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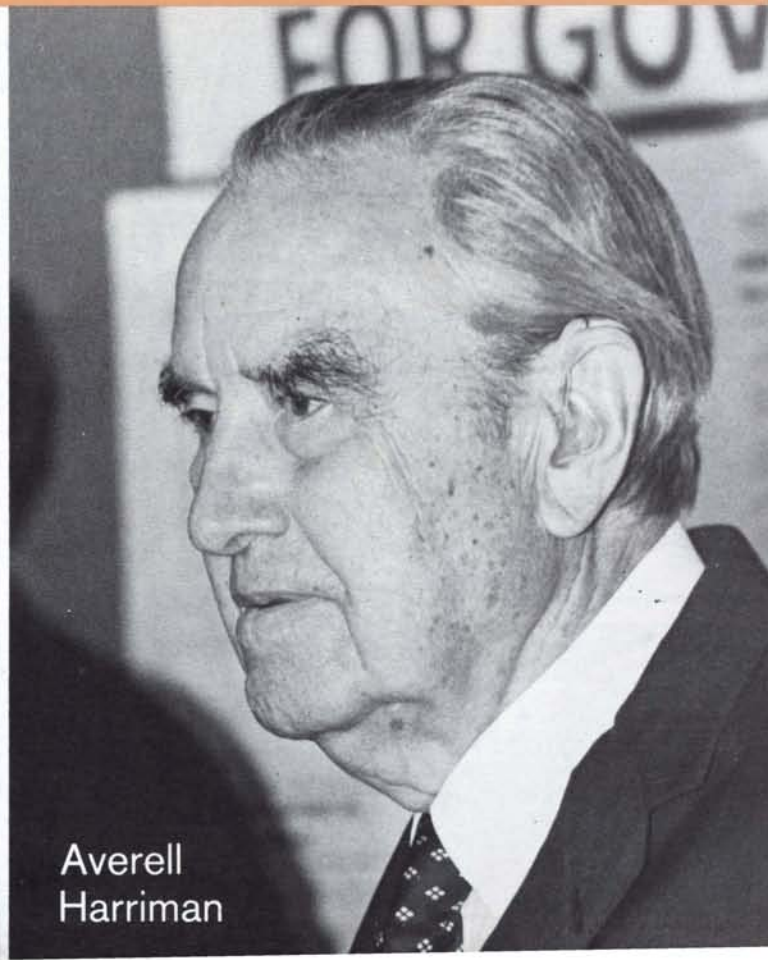
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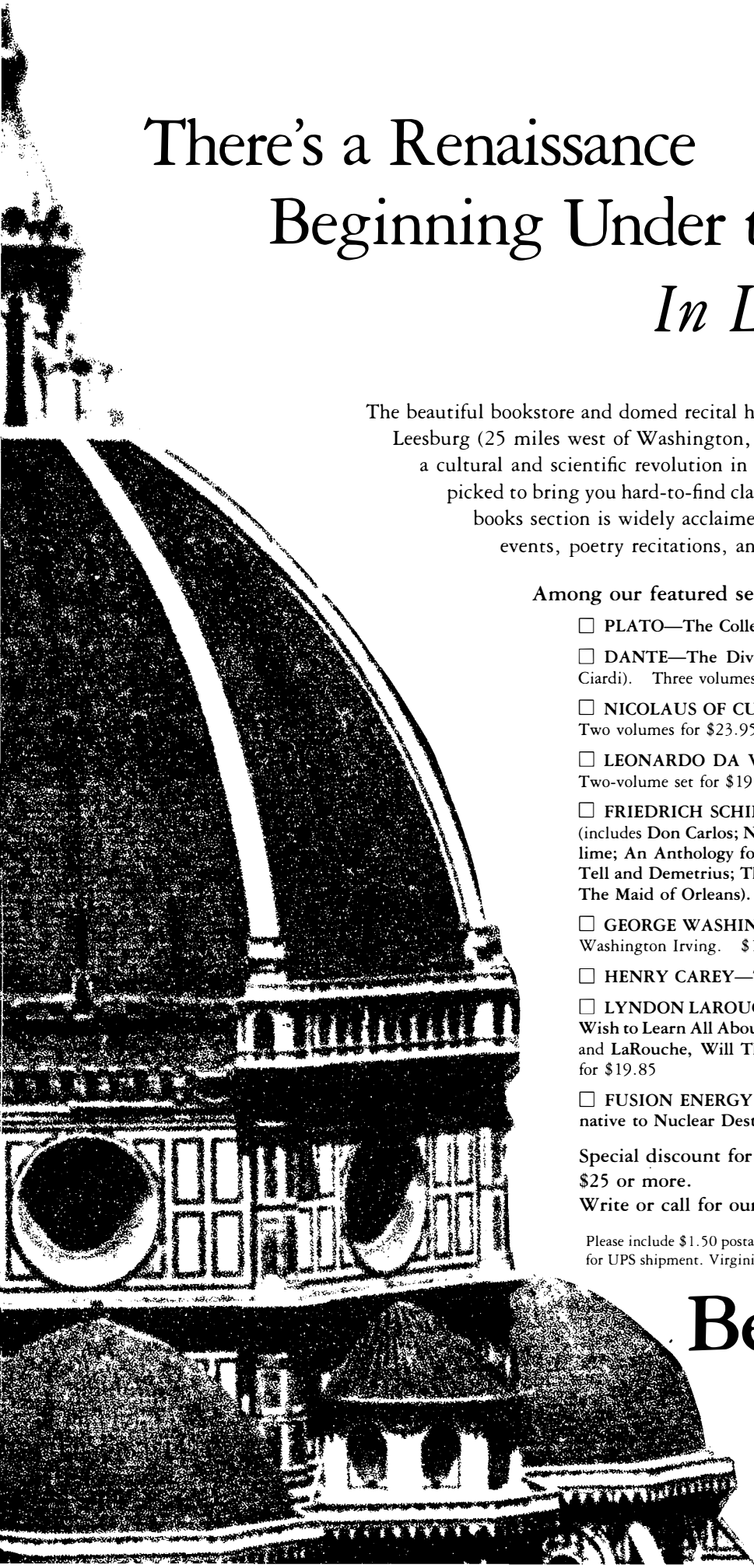
The looming extinction of the 'White Race'



