors, how many there are, and watch them grow, without sacrificing mice. So, I set up a colony like this and started to do some experiments of my own and some that Pauling and I together had worked on: basically dose-response curves for different vitamins.

The bottom line after three years of research was as follows: When you give mice the equivalent of the 5 or 10 grams a day of Vitamin C that Pauling recommends for people, *it about doubled the cancer rate*. If you give them massive multiple vitamins, it does, too. As you go up in dose range, you near the lethal dose. And just under the lethal dose of Vitamin C, there starts to be a suppression of cancer. Then I became interested in a raw fruits and vegetables diet for the mice. That was very effective against cancer, it was remarkable.

In sum, while a health-food diet just involving natural foods suppressed the cancer markedly, Vitamin C was enhancing it at low doses and only suppressing it when you got near the lethal dose, so much that you couldn't possibly give that kind of dosage to humans. I developed a hypothesis, which I talked to him about, in which I said that I felt that since mice make their own Vitamin C, it might have confused their Vitamin C control mechanism. It didn't necessarily follow that people would get cancer from taking Vitamin C because the mice did.

Pauling went after me when I was on the edge of publication. Pauling immediately declared that all the work had been his, but when the press asked him about it he said, oh,

I had done it all, and it was amateurish, and he suppressed it. He then tried to do his own experiments, and for some reason I think he overdosed his mice on Vitamin A. The animals all died in the following year. He also grabbed my animals and had them killed off.

But 19 months later, after Pauling had said—and this had been published—that my work had been too amateurish to even consider, he wrote me a letter enclosing a manuscript by “Pauling, Robinson,” and two or three others, inviting me to be an author of his paper! This was a year after the suit. The paper described nothing except my work. Except, there were some differences: The data had been massaged in such a way that the low doses enhancing cancer didn’t show up; the suppression of cancer at high doses was prominently displayed—without mentioning that the doses were almost lethal!

And then there was a capper: The final paragraph of the paper said that the results on the high doses of vitamin C were so good, that it was clear that if we *doubled* the dose—and he gave the dose—it would provide essentially *complete* protection against skin cancer in mice! Well, Pauling didn’t do the work, so maybe he wasn’t aware of the fact that the double dose was absolutely lethal and none of the mice had lived.

He submitted this thing to the Proceedings of the National Academy. And I, of course, raised hell—I said, first, your paper is lousy; second, it’s my work, you have no right to publish it; and third, you’ve been calling this work amateurish and unpublishable for a year and a half. What’s going on? Well, his response to that was just to take my name off the paper and submit it under his own name to the National Academy. And I objected, and a couple of people I know who are members went and objected, and he was forced to withdraw the paper. Later, he published the Vitamin C parts of it in a Brazilian symposium and sent it to all his donors, saying this was a great discovery about cancer.

Since then, some other things have come up which I think are pretty serious. A man at the institute had been working on a property of Vitamin C. If you dissolve it in water, or buffered solution, under aerobic conditions, it’s oxidized rapidly, and the breakdown products are collections of free radicals of peroxide, which is pretty corrosive. The upshot is that if you dissolve Vitamin C in a buffered solution of some pure protein, it breaks peptide bonds, and initially, ammonium pours off the solution; if you look at it after a few hours, there’s nothing but pieces, and lots of them; the transferon had broken into a dozen pieces. The ring chains are damaged. We went back in the literature and came to the conclusion that aerobic Vitamin C solutions wipe out the outside chains of the rings of DNA—the same thing they did to protein. I suggested that this might be the reason that it has anti-viral effects. If you were to pour Vitamin C on a culture of viruses, it would do the same thing to their protein coats.

So, it appears increasingly that Vitamin C is mutagenic in large amounts in aerobic solutions, and it’s not at all clear

that you don’t increase the chances or the risk of cancer if you pour 10 to 20 grams a day into people’s stomachs and intestines for years.

Grauerholz: So basically, your data would have provided some substantial embarrassment to his big Vitamin C caper?

Robinson: Oh, there’s no question about it. I wasn’t anticipating any attack from him at all. I felt that, first, it was mice and not men; I didn’t think that it meant that everybody had to stop taking Vitamin C. But Pauling wasn’t doing research on Vitamin C. In fact, I don’t think that he’s ever published a paper on an original discovery on the subject. He was doing mostly politicking, which was in articles, talk shows, and so forth; and in that world, for the people opposed to him, something like this, I suppose, could be a political weapon. But you can’t just suppress research findings because they might be embarrassing.

There was another instance which I tolerated and I probably shouldn’t have. The man who worked on the oxidation of Vitamin C was named Steve Rickheimer, a graduate student. Pauling hadn’t wanted to bother with him, but we were short of money and Rickheimer wanted to work, so I gave him a problem in the lab. He worked on a couple of things, in particular, the oxidation of Vitamin C. He did a good job, and after about a year, he had a full qualitative understanding of what was going on in those solutions. It was time to repeat all his reactions under very careful, quantitative conditions so that they could be published in a reputable journal.

To Pauling, however, this was potentially embarrassing because Vitamin C was proving corrosive to macromolecules. Pauling was clever. He told Rickheimer, “Steve, I think you’re doing so well you should have your Ph.D. right now!” I went through the roof. I said, this is insane! The guy’s doing a good job, but if he doesn’t do this over right, he won’t even be able to publish it! And Pauling said, that’s absolutely not right, he’s done a fine job, he should have his degree. So, we had this starry-eyed graduate student and the great man telling him he could have his Ph.D. I couldn’t win. Pauling took him and had him write up his thesis; Pauling got right into it—he had ignored him up until that time—and helped him write it, took it to the committee at Stanford, and they apparently went into orbit like I had. But Pauling came back from the thesis defense chortling about how the committee had said he shouldn’t have his degree, but he had pushed it through and prevailed.

So, Rickheimer got his degree. But when he came back to see Pauling, Pauling wanted nothing to do with him, wouldn’t put his name on the paper, wouldn’t help him publish it, wouldn’t help him write a post-doctoral dissertation. He was out in the cold. The upshot was that the work was not completed. Rickheimer tried to publish it in a reputable journal and couldn’t; he drifted off.

There is a third thing about Vitamin C, which is what irks me the most: Reasonable doses might have some marginal

beneficial effect on degenerative diseases in general, and maybe a little bit on cancer. Vitamin C is sure no cure for cancer, but it might be that every cancer victim should take some.

But Pauling, of course, couldn't get publicity with that, although it would be very important. So what he's done is gradually escalate his claims, as best embodied in his quote which I saw in *Prevention* magazine. He says that "75% of all cancer can be prevented and cured by Vitamin C alone." There's not a shred of evidence; from those experiments that are completed, it's just not true. But it generates press. And what it has done is to focus the debate on whether Vitamin C is a cure for cancer or not. The Mayo clinic goes out and does a study, to prove Pauling wrong—and that's easy, Vitamin C doesn't cure cancer. Everybody fights over whether it's a cure for cancer or not, Pauling gets a lot of press, and the possibility that it has a *marginal* effect is not even tested. The benefit that it *might have* for cancer victims—if in fact it has any value at all—is lost in this political mish-mash. I think that's the biggest harm. The studies that are done are focused upon a non-problem. When they prove that it doesn't cure cancer, they say, "Ah, you see that Vitamin C is no good." Whereas, we might find that there'd be a marginal benefit for cancer victims, and if there were, we're losing it because of all this posturing and attempts to grab publicity through wild statements.

Grauerholz: Does he push other things beside Vitamin C?

Robinson: Principally that, because he's made that his horse. He started out in Vitamin C. In 1968, when we started working together at the University of California, he read a couple of books by an author in Canada. Pauling then wrote an article which he entitled "Orthomolecular Psychiatry" in *Science* magazine. I remember because I helped write the article. He stated that he thought that biological variation could be such that some people might need very high doses, and that there are vitamin needs that some people have and others don't. This was the way in which he entered the subject. Then, a guy named Irwin Stone talked to him about Vitamin C. He started taking it, and started talking about Vitamin C and the common cold. Of course that wasn't new—there had been about 15 experiments done—but what he said was that the experimenters had misinterpreted their own data and that Vitamin C suppressed the common cold. I proposed doing experiments on it. He didn't think that was necessary: Everybody knew what he thought about it!

Then after a few years, his emphasis shifted to Vitamin C and mental illness, and he talked about how substantial its effects could be on that. And then Cameron did an experiment in which he gave 10 grams of Vitamin C a day to 150 terminal cancer patients. The reported result was an increase in life expectancy of a few weeks and a decrease in patient suffering. Cameron sent his paper to Pauling. Pauling became very excited and re-wrote the paper, corresponded madly with

Cameron, and the paper came out by Cameron and Pauling.

From then on, Pauling was on the Vitamin C and cancer bandwagon. He's talked about it so much, and has attained such recognition, that now the natural public view is that Pauling is the great scientist who did wonderful things about Vitamin C. There isn't any research work; there's just this publicity. He does not do research work. It's gotten so bad, that I remember a lady wrote to me once saying that we should sue this guy Albert Szent-Gyorgi because he was going around claiming that he had discovered Vitamin C, and everybody *knew* that Dr. Pauling had done that! Well, I think Szent-Gyorgi got the Nobel Prize for discovering Vitamin C.

I think we're now doing a vast experiment on the people taking 10 grams of Vitamin C a day, and I don't think the results are going to be very pretty. I think it's going to be harmful.

Pauling himself has a personal tragedy. When he first went on the stump, he got the biggest applause by talking about himself and his wife. He would say, "You know, my wife and I started taking Vitamin C and we never get colds anymore; we've done the experiment on ourselves." It was a good talking point. And at that time, he put himself and his wife on at least 10 grams a day of Vitamin C, and they were on it for the next decade. His wife contracted stomach cancer and died. I pointed out that she was bathing her stomach with an enormous amount of mutagenic material for 10 years. I don't know if that's why she got it; there are no statistics there either; but that's the sort of thing I would worry about in the long term effect.

My own personal opinion is that people like Pauling gravitate toward elitist philosophies because they think the world would be better off if they were running things. We have a fundamental philosophic difference, which shows up in the articles of incorporation I wrote for that institute. Pauling was always talking about doing something for the *decrease of human suffering*; and I was always talking about *increasing the quality of human life*. You could decrease human suffering to zero, just by killing everybody! I used to tell him that his boundary conditions were lousy.

The communists, for example, have their philosophy. They killed tens of millions of Russians because they thought it was going to decrease human suffering! If you take all of the people living under a system, then you can't run around with these genocidal policies because when you kill someone, you completely eliminate the quality of their life. Whereas if you emphasized a decrease in human suffering, you could cry crocodile tears all over the world and espouse political philosophies which consider more the theoretical ends than the genocidal means. This is a sharp difference, the more you think about it.

I'm shocked—not only by Pauling, but by other scientists I see who are developing a very elitist view of the world. They are just basically making gods of themselves, with the power to manipulate others.

The U.S.-Europe rift on trade: *cui bono?*

by Laurent Murawiec

“West Germany will not tolerate,” the Economics Minister Martin Bangemann spoke without mincing words, “that the United States extend the reach of its legislation extra-territorially.” And Bonn lawmakers will act to shelter West German companies from U.S. retaliation should disputes arise on high-technology exports to the Soviet Union and its Comecon satellites. Coming from a government which has shown unheard-of meekness toward savage Soviet pressure, Bangemann’s outburst should raise a few eyebrows, especially since on Aug. 9, the following day, London’s *Financial Times* in an editorial warned the United States to “get its own house in order” rather than pressuring “allies,” and recalled that in 1980, Margaret Thatcher had pushed through legislation that insulated British companies from such undue “pressures.” Then *Le Monde* of Paris praised Bangemann, commenting that “the U.S. is waging economic war with all the means at its disposal.” It would seem that “business as usual” has become the motto this side of the Atlantic, in an abject imitation of Stalin’s June 1941 policy, when he insisted on fulfilling the deliveries of strategic raw materials to Hitler’s Germany, in disregard of intelligence reports showing the imminence of “Operation Barbarossa.”

Short-lived euphoria

What is the flap about? Some euphoria emerged in July, after the Coordinating Committee (COCOM) of the OECD/NATO nations (minus Iceland plus Japan), the entity in charge of drawing lists of sensitive technologies whose export to the Soviet Union should be reviewed and vetoed when necessary, established, for the first time in more than a decade, a new list. After a lot of give and take, advanced telecommunication, electronics, robotics, and space technologies were included, while older, more common technologies were dropped.

As shown by Bangemann’s tantrum, the euphoria was short-lived. Pursuing its offensive, the *Financial Times* ran a front-page, banner headline article on Aug. 15 reporting supposed irked reactions in the French government in the face of U.S. pressures—without citing any facts. In the meantime, a diplomatic incident has strained U.S.-Austrian relations. The *Wall Street Journal* published a report incriminating Austrian business and authorities: “All our trails turn cold in Austria,” U.S. agents in charge of tracking illicit technology transfers stated. Chancellor Sinowatz and his

government instructed their ambassador in Washington to demand of the State Department if the *Journal’s* piece expressed official views. In Sweden, another major leak-point, the large L. M. Ericksson telecommunication group, has had to cancel a large contract for delivery of digital telephone exchanges to Bulgaria.

The political temperature increased when the Institute of the German Economy of Cologne, an adjunct of the West German Business Confederation and an old fief of the Siemens family and company, issued a report blasting American “high technology protectionism,” arguing that “the motive . . . does not lie in the security field, as is often claimed; the real aim to protect the domestic high-technology industry from its . . . competitors.”

Economic decoupling

Endless argument could be devoted to the pros and cons of the dispute, but some clues indicate that the business decouplers are at work in Europe. First, statistical data indicate that rarely in the history of postwar East-West trade has money been flowing so freely and abundantly from West to East than in the last few months. While the Bank of International Settlements reports \$1.8 billion of loan commitments to the East in the second half of 1983, the May 15-July 17 period this year recorded a total of \$1.35 billion Euro-currency loans to Comecon countries—an annual rate of more than \$8 billion—compared to the \$3.93 billion in 1979. The above total includes the World Bank’s largest-ever co-financing package with commercial banks, a loan that went to Hungary.

The politics of the matter were discussed at a July symposium in East Berlin to discuss “cooperation on third markets,” an innocent-sounding enough subject which drew 171 participants from 21 countries and an “astonishingly high number of top-level Western European managers,” as the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported. Organizers of the meeting were the IPW institute of East-Berlin, known as the long political-intelligence arm of East Germany’s secret police, the dreaded Stasi of Gen. Markus “Micha” Wolf; the East German Committee for European Security and Cooperation; and an East-West entity called “Council for New Initiatives in East-West Trade.” The council was established in 1983 by since-deceased Club of Rome founder Aurelio Peccei, along with KGB Gen. Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy minister for science and technology and the KGB’s top S&T (science and technology) spy; Pepsico’s Donald Kendall, a well-known figure in East-West affairs; Olivier Giscard d’Estaing, younger brother of the former French President and a high-level employee of IBM; and Hannes Androsch, ex-finance minister of Austria, today the head of its largest bank, the Creditanstalt-Bankverein.

“New initiatives”?? Apparently, the danger of a Soviet-launched showdown in Europe does not bother some business leaders any more than it does governments: presumably the economics of decoupling. “Trade follows the white flag”?

The environmentalists foiled again: Leaded gasoline scare is a fraud!

by William Engdahl

Environmental Protection Administrator (EPA) William D. Ruckelshaus announced at a press conference on July 30 that "leaded gasoline is responsible for about 80% of the lead in air, and we know the direct relation between lead in gasoline and the amount of lead in human blood." He pointed to the "capacity of lead to impair the physical and mental health of our children, particularly those who live in the inner city." This became the motivation for proposed drastic changes in the amount of lead permissible in gasoline in the United States, possibly including a total ban.

The controversial EPA action came a scant month after hearings in the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee on S. 2609, the bill by Sen. David Durenberger (IR-Minn.) which would ban lead in gasoline by 1988, on the grounds that it is "contributing to the poisoning of children." The image of lead-damaged babies is powerful motivation to act for most decent citizens. But is leaded gasoline the cause of the cited problem?

Currently some 43% of all gasoline consumed in the United States is leaded. The issue has enormous economic as well as social implications. Not the least is the fact that the same environmentalists who have almost destroyed the American automobile industry in the past 15 years are now attempting to introduce the same arguments to force a change throughout the European Community to unleaded gasoline.

To assess the issue, I spoke with Dr. Robert Moon, professor emeritus of physics at the University of Chicago, who has made a detailed study of the question. Dr. Moon was a scientist with the Manhattan Project.

Why was leaded gasoline developed in the first place? It was discovered in about 1927. In the combustion process of an internal combustion engine, the molecules have nine degrees of freedom. Three degrees of freedom, the so-called translational degrees, relate to the three perpendicular axes of the motion of the piston in the cylinder. Three others relate to the vibration along the three axes and three to rotation along the same. The idea is to prevent the rotation and vibration and get all that energy channeled into the energy of translation. This is what lead does.

"There is a fantastic difference between leaded gasoline and non-leaded gas, especially for high compression en-

gines," Dr. Moon stressed. "There is a direct relation between higher compression ratio and higher engine energy efficiency. The introduction of lead to gas in the late 1920s took the compression ratios up from 7:1 up to 10:1. Diesel engines have about 20:1. Before the 1920s, there were chronic valve problems with low compression engines using unleaded gas. With the introduction of lead and higher compression ratios, the lead lubricates around the valves reducing



The EPA's William Ruckelshaus is spreading scare stories about leaded gasoline, but it's not the first time he had his facts wrong.

burn problems and excessive wear. This was the situation from the 1930s up into the late 1960s and until the environmentalists came in with the demand to reduce the leaded exhaust emissions in order, as they claimed, to reduce the problem of smog in Los Angeles.”

The Los Angeles smog, however, is not due to exhaust emissions but to a geophysical temperature inversion caused by the mountainous natural terrain surrounding the city. That fact made little difference to the anti-lead crusaders. The press printed sensational pictures of a smog-filled city, and the public accepted the argument that the leaded gasoline was to blame. Then came the 1970s, with the extraordinary rise in the price of crude oil raising the demand for energy conservation.

What makes a good car?

Our early automobiles satisfied two criteria of good performance:

- 1) ton-miles per gallon—measured as total weight including six adults with luggage and the resultant ratio mileage for this weight;
- 2) safety.

But, Dr. Moon emphasized, with the energy crisis and the demand for conservation, new criteria replaced these:

- 1) miles-per-gallon—the ratio to the loaded weight was dropped entirely as a consideration;
- 2) the number of traffic *deaths* per 100,000 miles, rather than the number of injuries—which soared, as cars became lightweight rolling death traps.

Today, we only talk about the miles-per-gallon, and don't worry about the deaths.

Enter the pollution experts. Nitrous and nitric oxides are produced from combustion emission of leaded gas. These form a meta-stable water vapor, which was considered to be the cause of the smog in southern California. Thus the demand went up for introduction of what is called a catalytic converter in California cars. It was found that a platinum catalyst dissociates NO (nitrous oxide) and NO₂ (nitric oxide) into nitrogen and oxygen. But it also produces water, which unites with the sulfur dioxide to produce sulfuric acid as a byproduct. Now sulfuric acid is emitted by automobiles. These catalytic converters create acid lakes and rivers via the emissions carried up through the atmosphere and precipitated into lakes. To get rid of this sulfuric acid, barium would have to be used, which would be cost prohibitive. So, if leaded gas is used with the platinum catalytic converter, the lead “poisons” the platinum. Therefore, the turn to *unleaded gas* in the 1970s.

A new law, the Energy Conservation and Policy Act of 1975, passed amid manipulated hysteria over Arab oil embargoes and gas lines, mandated national standards of far higher gasoline efficiency, as measured only by miles-per-gallon. This was the origin of the notorious EPA mileage figures.

As a result of removing the lead from our gasoline, we

were forced to return to the lower compression ratios of the pre-1927 era. “By this time,” Dr. Moon stated, “we were really in trouble, with reintroduction of lower compression ratios and therefore lower engine efficiencies.” In order to keep to the higher miles-per-gallon targets mandated, we had to strip down our cars, turn to more and more lightweight plastic, lighter grade steel, spare tires which don't work, and such. So what was next? Smaller, lighter cars. Safety considerations go. We no longer build the family car.

“Now, if we eliminate all leaded gasoline, there will not be enough gasoline to go around,” Moon added. “Already we no longer make premium leaded, only regular, so larger high-compression engines do not perform optimally. Furthermore, platinum is a very rare element and we are throwing it away in these catalytic converters.”

The source of lead poisoning

The EPA proposes a 91% reduction in the lead content of leaded gasoline from 1.1 grams/gallon down to 0.1 gram by the end of next year. According to EPA spokesmen, this would have little effect on the performance of the vast number of trucks and cars which still use lead. It would certainly have a questionable impact on the health condition of children, according to a variety of recent scientific studies.

One study, carried out under the direction of the Lead Laboratory of the Wharfedale General Hospital in Leeds, England, puts Ruckelshaus's major premise in question. The Leeds results, in fact, indicate that it is not at all a significant proportion of lead that comes from gas emissions. Rather, the lead getting into the human body's blood stream is overwhelmingly found to come from water, not from the air. The results of the study, published in the July 12, 1984 *Nature* magazine, point to the conclusion that there is no correlation between the gasoline emission and children's lead readings, but that the principal source of lead is drinking water.

“Should children stop drinking the water which their parents drink?”, Moon asks. “Then look at other sources of lead in our society—leaded glasses, wine bottles, pottery glazes, polyvinyl lead stabilizers. Or what about eating wild duck—the lead in the shotgun shell? Many heavy metals besides lead—mercury, tin—damage the central nervous system of people, yet are common.”

Moon is angry over the fraudulent scientific claims used by Ruckelshaus and the EPA to justify a move of such great social and political consequences. “If a person has a disease, you must treat him for that disease,” Moon stresses. “There are very effective ways of removing lead from the system via a chelating system. One chelating agent is common in some brands of margarine. EDTA is a good chelating agent for lead and heavy metals.

“It seems to me that there are so few doctors who know how to use the chelating process for removal of lead—only 7 doctors in the entire state of Illinois know how to chelate for example—that some emphasis should be put on training more.”

No such thing as a free lunch

Major U.S. banks may soon write off bad Latin American loans the FDIC "can't afford to eat."

This reporter obtained exclusive information Aug. 17 that a whole new shakeup is pending at bankrupt Continental Illinois, which may force major U.S. banks to write off entire chunks of their rotten Ibero-American loans. The pending third quarter write-offs could be much larger than those in June.

Meanwhile, a new Argentine debt crisis is looming for Sept. 15, and so is the debtors' cartel, set to meet and get serious on that date in Argentina.

Bank regulators, led by the bloodthirsty Paul Volcker and the Comptroller of the Currency C. Todd Conover, are about to get even tougher on Conti, one of my best official sources revealed. Originally, under the July 26 nationalization, Conti was split into two banks, placing bad loans into a bankrupt "bad bank" to be written off, and good loans in a "good bank" slated to be supported by the FDIC as the survivor. Conti was allowed to leave its Latin loans in the "good bank" because to recognize these as bad would have forced all other banks to do so.

Now, Conti will be forced to "reassess its portfolio," my source revealed, because the Latin America loans are "the stuff Uncle Sam [the FDIC] can't afford to eat." These loans apparently are so big that they cannot be left in the good bank, for which the FDIC is responsible, without undermining it.

Well aware of some problem, depositors are still fleeing Conti, which has continued to lose more than \$1

billion in deposits since you and I became its owners July 26.

"This will force the other banks to also write them down," said my source, of Manufacturers Hanover, Chemical, and other big banks.

My source is predicting that the big losses in the Latin debt, as well as a major shakeout for S&Ls going under, will come after the election, in the spring—but I'm not so sure. Argentine officials declared Aug. 15 that they cannot pay \$750 million in interest arrears due Sept. 15, which is "too large to be drawn from the country's foreign reserves." Nor will they agree to an IMF program by that date. The banks will surely demand the money, as they did this week when Argentina was forced to make a \$125 million payment. Confrontation is likely.

The oracle of Switzerland, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, reported from Buenos Aires Aug. 15 that the debtors' cartel is about to "politicize the debt" and get tough with the banks. The text of "Preparation of Follow-up Conference to Cartagena" follows.

"At the level of undersecretaries, an experts group from the eleven most indebted countries of Latin America met in Buenos Aires . . . in order to prepare the convening of a followup conference of the group that met in the second half of June in . . . Cartagena. The goals of this highly-indebted group of states come rather close to the purpose—always denied—of forming a 'debtors club.' The second ministerial conference of the eleven most-indebted countries of Latin America will take

place at Mar del Plata, Argentina's Atlantic sea resort, on Sept. 13 and 14. . . .

". . . In Cartagena, the economic ministers of these countries analyzed the entire position of these countries in the area of foreign indebtedness, and in a common declaration, announced their willingness to cooperate towards a solution of this problem.

"The expert conference in Buenos Aires took place behind closed doors. . . . But the fact alone that the experts met under the chairmanship of a high-ranking official of the Argentine foreign ministry increases the impression . . . that the most important Latin American debtor countries are aiming for more than merely an exchange of information. . . .

"According to reliable sources in Buenos Aires, the conference at Mar del Plata will be attended by foreign ministers as well as economics ministers. The experts group has agreed that the ministerial group should work out concrete plans toward the goal of raising the debt problem out of the purely economic-financial realm to the political plane. According to the same sources, there was excitement about a proposal for a summit conference on the debt problem. The heads of state of the seven largest industrial nations, as well as the 11 'Cartagena countries,' would take part.

"The most important agenda item would be the already-mentioned points, i.e., long-term indebtedness from the standpoint of 'realistic capacity to pay,' and 'well-monitored interest rate conditions,' but also preconditions for stable markets and prices for Latin American exports. From this viewpoint there would be—and there is no further official elaboration of this—necessarily a requirement that the debt problem would have to have a political solution, not merely a technical one."

Battle over the dollar exchange rate

At issue is whether the European Monetary System or the dollar becomes the world's vehicle for flight capital.

Donald Regan's blessing Aug. 16 for Salomon Brothers' plan to market packages of Treasury securities to foreigners under conditions of anonymity may or may not be torpedoed by the Senate; if it is not, it may or may not attract additional European investment capital into the United States.

The significance of Regan's remarks, viewed as a positive sign for the Treasury bond market by American institutions, is that the Treasury has based its strategy on raising funds from dubious sources, i.e., "flight capital"—mainly tax-evasion and narcotics money.

To restate a point made frequently in this space: The dollar's strength does not reflect any pronounced investment demand for dollars, but rather the collapse of dollar supply due to continuing fears of a banking crisis. American banks are shipping deposits back to the United States, rather than lending on the offshore markets; in any event, deposits have become scarce offshore since the Continental Illinois disaster.

As Paul Volcker keeps warning, conventional investment demand for the dollar is running dry, and Regan's machinations in favor of "bearer" bonds or some equally anonymous equivalent packaged by New York brokerage houses show how willing the Treasury is to dip into the polluted part of the well. The dollar has survived on a regime of flight capital since 1982, and is now riding the wave of financial crisis. How long it may continue to do so is uncertain.

European central banks clearly have a very different idea than Regan. The Europeans are now making an open play for flight capital.

That is the content of a proposal offered by former French government member Michel Inchauspe, now a member of the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, in *Le Figaro* Aug. 13.

"Europe today could, like France used to with the countries in the franc zone, allow some small Latin American countries to enjoy a relatively guaranteed currency. This could be the case of Uruguay, Ecuador, and Bolivia, whose total combined indebtedness amounts to \$17 billion. . . . The European Community could set up an ECU zone with these three countries, just as there is a franc zone with some African countries."

The countries Inchauspe refers to are the principal centers for distribution of flight capital out of Ibero-America.

Wrapping his proposal in pro-growth rhetoric, Inchauspe suggests that long-term infrastructural and industrial investment credit could thus be issued. "How could Europe fail to take its part in this possibility of recovery by guaranteeing the currencies of the three countries that would freely accept the disciplines of an ECU zone? . . . Should the experiment succeed with the three countries, it could gradually be extended to the other nations of Latin America, the operation being structured with two monetary

unions and two operating [central] banks. . . ."

A City of London banker commented: "In the 1930s, France ran the so-called 'Gold Bloc' with Switzerland and the 'Latin' countries of Southern and Central Europe. . . . They used the devastation of the dollar, sterling, and the mark to do that . . . and this today is also what is being prepared with the ECU of the European Community, the substitute to the dollar."

Jesuit monetary planner Robert Triffin is the godfather of the plan. Inchauspe, the scion of a banker family of the French Basque country, might entertain dreams of establishing a colonial successor to Basque emigré Iturbide, who became Mexico's "Emperor" in the 19th century.

British and French reductions of interest rates this week, a probe of the dollar's strength, should be seen in this light. The British clearing banks brought their base lending rates down by 1% to 11% during the first two weeks of August, and reduced it further by ½% Aug. 17.

The drop followed the Bank of England's ¼% reduction of its money-market dealing rates in early operations Aug. 17. The central bank had also lowered its rates by ¼% a day earlier.

In a commentary entitled, "British hopes for a further round of rate reductions—continuation of the attempt at de-coupling," the Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* warned the British that all would be in vain unless they joined the European Monetary System.

"Perhaps it were more sensible for the Londoners not to pursue illusions of decoupling, but to give a great deal of thought to the question of the European Monetary System, which they still hesitate to join, if they wish to maintain lower interest rates as, for example, in West Germany."

Squeezed between drugs and the IMF

Colombia's economic woes grow worse as 10 years of an increasingly drug-based economy take their toll.

Colombia's Congress convened the week of Aug. 10, hearing a detailed finance ministry presentation on the state's enormous fiscal deficit, expected to reach 190 billion pesos (nearly \$2 billion) by 1985. Congress also heard an explanation from the attorney general, justifying his clandestine meeting last May with the fugitive bosses of the Colombian drug mafia; the traffickers requested amnesty in return for surrender of their networks.

The connection between the two topics may not be immediately obvious, but it is well known that international banking circles, including those represented by the International Monetary Fund, have privately been pressuring the Colombian government to attract, legalize, and use drug revenues to "solve" its economic woes.

Writers for the journal *Consigna*, associated with former President Turbay Ayala, claim that the Turbay government (1978-82) and its predecessor, the López Michelsen administration (1974-78) handled the Colombian economy excellently, as proven by a manageable fiscal deficit then representing between 2% and 3% of the Gross National Product, respectively. It was 5% under today's Betancur government. What they don't mention, however, is that it was precisely that "excellent management" under López and Turbay which, in coordination with the drug mafia, set the Colombian economy up for its currently disastrous straits.

During the López Michelsen pe-

riod, industrial production and trade declined precipitously under the combined assault of the 1974 tax reform which favored speculation over production, and the high interest credit squeeze which Michelsen's banking associates imposed on the real economy. Tax revenues from industry and commerce collapsed and have not recovered to this day. The only significant source of government revenues came from the Special Exchange Account (*Cuenta Especial de Cambios*), which obtained funds through the buying and selling of foreign exchange and the yield on government deposits abroad. Then, too, López and his finance minister, Rodrigo Botero Montoya, created the infamous "Sinister Window" at the central bank, which laundered millions of drug dollars into government coffers.

Under Turbay, the situation continued as under López, with the added advantage of a multitude of international loans granted by foreign bankers all too happy to accept the proliferating drug trade as its future guarantee. The productive sectors of the economy continued in sharp decline.

Today, we can see the accumulated effects of these policies. The crisis-ridden industrial sector pays less taxes than ever due to either outright bankruptcy or miniscule profits related to high indebtedness levels. The collapse in international trade has wreaked havoc with Colombia's export revenues as well.

The debt service has mush-

roomed. From 1983 to 1984 the combined effect of new interest rates hikes and accelerated peso devaluation has increased debt service a whopping 41.5%.

The International Monetary Fund recently sent an "advisory team" to Colombia to quietly examine the country's books. According to a recent report published by the Antioquean Society of Economists, the IMF mission recommended "rapid reduction of the fiscal deficit by substantial cuts in public investment; severe restriction of private credit; increase in public service rates and elimination of subsidies; currency devaluation; free imports and exchange controls; and virtual salary freeze."

The Society suggests that such measures, if implemented, would increase already serious unemployment levels, reduce the population's purchasing power, trigger bankruptcies, and aggravate the balance of payments deficit.

And yet, Finance Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnet is proposing just such a plan. He will be presenting to Congress a number of "belt-tightening" initiatives, as he describes them, with a major emphasis on slashing workers' salary and benefit increases, which Junguito has specifically labeled a primary cause of the unmanageable fiscal deficit today.

Junguito's scheme has already run into trouble in Congress, where a spokesman of the New Liberalism faction of Luis Carlos Galán has demanded that the burden of the deficit be taken from the public and private workers who "represent the country's primary tax base," and be placed instead on the big-time tax evaders.

EIR suggests that a good place to begin the task of solving the fiscal deficit would be with a closer examination of the fortunes of the Michelsen cousins, Alfonso López and Jaime.

Business Briefs

Ibero-America

'Tough fight' with the IMF anticipated

Ibero-American leaders will prepare a common position on the debt crisis for the September meeting of the International Monetary Fund, according to agreements reached at meetings in Quito, Ecuador and Buenos Aires, Argentina in the second week of August.

Argentine President Raul Alfonsín predicted on Aug. 12: "It will be a tough fight; we will have to resist pressures from several sides and fend off attempts at isolating [individual debtor nations]. It will be a difficult fight, but a just one." Alfonsín was in Quito, participating in a "mini-summit" on debt convened on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Ecuadorian President.

Alfonsín declared that "most obstacles" in the way of a common continental stand had been removed. "Latin America will expound to the IMF the necessity of renegotiating its foreign debt on a new basis. . . . We agree that each country can continue its bilateral negotiations, but based on a common strategy. Latin America must define a formula to pay its foreign debt, but at low rates of interest."

Canada

Hard times for wheat farmers, cattlemen

"Farming as we know it is ended here," says Emil Gundlock, a grain farmer and manager of Southland Insurance in Lethbridge, Alberta. While the Canadian Wheat Board just announced that it has surpassed its targets for 1983-84, reports from Alberta indicate that 50% to 75% of farms in western Canada will be bankrupt in the near term.

Although the official estimate of the Alberta Department of Agriculture indicates that 50% of the farming industry is expected to go under, Gundlock predicts that it will be as high as 75%. "The compound effects

of a debt load of \$100 billion, with interest rates at 14%, and a drought much worse than the depression days, mean we will be lucky if 25% of us survive."

The whole industry is being hit: farmers, machine dealers, short line farm producers, cattlemen, feed lot services, and so forth. Ranchers are now slaughtering their yearlings early because feed grain doubled in cost in a year and supply is down to a trickle.

Leonard Vogelaar, president of the Alberta Cattle Feeders' Association, reported to the *Globe and Mail* on July 30 that "the stock for livestock feed is so low it could be depleted by the end of August." Gundlock stressed that the native grass and straw is so high in nitrate, it will kill the cows. "The cattlemen are forced to sell their animals a dime on the dollar to whomever can feed them," he said. "This is a major disaster, not a minor nuisance. We will need massive aid. Western Canada has become a disaster area."

Banking

Demand investigation of First Pennsylvania

Andrew Racz of the New York brokerage firm Rooney, Pace, has accused First Pennsylvania Bank of "irresponsible bank lending" to his former associate, Stanley Mann. Mann, whose career as a Wall Street high-flier during 1981 and 1982 came to a sudden end through loss of commodity and stock investments, was involved with Racz and others in major stock purchases in Bache Securities, Hardwicke Corporation, and other firms.

In a letter to First Pennsylvania chairman George Butler dated Aug. 1, Racz demanded "the appointment of a blue-ribbon committee . . . to investigate your bank's relationship with Stanley Mann."

Racz alleged that Mann financed commodity-market losses of close to \$20 million through loans from First Pennsylvania. "Most of the investments Mann made through me or through my contacts were made on money borrowed from the First Pennsylvania Bank," wrote Racz, including

"a \$4 million loss in a single day" in 1981 and "a one-shot loss of between \$13 million and \$17 million" in commodity-market mistakes.

Racz added: "First Pennsylvania was the first bank to apply for FDIC assistance . . . this relationship of yours with Mann and his company . . . represents exactly the kind of irresponsible banking . . . that led this country into a full-scale banking crisis."

Mann's former associate warned that he has additional information to be made available to federal regulators should First Pennsylvania fail to make full disclosure.

Mergers

City of London anticipates trouble

The merchant bank S. G. Warburg of London announced Aug. 14 that it was pulling an unprecedented coup in the City of London by merging with leading brokers Rowe & Pitman, stock-broker Akroyd & Smithers, and government broker Mullens & Co., to form a \$460 million group able to compete in size and service range with the large U.S. investment banks and financial services houses.

Sources in the City stress that this merger, which occurs after no fewer than 25 partial or total takeovers and acquisitions among City bankers, brokers, and jobbers, represents one more step to "capitalize the financial institutions here so that they can go through the expected financial crash with as little damage as possible." More such actions are expected.

Agriculture

USDA lies about harvests and stocks

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced its official estimates for the United States and other northern latitude grain har-

Briefly

vests on Aug. 10, predicting the third-largest ever U.S. wheat harvest this year. The USDA expresses regret that the crop prices to the farmer will remain low because of "surpluses."

However, says the USDA, the farmer can thank the Soviets, who are buying so much U.S. grain because their own harvests will be down 10 or 20 million tons this summer to less than 180 million tons. (See *EIR*, Aug. 21.) (The Soviets haven't released any official figures on their annual harvest since 1980, and the CIA no longer studies Soviet grain supplies since they were ordered to stop in 1975 by Henry Kissinger.)

EIR disputes the Department's optimistic conclusions. While yields are high (40 bushels per acre) in some parts of Kansas and other wheat belt states, there are many other regions of very low yields of 10-12 bushels per acre, because of the weather, winter freeze, lack of proper fertilization, etc.

The USDA predicts that the corn harvest will be the fourth largest ever, and calls it "beautiful." In fact, a bonanza corn and feedgrains harvest was required to make up for last year's corn disaster, when the harvest fell 50%. The oats harvest this year will be the smallest this century.

Because of the 1983 feedgrains disaster and the farm bankruptcy crisis, livestock and hog numbers are way down, and falling fast. These meat shortages will show up by the end of the year, and dairy prices will also soar as farmers are forced to cull their herds.

The USDA also released figures showing that "only 37,000" farmers—2%—are going out of business this year. In fact, the rate is more like 54,000—over 1,000 farmers a week.

The Debt Bomb

Frankfurt baron sees U.S. banking crash

Baron Johann-Phillip von Bethmann, who two years ago sold out his shares in the three-century-old family bank—which ruled supreme in Frankfurt before the Rothschilds—

has predicted in an interview a giant financial collapse.

The interview appeared in the West German weekly *Stern* Aug. 16, under the headline, "Many U.S. bankers are more or less broke." Excerpts follow.

Q: Recently, the specter of an imminent depression like that of the '30s has been looming. Is this concern justified?

A: I fear it is. The Americans owe their upswing entirely to an immense generation of money and massive debt at overwhelming interest rates. This is a very fragile basis for an economy . . . the plummeting of gold and raw materials prices is a harbinger of the fact that it is not hyperinflation, but deflation which is the more likely disaster that will strike . . . the bills now have to be paid.

Q: And the debts cannot be repaid?

A: No. Only the intervention of the state succeeded in stopping the collapse of Continental Illinois. The billions in losses were first and foremost due to rotten domestic clients . . . and the bank's Latin American claims are also worthless. . . .

Q: Are the other U.S. banks in better shape?

A: Not in the least. They have as many dubious clients or Third World debtors so that they are also broke, more or less.

Q: But crisis-management has worked until now?

A: Of course, attempts will continue to stop these huge bankruptcies. But to me, these efforts are just like the usual reschedulings of Latin American debt. It's all patchwork. It is like a natural law: There are too many worthless dollar debts in the world, and they cannot be settled without debt forgiveness—or inflation. But it must lead to a great crash, with a spectacular chain reaction of bank collapses and corporate bankruptcies. . . .

Q: What would a U.S. crash mean for our economy?

A: If the dollar collapses, the dollar securities held by the Bundesbank and our investors will be in danger. German exporters will suffer.

Q: And could this all still happen before the November presidential election?

A: I cannot rule it out. The situation is highly explosive, and totally miscalculated. . . .

● **AGRICULTURE** is America's most hazardous industry, according to the National Safety Council's 1983 Preliminary Accident Report. "The 1983 death rate for agriculture was 55 deaths per 100,000 workers, a 6% increase over 1982. This compares to an average of 11 deaths per 100,000 for all industries," said David Baker, University of Missouri-Columbia extension safety specialist.

● **ANDRE SZASZ**, the executive director of the Dutch central bank, maintains that "industrialized nations' central banks should guide the amount of international lending and the choice of countries that receive loans," the AP-Dow Jones wire reported Aug. 15. Central banks, he said, should develop guidelines to determine what constitutes "excessive" lending and undue concentration of risks. The measures proposed by Szasz would centralize international credit flows in the hands of a close-knit oligarchy of Swiss-linked central bankers.

● **SAUDI ARABIA** will purchase 10 new Boeing 747 airliners with \$1 billion worth of oil. The newly signed agreement stipulates that the Saudis will pay for each of the \$100 million planes with a quantity of oil equal in value at the official government price. "We'll never see it [the oil]," commented John Newman, a Boeing spokesman, on Aug. 15.

● **KUWAIT** has signed a \$300 million arms deal with Moscow, which includes anti-aircraft missiles. It is expected that behind the arms deal will follow Soviet military advisers to train the Kuwaitis in the use of the weapons. Kuwait signed the deal six weeks after the United States refused to sell it "Stinger" anti-aircraft missiles for defense against Iran.

● **BRANCH MOTOR** Express, unable to pay \$23 million in loans, filed for bankruptcy on Aug. 14 and will lay off its 2,300 employees. The company has 63 terminals in 16 states, concentrated in the Northeast.

One year after the KAL massacre: Who rules Russia today?

by Criton Zoakos

In the 12 months which have passed since the cold-blooded murder of 269 innocent civilians aboard KAL Flight 007 over Sakhalin Island by the Soviet Air Defense forces, the Voiska PVO, the military personalities and policies which were concealed behind that act of brutality have come to the fore to assert their undisputed position of overall leadership in the Soviet Union's political establishment.

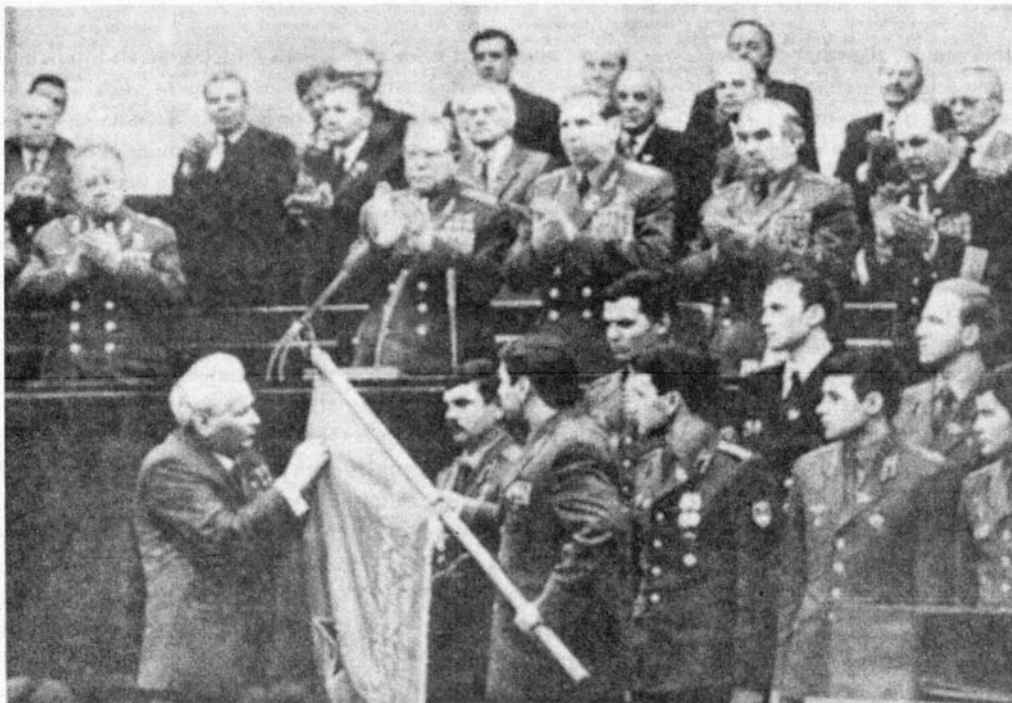
The man who gave the orders to shoot the airliner, General of the Army Vladimir Govorov, is now deputy defense minister; his deputy at the time of the shooting, General of the Army Ivan Tretyak, has since been promoted to Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Theater Command. The promotion of these two was merely part of an overall change of guard in internal Russian power relations in which the Russian military took directly in its hands the affairs of the empire. The change of guard was best symbolized by the extraordinary theatrical performances of Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolai V. Ogarkov before Moscow's international press corps right after the KAL massacre.

Russia's uniformed elite chose to come to the fore at that time, and selected the brutal act of massacring civilians to announce the event, for the purpose of leading in its own name the concluding phase of the drive to establish unchallenged world hegemony by approximately 1988.

Watershed at Erice

A careful review of developments in Soviet society over the past year would convince any reasonable person that this sudden ascent to public prominence of Russia's uniformed leaders was not based on either caprice or accident. Management of the economy has passed into the hands of Marshal Ogarkov's General Staff; the military has also taken direct control of day-to-day foreign policy, transportation, energy policy, the "use of human resources," including a general reorganization of the educational system on the basis of guidelines dictated personally by Marshal Ogarkov.

Uppermost among the tasks addressed by this mobilization of the Russian military command is to prevent, even by means of pre-emptive nuclear war, the



Soviet party leader Chernenko is applauded by Marshals Ustinov, Ogarkov, and Kulikov before an audience of young communists in the military, on May 28, 1984. Displaying the xenophobia and "blood-and-soil" fanaticism which is increasingly characteristic of public pronouncements by Soviet leaders, Chernenko exhorted Soviet youth to "hate the enemies of the Motherland."

United States from developing the strategic anti-missile high-energy beam weapons announced by President Reagan in his historic March 23, 1983 televised address to the nation.

Virtually unknown to the public and unnoticed by the political press is what happened in Erice, Italy, at an international scientific gathering approximately 10 days before the KAL 007 massacre: What could have become a historic meeting took place in a quiet, discreet study room between two prominent men of science, the American Dr. Edward Teller and the Russian Dr. Y. P. Velikhov. Each man had for decades led his country's scientific and technological efforts to develop advanced weapons systems, Teller being the father of America's hydrogen bomb and Velikhov the head of Russia's laser beam-weapons program. Dr. Teller, it was confidentially reported at the time, had just met with his President, Ronald Reagan, from whom he was given an unusual assignment, a proposal to pass on to the Russian side.

When Academician Velikhov heard the American proposal, he responded with astonished silence. He subsequently explained that he would have to consult with Moscow before he could give an answer. After a telephone communication with Moscow, he returned to Dr. Teller with the reply. It was now Teller's turn to be astonished, pleasantly this time. The answer from Moscow was "yes"! A communiqué was issued to the press which, through its circumspect wording, made it clear that the two superpowers were about to enter into some type of joint effort to end the era of Mutually Assured Destruction, MAD. That communiqué was published in the *EIR* (Sept. 6, 1983).

Reagan's proposal to the Russians was: Let us jointly, or

in parallel, develop the defensive means, such as beam weapons, by which we can simultaneously eliminate the power of nuclear missiles to hold our populations hostage. The offer probably included some type of sharing of relevant technological information and other confidence-building arrangements. Reportedly, the Reagan-Teller offer was cast in such generous terms that a Russian rejection would have proven a genuine embarrassment. So there was no formal, verbal rejection. Moscow authorized Velikhov to say "yes."

However, from that day onward, Yuri Andropov, then President of the Soviet Union, disappeared, never to be seen in public until his funeral. And within a few days after the Erice declaration of Teller and Velikhov, the world scene became totally transformed by the brutal destruction of the Korean airliner over Sakhalin Island. The Russians finally said "no" to Reagan's generous proposal, and sealed their "no" in blood.

When Chernenko finally replaced the long defunct Andropov, he was elevated on the tips of the General Staff's bayonets to preside over the already thoroughly militarized state. The only qualification which propelled him to his high office was his great age and his feeble health—clearly a transitional figure. Both before and after the beginning of Chernenko's titular reign, Russia's spokesmen have plainly stated, in public and in private, that they shall never permit the United States to carry out the strategic defense program announced by Reagan on March 23, 1983. They have not spelled out the means which they intend to employ to carry out their purpose, except to the extent that they have made countless allusions to their readiness to go to nuclear war as

an ultimate resort. All such statements, the record shows, were careful to show that the one thing which would make them launch such war, their *casus belli*, is nothing else but the “Star Wars” program of President Reagan.

Ultimately, as the most candid among Russian spokesmen have admitted, their objection to America’s development of high-energy defensive beam technologies is an objection based on cultural grounds. The “new physical principles” upon which these high-energy beam technologies of strategic defense are based involve such scientific, technological, and economic implications that their introduction in military applications will unavoidably be accompanied by a profound transformation of general culture and social practice in American society, a “paradigm shift” away from the “post-industrial society” nightmare which began being enforced in the United States during the 1967-68 period, at the dawn of the era of “détente” and Henry Kissinger.

Where is the ‘focus of evil?’

Fixed at the center of Russian strategists’ attention has been the fact that the period of so-called détente, the era of SALT I, SALT II, which accompanied the dramatic decline of American industrial, technological, and scientific strength, was pivoted around a domestic American program favoring a parasitical “service economy” and a counter-cultural “post-industrial” paradigm shift.

The problem among the intelligence and national security institutions of the U.S. government is that throughout the year which passed, they have continued to hysterically deny the fact that their Russian adversary is principally a *cultural* adversary and, in this sense, only secondarily a military one.

The prevailing view in the National Security Council, the CIA, the State Department’s Intelligence and Research section, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and all the secondary feeder research institutions and think tanks, is based on axiomatic assumptions supplied by the same American oligarchical families and elites which embarked on the détente and arms control deals with the Russians in the 1960s and 1970s. These families and interests, exemplified by McGeorge Bundy, Averell Harriman, the Mellons, Rockefellers, Weyerhausers, and so forth, were and are the very same forces which financed and led the nation into its countercultural post-industrial decline, the substantive ingredient which to the Russian elite was more valuable than the merely secondary advantages they enjoyed from the arms-control agreements per se.

These American oligarchical families and interests share with their Russian counterparts the same outlook and philosophy respecting public affairs. In their way of thinking, what counts is arbitrary power over societies, nations, and individuals and what is to be suppressed is a culture based on a scientifically and industrially forward-looking citizen population. They are jointly committed to extirpating those spe-

cific cultural values and practices which give rise to democratic republican forms of self-government. The 1967-68 “arms control” deals between the Russian and the American oligarchical elites were essentially a joint undertaking to extirpate the last institutional remnants of such democratic republican cultural practices.

When President Reagan and his supporters in the scientific and military community decided to accept and push forward the March 23, 1983 program for strategic defense, they were responding not to the cultural threat to the nation, but to the obvious and by then undeniable military consequences which derived from our deliberately engineered cultural decline. To this day, there is no evidence that anybody at all in the Reagan camp is even remotely aware of the extent and character of the cultural threat to our national security.