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EIR

From the Editor

Aren't you furious about the way the liberal press and media treated President Reagan around his trip to Europe? Well, what awaits the President on his return is even worse—a Congress in which his Republican “supporters” have joined with the Democrats in stabbing the nation’s security in the back, by gutting Strategic Defense and crucial social programs, explicitly following the orders of the International Monetary Fund.

If you helped get any of those traitors elected, you have more reason to be angry. Here’s what you have to do—get into your own hands, and those of our elected officials, the *Spring 1985 EIR Quarterly Report*. The new *Quarterly*, in a handsome two-color, perfect-bound edition, has been designed by Lyndon H. LaRouche to expose the strategic disaster of current U.S. economic policy. If you have not yet arranged for copies for you, and your Congressman and Senator, we urge you to call our Washington, D.C. office or your *EIR* representative. If you have purchased the *Quarterly*, get a full-year subscription and help us to spread this information more widely.

Also: Our Economics staff has just completed the first edition of a statistical yearbook, which will become a necessary resource for citizens and agencies who wish to develop an in-depth understanding of the physical base of the world economy. It contains over 400 pages of basic data, arranged by 40 regions of the world, and covering the period from 1964 to 1982. The data is presented in a loose-leaf format, which will allow subscribers to the full yearly series of the *Quarterly Report* to receive updates throughout the year. Topics covered include the population and labor-force base of economic processes, the production and consumption of agricultural products, the quantity and type of energy production and consumption, and industrial production throughout the world.

This data, compiled and reorganized from international organizations, is available nowhere else in any coherent form. The ordering of the information, and the inclusion of a wide range of values in per-capita and per-land-area terms, reflect the scientific method which underlies all of *EIR*’s economic analysis.

Nora Hamerman

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Corrections

In the *Special Report* of the April 30 issue, on page 23, it is stated that 300 million Africans are now threatened with death by the outbreak of a cholera pandemic. This figure refers to the *total* population of the 22 countries in Africa currently being affected by the pandemic.

It was U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Tim McNamar who threatened recently, in response to a question on the possibility of a developing-sector debt moratorium, "Have you ever imagined what would happen to the President of a country whose government was suddenly unable to import *insulin* for its diabetics?" On page 17 of *EIR's* April 30 issue, the quote, which was broadcast on a Bogota radio station, was incorrectly attributed to McNamar's co-thinker, Robert S. McNamara.