Not so, however, with the oligarchical elite which manages the affairs of the Russian Empire. Their response to Reagan’s March 23, 1983 speech, a response symbolized by the KAL 007 massacre, was to the underlying threat to their cultural orientation and not to the possible military threat of an American beam-weapons program. They well know, especially after President Reagan’s repeated generous offers (through Dr. Teller and others), that there is no intrinsic military threat to their country in America’s Strategic Defense Initiative. When they howl about Reagan’s “militarization of space” and Star Wars “first strike” threat, they know that they are lying to the world. The telltale is their rejection of Reagan’s generous proposals, conveyed via Dr. Teller at Erice.

That the Russian elite decided to respond to a potential cultural threat by military means, by ostentatiously putting its uniformed members in all command positions is typical of the way the crude, *pravoslavnyaya* Russian-Byzantine culture has in the past responded to peaceful cultural challenges to uplift itself: It will kill rather than better itself. As the documentary articles in this Special Report make abundantly evident, there are no “faction fights” nor political conflicts nor instabilities inside the Russian Empire at this time. This is a fiction spread by Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Georgetown University’s Center for Strategic and International Studies for the benefit of the credulous fools in our intelligence community. What rules in the Russian elite today is the cult of the *Rodina*, the mystical, ecstatic “collective soul,” the *Sobornost’* of Holy Mother Russia. It is heady stuff, which few if any among us raised in the cultural matrix of Western civilization can easily stomach. Nonetheless, this backward, barbaric moral outlook is what animates Russia’s consummate military professionals who are now in command.

The extent to which the official intelligence institutions of our government fail to recognize this fact, is a measure of the damage done to our institutions by the countercultural, “Aquarian” post-industrial age of Messrs. Kissinger, Brzezinski, Bundy, et al.

Soviet attacks against the SDI seek to mask Moscow's own beam program

Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, chief of the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), reported to the Congress in August that the Soviet Union has repeatedly ignored U.S. offers for cooperation in the development of antiballistic-missile defense technologies. "The United States has twice proposed substantive discussions with the Soviet Union. We have received no reply to our proposals," he said, according to the *Defense Daily* Aug. 7.

The first U.S. offer of collaboration came in President Reagan's famous March 23, 1983 speech, and was immediately rejected in an interview to *Pravda* given in the name of then Soviet President Yuri Andropov. Denunciations of the U.S. initiative continued through the summer, culminating in an Aug. 10 commentary by Andropov adviser Fyodor Burlatskii in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, calling U.S. development of beams a *casus belli*.

Then on Aug. 23, 1983, in Erice, Sicily, Moscow's top laser scientist Y. P. Velikhov and Dr. Edward Teller signed a document which, had the Soviets been acting in good faith, could have provided the foundation for a U.S.-Soviet agreement to develop defensive technologies and replace the strategic doctrine of nuclear terror (Mutually Assured Destruction) with Mutually Assured Survival. At an international conference of scientists on "The Technological Bases for Peace," they agreed to set up a commission that would investigate the feasibility of defensive beam-weapon development.

Ten days later, Moscow's cold-blooded murder of 269 civilians aboard Korean Air Lines Flight 7 dashed any possibility for such negotiations. The Soviet marshals were immediately catapulted into public prominence, and the countdown for a global confrontation with the United States began in earnest.

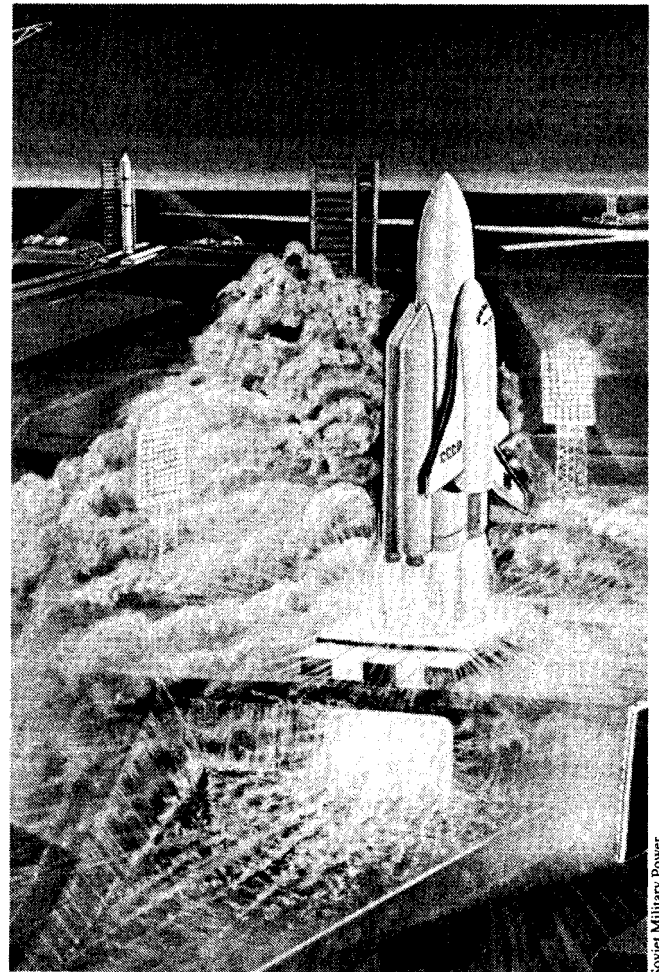
Since then, the Soviets have proceeded with single-minded resolve to accelerate their own strategic defense program and to put a halt to that of the United States, at all costs.

A propaganda barrage

During the past year, hundreds of articles in the Soviet press and statements by the top leadership have denounced the SDI and warned darkly of retaliatory measures (despite the U.S.S.R.'s lingering official insistence, for public rela-

tions purposes, that beam-weapon defense is impossible). Of these, the following are among the more significant:

- Nov. 15: *Izvestia* denounces a conference held by *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation in Rome, on the strategic implications of the SDI for Western Europe. A featured speaker was *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., whom *Izvestia* attacks as a "troglodyte." "The Reagan administra-



The secret Tyuratam space complex is being modernized to support launchings of the Soviet space shuttle, which experts believe may be superior in performance to the U.S. shuttle.

Soviet Military Power

tion wants to bind Western Europe even more closely to its criminal policy in the areas of nuclear and space armaments," the paper concludes.

- April 29: Chernenko states in a speech at the "Hammer and Sickle" steel factory in Moscow that "new defense technologies . . . will make it possible to defend our country."

- April 30: Academician Velikhov writes in *Pravda* that Washington is spreading dangerous illusions about the "defensive nature" of space-based ABM systems.

- May 9: Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Chief of the General Staff, writes in *Krasnaya Zvezda* that weapons are under development "based on new physical principles," which are "more destructive than any existing weapon, and work on them is going on . . . in the United States. . . . Their creation is a reality in the immediate future."

- May 3: A delegation of 19 Soviet clergymen and theologians arrives in the United States for a 19-day tour on behalf of "peace." Sponsored by the National Council of Churches, the delegation preaches that the American Strategic Defense Initiative is a devilish plan that threatens world peace.

- May 13: Academician Velikhov, visiting in Washington, gives an interview to the Associated Press comparing the U.S. beam-weapons program to the Nazis' plan for a surprise attack on the U.S.S.R.

- May 25: *Pravda* features a letter from Chernenko to U.S. anti-beam-weapons scientists Richard Garwin and Carl Sagan, calling for a treaty banning the militarization of space and insisting that "American propaganda has launched a false version by claiming that it is the Soviet Union which is the instigator of a cosmic arms buildup."

- June 29: The Soviet government proposes talks in Vienna to the United States on banning space weapons—but refuses absolutely to discuss any other military issues, notably strategic weapons and the intermediate-range missiles deployed in Europe. U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane retorts that the first "space weapon" was the ICBM!

- Aug. 10: The Soviet military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* attacks the "science hawks" at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory—notably Dr. Edward Teller—for their work to develop the x-ray laser. In the fall of 1982, the paper states, Teller met with President Reagan to propose the "Star Wars" program. "At that time work was already being conducted on a program for the further expansion of offensive nuclear weapons on which the U.S. administration was basing its plans for acquiring a first-strike capability. . . . This capability could not be implemented unless they could hope for impunity [which] could be guaranteed by third generation weapons for the new ABM system."

The paper quotes a statement by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko that, "faced with the threat from space, the Soviet Union will be compelled to take measures to reliably guarantee its own security."

Krasnaya Zvezda's attack on the x-ray laser program is

particularly ironic in view of Soviet research advances in this field during the past year. Indeed, the Soviet propaganda offensive has been accompanied by unrelenting progress in Moscow's own ABM program.

Soviet research breakthroughs

Only the most naive Mondale supporter could take seriously the Soviet offer of a "ban" on space-based weapons, given the U.S.S.R.'s record of treaty violations. While the Moscow press was busy denouncing President Reagan as a "new Hitler," reports began to surface in the West of the true extent of the U.S.S.R.'s own space-based ABM research and development effort:

- Jan. 16: *Aviation Week and Space Technology* magazine reports that, according to a high administration official, "what seems clear is that there is in progress a pattern that places [Soviet] activity very close to the line in terms of a breakout. . . . We might find this year that we have zero time to respond to an ABM Treaty breakout by the U.S.S.R. with no way to provide in a timely way a parallel capability."

- March 28: U.S. Adm. (ret.) Elmo Zumwalt testifies before the Subcommittee on Defense of the Senate Committee on Appropriations that "the Soviet Union is . . . 10 years ahead of the United States in anti-ballistic missile defensive capabilities. The Soviets may, in just another year's time, be able to defend over one-third of both their population and offensive forces from the U.S. retaliatory deterrent. The Soviets may also at any time launch the first anti-ballistic missile battle station into space, where they have long been superior in anti-satellite capabilities."

- April 2: *Aviation Week* reports that the Soviet Union has launched an intensive program at the Lebedev Physics Institute and the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy to develop a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser. Progress is also reported in computerized guidance systems, laser communication with submarines, and laser optics.

- July 25: Cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-7 space station take a "space walk" and test a 66-pound tool for metal-cutting, welding, coating, and soldering in space. The Soviet press describes the tool as effective for "assembling and erecting space stations and parts of stations."

- Aug. 14: The London *Times* writes that the Soviets may be preparing "the next great space coup . . . the planting of the red flag in the red sand of Mars." Soviet cosmonauts have stayed in space for up to seven months, about the time needed for a flight to Mars. They are also testing a 14-million-pound thrust booster. The Soviet equivalent of the space shuttle, nicknamed "Shuttleski," "may have a much greater performance capability than America's space shuttle," according to some experts. It has a lighter lift-off weight and a larger payload—and "could be in regular use within a decade." Spy satellite photographs of the "secret Soviet launch complex at Tyuratam" show what is thought to be the Soviet shuttle landing strip under construction.

Soviets get training in Afghan war

by Clifford Gaddy

In November 1939, a year and a half before the U.S.S.R. entered World War II, the Soviets began their own "private war" by attempting to invade and occupy their neighbor, Finland, a nation with 4 million people and no allies. The results were disastrous: Instead of the anticipated two-week campaign, the Soviets were mauled by the Finns for over three months and finally had to deploy fully half of the divisions they had in the eastern U.S.S.R. and western Siberia, in order to force Finland to sign an armistice. Meanwhile, the Red Army lost 200,000 men in the process of pushing the Finnish lines back a bare 15 miles.

In the years afterward, however, there was doubtless more than one Soviet marshal who reflected that the massive losses against Finland had been worth it, reasoning that it was better for such disasters to occur in that "little war" against Finland than if the unpreparedness and incompetence displayed then had remained hidden until the Nazis invaded in 1941.

The lesson that it is worth the casualties to acquire combat experience before the "big war" starts, has dictated Soviet behavior in their nearly five-year-long war in Afghanistan. The military finds advantages in prolonging that bloodshed that override any desire for a political settlement. The Soviets are using Afghanistan not only as a base of potential operations in Iran and Pakistan, for which they have built up a hefty military infrastructure inside the country, but also for training.

The Mi-24 ("Hind") helicopter gunship, for instance, widely deployed in Afghanistan, is the main attack helicopter provided to Soviet forces facing off with NATO in Europe. Afghanistan and its population are being bloodily torn up, as the country serves as testing ground for a new generation of Soviet military commanders, those who in a global showdown with the United States will be leading the fighting—in Europe, the Far East, or the Middle East.

The best example of how the Soviet command has used the Afghanistan War to give its troops combat experience for its own sake is the case of the elite airborne forces. At any given time, not more than 10,000 of the over 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan are airborne. Formally, there is only one airborne division fighting in Afghanistan, the 105th

Guards Air Assault Division. But this is deceptive. The 105th Guards is merely the vehicle for rotating entire airborne regiments, from all over the Soviet Union, through combat experience in Afghanistan. Instead of the normal three regiments per division, the 105th Guards has at all times two "extra" regiments: one rotated in from the 103rd Guards Air Assault Division and one from the 104th Air Assault Division. A similar arrangement holds for the other 10 Soviet divisions in Afghanistan.

The end of the 'secret war'

After nearly five years of this process, there exists a new generation of combat-tested Soviet officers, the first since World War II, and the Soviets have recently decided to publicize this fact. In the government daily *Izvestia* on Aug. 8, Army Gen. Ivan Shkadov, the deputy defense minister in charge of cadres (personnel), declared that the postwar generation of officers can now start to be compared to the generation that fought in World War II. Noting that "the representatives of the older generation of our officers corps went through the bitter school of the Great Patriotic War, and they matured and were steeled in the fire of its cruel battles," Shkadov stressed that there are "thousands" of young commanders now starting to attain that level. Listing over a dozen such officers by name, from the rank of major-general down to lieutenant, Shkadov commended them for the "bravery and valor which they have displayed in the performance of their military and international duty." The latter phrase is the code-word for service in Afghanistan.

Already, the campaign to elevate the Afghanistan War from the status of a "secret war" to a real war has spread to the public. Newspaper coverage of a veterans' parade in the Soviet republic of Kirghizia in late July reported that Afghanistan vets were being greeted by the population as heroes on a par with the former World War II soldiers. The Soviet military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) has gone farthest, with a series of feature articles on the exploits of Soviet officers in Afghanistan, with large photos of those recently decorated with the highest military awards.

Until July, mention of fighting in Afghanistan was rare and oblique, even in the military press; now it is frequent and blunt. On July 31 and Aug. 2, *Izvestia* carried a two-part article on Soviet troops in the Panjshir Valley, where the Soviets began a bloody major offensive in the spring. The articles centered on the activity of mine-clearing units and helicopter crews, two categories of troops that have suffered the highest casualties in the war.

In short, the Kremlin has apparently decided that it is time for an intensive indoctrination of the Soviet population on the results of the bloody training program known as the war in Afghanistan. The population and the soldiers are being prepared for the "big war" that might well be the result of the past year's continuing Soviet push for a showdown with the West.

Inside the Soviet garrison state: Everything goes for the war buildup

by Rachel Douglas and Clifford Gaddy

The May 1984 conference of Komsomol (Communist Youth League) secretaries in the Armed Forces was treated as an occasion of national significance in the U.S.S.R., out of all proportion to its "protocol" ranking as an event. The party Politburo and the top leadership of the military turned out for a rally that can be understood as a keynote for the war mobilization of the Soviet Union.

In his May 28 speech to the conference, party chief Konstantin Chernenko exhorted Soviet youth to "hate" the enemies of the Soviet *Rodina*—"Motherland." Chernenko's xenophobic rhetoric served to underline the increasingly spartan character of the Soviet system, in what the country's leaders insist is a pre-war period. Far-reaching changes in the school system—the virtual abandonment of general education in favor of military and vocational training—and purges in the economic apparatus further document the shift now under way.

Chernenko's predecessor, Yuri Andropov, disappeared from public view on Aug. 18, 1983, just two weeks before KAL Flight 007 was shot down over Sakhalin Island. On Feb. 10, 1984, he was pronounced dead and Chernenko installed in his place—first as party General Secretary, and then in April as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (President). Party hack Chernenko, revived from political near-oblivion, came to the pinnacle of the Soviet hierarchy as a man bereft of the kind of base that would allow him to take independent action—just the figurehead needed by the military during the looming strategic confrontation with the West.

After the disappearance of Andropov and the KAL 007 shooting, the Soviet High Command stepped forward publicly as the real leadership of the country. The officers of the General Staff—Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, 1st Deputy Chief of Staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, and Col. Gen. Nikolai Chervov, who heads the General Staff's department for treaties and legal matters (the post Ogarkov held when he was the General Staff's case officer for SALT, in the early 1970s)—appeared repeatedly at press conferences to present national policy on everything from the destruction of KAL 007 to arms control. They spoke on their own authority, with no party watchdogs to stand guard over their political orthodoxy. Military publications played up the importance of *yedionachaliye*, or "one-man-command," which

in Soviet parlance denotes the ultimate authority of the military commander to take critical decisions, free of party interference.

So Chernenko came to power with the imprimatur of the marshals. The military press resurrected his dubious military career—as a member of the bloody-handed secret service border troops during the Great Purges of the 1930s—to build him up as a straight-shooting, tough man of the hour. Addressing the Komsomol leaders, Chernenko dutifully spelled out the military's program of spartan "patriotic" education of Soviet youth, while Marshals Ogarkov, Ustinov, and Kulikov looked on in approval:

Our Army Komsomol keeps sacred and adds to the wonderful traditions of its fathers. Substantial proof of this lies in the internationalist duty fulfilled with honor today by Komsomol servicemen. . . .

Our Army is strong not only in its modern equipment and good training but also in being charged with ideological awareness and in its lofty moral and political spirit. . . .

As we move toward a notable jubilee—the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War—work in military-political education must be undertaken more widely. With even more insistence, *feelings must be nurtured in young people of love for the Motherland and hatred for its enemies*, of lofty political and class vigilance, and of constant readiness to carry out great deeds.

Following this line of policy, the Kremlin has imposed severe restrictions on contact between Soviet citizens and foreigners. In February, government decrees made the disclosure of statistics or other information related to the Soviet economy a crime equivalent to the disclosure of military secrets; punishment is death. Then in May, with the Soviet decision not to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, came an upsurge of xenophobic propaganda. Practically every U.S. diplomat is a spy bent on subversion of the Soviet Motherland, Russians are being told, while the KGB works overtime to entrap diplomats and foreign military personnel so as to "prove" the case. The KGB-linked weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* outdid itself on Aug. 8, with

a feature comparing the 1984 Olympics in "Reagan's Los Angeles" to the 1936 games in "Hitler's Berlin."

Chernenko's speech and such propaganda may seem absurd, but they are deadly serious in their purpose: to mobilize the U.S.S.R. for war. So are recent developments in other vital areas, education, and the economy.

Spartan education

On Jan. 4, 1984, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party promulgated draft "Guidelines for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational School." This far-reaching reform will make the U.S.S.R. a full-fledged garrison state on the model of ancient Sparta. Students are to be forced into the work force at an earlier age, with only a small minority admitted to the universities. Rigorous military training, including field exercises and attendance at militarized summer camps, is instituted across the board.

The party commission that drafted the reform was headed by Chernenko, but the idea of a reform came from the military. In his 1982 book, *Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland*, Marshal Ogarkov emphasized the importance of educating young people for the needs of defense. He called for: 1) an expansion of elementary military training in schools, 2) sports activities with military significance, 3) upgrading Russian language training, and 4) instilling patriotism in youth.

Each of these four points is incorporated in the 1984 school reform legislation, in addition to other measures for the spartanization of Soviet schools by the virtual abolition of general education. The existing general education secondary schools are to be merged with vocational schools, leading ultimately to universal vocational training for young people. The school entrance age will be lowered from seven years to six, making it possible to move teenagers into the work force at an earlier age. In order to facilitate this, the current ban on child labor in the Soviet Union is being lifted.

Colonel S. Konobeyev, deputy head of the Defense Ministry's program for military training in schools, pushed for an even more radical militarization of the schools than originally proposed. In a Feb. 1 article in the military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star)*, he proposed the following additional steps: every Soviet school should have a vice-principal in charge of military training of pupils; a 50% increase in the hours devoted to elementary military training; six full days of military field exercises for each pupil in the final two grades of high school; a program of summer "defense-sport" camps for youngsters of 15 and over; a 30% salary hike for military instructors in the schools; each school in the Soviet Union to have its own armory, weapons storeroom, firing range, drill fields, and other facilities, built by the students themselves; tracking of students into a particular branch of the Armed Forces already in their school years.

Soviet officials of course know that the vocational tracking of students, sustained for any length of time, will undermine the country's scientific power in the next generation.

They would not be instituting such measures, were their perspective not the short-term mobilization of resources for a final showdown.

The war economy

EIR has reported, especially in our April 10, 1984 cover story, "The Soviet economy: Everything goes for war," how the entire Soviet economy has been harnessed to the military build-up. Again, the guidelines of the policy were defined by Marshal Ogarkov in his *Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland*: "In the interests of raising the defense capacity of the country, it is more necessary than ever before that the mobilization of the Armed Forces be coordinated with the national economy as a whole, especially in the use of human resources, transport, communications, and energy, and in ensuring the reliability and viability of the entire vast economic mechanism of the country."

In the party journal *Kommunist* in 1981, Ogarkov proposed the World War II-era State Defense Committee as a model of centralization. In recent months, the Soviet press carried praise for wartime economic chief N. A. Voznesenskii and the late Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin, recollected as one of the main organizers of Soviet industry during the war, in order to drive the point home to Soviet economic managers at all levels.

Purges have swept the Soviet economic apparatus. Pravda's front-page editorial last Feb. 24 threatened the dismissal of any academic economists whose work was "fruitless," i.e., who cannot or will not follow the military's policy for the economy. On Aug. 5, after similar press warnings to economic managers, Ukrainian Communist Party chief Vladimir Shcherbitskii wrote in *Pravda*, that in the case of the Ukraine, one out of five factory-level party organizers in the Ukraine has been dumped.

Several personnel shifts in 1983 also pointed to the increasing militarization of the economy, starting with decisive sectors; top managers from the missile- and bomb-building ministries were transferred to pivotal posts in nuclear power, transport, and the machine tool industry.

In the transport sector, under the guidance of First Deputy Prime Minister and Politburo member Geidar Aliyev, the Soviets have launched several new military-related projects. In addition to a redoubled effort to complete the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the second Transsiberian Railroad, the Soviets are upgrading their rail links into Eastern Europe, especially Poland. At the end of 1983, the Soviet monthly *Foreign Trade* reported the completion of a 300-mile long Soviet-Polish railroad, which it said was "the largest transport project built in Poland in the postwar period." In November 1983, the Soviets announced the start of construction on a ferry service linking the U.S.S.R. with East Germany across the Baltic Sea, circumventing Poland; this is the same route used by masses of Soviet troops who were lifted into East Germany across the Baltic by air and sea during the huge Soviet maneuvers of July 1984.

The blood and soil of Mother Russia

by Rachel Douglas

The Feeling of the Motherland (Chuvstvo Rodiny)—the title of Leonid Brezhnev's last volume of memoirs—is the watchword for the blood-and-soil brand of "patriotism" whipped up by the military and popular media for the Soviet population. Nowhere does it find more grotesque expression than in post-KAL mood pieces on the passion of a Russian fighter pilot taking aim at an intruder in the airspace of the Motherland.

The Sept. 7, 1983 issue of the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* carried an article on Soviet air defense forces by A. Prokhanov, a journalist of explicitly Gnostic bent, who writes on military themes in terms of a great battle between the Forces of Darkness and the Forces of Light, the latter being identified with the female goddess, Mother Russia. Prokhanov, who in the past called an intercontinental ballistic missile "alive" and "a symbol of supreme spiritual flight, as Ivan the Great's church steeple was for our (15th century) ancestors," described his visit to a ground command station in the far north of the U.S.S.R.:

"I sit at the command point. I feel . . . the global military confrontation gripping the whole earth today. . . . I feel the NATO . . . bombers, taking aim at our cities and villages . . . aircraft carriers, ready to move to our waters and attack those targets in the North Russian plain, upon the naming of which your terrified and tormented heart gets ready to put itself under attack, to shield these sacred things."

The heroic air defense pilot, according to Prokhanov, thinks something like this:

"In front of you is the enemy . . . behind you is the fatherland and its cities. And you are the only one who has the power to save them. This truth is present in the blue eyes of the major. . . . He feels his machine, his terrible-beautiful fighter, like a living being. Her smooth, heavy flight. Her ability to turn and glide. Her 'corporeal' and 'spiritual' qualities. . . . Seizing the target in his radar sight, he speaks to her, as to a living being: 'Now come on, do your best, my friend. Come on, don't let me down, my dear.' And the 'dear' lets out the missile in front, and turns the target into a flying explosion."

The theme is constantly present in the Soviet military press, in scarcely less purple prose. The editorial in *Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star)* on July 21, 1984, for example, glorified the action of one Capt. G. Yeliseyev, in an unidentified incident:

"The melody of the U.S.S.R.'s national anthem solemnly sounds. The flag of our Motherland slowly ascends the flagpole. The ranks of troops stand stock still. In the silence that has fallen, the measured words of the order on assuming combat duty ring out. So goes the ritual of going on combat duty, in many units of the Soviet Armed Forces. Those are unforgettable, stirring minutes. It is as if the Motherland herself is admonishing the soldier, calling on him to be vigilant, responsible, and ready for great deeds.

"Combat pilot Captain G. Yeliseyev exhibited precisely those qualities during the execution of a combat task. An intruder plane penetrated the airspace of our country. It was immediately located by radar stations. Captain Yeliseyev was ordered to intercept the target. The pilot flew his fighter into the indicated sector. The situation in the air was difficult. The intruder could have escaped unpunished. Then Yeliseyev, forcing his engine, approached the target at maximum speed and downed it by ramming. The Soviet pilot terminated the hostile provocation at the cost of his life. By an order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Captain Yeliseyev was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

"What led Captain Yeliseyev to do this great deed? Above all the feeling of a soldier's duty, ideological conviction, the passionate heart of a communist, and the highest responsibility for the matter entrusted to him, for the security of the Motherland.

"The Motherland. . . . Great are her expanses. . . . And whatever corner you take, from the Kush to the Arctic, from Brest to the Kuriles, there is great creative work under way. . . . The heirs of the combat traditions of the front, the soldiers of the 1980s, see it as their sacred duty to ever more persistently master modern combat technology and weaponry, to raise their vigilance, to strengthen their discipline and degree of organization, to reliably ensure the security of our Motherland."

On September 10, 1983, speaking in the Crimean city of Sevastopol, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitrii Ustinov defended the downing of Korean Air Lines Flight 007:

"The imperialist circles did not even stop at such a monstrous provocation as the incursion into our country's airspace of a South Korean aircraft, clearly for reconnaissance purposes, disregarding the possible human casualties. . . . It is the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including airspace. . . . We firmly state that the Soviet Union's borders are sacred and inviolable. We are always ready to stand up for ourselves. Every provocation will receive a due rebuff!"

The KAL shootdown and the rise of the Far East Command

by Clifford Gaddy and Rachel Douglas

Korean Air Lines Flight 007 was shot down on the night of Sept. 1, 1983, by a Soviet fighter plane of the **Troops of National Air Defense** (Voiska PVO). In the year that followed, the main officers in the chain of command that cleared that shooting have advanced in prominence within the military-dominated clique that runs the Soviet Union today. In Moscow, the butchers of KAL Flight 007 are in charge.

The national commander of the PVO is **Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov**. On Soviet Air Defense Day, April 8, 1984, Koldunov took to the pages of *Pravda* for his first public comment on KAL 007. "The termination of the provocation by American special services using a South Korean aircraft on September 1, 1983," he wrote, exemplified "the high level of readiness to perform their military duty," on the part of PVO personnel.

At the time KAL 007 was shot, the national PVO Chief of Staff was the late **Col.-Gen. Semyon Romanov**. The first high-ranking Soviet officer to issue a public justification of the downing, in a *Pravda* article shortly after it happened, Romanov likewise boasted in April 1984, that PVO planes are in "a state of permanent combat readiness" to "annihilate" aircraft that come "anywhere near their range." Romanov is the only KAL 007-linked commander to have disappeared from the scene; he died in May, "suddenly, while performing official duties," after being reassigned early that month as Warsaw Pact representative to the East German army.

The chain of command in the shooting of KAL 007, however, ran not only to the national PVO leadership. The statement by Soviet Armed Forces Chief of Staff **Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov**, that the decision was taken by the "district Air Defense commander," points up a reorganization of the PVO that occurred in 1980. PVO forces were integrated with the air defense forces of the 16 Military Districts into which the Soviet Ground Forces are divided. For Sakhalin Island, where KAL 007 was downed, the relevant regional commands are the **Far East Military District** and the important super-district, the **Far East Theater Command**.

The commanders there in September 1983, the superiors of the "district Air Defense commander" who cleared the Su-15 interceptor pilot to fire on KAL 007, were **Army Gen. Ivan M. Tretyak**, commander of the Far East Military District, and **Army Gen. Vladimir L. Govorov**, commander of Far East Theater Troops. Both of them received promotions

in the summer of 1984, Govorov becoming **Deputy Minister of Defense**, and Tretyak taking his place as commander of the Far East Theater Troops. These changes, inferred from references to these officers on the pages of the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*), mark them as rising stars in the Soviet military leadership and underscore the importance of the Far East in Soviet military thinking.

Chita: a second command center

The Far East Theater Command is often called **High Command-Far East**, which denotes its special role in Soviet planning for nuclear war. Headquartered in the southeast Siberian city of **Chita**, it subsumes the **Far East Military District**, the **Transbaikal Military District**, the **Siberian Military District**, Soviet forces in the **Peoples Republic of Mongolia**, and elements of the **Pacific Fleet**, headquartered in Vladivostok. The three military districts under the High Command-Far East comprise a total of 38 motor-rifle divisions, 6 tank divisions and 3 artillery regiments.

The Chita headquarters was established in June 1945 for the Manchurian campaign against Japan, when **Marshal A. M. Vasilevskii** was commanding forces on several fronts in the Far East. It was sharply upgraded in approximately 1979, in line with an across-the-board reorganization of the Soviet Armed Forces (including the above-mentioned integration of the PVO), emphasizing formations that could undergo the transition to actual nuclear war-fighting in the shortest possible amount of time. Marshal Ogarkov, who has directed much of this transformation, stressed in an article on May 9, 1983, "the necessity of having in peacetime, organs of command and control which could immediately go into action at the outbreak of war without a lengthy period of reorganization."

The assignment of senior personnel to Chita and the pattern of Soviet industrial planning for eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East indicate that Chita has been built up so that it could function independently in the case of nuclear war. For as long as possible, it would take orders directly from the Supreme Command in Moscow, but if communications were broken, it would function alone. The idea is that Siberia becomes a survival area in a nuclear holocaust, and Chita the survival center.

Coinciding with the promotions of Tretyak and Govorov,

the Soviet leadership and official press increased their attention to the second Transsiberian Railroad, the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM), which cuts across the three military districts, running north of Lake Baikal out to the Pacific Ocean. There have been reports of tunnel-collapses and other impediments to completion of the BAM on an accelerated schedule as mandated by the Soviet leadership, but equally persistent is the push by the military to get it finished as soon as possible, as a militarily vital project. The BAM is a backup to the existing Transsiberian, which is closer to the Chinese frontier; it is also supposed to be the lifeline of a so-called Territorial Production Complex, the industrial base of a Siberian survival zone.

Krasnaya Zvezda has reported pledges by military engineers to speed up BAM construction. When it was announced on April 1 that BAM workers had vowed to open up the entire line for trains one year ahead of schedule, *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported that "the military engineer troops have adopted their own counter-plan—to finish laying the main route by the October Revolution Anniversary" (November 1984).

In early June, a special government commission on the BAM, chaired by former KGB official, now First Deputy Prime Minister **Geidar Aliyev**, toured the railroad to inspect and criticize the pace of construction. The week-long trip took Aliyev along the whole BAM route, to adjacent river ports, to Vladivostok, to units of the Pacific Fleet, and to a power plant, a shipyard, an airplane factory, and so on. He was accompanied on segments of his tour by **Tretyak** and by the First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, **Vice Admiral N. Ya. Yasakov**.

The Far East commanders

Tretyak and Govorov are among a group of officers who rose to the pinnacle of the Soviet High Command beginning in the mid-1970s, replacing the deceased or retired generals and marshals who were leaders during World War II. Born in the early 1920s, these officers are old enough to have seen combat during World War II, but not past their prime today. Many of them, including Tretyak, Govorov, Commander-in-Chief of the Ground Forces **Marshal Vasilii I. Petrov**,



The Far East Theater Command of the Soviet Armed Forces, headquartered in Chita, comprises the Siberian, Transbaikalian, and Far East Military Districts, Soviet forces in Mongolia, and elements of the Pacific Fleet. Target symbol marks spot over Sakhalin Island where KAL Flight 007 was shot down.

and Army Gen. **Dmitrii T. Yazov**, who has replaced Tretyak as commander of the Far East Military District, have spent significant time in the Far East.

Army Gen. Vladimir L. Govorov

Born in 1924. Son of the World War II commander, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov. Finished the war as a captain. Graduated from Frunze Military Academy in 1949, a classmate of **I. M. Tretyak** and **M. I. Sorokin**, today the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Graduated from the General Staff Academy in 1963. Member of the Communist Party Central Committee since 1981.

1964-69: Commander of 11th Guards Army, Kaliningrad

1969-71: First Deputy Commander of Group of Soviet Forces in Germany

1971-72: Commander of Baltic Military District

1972-80: Commander of Moscow Military District and Chief of the Moscow garrison

1977: Promoted to Army General

Dec. 1980-June 1984: Commander-in-Chief of Far East Theater Command

Since June 1984: Deputy Minister of Defense of the U.S.S.R., probably Chief Inspector, replacing the aged Marshal K. S. Moskalenko.

Army Gen. Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak

Born in 1923. Commanded a Guards motor rifle regiment during World War II and was decorated as Hero of the Soviet Union (most other officers of his generation received their "Hero of the Soviet Union" awards only in the 1970s, when they were already senior commanders). Graduated from Frunze Military Academy in 1949. Graduated from the General Staff Academy in 1959 (in the same class as Chief of Staff **Ogarkov** and Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief **Marshal Viktor Kulikov**). Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) since 1976.

1967-76: Commander of Byelorussian Military District

1977: Promoted to Army General

1976-84: Commander of the Far East Military District

Since July 1984: Commander-in-Chief of Far East Theater Command.

Before his promotion in the Far East command this summer, *Krasnaya Zvezda* singled Tretyak out as an exemplary commander who was on the rise. On Feb. 28, 1984, the military daily carried a long "human interest" feature designed to portray Tretyak as more than just a military leader, a political activist who, as deputy to the Supreme Soviet (Soviet parliament), intervenes to better the personal lives of his constituents. *Krasnaya Zvezda* quoted a woman school principal from Kamchatka peninsula, endorsing Tretyak at an election meeting with the words: "Our main call to you is to strengthen the defense of the Fatherland and the might of our Armed Forces, which are the bulwark of peace." Tretyak received further recognition in late May, at the big national congress of Komsomol (Communist Youth League) secre-

taries in the armed forces, where he was the main speaker besides party chief **Konstantin Chernenko** and the senior Moscow-based commanders. In his speech, Tretyak marked himself as a close adherent to the cause of defending Russia's "Holy Soil":

"Every Far East troop knows that by the fault of American imperialism [the current international situation] is continuing to grow worse in the Far East as well. Deeply aware of their great responsibility for the security of the eastern boundaries of our Motherland, the entire personnel of the district are performing their military service and are persistently carrying out the tasks set for them by the Communist Party. . . . Permit me to pledge to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government that the Far East troops are always ready to carry out the order of the Motherland and to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, should he be so bold as to encroach upon our holy soil."

Army Gen. Dmitrii Timofeyevich Yazov

Born in 1923. Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU since 1981.

1976-78: First Deputy Commander of Far East Military District (under **Tretyak**)

1979-80: Commander of Central Group of Forces (Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia)

1980-84: Commander of Central Asian Military District

Feb. 1984: Promoted to Army General.

Like Tretyak, Yazov was built up in the Soviet press before his Far East transfer. On June 12, *Krasnaya Zvezda* published his article, "Working with the Komsomol." On June 20, his Chief of Staff in the Central Asian Military District, **Lt.-Gen. A. Kovtunov**, wrote for *Krasnaya Zvezda* on "Command and Control in Battle: Under Conditions of Interference," treating one of the main problems stressed by **Marshal Ustinov** and other commanders—the ability to maintain command and control of troops in a situation when the enemy uses massive countermeasures. Kovtunov discussed combat under conditions of nuclear strikes and electronic disruption of communications.

Army Gen. Grigorii Ivanovich Salmanov

Born in 1922. Graduated from Frunze Military Academy in 1949. Graduated from the General Staff Academy in 1964. Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU since 1981.

1969-75: Commander of Kiev Military District

1975-78: Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Ground Forces, in charge of combat training

Since 1978: Commander of Transbaikalian Military District.

In November 1977, Salmanov was chosen to conclude and sum up a months-long discussion in the Soviet military journal *Voyenni Vestnik* on the "high-speed offensive," the upgrading of Soviet operational capability for doing battle with highly mobile, relatively independent units under nuclear war-fighting conditions.

South American leaders: 'Outlaw the dope pushers!'

by Robyn Quijano

Seven Ibero-American governments have signed a statement declaring drug trafficking a "crime against humanity, with all applicable juridical consequences." Such explicit use of the terms of the Nuremberg statutes, used to try Nazi crimes, is a direct challenge to the "drug multinational" being run by old Nazi networks, Soviet agent-of-influence Henry Kissinger, the Bulgarian connection, and the Swiss bankers of the Bank for International Settlements which bankrolled Adolf Hitler.

The statement is contained in the "Declaration of Quito Against Drug Traffic," signed in Quito, Ecuador, on Aug. 11. Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi designed this declaration of war on Dope, Inc., as a battleplan for the economic survival of the continent.

In a related development, on Aug. 15 a spokesman for several major Ibero-American governments called for a defensive alliance against the food warfare which the debtor countries fully expect to be waged against them, as the international bankers have shown themselves intransigent in their demands for increased debt payment.

Beyond enforcing the punishment appropriate to "crimes against humanity," the Quito Declaration calls for "the creation of a world or regional fund, dedicated to giving help to developing countries affected by drug traffic, in order to combat and overcome the underlying causes of such circumstances, and to give them appropriate instruments of struggle against such illegal activities."

The creation of such a fund would be a crucial assault on

the International Monetary Fund, which imposes economic conditions that create "the underlying causes" of the drug traffic, and the Swiss, New York, and London bankers whose press organs like the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* have explicitly warned that Colombia will suffer grave economic consequences if the government does not legalize drug dollars.

Betancur took aim against such networks: "Crime decided to go international; crime has become a species of multinational . . . the response must also be multinational."

From Quito, President Lusinchi warned that "a collapse of the debtor countries would pull with it the great world centers of financial power." He called upon the international banks to establish conditions that will permit the recovery and development of the debtor nations so that they will be capable of paying the foreign debt. "If they treat us well, we, in the future, will also treat them well. But if they treat us badly, we will also behave in a determined way."

Lusinchi then referred to the strong support which his proposal to treat drug trafficking as a crime against humanity received in Quito, where the seven Ibero-American nations pledged to present this theme at all regional and world forums. The bankers who launder the dirty money of the multi-billion dollar drug trade have now been put on notice that they "knew or should have known" the gravity of their crimes against humanity.

The Quito "mini-summit" occurred on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Ecuadorian President, and had been announced during the previous week as an informal

planning session for the next meeting of the Cartagena group of Ibero-American debtor nations, slated for Sept. 7 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Ibero-American leaders have taken this strategy of "outflanking" their creditors by putting them on the defensive on the drug issue in the face of U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker's recent statements that his policy for the upcoming Buenos Aires meeting will be to divide and conquer the debtors. Volcker told the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 8 that the creditor nations should grant privileges on a "case-by-case" basis to the debtors, to prevent the emergence of a "sweeping re-organization" of Third World debt. "I believe the stage has been set for a new phase in financing programs tailored to the progress and circumstances of individual countries," Volcker said.

Food defense pact urged

The Mexican government opened a second front by calling for a "Common Food Front" at the annual conference of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Buenos Aires Aug. 15. A month earlier, on July 20, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid had warned of his nation's vulnerability to use of the "food weapon" by creditors—particularly the United States—if it failed to pay its foreign debt. "In today's world, economic reprisals could have a more devastating impact than a war," de la Madrid had stated in an interview at that time. "Mexico **needs** to import food. . . . An economic reprisal which **prevented** us from importing food would cause hunger in the country."

To combat the food weapon, Mexican Undersecretary of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Leon Jorge Castaño called on the nations of the continent to retake sovereignty over the processes of production, consumption, and marketing of food. On behalf of the governments of Mexico, Argentina, Peru, and Panama, all sponsors of the proposal, Castaño told the ministers of 33 Ibero-American and Caribbean nations that use of food for political pressure must be flatly rejected and that all nations must seek "national solutions" to confront those foreign conglomerates which now exercise "control over diverse links in the food chain."

Castaño added that the structure of Ibero-America's agriculture today, including exports, imports, use of land, consumption, and type of technology utilized, is determined entirely by interests "foreign to the region." Add to this the continent's foreign debt, the drop in major commodity prices, high interest rates, and the "profound economic crisis" afflicting the world economy, and a situation results in which regional solutions and real economic development are severely restricted. In the current "unjust economic order," those countries that have no access to credit or foreign exchange, must cut food imports, Castaño said, with the known consequences for their populations.

The major goal of a "common food front," he empha-

sized, must be to allow countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

Banks target Cartagena group

The declaration of war on the dope lobby and the call for formation of a defensive pact against food warfare are Ibero-America's response to the clear determination of the international bankers to crush the "debtors' club" that was formed on June 22 when economic and foreign ministers from all over the continent met at Cartagena, Colombia. The Cartagena group pledged to resist the usurious demands for debt repayment by the cartel of creditors, who are trying to cover up for their own bankruptcy by increasing the rate of looting of the so-called developing sector at rates that have become literally genocidal. Early in the week of Aug. 13, President Alfonsín of Argentina stated that only a continental approach could deal with the IMF's pressures.

The 11-bank steering committee of Argentina's creditors refused Aug. 15 to roll over a \$125 million short-term loan, citing as the reason the Alfonsín government's failure to come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Argentine officials were reportedly surprised by the move, especially in light of an IMF communiqué issued the previous weekend which requested that the banks roll over the loan.

Immediately following the decision, the New York Federal Reserve Bank transferred \$125 million from Argentina's account there to the books of the eleven creditor banks to repay the loan. Some New York bankers are using the occasion to assert that this is a "symbolic turning point." However, they add that Argentina is still behind on interest payments and faces another payment date in September on a \$750 million bridge loan that has been repeatedly extended.

Reagan administration must decide

The Quito Declaration came out of talks among seven Ibero-American Presidents and ministers and U.S. Vice-President George Bush on Aug. 11 in Quito, where the officials were attending the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

The debt crisis was also discussed at the meeting, but the war on drugs was put up front for a reason. The dope mafias and their banker friends have launched an all-out war to force the destruction of the nations of the continent through the legalization of the drug trade and its billions since the murder of Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the man responsible for destroying the cocaine refining facilities that generated one-third of the cocaine consumed in the United States. After that, Alfonso López Michelsen, ex-President of Colombia and godfather of the country's drug mafia, called for the legalization of drug monies—something that has already been done in drug havens like Jamaica—and through the secret banking accounts and no-questions-asked exchange of dollars, as in Peru.

In nearly every nation of the continent, the drug traffic can be traced to old Nazi networks involved with the Gnostic Bulgarian connection in drugs-for-weapons trafficking designed to create and deploy terrorist destabilizations of these nations. This is the drug multinational that Ibero-American security forces, collaborating with great intensity over the past months, have begun to unmask with the help of this news service.

When the Latin American Parliament declared last April that the International Monetary Fund was more subversive than the Soviets, they meant precisely that the starvation conditions being imposed on the continent have set up the population to be manipulated into the vast network of narco-terrorist subversion.

It is with this in mind that the Ibero-American presidents have appealed to the world, and, in particular, to President Reagan to back the battle against Dope, Inc., through the kind of economic relief that can get real economic growth and development going in these nations in which the drug czars have better weapons than the official military forces and earn enough income in one year to pay the nation's entire debt.

President Reagan has consistently failed to make the connection between the IMF's strangulation of the economies of the continent causing the drug plague and the security of the United States itself. The Quito Declaration thus opens a new flank in the education of the U.S. President. Reagan, while utterly failing to grasp the basic economic reality which the Ibero-American presidents have presented to him in the past, has been given a chance to show courage and morality on an issue he does understand, by putting the full force of the U.S. government behind the Quito Declaration.

In fact, if the President is serious about the war on drugs that he himself proclaimed at the beginning of his presidency, he will have to face a crisis. No war on drugs can be won or even launched in a credible way within the confines of the IMF and Kissinger Commission policy for the continent. To the extent that he sticks by his "magic of the market place," and backs Kissinger's call for the "Hong Kong model" to be imposed on the continent, the war will be lost.

Documentation

Quito anti-drug declaration

Colombian President Belisario Bentancur, in discussing the Quito declaration against drug traffic with reporters over the Aug. 11-12 weekend, called for the creation of a "multinational against drugs" to fight the "multinational of the drugs."

The "Declaration of Quito Against Drug Traffic," signed by the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Ecuador, was released Aug. 11.

Following is a full translation of the declaration, as it appeared in several newspapers.

1) Given that drug dependency is harmful to public health, one of the essential qualities of human beings and one of their inalienable rights;

2) Given that, the loss of public health, at one and the same time, affects and conditions economic and social development of nations; [sic]. . .

3) Keeping in mind that repeated consumption of drugs affects the addict's judgment and freedom of action, and cause serious physical and psychological effects which harm the personality of the drug consumer;

4) Given that the illegal use of drugs has caused extremely serious and frequently irreversible harm to youth, the most noble part of the human resources of the nations of the world;

5) Given that the traffic in and illicit use of drugs, due to the advances of communications technology, the unprecedented expansion of transculturization, the increase of organized crime, and other factors, have overwhelmed the limited capabilities of isolated actions by states, and demands multilateral actions intended to combat drug traffic and connected or related activities;

6) Given that there is full evidence that drug traffic is intimately linked to designs and actions to subvert the juridical order and social peace in our countries, to achieve its ignoble, mercenary purposes;

7) Given that it is clearly demonstrated that drug traffickers use mechanisms of corruption in the political and administrative structures of the producing and consuming countries;

8) Given that international legislative action is necessary, legislation capable of directing effective action against drug trafficking beyond national borders, as well as applying sanctions against the culprits, no matter where they are to be found;

9) Given that the volume, magnitude, and extension of drug traffic represents a challenge to universal society, especially affecting youth, activities harmful to the existence of and the future projection of the human race;

10) [Therefore] We agree to submit for the consideration of appropriate international organizations:

a) Consideration of drug trafficking as a crime against humanity with all applicable juridical consequences;

b) The creation of a world or regional fund, dedicated to giving help to developing countries affected by drug traffic, in order to combat and overcome the underlying causes of such circumstances, and to give them appropriate instruments of struggle against such illegal activities.

Betancur's war on drugs under fire

by Our Correspondent

Colombian President Belisario Betancur's political amnesty program for the guerrilla groups fighting his government, a program vital for pacifying the country and winning his war on drugs, remains in jeopardy due to sabotage by narco-terrorists and their allies in the Gnostic "church."

A truce was to have been signed between the Betancur government and the M-19 and Popular Liberation Army (EPL) guerrilla organizations the week of Aug. 13. On Aug. 10, hired assassins succeeded in murdering M-19 founder Dr. Carlos Toledo Plata, who had accepted Betancur's amnesty offer two years ago. At the time of the murder, Toledo Plata was working as a physician in a public hospital. The killing was seized upon as a pretext for a bloody rampage of "reprisal" by the M-19, and the signing of the peace pact was postponed.

However, representatives of the two guerrilla groups announced Aug. 15 that they will sign the truce with representatives of President Betancur later this month.

EPL leader William Calvo stated that his group will sign an agreement with the government on Aug. 23, and indicated that the M-19 is also committed to the amnesty. No date for the M-19 signing has been specified. Calvo was emphatic that both groups would lay down their arms as soon as an agreement was signed, and enter negotiations with the government to institute social and economic reforms leading to a full amnesty.

There has been virtual civil war in the Colombian countryside for the past 35 years, with insurgent armies regularly maintaining up to 15,000 men under arms. The hold of left-wing ideologues has never been firm in this war; the central dynamic has been the blood feuds between peasants and death squads in the service of local landowners. The drug mafias have thrived in this environment, trading arms for drugs with the guerrillas and hiring guerrillas as guards for their secret cocaine labs.

President Betancur's strategy, supported by a majority of the population, is to end the pattern of killings by offering an amnesty for those insurgents willing to return to productive occupations, as Carlos Toledo Plata had. This tactic has succeeded in splitting the insurgent movements, cutting off new recruitment, and isolating those elements most involved with the drug trafficking. By destroying the popular support base for the guerrillas, the government is able to move in on and destroy the "Nazi-communist" drug-traffickers without provoking a full-scale war.

The drug mafias, together with drug-linked elements in the guerrillas and the military, stand the most to lose if Betancur's peace strategy succeeds.

The modus operandi of the Toledo Plata killing—two assassins on motorcycles armed with machine guns—is the same as that used by the drug mafias to assassinate Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla on April 30, 1984. Now, the Colombian government has moved against the Lara Bonilla assassins. On Aug. 15, the government issued arrest warrants for 14 people in connection with the murder. Among those indicted were the Ochoa brothers and Pablo Escobar.

The killing of Toledo Plata was a pretext for escalation by the drug mafias. In alleged "commemoration" of their fallen leader, a 200-man column of the M-19, accompanied by elements of other guerrilla organizations, invaded Yumbo, a small industrial town outside the important city of Cali, on Aug. 11. Several hours of gun battles fought with army troops left close to 100 dead among the M-19, police, and civilians.

Reports are that the invasion of Yumbo was carried out by an M-19 brigade from Santa Marta. Santa Marta is the drug capital of the Guajira Peninsula on the other side of the country; its M-19 terror squads, as revealed in an interview with M-19 leader Jaime Bateman before his death last year, are "under the protection" of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church. Bateman's mother, Clementina, has been a leader of the Gnostic Church headquartered in Santa Marta for 15 years.

According to Kissinger's plan

The conditions have now been laid for a full-scale eruption of guerrilla-military violence. This is the kind of regional violence which Henry Kissinger and his associates at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies have "predicted" will force a U.S. troop deployment into South America.

In a study on U.S. Military Requirements in the 1990s edited by Kissinger associate Kupperman which was released this past spring, Kissinger think-tankers expressed their confidence that a civil war in Colombia would be one of the foremost problems faced by the United States in the region over the next decade.

The Andean Labor Party (PLAN) of Colombia, committed to saving President Betancur's war on drugs, has launched a campaign to expose the "string-pullers" behind this new violence scenario. In an executive statement now being widely circulated inside Colombia, the PLAN states that Soviet agent-of-influence Kissinger and the IMF, joined by former President López Michelsen, are promoting violence and terrorism to allow a drug-mafia takeover of Colombia. Kissinger and the IMF, the PLAN points out, are operating in the midst of a superpower strategic crisis, in which the Soviets are pushing U.S. intervention in Ibero-America to undercut U.S. commitments to the NATO alliance in Europe.