On page 46 of the same issue, an editorial error caused the pagan god Mithra to become a "goddess."

The Bonn summit and Soviet strategy

by Chris White

The final communiqué, issued by the participants in the Bonn summit of the seven leading nations of the OECD, repeated, as expected, the two major mythical tenets of present economic policy. In this respect, therefore, the summit represented a significant step forward for Soviet strategy toward the Western nations. And, despite her affirmations to the contrary, Margaret Thatcher is once again caught out, giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The two myths, reaffirmed by the summiteers, are, first, the existence of an economic recovery among those OECD nations, led by the United States; second, the unanimous endorsement of the international role of the International Monetary Fund.

The whole was packaged in the language of the free traders, exhorting nations to change their laws and regulations, to permit the untrammelled movement of Adam Smith's invisible hand, and follow the example set by the United States.

The communiqué issued found this much common ground despite reported disagreements, between especially the French and American delegations, on the related questions of trade and monetary policy. But the agreement, following the capitulation of the United States, through James Baker and Donald Reagan, to the IMF, at the prior Washington meeting of the Interim Committee, was enough to send the dollar back up again, in relation to the West German deutschemark, until, that is, President Reagan's Schloss Hambach speech, demonstrated how thin the financiers' apparent control may really be.

While this was going on, the world was being given another object lesson in the workings of the invisible hand, by the office of Jaime Lusinchi, the President of Venezuela. His country had joined with the other Ibero-American nations

which make up the Cartagena group, to demand government-to-government action on the question of the bankrupt international monetary and financial system.

On the eve of the summit, Carmelo Lauria, chief of staff to the Venezuelan President, told reporters that Britain and the Soviet Union are collaborating to flood the international spot market for oil, and are dumping 800,000 barrels a day to do so. The chief of staff charged that the "Soviet Union and Britain are carrying out an anti-OPEC action, trying to conspire against the strength of the organization."

From the Venezuelan standpoint, to report such collaboration against OPEC is comprehensible. Venezuela's income is primarily based on its oil exports. However, there is more involved. The primary target of such cooperation is not the OPEC nations as such, but the United States.

Enter the ECU

On May 1, Britain's Royal Institute for International Affairs—the Round Table of Cecil Rhodes, and the pro-Hitler Cliveden Set—published a proposal by the degenerate former Chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, for international monetary reform. Schmidt proposes to strengthen the international role of the European Monetary System's European Currency Unit (ECU) as a counterweight to the dollar and the yen.

In Schmidt's 15-point plan, the ECU is transformed into a full-fledged European-wide currency, used to denominate private-sector loans, with ECU checks and coinage introduced. Schmidt demands that the European Monetary Cooperation Fund evolve into a central bank for European central banks, implementing a European-wide money-supply and interest-rate policy based on the ECU. As Schmidt's proposal was published, the British government abandoned

some of its standing objections to participation in the European Monetary System.

Since the ECU is primarily designed as a credit instrument between East and West, Schmidt's proposal, and the British collaboration with the Russians against the dollar, constitute the emergence of a political axis for monetary and credit reform against the bloated dollar.

In agreeing to adhere to the previously agreed on myths at the Bonn summit, the United States was walking into a trap, which the Russians had helped to prepare. For the reported cooperation between Margaret Thatcher's British National Oil Corporation, and the Russians, exposes the perspective adopted by the summiteers as a total fraud. The hegemony of the dollar, and thus of the United States, is to be phased out.

The IMF's perspective

Summit ratification of the IMF, and the fake recovery, constituted conditional approval for the perspective for the next year, and beyond, laid out by the International Monetary Fund, immediately before the Bonn meeting convened. The relevant document is the IMF's *World Economic Outlook*, released at the end of April. The fraudulent perspective therein outlined is coherent with broader Soviet objectives.

The document's stated substance, is based on two principal assumptions, neither of which are grounded in any reality. Thatcher's cooperation with the Russians shows that those who put the outline together know that, too, whether she herself does or not.

In the outline for the mickies, the policy planners of the IMF estimate that the United States will not, in actuality, implement all the budget cuts that have been demanded by that body. They thus project that United States foreign indebtedness, and foreign borrowings to finance that increasing indebtedness, both for the budget, and for the trade account, will continue to increase sharply.