Moscow and Kissinger agree on plan to carve up the Indian subcontinent

by Linda de Hoyos

Soviet-linked mouthpieces in India, who cumulatively have a loud voice, have been putting out the line that the Sikh insurgency in the Punjab and now the harsh repression of the Tamil minority by the pro-U.S. Sri Lankan government are part of a master plan to destroy India. The supposed perpetrators are an axis formed by the United States, Israel, Pakistan, and China.

On the other side, such centers of alleged anti-communist orthodoxy as the Heritage Foundation assert that the “pro-Moscow” Gandhi government is on a systematic campaign to destroy those religious minorities—such as the Sikhs—who function as “bulwarks against communism,” and is also promoting a Marxist Tamil insurgency against Sri Lanka in order to create the pretext for Indian military aggression against the island.

None of these charges are true as presented.

There is no disagreement between Moscow and the forces represented in such agencies as the Heritage Foundation, Henry Kissinger’s Center for Strategic and International Studies, or the James Jesus Angleton wing of the Central Intelligence Agency. Both are agreed that the nations of the Indian subcontinent should be destroyed—that the job begun with the British-engineered partitioning of India should be completed. Both are, therefore, agreed on the necessity for breaking the back of the Gandhi government of India, which has insisted upon navigating its own course as the world’s largest democracy and the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Priming the pump for war

The primary objective of both Moscow and the Kissinger forces in the West is to produce a heightening of tensions between India and Pakistan, leading to war. On Aug. 3, the Soviet news agency Tass released a political commentary by one Boris Chekhonin stating that “there is every indication that Pakistan is really preparing a fresh act of aggression against India.” As evidence, Tass claimed that Pakistan has decided to form new military units in “occupied Kashmir” and that 300,000 troops and 30% of Pakistan’s tanks are now being concentrated at the “control line” at the Indo-Pakistan border.

The same article proudly announced that India had signed

a deal with Moscow for MiG-29s, the most advanced Soviet jet fighter.

The provocations for war are not only coming from Moscow, but from Washington. In July, Sen. Alan Cranston, the Malthusian senator from California and proponent of Moscow’s nuclear-freeze hoax, demanded that the United States cut military aid to Pakistan, since the Zia government is acquiring nuclear-bomb technology from China. The charge caused an uproar in the international press, finally leading to the admission by Pakistani Chief Martial Law Administrator Zia ul-Haq, that although Pakistan does have the capability for a nuclear bomb, it has no intentions of building one.

Washington analysts believe that Pakistan’s acquisition of the bomb is the tripwire for India, which has had the same capability since 1974. But Mrs. Gandhi, in an interview with the *Wall Street Journal* on Aug. 6, appeared to be unfazed by the hype surrounding the Pakistani bomb potential.

That has not stopped others from stoking the fires. On Aug. 9, the *Jerusalem Post* reported from Washington that “American administration officials” say that “India may soon decide to attack Pakistan.” The article said that India is compelled to “take out” Pakistan’s nuclear capability, in the same way that Israel had to destroy Iraq’s nuclear reactor in 1982.

The Soviets are simultaneously placing extreme military pressure on Pakistan. Last week, two fresh Soviet divisions were moved to the Pakistani border with Afghanistan. In the space of 48 hours over Aug. 12 and 13, Soviet fighter planes twice crossed the border to bomb Pakistani villages.

Moscow alternates these provocations with offers of trade deals, including aid in road and irrigation projects, and completion of the Karachi steel complex. The implication is clear: Pakistan must submit to Soviet hegemony or face war.

Noticeably absent from any of Moscow’s offers is aid in building nuclear energy plants, a plank which up to this year used to be included on the list. According to an aide for Club of Rome member, Sen. Claiborne Pell, who has carried out negotiations with the Soviets for the defeat of President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative, there is “total agreement” between Moscow and the Kissinger liberals on “non-proliferation.” No developing sector countries should be permitted to have nuclear power.

It is difficult to project how a war between Pakistan and

India would unfold, but if the games being played by Moscow and the State Department in the Persian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq are any indication, it will serve the interests of neither warring nation.

Foreign hands in the Punjab

In India, the Soviet-linked press has for weeks been pointing the finger at Pakistan and the U.S. military as responsible for the Sikh insurgency in the Punjab, which forced the government into an army occupation of the state. Then, on Aug. 6, Prime Minister Gandhi was quoted by the BBC and other English-language press as saying that a "Washington, D.C.-based espionage agency" was directing the Sikh separatist movement. Although the next day the government denied that Mrs. Gandhi had made the statement, she would not have been far off the mark.

The place to look is Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski's Georgetown CSIS. It was Kissinger who destroyed India-U.S. relations with his "Pakistan tilt" of 1971, part of the disastrous "China card." And it was Brzezinski who finished the job as National Security Adviser in the Carter administration by stopping pledged U.S. fuel for the Tarapur nuclear plant.

The conference of the "Sikh World Organization" in New York July 28 bore all the Brzezinski earmarks. The 900 attendees included a large portion of Sikhs from Canada, who are known to have ties to the Naxalites (pro-Peking communists of India); representatives of the Afghan mujahiddin, a pet Brzezinski project; members of the pro-Pakistan Kashmir Liberation Front; and a representative of the Tamil separatists of Sri Lanka.

These groups are charging that the Indian government has perpetrated a "new Holocaust" in the Punjab, and are pressing for attention from the Reagan administration and Congress on the basis that they are a "religious minority that represents a bulwark against communism." Zbigniew Brzezinski, in February of 1979, was the first U.S. public official to field this line—that time in regard to Ayatollah Khomeini's fundamentalists of Iran. The immediate result of this insanity was the taking of U.S. hostages and the destruction of U.S. military and economic presence in the country that had been a linchpin ally in the Mideast.

Brzezinski now appears to be pushing the Sikh separatists from the same standpoint—presumably this time against the "pro-Marxist" Gandhi government. But it is the Brzezinski-Kissinger CSIS personnel who were involved in extensive discussions with Soviet Oriental Institute head Yevgenii Primakov when he came here in June. In July, Primakov spent long hours in negotiations for crisis management of the Mideast with U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and CSIS associate, Robert Newman.

Primakov's institute is on record as endorsing the separatist movements in Baluchistan and the Sind against the Pakistani central government. But it is hardly surprising to

also find that, alongside the operations run from Washington, a Russian hand is beginning to surface in the Punjab insurgency. Sikh separatism has been led from London by Jagjit Chauhan Singh, who is not only funded by the Nazi André grain cartel, with which the Soviets are strategically allied, but is also known to have spent considerable time in the 1970s in Tashkent, Soviet headquarters for operations into Asia. In addition, numbers of top leaders of the separatist Akali Dal party bore Marxist pedigrees before they entered the radical Sikh movement.

Reports have also been surfacing that the Soviets contrived evidence to force Mrs. Gandhi to order the army assault on the Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple. The action was certainly necessary, to break the back of the Sikh terrorists, who had turned the temple into a heavily armed fortress from which they ran a three-month reign of terror in the Punjab. Nevertheless, the Soviets, through their intelligence channels, informed the Indian government that on June 4 the Sikh nation of "Khalistan" was to be declared and that the Sikhs would be reinforced by 40,000 Afghan mujahiddin crossing into India from Pakistan.

The Soviet hope was that a government move on the temple—which was carried out on June 6—would totally polarize the Sikh community and government, making any negotiated settlement impossible and creating permanent instability in Punjab, the granary of India.

Bulgarian connection?

There are also signs of a more direct Soviet hand in the operation. The *Times of India* reported at the end of June that Bulgarian planes were airlifting terrorist Sikhs out of the Punjab, as the Indian army was scouring the state for them. The report was serious enough to warrant investigation by the Indian government, but so far no word on the result has been released.

The Bulgarians have had a longstanding presence in India through the influence of Lyudmila Zhikova, the Gnostic priestess-daughter of the Bulgarian head of state. Bulgaria is the eastern seat of the evil Gnostic cult, the mother cult for the proliferation of irrationalist integrist movements typified by the fundamentalist Sikh separatists. In the same way, the André family which is so dedicated to Jagjit Singh Chauhan is the leading family of the Protestant version of Gnostic cultism, the Darbyite Christian fundamentalists who are funding the pagan revival around the Temple Mount plot in Israel.

This is the belief structure that determines the work of such outfits as the Washington, D.C.-based CSIS and the Soviet Oriental Institute. The agreed upon objective is the genocidal destruction of the nations of the subcontinent, and the rest of the underdeveloped sector, in preparation for their reorganization into a one-world Gnostic empire. The geopolitical aims of the two superpowers in the region are, at best, secondary.

Deafening silence from the Non-Aligned

by Susan Maitra

Non-Aligned Movement: New Delhi and Beyond

by Pradeep Mathur and K.M. Shrivastava
Sterling Publishers Private, Ltd.
New Delhi, RS70

More than a year has passed since the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) convened in auspicious circumstances in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. While Mrs. Gandhi, in her capacity as head of the movement, has pressed forward diplomatic initiatives to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war and the murderous stalemate in southern Africa, these have been without notable success or even impact. More to the point is the deafening silence of the Non-Aligned Movement on the one issue central to the peace and sovereign economic development that is the cornerstone of the movement and the urgent concern of each of its 104 members—namely, international monetary reform.

It is in this context that this slim volume by two experienced Indian journalists is of interest. Written even before the euphoria of the movement's return "home, to its roots"—with all the promise for new strength and potency that conveyed—had died down, this book portrays a movement in profound crisis. The book is a searching and compassionate look at a movement whose manifest impotence ought to provoke deep disquiet. Courage is required to acknowledge it, and to then plow through the litanies of self-serving formulas on all sides to seize the cause—and thereby the remedy. Mathur and Shrivastava have made a useful beginning to this task.

In the preface, the authors point to the fact that, as an antidote to the Western criticism of the Non-Aligned movement, there is a tendency to defend everything about the movement—any attempt at self-analysis is often considered "blasphemous." The authors reject this approach as "self-defeating." The obstruction, the cynicism, indeed the outright sabotage of the process of decolonization and nation-building in the developing countries, is well known and doc-

umented. Not ignoring these obstacles, the authors nonetheless emphasize that the Non-Aligned member nations must take up full responsibility for themselves and their movement.

Weaknesses of the NAM

Ultimately, they argue, responsibility for the movement's weakness must rest with the member governments themselves, inasmuch as their citizenry remains impoverished and politically unenlightened. And thus, even the movement's putative moral authority remains nominal. From this standpoint, the sterility of the battle over the two issues which have most exercised conference delegates—the Iran-Iraq war and the Kampuchea issue—is better understood.

The three middle chapters, grouped around the core economic issues, begin to get to the heart of the matter. The world financial crisis is strangling both the North and the South. Based on a political economy of feudalism, the Bretton Woods monetary system is perhaps the single most systematic point of aggression against the full development as sovereign nation-states of the countries of the so-called South, who emerged from colonial domination in the late 1940s and 1950s to form the Non-Aligned Movement. This matter was squarely posed during the Seventh Summit, and, despite substantial consensual watering-down, the summit determined upon an important initiative—the proposed conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation. It is in respect of this initiative in particular that the Non-Aligned Movement's silence is so deafening at the present moment.

But as the chapter on South-South cooperation describes, the unity and muscle within NAM to press such initiatives is inadequate. To begin with, the unity is only skin deep. The rhetoric of cooperation seems to proliferate in inverse proportion to the ability or determination to press proposals into implementation. Mathur and Shrivastava discuss food production as a case in point. The lack of cooperation, and even outright sabotage from the developed North, is easily documented, but the authors make a convincing case that the developing nations have among themselves the wherewithal

to achieve food self-sufficiency and insist that this challenge be taken up as a top priority.

The next to the last two chapters present the dialectic in terms of the news media. Chapter 8 is an excellent documented summary of Western press coverage of the Seventh Summit, characterized as it was by sheer ignorance, arrogance, and cynicism in equal measure. But as the reader is concluding that there can be no compromise with such arbitrary evil, the authors sound the counterpoint: The vaunted "New World Information Order" is largely a fraud, as shown in Chapter 9, and it won't do to blame the North.

Inadequate solutions

The discussion of the future course of NAM in the final chapter is a disappointment for the reader who anticipates a ground-breaking *prescription*. The suggestion to set up a "crisis-management" mechanism is obviously inadequate to the questions and dilemmas that have been raised in the preceding chapters. The recommendation that the movement must evolve an "ideological minimum" to guide unified action is more to the point—at least as far as this means bringing into focus the historical and political-philosophical reference points that distinguish nations from colonies. Ultimately, as the authors recognize, the problem is *political* in a profound sense of that term.

The point here, this writer would argue, is not so much some more mumbo-jumbo about "capitalism" or "imperialism," but the question of the modern republican nation-state. What paralyzes NAM is the fact that only a few of the developing countries actually fought through a war for independence analogous to the American Revolution, and that even some of those who did ultimately experienced the end of colonial rule as a mere transfer of power. That the United States has largely forgotten its own example does not dull the point. The fight to *construct* a new nation, a democratic republic, never occurred in most of the developing countries, nor did the transformation of the population which that fight entails. Feudal cultural and social relationships and a colonial administrative setup were carried over to frustrate the aims of independence in either case.

One can take issue with the populist bias that reasserts itself repeatedly to distort the authors' deeper insights, just as one can wonder why, after having so precisely portrayed the sterility of ideological position-mongering (as on the Kampuchea issue), the authors nonetheless accept ideological terms of reference for much of the discussion. What is certain, however, is that Mathur and Shrivastava successfully engage the reader, challenging him to take a good look at the problem and to clarify his own thoughts. In this they have helped to initiate a "healthy debate"—their stated aim in writing *Non-Aligned Movement: New Delhi and Beyond*. It should get a wide readership, and not just among the developing sector intellectuals and political leaders to whom it is principally directed.

EIR Special Report

How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East

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Trouble ahead for Brazil's ruling party

by Mark Sonnenblick

Everything seems set for the Brazilian opposition alliance to take over the government in 1985, for the first time since the 1964 coup. By acceding to the austerity dictates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the ruling Democratic Social Party (PDS) has set itself up for internal fissuring and ouster from power. The only thing which could upset this projection would be political chaos that could provoke a military reaction against democracy.

Brazil's presidential candidates were nominated during the second week in August—Paulo Maluf for the PDS and Tancredo Neves for the opposition Democratic Alliance. The presidency will be decided on Jan. 15 by a non-elected 686 member Electoral College. Even under this manifestly undemocratic system, the ruling party seems destined to lose.

Former São Paulo governor Maluf bought himself the PDS nomination on Aug. 11 by lavishing huge sums of money of dubious origin on party delegates. He had been equally successful, using the same method, in obtaining the São Paulo governorship five years before, and he has budgeted a repeat performance for the presidency.

Maluf has working for him President João Figueiredo and the powerful government machine which has practically monopolized power since the 1964 Revolution. But the ruling party's political base of support has collapsed. The PDS, which has boasted itself to be "the largest democratic party in the West," is now known as "the most divided party in the West."

The PDS has splintered not only because of the stench of dirty money surrounding Maluf, but in response to the disgust of Brazilians toward the depressionary policies demanded by the IMF and implemented by the Figueiredo regime.

Since the beginning of this year, the São Paulo industrialists and the nation-building circle around former President Gen. Ernesto Geisel have promoted Vice-President Aureliano Chaves as a politically preferable alternative to Maluf, insisting that he would be able to unite Brazil and rebuild it from the IMF's wreckage. When Figueiredo blocked this solution, the PDS rebels formed the Liberal Front and negotiated a Democratic Alliance with the opposition PMDB party. The deal was that the PDS rebels would cross over in the Electoral College and give opposition candidate Tancredo Neves a wide margin of victory, in return for a share of power, at the expense of the leftist sectors of the opposition.

Right up to the convention, the less myopic of Figueiredo's circle sought an alternate candidacy which would hold the party together, but were thwarted by the President. After Maluf's victory, even the stalwarts of "the system," who had backed Interior Minister Andreazza against Maluf, began dickering with Neves for a share of the spoils of power.

The military newsletter *Letras en Marcha* is circulating in the barracks with a front-page article, "Tancredo, the Brazilian Alfonsín." This piece and anonymous military leaflets warn that Tancredo Neves would replicate Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín's prosecution and jailings of top military officers on charges of human rights abuses. Neves and his supporters are bending over backward to promise that they would do no such thing and would "continue the 1964 Revolution." However, some officers fear Neves will succumb to the majority of the electorate's demand for direct elections in 1986, which they believe would catapult populist agitator Lionel Brizola into the presidency at the head of a leftist mob seeking vengeance for the years of dictatorship.

In April, 7 million Brazilians marched in the streets to back a constitutional amendment allowing direct election of

"The PDS has splintered . . . in response to the disgust of Brazilians towards . . . the IMF."

the president, as the best way to overturn the IMF dictatorship. Only the declaration of martial law for one week in the capital city of Brasilia prevented the Congress from voting up the direct election amendment.

Like Alfonsín, Neves is in danger of being crushed between Brazil's creditors and its people. On receiving the nomination, Neves charged that debt payments were "bleeding the national economy. . . . Our creditors will receive their money in line with Brazil's ability to pay. . . . Recession and unemployment are not units of account among decent nations." On the other hand, he is likely to bow to foreign creditors by appointing São Paulo banker Olavo Setúbal as his economic chief. The architect of Brazil's IMF program, Planning Minister Delfim Netto, blithely assured Brazil's creditors that Neves would not break with the IMF, and Neves himself disowns any such "radical" pretensions.

The Jesuit-educated Maluf—despite his demagogic pledges that he would "not accept international auditors and inspectors imposing unacceptable conditions"—would leave economic management in the hands of Celso Affonso Pastore, his former finance secretary and now the chief public defender of Delfim's surrender to the IMF. Unable to buy off 130 million people the way he can several hundred party delegates, Maluf would provoke a social explosion with his pro-IMF policies and the blatant corruption around him.

Faction fight begins the post-Khomeini era

by Thierry Lalevée

The inability of the dark-ages Iranian regime to proceed with its long-awaited land offensive against Iraq and the imminent death of Ruhollah Khomeini has produced a breakdown crisis in Iran. Although Khomeini appears to be alive and talking, the country is already witnessing the political turmoil of the post-Khomeini era. Khomeini himself gave the signal by telling his fellow countrymen on Aug. 9: "Work as if I am no longer with you." A few days earlier, his mausoleum had been completed in the middle of the "Graveyard of the Martyrs," followed by an emergency meeting of the 61 members of the "Assembly of Experts" whose task will be to unseal the "Ayatollah's" will and appoint his successor.

The 35-minute Aug. 9 radio speech was Khomeini's second political intervention of the year. It was also his first visible political act since early July when he is said to have suffered yet another heart attack. Official confirmation has not been given, but observers have noted that for several weeks, none of the leading Iranian politicians were able to quote him in their speeches. On Aug. 6, Khomeini received Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi, an event that was witnessed on national television.

Terrorists and obscurantists

Khomeini's reappearance coincides with the public outbreak of a major factional fight in Teheran. It was directly to that issue that Khomeini addressed himself. He denounced recent terrorist actions, such as the hijacking of a French airliner and the mining of the Red Sea, by Iranians. "How can we approve such things which go against the feelings of the world, against Islam and against reason? It is said that Radio Teheran praised the hijackers. This is wrong, the radio cannot say such a thing, it has to be prevented. [These events] are threatening the lives of innocent people."

At a minimum, this was a rebuff to Iranian President Khamenei, who on Aug. 3, a few hours after the release of the French airline passengers, warned Paris and other Western capitals to expect more such incidents.

Khomeini concluded his speech by calling on the Pasdars (Revolutionary Guards) and the armed forces to stay out of politics—"otherwise it will be the end of the Islamic Republic." This is a rebuff of the leaders of the Revolutionary Guards, who have been accused of systematically interfering in military affairs.

Apparently, Khomeini's speech was aimed at shifting the

balance of political power away from the most intransigent elements in the elite known to be associated closely with the Soviet Union: the forces around President Khamenei and his brother, Prime Minister Mir Mousavi, the brains behind the recent wave of Soviet-sponsored Iranian terrorism. It is no coincidence that Iran's denial of responsibility for the mining of the Red Sea came from Mousavi only hours after he had met with Khomeini.

Khomeini is trying to tilt the balance in favor of the forces associated with the powerful speaker of the parliament, Hojatessalam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who advocates a rapprochement with the West and an end to the Iraq war *as the best means to perpetuate the obscurantist rule of the mullahs in Iran*. Khomeini's main concern is to maintain the uneasy equilibrium of the Islamic Republic in the face of more crises to come.

Rebellion in the army

This has been spectacularly demonstrated in recent weeks, as the army has been hit by a wave of resignations at the highest level. Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Qasem Ali Zahirnezhad, resigned denouncing the "continuous interference of incompetent people in army affairs." Following suit, the commander of the ground forces, Gen. Nasser Rahimi, reportedly wrote Khomeini about the "foolish acts of the demagogues" in Teheran. Rafsanjani and Ayatollah Madhavi-Kani of the "Society of the Militant Clergy" sent a military delegation to Europe last July to meet with former Defense Minister Admiral Madani, now in exile in Paris. As Madani was quick to tell British members of parliament and the press, he was asked to return to mediate the war with Iraq. The same delegation met with other exiles and Western leaders.

The faction fight also erupted during the first sessions of the Iranian parliament, which handed a vote of confidence to Mousavi, and confirmed the appointment of three ministers, notably including the new minister of intelligence, Hojatessalam Mohammed Mohammadi Reyshahri. A former president of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the man who condemned Sadegh Ghotbzadeh to death, Reyshahri's name has been increasingly linked to the Khamenei brothers. However, the parliament then rejected five ministers, including Defense Minister Mohammed Salimi, whose job is mainly concerned with logistics. Hours later, Rafsanjani was himself forced to intervene in support of his opponent Mousavi, as parliamentary members threatened to refuse to confirm other ministers.

Nothing could make clearer that Khomeini's influence is rapidly declining, and with it, Iran's governability.

Iraq has chosen this point to launch a military offensive, bombarding several targets around the Kharg Islands over the past few days. The attacks are a signal that the Soviet Union will not allow a diplomatic settlement of the war. A lasting Gulf war and the disintegration of Iran are Moscow's best guarantee of domination throughout the region.

Meir Kahane, agent of the Third Rome

by Allen Douglas

On July 23, Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the terrorist Jewish Defense League and its Israeli equivalent, the Kach Party, was elected to the Israeli Knesset. Kahane's terror brigades comprise the core of the Jewish underground, which the Likud government made a feeble attempt to disband this spring. He is at the center of the network that is dedicated to driving the Arabs out of Jerusalem, destroying the Dome of the Rock, and rebuilding the Third Temple on that site—a formula for protracted religious wars in the Middle East. As his first act in office, Kahane declared, he would introduce a resolution to expell all Arabs from Israel.

Kahane, who is rightly regarded as a fascist by the great majority of Israelis, does all this in the name of Judaism—but his own statements belie this. Immediately upon his election, the terrorist rabbi declared as his mission: "To free Israel of the threat to its existence, the Arabs of Israel, and create a truly Jewish state *instead of the present Westernized, Hellenistic one of Hebrew-speaking Gentiles*. . . . This is a struggle of the Hellenists against Torah itself. This is a struggle of those who would create here a Hebrew Gentilized country with all the fine cultures and values that are physical versus the real Jews who seek a truly Jewish state."

It is the Judeo-Christian tradition embodied in the Genesis injunction to mankind to "multiply and subdue the earth" and in the universalizing principle of humanist culture that has marked the real Jewish contribution to Western civilization over the centuries.

Kahane is no Jew, nor is he an Israeli. His statements identify him as a pawn in the pagan-Gnostic partnership between the Soviet Union on the one side and Henry Kissinger's oligarchical masters in the West. These forces view the Mosaic law and the God of the Judeo-Christian tradition as obstacles in their determination to destroy nation-states, such as Israel, and replace them with a new Roman Empire.

In 1971, British intelligence chief Arnold Toynbee expressed this desire for a Gnostic world order: "It is most unlikely, I fear, that it [one-world empire] will be established by the will, or even with the acquiescence, of the majority of mankind. It seems to me likely to be imposed on the majority by a ruthless, efficient, and fanatical minority, inspired by some ideology or religion. I guess that mankind will acquiesce in a harsh Leninian kind of dictatorship as a lesser evil than self-extermiation or than a continuing anarchy

which could end only in self-extermiation. If the reluctant majority does accept this dictatorship on this ground, I think they will be making the right choice." Toynbee, in his writings since at least 1940, argued that the Russian Orthodox Church doctrine of Moscow as the Third and Final Rome was a live phenomenon in the Soviet Union even under communism and this mystical strain must be strengthened toward the ends he identified.

Kahane and company: an efficient vehicle

A quick review of Kahane's friends and associates shows that he is deployed under one of the most efficient vehicles of the Western oligarchy's empire-building: the Freemasonic lodges, which are organized explicitly on Gnostic principles, as reflected in the "G" for Gnosticism at the front of every lodge. In the 19th century, a program of international chaos and assassinations was launched through the P-1 lodge of Giuseppe Mazzini, a tradition continued in the modern era by its lineal descendant, the P-2 lodge, the scandals around which continue to rock Italy. Consider the pedigree of Kahane and his closest collaborators:

Edoardo Recanati: reportedly Kahane's "aide" at one time, Recanati is from an old Venetian banking family and is linked to the notorious P-2 Banca Commerciale Italiana. His house in Jerusalem overlooks the Temple Mount—for a view of the Temple being rebuilt.

Joseph Churba: Co-founder with Kahane of the Jewish Defense League, one of his closest associates is William Mazzocco, U.S. branch head for another major P-2 bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

Michael Ledeen: Ledeen was recently declared *persona non grata* in Italy by Admiral Martini, the head of Italian military intelligence (SISMI), due to his P-2 activities, especially his work on behalf of former U.S. secretaries of state Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig, who reportedly showed up on P-2 membership lists. His wife said of the Solomon's Temple plot, "That's my baby!" Author of a coverup of the Temple Mount plot in *The New Republic*, Ledeen is also a good friend of Stanley Goldfoot, head of the Jerusalem Temple Mount Foundation in Israel, another Kahane associate.