The IMF thus asserts that it will be impossible to keep the dollar at its present high levels vis-à-vis other currencies. The dollar exchange rate will have to decline to finance the magnitude of increase of the foreign debt of the United States. As we reported at the time, such a devaluation of the dollar, was implicitly among the conditions accepted when James Baker and Donald Regan kow-towed in April.

There are others who agree with the IMF that this should be the case. Among those others are included the Russian leadership, and the financial circles of the City of London, who express themselves through the *Economist* magazine.

During the summit meeting, Radio Moscow was playing up the theme of "contradictions" among the participants, "on economic issues." The Soviet state radio, like the IMF, attacked "heightened dollar exchange rates which undermine the stability of America's European partners, and have a negative effect, in especially the developing world." The *Economist* shares the concern, if not the rhetoric.

The second plank in the IMF's perspective for the upcom-

ing period is that terms of trade for the so-called developing sector are "not expected to change significantly." Thus the declining dollar is supposed to be offset by increased trade flows into the United States from especially the LDCs.

The IMF anticipates "only a modest acceleration in the use of private bank credit to finance LDC deficits over the period to 1990." Net exports, from the LDCs to the developed sector, are therefore expected to continue to increase, thereby increasing the indebtedness of the United States in particular, while the ratio of external debt to export earnings for leading Third World nations falls.

In this view of the world, the bubbled United States credit system becomes a sink-hole down which all available global credit is poured, while other nations politically adjust. Other nations may object. But the target for acceptance is the United States, where the Donald Regan school of economics does view the rest of the world as the funders of the United States debt bubble.

Japan is therefore under pressure to open up its internal credit market, so that some of that nation's \$3 trillion credit base, the largest in the world, may be contributed to the purpose. The Federal Republic of Germany, is under similar pressure, and has agreed to a partial change in its internal banking practices, to contribute likewise. Spain has agreed to change its foreign-investment laws. Israel is under pressure to do the same.

But those who put the plan together know that it won't work.

Elsewhere, the Fund reports on the collapse of LDC earnings from commodity exports. While exports from the Third World as a whole are reported to have increased from \$311 billion in 1982, to \$353 billion in 1984, with over half of the total coming from Asia, the Fund's index of wholesale prices paid to Third World primary commodity exporters dropped by over 12% in the period between May and December 1984. The collapse continued in the first quarter of 1985.

LDC exports overall have risen, while primary commodity prices have fallen, for the same reason. The OECD nations, led by the United States, are in a depression. There is collapsing demand for the primary commodities which fuel the so-called advanced sector's decaying industries, while imports of manufactured consumer goods into the advanced sector, primarily clothing, household appliances, and automobile parts, increase. The United States, in particular, only produces about half its annual consumption of such goods.

Now, if the dollar falls, to increase U.S. capacity to finance indebtedness, the volume of the import flow into the United States will be reduced. This reduction will have the internal effect of a rise in interest rates, and will destabilize U.S. internal indebtedness, including the massive outstanding consumer installment credit, and much more besides. Under the adopted scheme, the United States, in the name of free trade, forces its allies to destroy themselves, while simultaneously destroying itself. And the Russians pick up the pieces.

The order of battle for a global war on disease

by Warren J. Hamerman

Evaluating the current global disease situation, we have no choice but to reach the conclusion that unless concrete emergency mobilization actions are implemented immediately, the currently unfolding biological-ecological holocaust threatens to converge upon a "point of no return" in the period leading into 1987-88.

The following human diseases are erupting either in pandemic conditions or as epidemics exhibiting unusual qualitative features which suggest that they may either become pandemic or suddenly develop new strains which may rapidly develop into pandemics:

- **Malaria:** Minimum official estimates are of 200 million cases globally, with some expert assessments of 160 million cases for Africa alone; the spread of a drug-resistant form (namely resistant to chloroquine) of *Plasmodium falciparum* (the lethal type of malaria) could create a catastrophe;

- **Cholera:** Twenty-two countries in Africa and 90-96 worldwide are currently experiencing epidemics; before 1980 mortality was 1-2%, but from 1980 until 1985 mortality has been much higher, in the range of 10-15%;

- **Tuberculosis:** Estimates are in the range of 20 million or more cases worldwide, although in the poorer areas of the world people are never diagnosed. In Asia and Ibero-America a strain of TB resistant to the drug of choice (INH) has developed;