Avigdor Eskin: Kahane, one of whose major planks is "Fighting the reds," has a KGB agent as a close friend and public spokesman. Eskin who founded the Jewish Defense League in Moscow, was the first to translate Kahane's book *Never Again* into Russian. He was mysteriously allowed to carry out this activity, as well as to emigrate to Israel with no problem—not an easy feat for Soviet Jewish subjects. Eskin's father and uncle were reportedly NKVD agents during the time of Stalin. In Israel, Eskin established himself in a hotbed of Kahane support, Kiryat Arba, also home of 6 of the 27 arrested for trying to blow up the Dome of the Rock. Eskin, only 26 years old, has had good enough connections to meet with U.S. Senators such as Jesse Helms, as well as to address the U.S. National Security Council.

Investigative Leads

The terrorist threat to NATO maneuvers

by Paolo Serri

At 9:45 in the morning Aug. 14, the helicopter of West German Federal Attorney Kurt Rebmann was shot at and hit by a submachinegun burst while descending to its landing place in the yard of the Bundesanwaltschaft (Federal Attorney Office) in Karlsruhe, West Germany. Despite an unexplained attempt by Western German authorities to downplay the incident, the attack on Rebmann's helicopter is the worst threat to anti-terror and anti-espionage operations in Germany in recent years.

The day after the attack, the leading daily *Die Welt*, editorialized that this incident "reminds us of the assassination series of 1977 when [Federal Attorney] Buback, banker [Jürgen] Ponto and the [Industrialists' Organization's Hans-Martin] Schleyer fell victim to brutal criminals after intensive surveillance. The arrests [of RAF terrorists] in recent weeks indicate that a group is again operating in Germany after a long period abroad."

It has not yet been ascertained that the attempt against Rebmann's helicopter came from terrorists, who have consistently held Rebmann as a prime target. But the fact that no terrorist group has yet claimed responsibility does not justify dismissing the question.

Some West German security circles have evaluated the attempt as not only a warning to German authorities, but also as part of a broader "psychological warfare" pattern of operations. This warning must be seen in the context of an escalation of sabotage and terrorist actions against the September NATO maneuvers, which are to be held as usual on German territory, and the growing Soviet threats to West Germany.

There is good reason for this assessment of the attack on Rebmann. There is no question the shooting took place, although the police did not find any shells—something more indicative of an assassin than of usual terrorist operations. Also, *EIR* has learned that several weeks ago there was a very similar incident near the house of investigative Judge Kuhn in Karlsruhe. Kuhn specializes in espionage cases and secondarily in right-wing and neo-Nazi terrorism. During a shift change, the policemen protecting his house clearly heard a submachine gun burst from a nearby wood. As in the Rebmann case, no shells or any other evidence were found.

These reports coincide with indications from several Western intelligence and military sources that Soviet armed-forces leadership have intensified the deployment and acti-

vation of spetsnaz troops, the specially trained elite troops either already in place in Western Europe or ready to be infiltrated into the West for assassinations and sabotage operations prior to a full-scale military attack.

'Sabotage as warfare strategy'

These reports coincide with the current escalation of operations by the "peace movement" and other pro-terrorist circles in preparation for the Sept. 17-27 NATO annual maneuvers in West Germany. Early in the morning of Aug. 13, personnel at the U.S. and NATO Erbenheim, Wiesbaden air force base discovered sabotage of the newly installed approach lighting system of the airfield. Several communication cables were also cut. Over \$10,000 in damages were reported. The Erbenheim airbase is one of the operational bases for the upcoming maneuvers: Some 12 A-10 Thunderbolt II close support aircraft, normally stationed at the RAF Bentwood, England, base, are operating from the Wiesbaden base.

Self-proclaimed "anarchists" claimed responsibility for the sabotage in letters written to the Frankfurt and Wiesbaden newspapers. The letters called the action a "small step toward the resistance against the autumn maneuvers." In the same period last year, the Erbenheim base was the object of a similar sabotage.

The week of Aug. 6, a German guard at an American military base in Boeblingen was found dead of gunshot wounds, in a still unexplained incident.

At the end of July, some 1,200 "peaceniks" blocked an American ammunition train in the Bremen area. This kind of action has been advocated by the peace movement, together with more direct sabotage and terrorism, in order to disrupt the maneuvers. The peace movement has planned its operations in a series of public and secret preparatory conferences.

An "action week" has been announced for Sept. 22-29, to end with a 110-kilometer-long "human chain" to be formed around the key strategic area at the Fulda Gap. *Der Spiegel* reported Aug. 13 that "this time the armament opponents have planned warfare strategies and want for the first time to directly confront soldiers and disrupt the maneuvers."

Among the announced operations—unquestionably only part of the terrorism and sabotage planned—are:

- civil disobedience to create obstacles to the movement of troops and material;
- changes of street and bridge signs which might result in serious incidents;
- cementing of holes in bridges and streets built by NATO to be filled with explosives and detonated in case of wartime retreat;
- disturbance and destruction of communications between officers and troops, through sabotaging cables and antennas. This has been threatened by the "Working Group Action Autumn '84—Fulda Gap";
- use of kites and balloons to disturb and sabotage airflights.

Book Review

The lessons of the fall of France

by D. Stephen Pepper

Charles B. DeGaulle, A Biography

by Don Cook

G.B. Putnam's Sons
New York 1983, \$22.95

For the student of statecraft, the fall of France to the German armies of Hitler in 1940 is a case study of a critical moment that found only little people—with the single exception of Charles de Gaulle. At this moment, when tragedy hangs once more over Europe, and the politicians and the generals are once more playing the parts of “little people,” it is worth returning to the events of those far-off days to learn from them what we must, and to take courage from de Gaulle, who was a worthy precursor of today’s founders of the Schiller Institute.

The 40th anniversary of the liberation of Paris will take place on Aug. 25, and a new biography of the General, written by the American journalist Don Cook, is quite helpful in recreating the events of May and June 1940. To read at the same time the first volume of de Gaulle’s own war memoirs, *The Call to Honour*, is to grasp the enormity of the tragedy and the importance to the life of the nation of a figure who possesses a world historical identity. For those of us engaged in building the Schiller Institute at this very moment, history can provide no more powerful lesson.

The crucial period to review is the two weeks from June 5, when de Gaulle was appointed Undersecretary of War (he was kept out of the government until metropolitan France was already militarily prostrate), to June 18, when he broadcast his first appeal to the French nation from London. In these incredible days, a nation whose history teaches us the very meaning of nationhood, dissolved into chaos. For those today whose complacency belies their unspoken fears, the swift dissolution of the orderly processes of government in the days of June 1940 should give pause. De Gaulle has left an indelible memoir of those days:

“All [the governing politicians] made a show of calm and dignity. But it was clear that, in the setting where custom placed them, they were now only usurpers. In the middle of the cyclone, the cabinet meetings—instructions being sent down, reports being sent up—public statements and the procession of officers, civil servants, diplomats, members of parliament, journalists—all with something to report on or to

ask—gave the impression of a sort of phantasmagoria without aim or effect.”

What had brought this state of affairs about was the German blitzkrieg that was launched seriously on May 10. Within three days, motorized columns supported by Stuka dive bombers had breached the French defenses. By May 18, seven Panzer groups were ready to swoop on either Paris or Dunkirk, “having crossed the Maginot line, smashed our positions, and annihilated one of our armies. It can be said that within a week our fate was sealed,” wrote de Gaulle. Nevertheless, the French still had 3,000 modern tanks and 800 motorized machine guns intact, equal in number to the enemy’s. But instead of grouping them into unified mobile units to spearhead a counterattack, they were distributed along the entire front. With the single exception of de Gaulle’s 4th Armored Division, the French tanks never played a serious role. Instead they were committed piecemeal to futile counterattacks and were thereby engulfed and annihilated.

If the German blitzkrieg of 1940 could commit such mayhem in the period of one week, consider the probable effects of infinitely more powerful Soviet mobile units if they were to debouch deep behind NATO front-lines, throwing NATO units into confusion and spreading panic in the population. It is just this danger that General Rogers, Supreme NATO Commander, has warned of.

The political battle

Nevertheless, it was not the defeat in battle that makes so tragic the fall of France; it was the surrender of the nation. The political battle unfolded in all its terrible reality in the first two weeks of June, during which time de Gaulle argued ceaselessly, as Cook chronicles, that defeat in metropolitan France did not mean the end of the war, and that steps should immediately be taken to transport the bulk of France’s fighting force to her North African possessions, and there to form a government-in-exile. Just consider, if you will, how different history would have been had France not abjectly surrendered and thereby rendered useless its huge fighting machine—80% of France’s capabilities. Its fleet, air force, army, and civil service were intact at the time of the armistice. Had a government-in-exile left Bordeaux as de Gaulle urged, to proclaim the continuity of the nation from North Africa, France could have continued to fight. Instead, only de Gaulle

departed in a small plane accompanied by one aide. As Churchill wrote, "De Gaulle carried with him, in this small airplane, the honor of France."

The political defeat, far more disastrous than the military one, resulted from one cause: the littleness of the people called upon to command; not evil people, just little ones. First of all, there was Paul Reynaud, the last prime minister before Vichy. De Gaulle has left us a memoir of him:

"At bottom, the personality of M. Paul Reynaud was the right one for the conditions where it would have been possible to conduct the war within a state in running order and on the basis of traditionally established data. But everything was swept away. In such conditions M. Paul Reynaud's intelligence, his courage, and the authority of his office were, so to speak, running free.

"To seize the reins once more . . . [meant] in short, striking out at all costs from the ordinary framework and procedure in a situation without precedent."

Time and again, Reynaud assured de Gaulle that he would stand firm against the appeasers. And each time he capitulated. In the end, de Gaulle's judgment is more damning than had Reynaud been wrong-headed: "M. Paul Reynaud did not think fit to take upon himself decisions so far outside the normal and calculated orbit. He tried to attain the aim by maneuvering." Therein lay his "littleness." The situation was too harsh for such compromises: "Either make war without sparing anything, or surrender at once: There was no alternative, only these extremes."

Reynaud was by far the best with whom de Gaulle had to deal in those agonizing days. Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief in June, acted far more dishonorably. But even he was not evil. Of him de Gaulle wrote:

"At one go there had fallen on his shoulders a crushing burden he was not built to bear. . . . Weygand was, in fact, by nature a brilliant second. To take action on one's own responsibility . . . to face destiny alone . . . for these Weygand had neither inclination nor preparation."

Once again, as in the case of Reynaud, it required an outlook and a grandeur totally lacking in the man:

"To face the disaster effectively he would have to renew himself; to break from one day to the next with ideas, a rate of action, a set of methods which no longer applied. . . . He was not the man to do it."

The case of Marshal Pétain

In both cases, once the familiar framework of politics, of procedures, of authority had been stripped away, neither man could summon from within himself the qualities of leadership, of creativity to impose authority upon the situation anew. If this were true of Reynaud and Weygand, how much more true of Pétain.

Marshal Pétain is so identified with Vichy that little else is remembered of him. But he was the hero of Verdun, and de Gaulle was his protégé. Perhaps de Gaulle's greatest word

portrait was of the ancient Marshal, who by then had become his chief antagonist:

"Too proud for intrigue, too forceful for mediocrity, too ambitious to be a time-server, he nourished in his solitude a passion for domination, which had long been hardened by

"For those today whose complacency belies their unspoken fears, the swift dissolution of the orderly processes of government in the days of June 1940 should give pause."

his consciousness of his own value, the setbacks he had encountered, and the contempt he had for others. . . . In the extreme winter of his life, events were offering to his gifts and pride the opportunity to expand without limits; on one condition, however: that he should accept disaster as his elevation's escutcheon and should adorn it with his glory.

". . . But alas the outer shell of years had gnawed his character. Age was delivering him over to the maneuvers of people who were clever at covering themselves with his majestic lassitude."

To illustrate the quality of de Gaulle's judgment, I digress here to quote his appreciation of Douglas MacArthur:

"MacArthur was besieged in the Bataan peninsula. What I knew of this general made me esteem him highly. I spoke [of him] as follows: 'As a soldier and an ally, I must tell you that the disappearance of MacArthur would be a great misfortune. There are only a few first class leaders in our camp. He is one of them. He must not be lost. But he is lost unless his government gives him the order to personally leave Bataan. . . . I think this order ought to be given him and am asking you to make General de Gaulle's opinion on this subject known to President Roosevelt.'"

Even Pétain was not an evil man, but in old age, littleness had seized and led him by the nose. The collaborators, the Laval and the Darlans, the evil ones, could not have played the role they did were it not for the smallness of the "good men."

This fall of France was a tragedy that really happened, that destroyed Reynaud, Weygand, Pétain and many more "good" men. Lest we are condemned to repeat it, we should learn its lessons. Weinberger, Abrahamson, and Reagan are good men. So are Kohl and Wörner. But do we think for a moment that they, stripped of the formulae of power, could preserve the West? Not a chance. It is we of the Schiller Institute who will have to instruct them in the ways of courage, to give them the grit to face reality. Like de Gaulle, we know what it is to be "like a man on the shore of an ocean proposing to swim across."

West Germany in a pincer

Both the decouplers from the West and the Red Army from the East want the Federal Republic under Soviet domination.

The coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl presently finds itself in a dangerous situation—having muddled through most of the summer of 1984, the government is now heading into the “September trap.” Decouplers from the West and the Red Army in the East have pushed and lured the Bonn government into this trap, from which Kohl’s pragmatist policies offer no escape. There are numerous indications that Bonn will face the fiercest test ever of its moral and political stability in the coming few weeks.

There is, first, the ongoing and escalating Soviet propaganda campaign against the alleged “resurfacing of revanchism and militarism in Germany,” which the Kohl government has somewhat ridiculously attempted to play down. Kohl, currently vacationing at the idyllic Wolfgang Lake in Austria, commented in an interview to Austrian radio that he viewed “this whole campaign as a mere reflection of uncertainties in Moscow, where the leadership has not yet been consolidated after Andropov’s death.”

The reality is that, at the same time that the propaganda machine in Moscow is firing one salvo after another against the alleged “resurfacing of militarism and revanchism in Germany,” Soviet troops stationed in East Germany are rehearsing a surprise attack on West Germany. Chancellor Kohl, who has always tried to compensate for his naiveté in foreign policy issues by borrowing appeasement policies from his vice chancellor, For-

eign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has not noticed that Moscow has timed the maneuvers and the propaganda with the outbreak of the debate on eventual U.S. troop withdrawal from Western Europe which was launched several weeks ago by U.S. Sen. Samuel Nunn (D-Ga.), following the lead of Henry Kissinger. Nunn, by the way, has repeatedly been on the phone with Germany’s minister of defense, Manfred Wörner, to tell him that the debate on U.S. troop withdrawal would “improve the position of the Europeans in the Alliance.” Rather than realizing that such a withdrawal would mean certain doom in view of the posture of the Red Army, Wörner is reassuring startled generals in Bonn with Nunn’s false arguments.

There is another scandal boiling: Wörner recently lost a copy of the secret dossier on German defense planning for the period 1985-95 when briefing members of the parliamentary defense committee in Bonn. The dossier has not been found, but the country’s largest scandal magazine, *Der Spiegel*, came out with a special cover story in its Aug. 13 issue on the “limited defense preparedness” of the German armed forces. The report has launched a debate in the country about the capacity to resist any attack from the East, and the weaknesses of West German defense are suddenly the talk of the day.

The fact that *Der Spiegel* carried a cover story with exactly the same headline 22 years ago, at the time the

Soviets and the U.S. Eastern Establishment launched the Cuban Missile Crisis, and that the whole affair led to the ouster of Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, should alarm Bonn—but, so far, it hasn’t.

Instead, all leading politicians seem to believe all is well as long as the visit of East Germany’s head, Erich Honecker, to West Germany on Sept. 26 remains scheduled. This historic encounter between the heads of the two German governments has already launched a heated debate on the prospects for German reunification, the “special maneuvering-space of the Germans in and between the military blocs,” and so on. The debate itself has been picked up by the Soviet propaganda machine as “just another striking proof that revanchists are on their way back to power in Bonn.”

Ironically, it was the same issue of *Der Spiegel* which revealed who is behind this exotic debate: Leading Soviet officials have encouraged West German conservatives to work on “a neutralized Germany equipped with a sovereign nuclear strike force” and on “the complete restructuring of Central Europe.” As *Der Spiegel* reports, the chief editor of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Chakovsky, met twice last year with a leading West German conservative, Prof. Helmut Diwald of Erlangen University, to discuss “German reunification.”

All of this documents that while Western decouplers talk of U.S. troop withdrawal, high-ranking Soviets are working overtime to build up the bogeyman of “revanchism” in Bonn, which they need for a military intervention into West Germany. There is no such thing as the “maneuvering-room” Chancellor Kohl has been talking about. Instead, Germany is being turned into the territory on which East-West maneuvers are proceeding!

France warned of pressure on Bonn

While the Schiller Institute rallies for the Western alliance, Le Figaro debunks media lies of a "crumbling Soviet empire."

On Aug. 16, Paris was shaken out of its summer lethargy by a demonstration at the Soviet embassy, led by well-known political figure Jacques Cheminade and supporters of the Schiller Institute, the new institution fighting to save the Western Alliance.

Cheminade, the head of the European Labor Party and candidate for the National Assembly from Chamalieres—where he will run against former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—says that the Soviet Union is about to claim hegemony over all of Western Europe, thanks to a "New Yalta" deal between Moscow and appeasement-minded forces in the West. He warns of the immediate threat to West Germany, faced with military intimidation and pressures on the eastern border.

The Schiller Institute must have stirred something up, because besides the picketers, 200 policemen showed up to screen the Soviet embassy, and confined the rally to only 15 minutes! Evidently, some people in high places here don't believe the line being peddled in France's major media.

The media all say that the East/West German rapprochement, illustrated by the upcoming visit of East German party chief Erich Honecker to Bonn, is a strong sign that the Soviet Empire is crumbling, and that the Eastern satellite countries are gaining maneuvering room because of a so-called faction fight in Moscow.

One press figure not buying this story is *Figaro's* Bonn correspondent, Jean-Claude Picaper, who called it

"hodgepodge" and sheer nonsense in a four-part series published the week of Aug. 6. Picaper's series is useful in pointing to the fact that the most politically relevant thing anyone could do in France would be to bolster West Germany as part of the Western Alliance.

Picaper says there is no dislocation of any sort within the East bloc. The East/West German rapprochement is a game played masterfully by the Soviets, the old "carrot and stick" trick, in which West Germany is the manipulated dupe who pays all the costs of the show.

1) While the East Berlin regime made overtures to Bonn, the Kremlin masters escalated their media campaign against West German "revanchism" and "imperialism." This is very convenient for Honecker: The West Germans make all the concessions, grant credit lines and other economic advantages for very little return . . . because of Moscow's pressure.

2) Picaper settled accounts with the story of the so-called "allogeneic satellites" supposedly distancing themselves from the "Slavic satellite" group closer to Moscow. Bunk again, he said. The whole disinformation campaign is run by Moscow: "... East Germany ostensibly affirms her 'German essence' and works in tandem with two nations, Romania and Hungary, formerly in coalition with the Third Reich. It is a false-bottom trap that the Kremlin has worked on for a long time, adding historical reminiscences and calls to the unconscious,

to hand over to the conservative leaders in Bonn and Munich, whom Moscow believes are nationalists."

In short, Moscow is trying to capitalize on the delusion of some West German and European circles of the possibility of creating a neutral Central Europe with Moscow's blessing. But, say the Soviets, Western Germany has to behave—distance herself from NATO and the Western European Union—as a pre-condition to continuing relations with East Germany. Nothing less! As Picaper wrote, the Soviets only want West Germany to become a satrapy of the Kremlin.

But the harsh truth of the German rapprochement is that East Germany is training her youth to hate capitalist West Germany and is rearing heavily with Soviet aid. In a recent speech, the secretary of the East German communist youth, Volker Voigt, said that the party wants to educate youth "in love of East Germany and hatred of capitalist West Germany," reported Picaper. The new civic education program tells teachers to emphasize "hostility to imperialism in the Federal Republic of Germany."

The Soviets are reinforcing the East German army. During the visit of Soviet Minister for Aerospace Industry Ivan Silaiev on July 12, it was announced that East Germany will buy modern and expensive Soviet planes. The ammunition plant of Lubben, in East Germany, has begun producing around the clock, with no break, doubling its production.

Picaper recalled that the last big Soviet maneuvers of July were only a repeat of the mid-February maneuvers in East Germany, with the same theme: Two divisions crossed over the Elbe from East to West. These February maneuvers involved 60,000 troops of the three East German divisions of the Brandenburg and the 21st Soviet division of Perleberg.

Regional war in the Maghreb?

Moscow, with aid of the Kissinger circle, is having an easy time turning North African nations against each other.

On Aug. 14, Morocco's King Hassan and Libya's Colonel Qaddafi simultaneously made the surprising announcement that they had signed a state treaty to "merge" the two countries. The development could mean a major strategic victory for Moscow, pointing in the direction of the Maghreb's division into two hostile camps for early multilateral warfare.

Admittedly, while Qaddafi has conducted no less than seven such mergers previously, with Egypt, Sudan, Syria, South Yemen, and Tunisia, none ever actually developed. However, that the pro-Western monarchy of Morocco could consider such a step with a Soviet client-state like Libya implies a dramatic political shift in the region with wide-ranging consequences for the Mediterranean and Morocco's immediate neighbors.

King Hassan and Col. Qaddafi met on Aug. 13 in the city of Oujda near the Algerian border. The merger decision followed months of bilateral negotiations after an already spectacular reconciliation between the two countries in May 1983. It also came after months of international negotiations between the Soviet Union and variously gullible, terrified, or treacherous Western diplomats, the latter of the Kissinger stripe, who have given more than one helping hand to a Soviet propaganda campaign aimed at portraying Qaddafi as disappointed over recent foreign-policy failures and ready to change.

Essential to such a campaign has been, for example, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher

and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. According to *La Stampa* Aug. 9, both ministers forewarned Qaddafi of May 8's attempted uprising in Tripoli. Hence, as anti-Qaddafi commandos crossed into Libya on May 6, they were easily picked up by security men. Last Month, Andreotti paid a visit to Libya and offered to arrange privileged relations with the European Community.

The latter move was immediately rejected by Britain, which stressed the Libyan government's role in the machine-gunning of anti-Qaddafi exiles in London from the roof-top of Tripoli's embassy there, resulting in the death of a British policewoman. But a week later, the Italian press reported that the guilty Libyans had been tried and hanged on Qaddafi's orders.

Just as false a report was Andreotti's assurances to President Reagan that Libya "was not involved in the mining of the Red Sea," contrary to what President Mubarak of Egypt has been saying!

In general, Moscow has made the protection and even strengthening of Qaddafi's regime a condition *sine qua non* in any broader "crisis management" negotiations with the West. There is thus little doubt that King Hassan decided on the recent "merger"-treaty with the full agreement of many Western leaders, including the Kissinger circle in the United States. Indeed, most of Hassan's special emissaries to Qaddafi over recent months have been known for their Western connections.

Morocco, of course, also has its

own own reasons, such as ending the eight-year long guerrilla warfare it faces in the formerly Spanish-occupied Western Sahara. Confronting the Moroccan army, whose permanent mobilization has been a heavy burden on the national economy, is the so-called Polisario Liberation Front, created in 1976 by the Soviet Union through then Algerian President Houari Boumediene, with much materiel aide subsequently coming from Qaddafi.

Capitalizing on the inability of the present Algerian leadership to extricate itself from the artificial crisis in relations with Morocco caused by the Polisario affair, Qaddafi unilaterally made a deal with Morocco in late 1983. As revealed in an interview with King Hassan appearing in *Le Figaro* magazine last January, in exchange for an end to Libyan support of the Polisario, Morocco recognized Libyan annexation of Northern Chad!

The growing rapprochement between Libya and Morocco has been countered by an alliance of other Maghreb nations. A friendship treaty is in effect between Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania, who have been accused by Morocco of harboring or otherwise aiding the Polisario guerrillas. Last July, as Morocco threatened to attack Mauritania, Algiers announced that in that event, it would attack Morocco.

Thus, with Qaddafi as its Trojan Horse, and Kissinger's friends as its allies, Moscow has had an easy time manipulating one country against the other, dividing the Maghreb region into two hostile and opposing blocs. In the medium-term, this could mean disastrous warfare, while the gambit of the Moroccan leadership will give a new boost to the Qaddafi-brand of Islamic fundamentalism. Ultimately, Moscow will rule over the region alone.

The Second International Conference *of the* SCHILLER INSTITUTE

Wiesbaden, West Germany

September 21-23, 1984



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I call upon every American who bears responsibility for the future of America's citizens, to now take responsibility for the world as well. I call upon you to throw your 'practical, pragmatic,' considerations into the circular file, and—*right now*—publicly declare your support of the international efforts of the Schiller Institute, and of myself and my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, to create a new and just order, based not on the politics of fear, but on the republican ideals so beautifully embodied in the spirit of the American Revolution, the German Classics, the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon, and Friedrich Schiller himself, who once wrote:

"And stake ye not your life thereon,
Never will your life be won!"

—Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 955-5938

In Western Europe:
Edith Vitali or Rainer Apel
c/o EIR, Postfach 2308, 6200 Wiesbaden, F.R.G.
Tel. 06121-44-90-31

International Intelligence

NATO commander: Kissinger is wrong

NATO's Supreme Commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, in an interview with West Germany's *Der Spiegel* magazine, has attacked Henry Kissinger's "decoupling" proposal and pointed to the Soviet strategy of tensions and escalation against Western Europe.

"My greatest concern is not that the East might launch an attack out of nowhere. I don't believe the Soviets want a war. They rather want to utilize their military might to blackmail and intimidate us without ever having fired one single shot. . . . They will exert pressure hoping that we will submit to their will. . . ."

The main question the West has to pose, says Rogers, is: "Are we going to submit to the potential blackmail from the other side or do we resist and thus risk confrontation? I think that our deterrence is losing its credibility. I am concerned that the Soviets will try to utilize a period of tensions they might create to try to force concessions upon us, because the United States could react to a conventional attack only with nuclear weapons within a matter of 'X' days. Their superiority in terms of nuclear warheads is now nine to one."

When asked about Kissinger's proposals for a reform of NATO, Rogers says: "It has always been my view that the U.S. troops are not here [in Western Europe] just for motives of Christian mercy. They are here for the vital interest of the United States, the fate of which is irreversibly tied to that of Europe. It is absolutely wrong to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe. And also Mr. Kissinger is wrong. You can't incite the Europeans to do more if the United States is doing less. . . ."

"The U.S.A. must lead, and not threaten, blackmail, or penalize allies. If the United States withdrew troops from Western Europe on a large scale one future day, it would be against their own vital interests. It would

split the alliance and bring the Soviets closer to their dream of gaining supremacy over Western Europe without military means. That would be catastrophic for the United States."

Rogers warns of any illusions concerning progress in arms-limitation talks, because "the Russian will avoid anything that might help President Reagan in his election campaign."

'Green' journalist: let Third World starve

An article appearing in West Germany's *Der Spiegel* magazine has demanded that no action be taken to prevent Third World children from starving to death. The article was authored by Homair von Ditfurth, a well-known pro-Green Party journalist.

Von Ditfurth writes: "Today another 40,000 children will die from starvation—one every two seconds. Every 24 hours, a mountain of 40,000 crumpled children's corpses is created, spread throughout the countries of the so-called Third World. Terrible? Much worse: If these children did *not* die, if they did *not* starve in their mother's arms . . . if they survived and grew up, to have children themselves, then the catastrophe would be far greater. It may sound cynical, that their many thousands of deaths protects the Earth from a situation which would go far beyond today's deaths. However, it is the logical consequence of an irrational policy which does not prevent surplus births in the Third World through birth control out of hypocritical respect for the unborn life which—once born—cannot be kept alive."

Ditfurth calls for the creation of a "Citizens Initiative" to ban the use of pictures of starving children in advertisements for charities, saying: "For every child saved today will be the activities of such organizations, there will be four or five or six children in the next generation. And to save these from a wretched death the combined efforts of

'Misereor' and 'Bread for the World' [two major German charities] will not be enough.

"Whoever is not too cowardly to look cannot escape the conclusion that whoever limits himself to feeding hungry children, instead of preventing the *inevitable* deaths through birth control, contributes directly and causally to the increasing size of the mountain of corpses which will face coming generations."

Germany's Weinstein supports U.S. SDI

West German military specialist Adalbert Weinstein published an op-ed article in the Aug. 12 issue of *Welt am Sonntag* supporting the U.S. beam-weapon development program, called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). His article sums up a recent discussion with Edward Teller, who visited West Germany at the end of July to brief journalists and politicians on the SDI.

Calling Soviet proposals for talks to ban space weapons only "a part of their psycho-strategic attacks on the Free World, and the United States in particular," Weinstein observes that such proposals only serve the purpose of "interfering in the American election campaign" to harm "the chances of reelection for candidate Reagan."

It is an illusion in "the century of technology," adds Weinstein, to try to stop "the development towards the three-dimensional battlefield. . . . In a period of cold war one hardly expects the United States to leave their industrial superiority untapped just because the Soviets cannot keep pace.

"It must also be said that the American administration is convinced that preparing for Star Wars will free mankind from the scourge of nuclear terror one future day. War in space will not take place. Space weapons are weapons for deterrence.

"Thus, the threat of nuclear war is eliminated. It is still an anticipation of future developments, but scientists like Teller think that such a strategy of deterrence will be

feasible by no later than a decade from now, or by the end of this century at the latest."

"Even the Bundeswehr [the West German Army] will not be able to meet its tasks if it pursues strategies and tries to produce security with ideas from World War II."

Bolivian 'Cocaine King' offers to buy the country

Bolivia's "Cocaine King" Roberto Suarez has launched an offensive against his government on behalf of Dope, Inc., offering a large loan to help "solve" the severe economic crisis Bolivia is facing today. Suarez made the "generous" proposal through the mediation of Rafael Otazo, president of the National Commission of the Fight against Narcotics. Otazo conveyed the offer to Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Suarez is known as the world's top cocaine producer, grossing at least \$400 million a year from the annual export of coca from Bolivia to Colombia, and from there, as processed cocaine, to the American market. He runs his own private army, and his financial empire is easily the largest in the country.

Bolivia is one of the countries which has formed a front against narcotics trafficking, declaring it a crime against humanity (see article, page 34). President Siles Zuazo has unequivocally rejected the mafia's offer of protection.

A similar proposal was made to the President of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, through the mediation of former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen. Lopez Michelsen met in Panama with top drug pushers, fugitives from Colombian justice, who demanded an amnesty in exchange for repatriating their ill-gotten billions. In return, they promised to shut down all their airfields and drug-processing plants.

President Betancur, who is waging a war on drugs that has included use of the military to wipe out the cocaine plantations, refused their offer.

'German revanchism' made in Moscow

Leading Soviet intelligence officials themselves initiated and promoted the idea of "reunifying Germany as a restored Reich," now promulgated by "conservative revolution" advocates [Nazis] inside West Germany. That is the conclusion of a *Der Spiegel* cover story which lists all of the main attacks now being issued in the Soviet press against this alleged "German revanchism" and "revival of Nazism."

Among the leading "conservative revolution" ideologues in West Germany today is Erlangen University professor Helmut Diwald, whose books on German reunification have been read by many "conservatives" in West Germany. Not only did *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the principal mouthpiece of the Soviet intelligence services, write in November 1983 that Diwald's "basic notion of history" is acceptable to the Soviet Union. Diwald's "basic notion" was imparted to him by KGB officials. Diwald was visited twice in 1983 by the chief editor of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Chakovsky, who proposed a "reinstitution of the German Reich" and inserted the idea of "a completely new organization of Middle Europa" into Diwald's mind.

In addition, the chief editor of the *Cologne Stadtanzeiger*, Hans Schmitz, recalls discussions with high-ranking Soviet officials in Moscow who propagated "the fantastic vision of a neutralized Germany, instituted as a sovereign nuclear power."

Seeking clarification on this "strange German Card" game the Russians are playing, *Der Spiegel* received only a denial from "a Central Committee member" who said that the situation is "premature for any German Card." But, the magazine reminded its readers, "we are now approaching the first anniversary of the Hot Autumn," when Soviet-sponsored "greenies" and "peaceniks" rampaged throughout the country protesting installation of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles.

Briefly

● **SHINTARO** Abe, Japan's foreign minister, announced on Aug. 12 that a high-level delegation will soon visit Moscow, saying that although U.S.-Japan relations are central, better relations with the U.S.S.R. are also important. The announcement came after two weeks of Soviet diatribes against U.S.-Japanese military cooperation.

● **CLAES TORNBERG**, chief of staff of the Swedish Coastal Fleet, warned his countrymen on Aug. 13: "The risk of a surprise attack [from the Soviet Union] has increased." But the head of Sweden's armed forces, Gen. Lennart Ljung "returned from vacation" to announce that "there is no Soviet threat." An intense debate was recently initiated by opponents of pro-Soviet Premier Olof Palme who demand that Sweden join the Western Alliance.

● **'YES, OLOF**, you are a very popular man. A lot of people like you," said radio talk show host Hagge Geigert to the Swedish premier. Palme's face lit up. "Well, I mean abroad . . . not here in Sweden." Geigert pointed out that many Swedes now drive around with bumper-stickers which read: "I'd rather eat a can of worms than see Olof Palme on TV." Crestfallen, Palme charged that a few fanatics are responsible. "It is not only me they hate, they also hate Henry Kissinger, but it is not personal, it is for political reasons."

● **A PLAGUE**, nicknamed "coughing-rats" disease, is now gaining a foothold "every place on Earth where a Chinese or Korean boat has come," according to Dr. Carleton Gadjusek, who first reported on the disease at a Vienna meeting last fall. There is still no cure or vaccine for Haemorrhagic Fever, whose fatal strain humans can only contract in the presence of a rat that coughs.

Mondale's backers push colonial war on Mexico

by Dolia Estevez-Pettingell

Under the Goebbels-style propaganda line that Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean are "going communist," the circles of Soviet agent-of-influence Henry Kissinger have gone out of their way to advocate the withdrawal of American troops now stationed in Western Europe to relocate them in Ibero-America. The truth behind such a fervent desire by the Kissinger circles to defend U.S. interests in Ibero-America has nothing to do with fighting communism. It is part of Kissinger's "New Yalta" plan to turn Europe over to the Soviets.

A series of individuals and institutions linked to Kissinger has come out publicly advocating such strategic lunacy. They believe that they have a good chance of getting President Ronald Reagan stuck in the "communist trap" in Central America before the presidential election in November—something which would no doubt cost him reelection. The financial crisis now looming over Reagan's reelection would look insignificant next to the problem that Reagan would face if he were convinced that a showdown with Nicaragua or Cuba in Central America would "teach the Russians a lesson" in Europe.

Such was the proposal made by one of Kissinger's thugs recently. In an Aug. 12 interview with the West German weekend tabloid *Welt am Sonntag*, Gen. Vernon Walters, attached to the State Department as roving emissary, stated that the United States should "prove its commitment to Europe" by defending "America's reliability in Central America." Walters singled out Mexico, which, he argued, represents "the main objective of the communists . . . but the U.S. has no intention of losing this country and leaving it in the hands of Moscow." General Walters's formulations imply that the threat to Europe from Soviet expansionism will be averted only if Washington makes a big military move in Central America.

Walters, who is reported to be involved in coup preparations against more than one Ibero-American nation on behalf of the narco-terrorist mafia, is lying. Moscow's main strategic target right now is Western Europe, and the Kissinger circles know it. In April 1983, the late Soviet President Yuri Andropov laid out the plan for a New Yalta pact for a redistribution of spheres of influence between the two superpowers in an interview with the German magazine *Der Spiegel*. According to the deal, the Soviet Union is to get all of Western Europe, the Middle East, and northern Africa; the United States keeps the Western hemisphere, i.e., an Ibero-American continent wracked by social chaos, hunger, and wars.

Dovetails with Mondale policy

This gameplan is not only fully in accord with the proposal for a sizable U.S. troop withdrawal from Western Europe, put forward last March 5 in *Time* magazine by Henry Kissinger; but it dovetails precisely with the announced defense policy of Walter F. Mondale, who obviously stands to profit the most from a Reagan strategic debacle in Central America. In a campaign speech in Little Rock, Ark., on Aug. 14, the Democratic Party's presidential nominee put forth a five-point defense program taken almost verbatim from Kissinger's recent pronouncements, charging that European NATO member nations have been slack in their responsibilities to the alliance. He vowed that, as President, he would tell the European allies, "you contribute equally with us in the defense of Europe."

Mondale's defense policy is under the control of two advisers whose entire careers have been tightly linked to Kissinger: Winston Lord and William Hyland, both listed as Mondale foreign policy advisers. Lord was a former Kissinger man on the National Security Council, who went on to become operating boss of the New York Council on Foreign

Relations, and is slated to head up the NSC for Mondale. Hyland, known at the NSC as "Kissinger's Soviet expert," is supposed to be in line for Central Intelligence director in a Mondale administration.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the "Mondale Defense Policy," which he unveiled in an Aug. 11 national radio hookup, would only prepare U.S. military forces for police interventions against underdeveloped countries, and certainly not to face the nuclear superpower of the Soviet Union which threatens Europe. Mondale said that he would "put my highest priority on ready *conventional* forces as the best deterrent against aggression and the best way to reduce the risk that armed conflict would escalate to nuclear war [emphasis added]."

Malthusianism is the enemy

In this context, the actors commissioned to guarantee the appearance that there is a "communist menace" in Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean will carry out their performance so as to give the "decouplers" in the United States enough ammunition to keep their propaganda campaign going. As *EIR* has repeatedly documented, the main problem in Central America, Mexico, and the rest of Ibero-America is not the "communists" per se, but rather a broad array of groups and sects that range from foreign anthropologists to Jesuits, "fundamentalist Christian" missionaries, drug runners, Libyan and Israeli arms smugglers and terrorists, and International Monetary Fund "technocrats." The common denominator that unites all of them is called "Malthusianism."

Malthusianism is neither "communist" nor "capitalist"; it represents rather an oligarchical, feudal outlook, dedicated to population reduction. This is the true menace confronting the Ibero-American nations, the menace of wiping out half of the world population by means of wars, starvation, and disease. This is the job that Kissinger's Russian friends have earmarked for U.S. troops. Far from giving the United States military superiority, it would rid the United States of its remaining friends in the developing world.

A military build-up in the Caribbean

Among the "prestigious" institutions advocating the destruction of the Atlantic Alliance is the Jesuit-linked Georgetown University's notorious Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). The CSIS, which counts Henry Kissinger on its board of advisers, recently issued a study titled "Caribbean Basin Security" to try to influence policy-making circles into militarizing the entire Caribbean Basin, from Mexico to Venezuela and Colombia. The authors are well-known cronies of Kissinger: Adm. Thomas Moorer, CSIS executive board member and former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Dr. Georges Fauriol, warmongering scenario writer for the CSIS in charge of Third World affairs.

Admiral Moorer has been working on the "Central America-Mexico going communist" scenario since the summer of 1983, when he shared the podium at a symposium sponsored by the CSIS on the subject with none other than Henry A. Kissinger. At that early time, when only rabid ideological anti-communists were accusing Mexico of going red, Kissinger introduced the line into the Eastern Establishment academic circles. In the CSIS gathering in Houston, Texas, Kissinger said that Mexico is "hopeless" unless Mexico changes its pro-communist policies toward Central America.

The new CSIS study lays out scenario after scenario in which U.S. "strategic interests" in the region are threatened, thus forcing the United States into military interventions. Arguing that Ibero-America is no longer secure as it was in the 1950s, the study alerts the reader against the strategic disaster for U.S. security if the Panama Canal, the Mexican oil fields, and the lines of sea communication are put under communist control. The authors point out the importance of the 1982 statements in favor of the decoupling of Western Europe from the United States by Gen. John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "Only when the Americas are secured does the United States enjoy the freedom to commit forces to contingencies outside the hemisphere. . . . A cooperative Canada and Latin America assist in securing U.S. northern and southern flanks. . . ."

What one must conclude from the above statement is that, since U.S. military presence "outside the Americas" depends on a "cooperative" Latin America—something that can no longer be taken for granted—the United States has no business defending Western Europe, or the Middle East, or anyone else "outside" its backyard. The authors call for a massive strengthening of particularly U.S. Army and Air Force capabilities in Ibero-America.

'Flooded' with brown refugees

Danny Graham, the bizarre Soviet agent of influence whose High Frontier policies for destroying President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative were exposed on national T.V. by candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche on June 11 and June 15, is currently engaged in an effort to trigger hysteria among the American people against neighboring Ibero-American populations.

Graham's United States Defense Committee has sent out a fundraising mailing claiming that "the U.S. now faces the very real possibility that almost 10 million refugees from Central America and Mexico may flood into the U.S. within the next three years," if the Congress and administration do not take action to fight communism in Central America and Mexico now.

To line up Americans behind this campaign to divert the United States from the real Soviet menace in Western Europe, Graham claims that the flow of refugees would cost the American taxpayer \$10 billion: "What will happen to you, your family, our very American life" when all these refugees

cross our borders and invade our cities, the racist asks.

Graham begs for money to set up a "Central America Action" to include "hard-hitting newspaper ads" to be run full page in major cities across America, "extensive personal lobbying" of key members of Congress, "a series of 40 newspaper columns" to be distributed free to all 171 daily newspapers in the United States, and an extensive direct mail campaign sending letters "just like this one" to 1 million Americans.

'Mexico's problems are ours'

Both Kissinger's CSIS study and Graham's hysterical letter lied that Mexico is now the main threat to U.S. national security. "The U.S. and Mexico shared a 2,000-mile border, which, in case of conflict could pose a serious problem" to the United States, the CSIS warns.

Graham calls for the Congress to increase the border patrol budget by \$50 million a year, not to fight drugs, but to persecute Mexican illegal immigrants. Moorer and Fauriol believe that it is already too late to try to confront Mexico's problems through traditional channels, and thus they call for the "militarization of U.S. diplomacy" which "should pose no tangible threat to Mexico as long as the nature of the Mexican domestic system remains acceptable."

Moorer and Fauriol offered a series of 15 different scenarios in which the United States is to be led into intervening militarily. Scenario number 11 reads: "U.S. Marine Landing to combat sabotage of Mexico's Chiapas oilfields"; number 14 says: "Air Force Tactical Support" when "major instability in Mexico leads to the exodus of 1 million into U.S. border areas, overwhelming local law enforcement officials and peacetime National Guard capabilities"; and number 15: "Higher Escalation: . . . full army deployment in case of land threat from Mexico."

At a certain point in the study Moorer and Fauriol challenged Mexico's right to be a sovereign nation. "During the middle of the 19th century there appeared the distinct possibility that the United States would absorb Mexico or reduce it to the status of a client state," they wrote. The conclusion the authors drew is that, since the United States let pass the possibility of annexing all of the Mexican territory in the last century, this time Washington might not forego the opportunity.

The survival of Western civilization and of the Atlantic Alliance is not being disputed in Mexico nor in any other part of the hemisphere. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Schiller Institute—the only institution fighting simultaneously in Europe, the United States, and Ibero-America to save and further develop European-American relations—issued a statement Aug. 15 warning against the Kissinger circles' attempt to divert U.S. attention from the true Soviet threat confronting West Germany.

Kissinger's plans "will not only guarantee that America loses Europe," she said, "but that we lose Ibero-America as well."

Documentation

'A dangerous diversion'

In a statement issued on Aug. 15 from Washington, the founder of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, cautioned against diversionary operations aimed at decoupling the United States from Europe. Mrs. LaRouche's statement warned that "in times like this of clearly heightened Soviet military threat and Goebbels-style propaganda, it is important to watch out for delphic double-speaking proposals whose purpose is the opposite of their seeming intent."

Mrs. LaRouche cited an interview with Gen. Vernon Walters in the West German newspaper *Welt am Sonntag* on Aug. 12. "Walters," said Mrs. LaRouche, "is, by profile, a key figure in the New Yalta agreement with the Soviet military command." Despite his assurances about a commitment to NATO, she warns, "his argument leads directly to the necessity of withdrawing American troops from Europe, to defend America's 'reliability' in Central America."

The "delphic" nature of Walter's arguments can be seen from the following excerpts from his interview:

Welt am Sonntag: What will happen in Nicaragua if President Reagan is re-elected? Is the United States going to intensify its pressure on Nicaragua? . . .

Walters: You know, uncertainty is a powerful weapon. Americans too often tell everybody what they do or do not intend to do.

I'm not going to be one of these people. I think that when things reach a certain point, we'll have to decide what is in the interest of freedom and what is required for the security of the United States and its allies. Then we'll have to talk to our friends, our allies.

Welt am Sonntag: Do you really believe that the Russians want to incorporate such a distant area as Central America into the Soviet bloc?

Walters: I don't think that the Soviets want to incorporate Central America into their sphere of dominance. The thing that disturbs them most of all in the world is NATO. Their main goal is to drive a wedge between the United States and Europe. They want to force the United States out of Europe. That is their dominant strategic goal. And if they succeed in discrediting the United States, if they manage to portray the Americans as unreliable allies in Central America, then they have planted the seed of success in Europe.

The Soviets want to demonstrate in Central America that the United States is not in a position to defend its closest neighbors. And by doing that, they want to feed the suspicion that the United States is also incapable of defending Europe, so that the only logical consequence for the Europeans would be to come to an arrangement with the Soviets.

The deeper level of the Ferraro scandals

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Geraldine Ferraro's decision to renege on her promise to release her husband's tax returns precipitated a major crisis for the Democratic presidential ticket the week of Aug. 13. With her announcement, the major American media suddenly seized upon the massive scandal surrounding Ferraro and her slum- and smut-lord husband, New York real-estate speculator John Zaccaro.

The Republican Party, which had heretofore tiptoed around, snatched it up with unconcealed delight. A Washington attorney, John Banzhaf, announced he would ask for a special prosecutor to investigate Ferraro's finances. About the only person to be found publicly defending Ferraro was Walter Mondale—but even he desperately tried to distance himself from his hand-picked vice-president, putting out word that he felt “shocked and betrayed” by Ferraro's actions.

As now widely reported, the Ferraro scandal ranges from Zaccaro's ties to the mob's pornography operations; through Ferraro's consistent refusal to report her husband's business operations, as required by law, in her financial disclosure forms, to apparent lying about past illegal campaign contributions.

But the real scandal is far more repugnant than any of this. Ferraro's links to a smut operation which features sado-masochism and bestiality just symptomize the moral degeneration which has infected the party ever since the Harriman liberals took control. Even if Ferraro is forced to withdraw, that will in no way remove the stench enveloping the party.

The “Playboy philosophy” climate of anything-goes hedonism which has led to the current epidemic of child molestation, “kiddie porn,” and sex kidnappings sweeping the U.S.A. is directly related to the policies advocated by Mondale, Ferraro, and their wing of the party.

That is nowhere more evident than in the Democratic Party's 1984 platform. Under the guiding hand of Mondale and the chairman of the 1984 Democratic Party Platform Committee, Gerry Ferraro, the party has embraced a “right-to-sodomy” plank, which states in part:

“All groups must be protected from discrimination based on . . . sex, or sexual orientation. We will support legislation to prohibit discrimination in the workplace based on sexual orientation. We will assure that sexual orientation per se does not serve as a bar to participation in the military. . . . And we will ensure that foreign citizens are not excluded from this country solely on the basis of their sexual orientation.”

This plank goes way beyond a simple statement of sup-

port for civil rights for homosexuals. It clearly indicates that *no job, including that of teacher or child-care worker*, should be closed to a homosexual or lesbian—despite massive evidence that homosexual teachers are far more likely to seduce their charges than heterosexual ones. In fact, the wording of this part of the platform doesn't exclude pederasty either. The recent disclosure of widespread child molestation at day-care centers in New Jersey, New York, and California shows the levels of depravity the “Playboy philosophy” enshrined in the Democratic Party platform will legalize.

The NAMBLA link

Platform chairman Ferraro, who has assiduously courted the “gay” vote, worked closely with homosexual and lesbian representatives on the plank. One of the organizations which played a crucial role in its drafting is the Human Rights Campaign Fund (HRCF), a New York-based sex-perversion “civil rights” coalition.

HRCF's membership includes members of the North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA)—a pedophile organization which preaches “sex before eight, or else it's too late” and distributes literature instructing child abusers how to sexually abuse children.

Founded by members of the Socialist Workers Party in collusion with the Institute for Policy Studies—a key part of Mondale's support apparatus which functions as a conduit between the Mondale-Ferraro camp and the Kremlin—NAMBLA members have been arrested on charges of kidnapping children as young as two years.

Nevertheless, some of Democratic Party's biggest names sponsored the HRCF's first gala fundraiser, held in New York in November 1982. Among the politicians who publicly supported the event were Minneapolis Mayor Donald Fraser, host of a May 1983 conference which brought together KGB officers and Mondale insiders to plot the destruction of the U.S. beam weapon program, and New York Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan. To make it quite clear that the affair had the party's support, Mondale delivered the keynote address, praising the HRCF for its work and pledging his loyalty to its cause.

Although Mondale would no doubt claim he is unaware of NAMBLA's involvement in the HRCF, he himself has refused to reject a move, favored by NAMBLA and other child molesters, to lower the age of sexual consent. Asked explicitly about this proposal at a press conference in December 1983, Mondale said that he would have to think about it before answering!

We are not arguing that homosexuals should be persecuted or denied their civil rights; simply that such individuals are suffering from a form of mental illness. There has been an ongoing, orchestrated campaign to justify acute emotional infantilism as an “alternative life style.” This campaign is as much a part of the oligarchy's drive to weaken the United States' will to fight for its republican traditions as the drug craze, rock music, and the nuclear-freeze movement.

State and friends go after Uganda

Recently staged hearings on Capitol Hill over "human rights" in an African country provide a revealing case study of how private groups actually run the U.S. State Department—to foster policies directly contrary to the stated objectives of the Executive.

A group of anthropologists tied to Cultural Survival, Inc., a pro-tribal group with international connections, is conspiring with State Department officials led by Assistant Secretary for Human Rights Elliott Abrams and some of the KGB's finest in the U.S. Congress, to create a campaign against alleged mass murder, illegal imprisonments, and starvation in Uganda.

The State Department has been circulating reports that hundreds of thousands of persons have either been killed by the Ugandan Army or starved due to an anti-guerrilla policy restricting food relief under the government of President Milton Obote. Obote, the first President of Uganda, was overthrown by Idi Amin, with British and Israeli support, in 1971. A year after Amin's collapse in 1979, Obote again took the presidency, and has been making efforts to unite the country.

The Ugandan government has called the reports "totally untrue." On Aug. 15, the British Foreign Office claimed there was "no evidence" to substantiate the reports.

Whatever the real situation in Uganda, the campaign itself has little to do with preserving human rights. Consider the company Cultural Survival keeps.

IMF-World Bank agenda

Jason W. Clay, author of a Cultural Survival report on Uganda, told a journalist that he aims minimally to end all U.S. military assistance to Uganda. At best, Clay said, he wants to use the Uganda case to get the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to apply financial sanctions against "human rights abusers," and has already met with IMF and World Bank officials. Both these institutions, by strangling credit flows to developing-sector nations, are directly responsible for millions of deaths by starvation in Africa!