- **Diarrheal diseases:** Massive outbreaks in Asia, Ibero-America and Africa constitute one of the major killers of weaning-age children;

- **AIDS:** Over 30% of all new AIDS cases in the United States are among heterosexuals, with government alerts that the number of infected Americans at this point may be way beyond 400,000 individuals. In Africa, nine countries—Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Congo, Kenya, Zambia, and Tanzania—are currently experiencing epidemics among primarily heterosexual populations;

- **Hepatitis B:** 85% of the populations of Africa and China (who generally do not have access to cures) test positive for the lethal strain of this disease. Even though everyone who tests positive is not necessarily sick, the potential for epidemic outbreak under collapse conditions is great.

- **Trypanosomiasis** (Sleeping Sickness) and **Chagas**, the related disease in the Americas: An uncontrolled epidem-

ic is raging in Africa with between 22-40 different strains already isolated;

- **Measles:** Fatality rate in Africa has jumped from the normal 3-10% range for children to the 50-70% fatality range in the refugee camps; the other child-oriented disease in Africa which a mass vaccination program could affect is **polio**;

- **Yellow Fever, Meningitis, Schistosomiasis, Influenza**, are all exhibiting dangerous growth patterns. **Plague**, endemic in key disease epicenters of the world, always remains a clear and pressing danger, particularly given the collapse of basic sanitation services and the presence of drought conditions which force plague-bearing rodents into populated areas. **African Rift-Valley Fever**, once just an animal disease, recently became a severe human disease.

One could enumerate many additional diseases which fit this pattern, particularly by extending the domain of focus to animals (e.g., **Rinderpest, African Swine Fever, Hoof & Mouth Disease** and **Hog Cholera**) and plants, as well as to man. However, at a certain point of evaluation, what becomes primary is the simultaneous panorama of disease spread.

These pandemics are only one feature of an overall integrated biological-ecological holocaust which includes simultaneous eruptions of: 1) human disease pandemics; 2) animal (*fauna*) disease pandemics; 3) crop and generalized *flora* disease pandemics; 4) abrupt shifts in weather patterns such as the onset of severe droughts; 5) severe aberrations in the geo-surface, such as desertification; 6) gross perturbations in the large-scale energy-flow cycles of the biosphere as evidenced in sudden shifts in wind patterns.

In fact, these phenomena are not mere "unfortunate coincidences," but aspects of one unified process which was catalyzed by fallacious and calamitous economic policies which were artificially imposed upon the global human economy principally by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The currently unfolding generalized biological-ecological breakdown crisis was presented as a forecast warning against those policies at their moment of large-scale implementation during Robert McNamara's tenure as World Bank president. The forecast alert was prepared by a special task force proposed by the economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and directed by this writer. The study was in the form of a basic biospheric geometric modeling project

eleven years ago [for a review of this study see *Executive Intelligence Review*, April 30, 1985, Vol. 12 No. 17].

Given the accelerating nature of the current health crisis globally, we propose that nothing less than the declaration of a full-scale War on Disease, utilizing the most modern military and scientific technologies, is required.

The existing international health institutions such as the so-called relief agencies, the World Health Organization and the International Red Cross, have proven themselves impotent in the face of the magnitude of the problem. Therefore, we propose that the War on Disease be conducted through a military chain of command with a general staff composed of Allies representing the United States, the developing sector, Western Europe and Japan, with full respect for the national sovereignty of nations in which the front battle lines occur.

Were the Commander-in-Chief of the United States, for example, to declare a War on Disease, the military could launch an immediate airlift of medical personnel, medical supplies, food and water. Large aircraft such as C-5As and C-141s could be flown into Addis Ababa, Khartoum, and Nairobi and then transloaded to short-landing-strip aircraft which could be flown to smaller airports, which in turn would be transloading points for helicopters. Various underutilized specialized units, such as the Army Corps of Engineers, could provide a major role in the War on Disease. The emergency military "invasion" phase of the War on Disease must address a finite number of logistical and policy questions. All planning and logistical functions must function under a strict military command.

The first objective of the War on Disease must be to instantly bring down the morbidity rates in affected areas, while simultaneously preventing the spread of infection from the disease epicenters and foci as well as laying the basis for prophylaxis. Since the accelerating morbidity rates are the direct and indirect consequence of what are euphemistically termed "IMF Conditionalities," we propose that the first act of the War on Disease be a *full moratorium on all "IMF conditionalities."* Furthermore, *all debt payments* to international financial institutions shall be frozen pending reorganized arrangements to be worked out in the context of international negotiations, to allow the concentration of maximum resources upon the task of winning the War on Disease.