Clay claims responsibility for the State Department's public attacks on Obote before the hearings ever took place. Clay's work led Abrams to approach Rep. Steven Solarz (D-N.Y.), ex-chairman of the Africa subcommittee, to beg him to "do something to publicize the situation," sources close to Solarz claim.

Congress got into the act on Aug. 9. Two House subcommittees, that on Africa and that on Human Rights and International Organizations, held hearings on Uganda and other African nations. The hearings featured Abrams, speaking for the administration; John Healey, Executive Director of Amnesty International U.S.A.; and Felice Gaer, Executive Director of the International League for Human Rights, (ILHR) an organization which, according to its staff, "works with Cultural Survival."

Abrams put on a totally different facade for the public hearings than what he had presented in his private agitations. Possibly under pressure from the Pentagon, which is not at all pleased with the recent turn of events in U.S.-Ugandan relations, and has long-term plans for relations with a stabilized Ugandan army which it does not want to see jeopardized, Abrams

described the situation in the Ugandan military and government as a conflict between "hardliners" who regard anti-civilian violence as "unavoidable reaction to guerrilla attacks" and more moderate figures like President Obote.

Abrams responded to suggestions that aid be cut by saying that "we can work with this government in Uganda," or "the problem with this government is that it is too weak, not that it is too strong." He suggested that Congress legalize funding for U.S. training of police agencies as well as military to help improve the situation.

But while Abrams mouthed a line resembling actual administration policy, the rest of the hearings set off exactly the Uganda-bashing session Abrams himself had carefully scripted in advance! Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), chairman of the subcommittee on Africa, testifying on the basis of media reports of the killings, noted that the Appropriations Committee had voted on Aug. 8 to cut U.S. development assistance to Uganda from \$7 million to \$2 million.

Then, the "KGB Democrats"—the crowd known for endorsing Moscow's attacks on Western security—had their say. Solarz questioned the wisdom of Abrams's suggestion that the United States train Uganda's police, asking, "Would we have wanted the U.S. to train the Gestapo in Nazi Germany?" Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.), noted as the sole opponent of a bill against child pornography, attacked Abrams for softening his criticism of Uganda.

Most explicit was Don Bonker (D-Wash.). "I worked with other members to bring down the Idi Amin regime," he said, "and I am not so sure I am pleased with what we have done."

Playing out his role to a "T," Abrams defended the Obote government against all charges. Some of the ultraliberal Democrats' aides claimed to be astonished by the "turnaround." Theatre is a specialty of the boys at Foggy Bottom.

Elephants and Donkeys

by Warren J. Hamerman

GOP debates strategic doctrine

The least noticed discussion at the Republican Party's draft platform hearings in Dallas was in fact the most significant. The subject under raging debate was none other than the essence of the "Henry Kissinger Question"—namely, will the United States adhere to a strategic doctrine coherent with its national security interests.

The draft platform language adopted violently rejects the Kissingerian strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), in favor of the Lyndon LaRouche-inspired doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival (MAS) publicly announced by President Reagan on March 23, 1983.

On Aug. 14, the National Security subcommittee of the Republican Platform Committee approved the following unambiguous language:

"President Reagan has launched a bold new strategic defense initiative to defend against nuclear attack. We enthusiastically support President Reagan's strategic defense initiative. We enthusiastically support the development of non-nuclear space-based defensive systems to protect the United States by destroying incoming missiles. Recognizing the need for close consultation with our allies, we support a comprehensive and intensive effort to render obsolete the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (known as MAD). The Democratic Party embraces mutually assured destruction. The Republican Party rejects it.

"We will begin to eliminate the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles as soon as possible. Our only pur-

pose (one all people share) is to reduce the danger of nuclear war. To that end, we will use superior American technology to build space-based and ground-based defensive systems as soon as possible to protect the lives of the American people and our allies.

"President Reagan has asked 'Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?' The Republican Party answers 'Yes!'"

Meanwhile, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) issued a press release which attacks "liberal Republicans like Lowell Weicker and Jim Leach" for "trying to undermine the President by attacking President Reagan's space-based defense program and strategic defense initiative." The release cites Helms as saying that the GOP platform "should strongly support the President's proposal to develop a defensive shield to protect our people from Soviet ballistic missiles," and announces that the senator will introduce "specific strengthened language supporting Reagan's position on a 'star wars' defense system." "Such a defense system would save lives—it will also lessen the possibility of nuclear war, by motivating the Soviet Union to accept a verifiable and mutually acceptable arms control agreement," Helms concluded.

Simultaneously with the adoption of the "anti-Kissinger" strategic doctrine plank by the Republicans in Dallas, Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson, the head of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, announced a new plan to speed up SDI research. The plan calls for a rapid-fire contracting procedure to spur defense companies to complete their research projects in the fastest possible time by holding out the promise of new contracts to those companies who work fastest. Abrahamson said that his "horse race" concept will be applied at first to the most difficult SDI project: the computer targeting of enemy warheads. On Aug. 10-12, Abraham-

son led a classified briefing in Washington for over 1,000 potential contracting firms for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Are we mobilized?

Is the United States, therefore, fully mobilized to defend the Western Alliance through a crash-effort to develop and deploy a SDI system? Unfortunately not, on three devastating accounts:

1. Despite all the fine rhetoric by the Republicans, the White House and all concerned have repeatedly made clear that nothing will really move ahead on the SDI until "after the elections."

2. For "political reasons" Moscow's favorite spoon-bender, Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham of High Frontier, has been brought into the action as an "equal player." Scientists at Lawrence Livermore Labs who hold their noses at the technical aspects of High Frontier are nonetheless under orders to "not embarrass" Graham publicly. Furthermore, the Republican Study Group session of Aug. 9 nearly gave Graham co-authorship of their policy paper.

3. The Soviet Union, which disavows "mere political excuses," is rapidly accelerating its own strategic beam defense. At the Republican Study Group hearing Edward Teller, Lowell Wood and Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) revealed that the Russians may launch and test a space-based laser next year. The Russians have open production lines for enough mobile radars and anti-missile interceptor rockets (SH-4 and SH-5) to deploy a nationwide ground-based anti-missile defense, augmented with first generation beam weapons, in this decade.

In sum, reality is *not* the manic euphoria in the Reagan camp on the eve of the Republican Convention, where "the name of the game" is getting Reagan re-elected.

Moynihan fans Central American confrontation

In concert with the current Kissinger-directed effort to bog the United States down in Central America while he and his friends give Europe away, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) laid out a scenario for superpower confrontation over Nicaragua in an Aug. 9 Senate floor speech.

Referring to the press conference held by the Reagan administration on the previous day, as part of its Central American propaganda offensive, Moynihan singled out the administration's release of documentation on the Punta Huete airfield in Nicaragua. The airfield, Moynihan warned, is capable of receiving any aircraft from the Soviet Union, "including their strategically capable Backfire bomber."

Referring to his own warnings to the Nicaraguan government during meetings in Managua last December, Moynihan reiterated that "there should be no question that the U.S. Congress, with as near unanimity as it will ever attain, and the American government and the American public, will not accept the presence of Soviet strategic or tactical forces on the mainland of Central America. Should it occur, it will have been done for the simple purpose of creating a political crisis; no serious military objective will have been achieved, as might have been done in 1962. Such a presence would bear the prospect, I repeat, of transforming a regional crisis into a global one."

Moynihan concluded that "the Nicaraguans have chosen to build an airfield at Punta Huete that has the potential of creating that global crisis within hours, simply by the appearance there of strategic Soviet bombers or tactical aircraft."

Moynihan has been a leading spokesman for the right-wing social democrats who make up one side of

the AFL-CIO/Kissinger networks which were reconstituted around the "Project Democracy" apparatus in Latin America. When congressional opponents of Project Democracy tried to kill funding for it, calling it a rump intelligence operation in Latin America, Moynihan led the charge in defense of Lane Kirkland and his operation.

House floor vote would pass MX missile

Capitol Hill vote-counters on the MX missile report that it would very likely pass on a close floor vote. But that is what MX opponents such as House Speaker Tip O'Neill are trying to avoid. Now embroiled in House-Senate conference on the defense authorization, the key ingredient, sources report, is that the Senate act tough and insist that the MX return to the House for a separate vote.

The House delegation to the conference is more liberal than the House as a whole. The strategy of these MX opponents has now become clear: to hold the defense authorization hostage until the Senate and the administration agree to kill the MX in the conference.

On Aug. 10, the House and Senate recessed for the Republican convention with the conference still deadlocked. MX opponents such as Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) have been demanding that the MX be sacrificed in order to save the "budget process," election-year demagogery designed to press for the capitulation of MX backers.

Nunn pointed out that "the impasse we have reached in the budget conference [is] on primarily the level of military spending," and "that the roadblock is the defense spending level." Nunn concluded that "the hang-up is the MX missile, and the victims are the national security of this coun-

try and the taxpaying citizens who support it."

Senate plays politics while farms disappear

A grouping of Senate Democrats—led by top Soviet asset Dale Bumpers of Arkansas—brought a little of the Democratic convention to the floor of the Senate on Aug. 10. Bumpers and seven other Democratic colleagues introduced an amendment to the Senate supplemental appropriations bill which decreed the destruction of U.S. family farmers and called on the administration to report to Congress by Oct. 2 on the measures that it is taking to improve the status of family farmers in areas of fiscal, credit, and commodity price policy.

Bumpers motivated the resolution with the usual list of statistics which "proves" the extent of the farmers' plight (albeit understating the crisis significantly) and demands that the President report on "generally what he plans to do to ameliorate the severe plight of the farmer." While excoriating Reagan's economic and agricultural policies overall, Bumpers signs onto the major fraud underlying the international grain cartels' farm policy—that the plight of the farmer is caused by overproduction. "The truth of the matter is that our ability to produce is killing us. . . . Our major problem right now is overproduction."

Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), the Republican's leading spokesman for the cartels' overproduction hoax, responded that Bumpers was merely playing partisan politics. "I want to say that this is pure politics. We ought to include Walter Mondale's name in there, as well. . . . This speech has got everything but a Mondale button on it. Walter Mondale wants to cut agriculture \$10 billion—so he said in the debates." Dole then points out that,

despite the Democrats' vociferously stated concern for the collapse of family farms, a meeting called at the Democratic convention in San Francisco to discuss farm policy drew only nine people.

The Bumpers amendment was defeated on an absolute party-line vote with all Republicans present voting against it and all Democrats voting for it.

In another amendment to the same legislation, the Senate took steps to try to move the so-called sodbuster bill—another bill to curb “overproduction”—out of its legislative deadlock. Passed last December under the sponsorship of Sen. William Armstrong (R-Col.), the legislation denies federal payments for any crops grown on grasslands which have been deemed “fragile” by the government. Portrayed as legislation to preserve underproductive and fragile soils and to prevent the spread of a dustbowl, the legislation's sponsors fall prey to the fixed environmentalist notion of inherently unproductive soils. The bill seeks to curb the incentives to produce on such land.

The Senate passed one version of the bill last year and the House added certain monies for increased government support for soil conservation when it passed the legislation this summer. As a result, the bill has been stalled. In its Aug. 9 action, the Senate voted to toughen up the penalty on “sodbusters,” and passed the amendment again in an effort to push forward a House-Senate conference.

Committee reorganizations proposed in Senate

Proposals which would further the destruction of the Senate as a vehicle in any way representative of the constituencies making up the American population have once again reared their

heads. A Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System has been empaneled and must report by Dec. 15 on various reorganization schemes. Chaired by Sen. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.), the committee has begun taking testimony from Senators and other interested parties.

Demands for reorganization of the Senate have arisen in recent years as the institution has ground to a halt in terms of its ability to deliberate and to legislate as a result of the “budget process” imposed in 1974. Under the “systems analysis” approach of the budget process, the Senate and House spend a majority of their time manipulating abstract budget ceilings for categories of federal spending, with no discussion of the positive or negative merits of the actual programs being so determined. Under this regime, the authorization process, during which such merits were formerly debated, has atrophied.

In the last century, the authorizing committees, whose names (Rivers and Harbors, Navy, Commerce) reflected their activities, were the direct vehicle by which constituency desires were expressed. The powers of the authorizing committees were weakened in the last period of congressional reform after the turn of the century, when the appropriations committees were placed between the authorizing committees and the actual expenditure (appropriation) of federal monies. The general direction of the proposals now before the Select Committee is to maintain the budget process abomination and abolish the authorizing committees entirely by merging them into the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Among those testifying at July 31 and Aug. 2 hearings in favor of eliminating the authorizing committees were Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) and Senate Majority Whip Ted Stevens (R-Alaska). They

suggested that the authorizing committees—which today include the Armed Services Committee, the Energy Committee, and the Commerce Committee—be absorbed as subcommittees of a super-appropriations committee.

Advocates of population control regrouping

After being outmaneuvered in the parliamentary arena by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) on Aug. 8, Senate genocide and population-control advocates are trying to reaffirm a U.S. commitment to population control by introducing Senate Concurrent Resolution 135. Sponsored by Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Oreg.), its cosponsors include Sens. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Charles Percy (R-Ill.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Gary Hart (D-Colo.), Charles Mathias (R-Md.), Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.), Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), and others.

“We are submitting this concurrent resolution in direct response to the position articulated yesterday [Aug. 7] by former Sen. James Buckley, the head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations International Conference on Population in Mexico City,” Packwood said in introducing the Resolution.

“Without consulting Congress, this administration has changed the course of over two decades of foreign policy on international aid for family planning.”

Continuing the theme that economic growth is destroyed by population growth, Packwood said that the “long-standing philosophy underpinning our policy for international family planning has been that continued high rates of population growth significantly place burdens on economies unable to provide sufficient goods and services for the growing population.”

National News

FBI criminality exposed in DeLorean verdict

In one of the most important decisions since the first announcement of the Abscam prosecutions of early 1980, the FBI method of paying criminals to entrap citizens was exposed and soundly rejected by a California court and jury. John Z. DeLorean, former General Motors executive and president of Delorean Motor Company, was acquitted of all nine counts in a case that involved indictment for alleged conspiracy to traffic in cocaine.

The jury based its decision on the fact that all of the other conspirators with DeLorean in the case were government agents who, in fact, concocted the plan and supplied the cocaine.

It came out in the trial that DeLorean was threatened by these government informants when he didn't want to cooperate. The government's key witness in the trial, James Timothy Hoffman, was a convicted perjurer.

These are the same methods that have been used to entrap numerous government officials who are now behind bars. Particularly notable in terms of its outrageousness was the conviction of former New Jersey Sen. Harrison Williams.

Faction fight in Ohio's 7th C.D.

Don Scott, an Ohio farmer and LaRouche Democrat who beat the party bosses in Ohio's 7th Congressional District this spring to claim the Democratic nomination, may have his hands full yet. In a move seemingly without precedent in Ohio electoral history, the Clark County Democratic Central Committee announced that it will be backing a write-in candidate in the general election rather than Scott, who won the 7th C.D. seat by a wide margin.

The Committee—representing the larg-

est county in Scott's predominantly agricultural district—announced at their meeting Aug. 15 that they would put the name of Peggy Hannah, a Hart delegate, on their sample ballot. Hannah told the meeting that because she supports the nuclear freeze movement—the line of national party chairman Charles Manatt—she is a “mainstream Democrat” and “since Don Scott supports Lyndon LaRouche, he is not a main-stream Democrat.”

To the apparent surprise of the county group, Scott himself showed up to denounce the proceedings as a “charade” and a “travesty.” “Who do you think you are?” Scott asked the gathering. “The majority of the Democratic voters in this district have spoken; they voted for me. They voted for the programs that I represent, the programs of Lyndon LaRouche whom I do support.”

Several weeks before the Ohio primary, May 8, the state party chairman, James Ruvolo, attempted to prevent Scott from speaking at party functions, accusing him of being “anti-Semitic” and a racist—some of the standard slanders used against LaRouche. Scott, however, was able to turn the furor and widespread publicity to his advantage and won 61% of the vote, later explaining; “The attack against us gave us the opportunity to get the program out; we hadn't been able to do that before.”

Ohio's Manatt Democrats seem to be slow learners.

'You Tarzan, me Lane'

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a recent interview that federal labor laws do workers more harm than good and that unions would be “better off with the law of the jungle.” He suggested the elimination of such basic protections as the right to strike without being fired, the right to organize, and the right to bargain collectively.

Since deregulation was good for industry, Kirkland said, “maybe it would be good for us.” He added: “We're the only exception to industry craving deregulation.”

Kirkland made the statements in an interview with the *Wall Street Journal* Aug. 15.

Republicans back Schiller Institute call

Eleven leading members of the Republican Party have endorsed a resolution in support of a strong Western Alliance which is being circulated by the newly formed Schiller Institute.

The resolution reads in part: “In recent months, the military leadership now in command in the Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated its intent to decouple the Western Alliance. Soviet maneuvers in the spring of 1984 actually practiced for an invasion of the Federal Republic of West Germany, while Soviet publications have lyingly accused the Federal Republic and its allies of ‘revanchism’ and ‘neo-Nazism,’ a tactic reminiscent of the ‘big lie’ used by Hitler. . . .”

“In the face of this attempted intimidation of the United States and its allies, — hereby resolves:

“To support continued presence of American troops at full strength in Western Europe . . . and to oppose, in every form in which it appears, the so-called Nunn Amendment initially proposed by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), which would reduce American troop strength in Western Europe by one-third. . . . To support the President and Secretary of Defense in their unqualified commitment to the defense of Western Europe, in order to send an unequivocal signal to this nation's allies that the United States of America maintains its firm commitment to the Atlantic partnership. . . .”

The resolution was signed by: Mike Carbahal, District leader, Brooklyn, convention delegate; Dr. Alfred B. Cramer, former Virginia state chairman; Amelia Dixon, Texas state executive committeeman, Llano, Texas; Dorothy Dolene, San Antonio Post, Texas state vice-chairman; Mike Ellis, convention alternate, Dangerfield, Texas; Eugene Johnston, chairman of the North Car-

olina Reagan-Bush Committee, on his own behalf and on behalf of his wife; Utah State Sen. Fred Finlinson, former RNC member; John M. Lindley III, former Vermont state chairman; Ted Martin, Texas executive committeeman, Dallas, Texas; William B. Moran, 1980 Reagan campaign state finance chairman, Monroe, Louisiana; and Col. Nathan Reiter, Texarkana, Texas, Bowie County Chairman, convention alternate.

New Solidarity sets record straight on Michael Jackson

The characterization of Michael Jackson's "clean androgynous image" as "just what the doctor ordered for today's kids," is stark-raving mad, says the *New Solidarity* newspaper in its Aug. 20 issue. The newspaper quotes statements made by Tufts University psychologist David Elkind in an interview with *Discover* magazine, widely circulated by UPI.

Elkind recommends Jackson as a role model for today's kids: "He is very naive. He plays with toys. He stays apart. . . . Kids are so surfeited with sex that these androgynous guys are almost a relief."

He noted that Jackson, like many of his young admirers, identifies with Peter Pan, "the lost boy of Never-Never Land."

New Solidarity's education columnist characterized the situation differently: "Let's set the record straight. What Jackson symbolizes is the kind of escape from reality that can end either in catatonia—or joining cults. Far from being a clean, benign 'image' for American children, Jackson epitomizes the ideal of the ancient Gnostic cult that has attempted to undermine Judeo-Christian morality for centuries. Jackson's 'gender-blending image' is nothing new. In fact, it is centuries old. Oligarchical cults rampant during the Roman period inculcated the worship of androgynous creatures. . . ."

"The mindless songs that Jackson and his ilk whine over and over at American children, while schools promote 'perform-

ing arts' as their science and history programs are eliminated, are aimed at producing a generation incapable of pulling itself out of the social, political, and economic collapse it faces.

"Twenty years ago, the 'sexual revolution' began the destruction of the family, and the drastic drop in the birth rate that is now threatening the future of the United States. Now, promiscuity among adults has degenerated into the horror of widespread sexual attacks on young children in daycare centers in the nation's cities—especially New York, where Mayor Koch has led an all-out fight for the 'right' of homosexuals to work in city child-care facilities. Pederasty can only be encouraged by the promotion of such androgynes as Michael Jackson."

Mondale would have killed Space Shuttle

If America had listened to Walter Mondale in 1970, a quick trip through back archives reveals, America would never have had a Space Shuttle to launch; indeed, it probably wouldn't have a space program at all.

"The Shuttle is one of the outstanding symbols of a tragically distorted sense of priorities," Mondale said in the July 30, 1971 *Wall Street Journal*. "I see it as a central issue in the direction of American life. . . . I think the case [against it] gets stronger as we go along."

In the Oct. 7, 1970 *New York Times*, Mondale says: "The Russians claim that an unmanned flight costs from one-twentieth to one-fiftieth as much as a manned flight designed for the same task." The U.S. space agency, NASA, contradicted this, but then Senator Mondale chose to believe the Russians.

Speaking at Case Western Reserve University April 24 of this year, Mondale said: "In less than 200 days, if Mr. Reagan is elected, the arms race on Earth will be extended to the skies. If you help me get nominated, I can make the 1984 election a choice between 'Star Wars' and a space freeze. . . ."

Briefly

● **LYNDON H. LaRouche, Jr.** has been certified as an independent Democratic presidential candidate and will appear on the general election ballot in Texas this November, officials of the LaRouche campaign have been informed by the office of the Texas Secretary of State.

● **CHIEF OF NAVAL operations** Adm. James Watkins has characterized as "absolutely wrong" and based on "outdated information and misinformed interpretation" a report issued by House Democrats under Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.) charging that the U.S. armed forces are so unprepared that they could not fight more than one week. Watkins made the charges in a letter he sent to commanding officers in the U.S. Navy.

● **THE NATIONAL Coal Association** will not support Walter Mondale's candidacy said Carl Bagge, the association's president, speaking at the Huntington, W. Va. Rotary Club Aug. 14. "We don't want [former U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil] Andrus and the no-growthers back," said Bagge, who emphasized that Mondale's presidency would make this inevitable.

● **BOB WATSON**, a pilot for Delta Airlines who ran for a congressional seat in Georgia's 6th C.D. backed by Lyndon LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee, won 24.9% of the vote in a four-way race and will face Gerald Johnson in a Sept. 4 runoff election for the Democratic nomination.

● **THE UNION of Concerned Scientists**, the "nuclear freeze" organization in scientific community, will begin a week-long national series of events in Boston Oct. 15 around the theme, "Breaking the Stalemate in U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Negotiations." To be beamed by satellite across the country, the event will feature beam-weapon opponents including: IBM head scientist Richard Garwin; "nuclear winter" fiction-designer Carl Sagan; and the head of the Union of Concerned Scientists, Henry Kendall.

Editorial

The Asia turn is a hoax

For at least a year, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and their State Department protégés have been talking about the United States' turning away from "decadent" Western Europe and setting its sights on Asia—the new area of opportunity. The Asia turn is a hoax. Just as Soviet agent-of-influence Kissinger's "China Card" policy of the early 1970s functioned as a cover for the strategic withdrawal of the United States from Asia, so the turn to Asia now is designed to act as a cover for the strategic withdrawal of American forces from Western Europe.

To believe that under a New Yalta plan, the United States will be permitted to retain its influence in the Pacific is the height of absurdity. It is not Washington that has been reasserting its influence in the Pacific region, but Moscow.

Although the Reagan administration in November firmly placed the Republic of Korea back under the nuclear umbrella, which had been snatched from Seoul by the Trilateral Commission-run Carter administration, and has also been tightening the alliance with Seoul and Tokyo, these measures are no match for the Soviet challenge facing American allies in the Pacific theatre—the chief line of defense for the U.S. West Coast.

It was in the Philippines in February that Zbigniew Brzezinski, on his way back from a week-long visit in China, declared that the United States was dropping Western Europe for new adventures in Asia. But it is precisely to the Philippines that America's Asian allies look and feel real worry about Washington's security commitment.

The U.S. bases there—Clark Field and Subic Bay—are the linchpin of U.S. deployment in the Pacific. Yet, Washington, in tandem with the International Monetary Fund and Soviet front groups like the World Council of Churches, has done everything possible to topple the Marcos government. Any replacement to that government is guaranteed to place intense pressure on the United States to remove its bases—a pressure that will be bolstered by the liberal congressmen of Stephen Solarz's stripe.

In Southeast Asia, since Nixon-Kissinger an-

nounced the Guam doctrine in 1970, the United States has watched impotently as:

- the Soviets have built up Cam Ranh Bay, the prize U.S. port facility in Vietnam, into a Soviet submarine base; and

- the Anzus treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States has steadily eroded.

In 1983, Bob Hawke was elected prime minister of Australia on the Labourite platform that pledged to refuse port rights to U.S. nuclear-carrying or fueled ships. Under pressure, Hawke was forced to back down, but he and his foreign minister, Bill Hayden, have functioned in Asia exactly as the pro-decoupling Socialist International has in Europe—as "peace-loving" appeasers toward the Soviet Union. Hayden declared at the United Nations Disarmament Conference recently in Switzerland that, if U.S.-Soviet relations do not improve, then he would prefer that the United States pull out of its bases in Australia.

In July, New Zealand joined this operation, when the Labour Party's David Lange was elected on a platform to rip up the Anzus treaty. New Zealand wants to turn the Pacific into a "nuclear-free zone," says Lange, using the catch-words the Soviet-backed peace movement has been mouthing in Western Europe.

In a little-noticed event, on May 15, Moscow delivered a curious protest at the U.N., charging that the United States was trying to cover up attempts "to fragment and annex" the Pacific Trust Territory of Micronesia. In fact, the Soviets have their own designs for an "independent" Micronesia in a "nuclear-free zone in the Pacific."

If this process is not reversed, the medium-term result of Soviet military and political operations in the Pacific theatre will be the surrounding of Guam—the fall-back position for American forces in Asia—by a "nuclear-free zone" under Soviet domination. Since 1975, the Soviets have concentrated on making their Pacific fleet the most powerful naval force in the world. The idea that the United States can withdraw from Europe and turn toward Asia is nothing but a Soviet-instigated hoax to cover for the surrender of the United States itself.

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