Specifically, the prime objective of militarily protecting the right to life of all human beings can be met through a military mobilization program providing for:

1) Personnel: To supplement military medical units, there must be a massive mobilization of qualified doctors, nurses, and paramedics on a world scale. In addition, to the large numbers of African personnel currently in the United States and Western Europe, nations such as Egypt and India could function as personnel mobilization epicenters.

2) Food: The overall protein-energy-vitamin deficiencies of the world's population must be abruptly ended, by providing emergency minimum daily diets of 1,500-2,000 calories with 50-100 grams of protein daily and a profile of essential

vitamins, merely to alleviate the famine conditions which now exist. In many areas of Africa, starvation diets of 500-1,000 calories now prevail. In Phase II of the project, to allow the necessary immunological resistance to be built up, virtually immediately after the raising of the diet to the emergency levels specified, a diet in the range of 2300-2500 calories with 100 or more grams of protein and a complete spectrum of vitamins is required.

3) Water: A large supply of sterilization tablets can provide immediate clean and uncontaminated water. Specialized military units capable of setting up desalination stations on the coastal areas already exist under military command. To supplement these stations, adequate water distribution systems must be rapidly functioning.

4) Immunization: Multivalent vaccinations are to be carried out on a systematic global scale with emergency mass immunizations in the so-called relief centers in Africa. In addition to the importation of vaccines, vaccine-production facilities must be constructed on the front lines. The construction of indigenous medical facilities is an overall priority of the project.

5) Medicines: Especially massive amounts of tetracycline and a full arsenal of the antibiotic spectrum must be available on the front lines. A thoroughly uncontaminated blood supply—with full screening tests for AIDS, and any other potential disease agents—must be available at all times. To stop the spread of AIDS the ensuring of an uncontaminated blood supply in the advanced sector, in particular, is a priority. Furthermore, massive amounts of basic malaria and cholera treatments must be made available. In addition to rehydration medicines, the material for infusions must be made available. Overall, the operational procedure must be to administer medical treatment from the standpoint of "presumptive treatment" for the worst case situation.

6) Sanitation: Basic waste separation and disposal methods must be implemented. Basic sanitation must include prophylactic (preventive) measures such as control of rodents and arthropods, spraying and pesticides, chlorination of water supply, pasteurization of milk, etc.

7) Quarantine measures;

8) Animal health management;

9) Crop and flora health management.

The particular programs required to address each of these nine areas are generally standard procedures, which can be upgraded through use of the most modern technological means. For example, NASA's Landsat Program is capable of precise mappings. Space experiments have already demonstrated the capacity for upgrading medicine-production. Furthermore, mobile operational medical treatment and surgical units should be airlifted and deployed into critical battle zones.

In short, with a full-scale emergency mobilization effort we can successfully stop the unfolding biological-ecological holocaust. Mankind has no choice but to fight and win this War on Disease.

Sub-tropical animal disease control: 'World Bank has wrong approach'

Dr. H.S.H. Seifert, head of the Animal Hygiene Department of the Institute for Crop Science and Animal Hygiene of the University of Göttingen, West Germany, is one of the world's leading authorities on the special problems of animal disease control and eradication in the developing sector. He consults for numerous agencies throughout Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America. The interview was conducted on April 30 in Göttingen for EIR by William Engdahl.

EIR: Dr. Seifert, you mention your experience throughout the developing sector over the past 30 years combatting problems of disease in livestock agriculture. What are the principal problems today?

Seifert: The major problem today, and this has become vastly greater in the period since decolonialization over the past 15-20 years in, especially, Africa, is the fact that governments have no money, no rural veterinary medicine infrastructure to control diseases such as Nagana [sleeping sickness or Trypanosomiasis], Rinderpest in cattle, foot and mouth disease. There is inadequate refrigeration for vaccines in rural areas, lack of knowledge in rural farmer populations as to basic measures. The old colonial system, until they left Africa approximately 20 years ago, especially in French colonies, had a system of stationing veterinary persons in even the smallest remote village. When the colonists left, these personnel left with them. The infrastructure began to collapse, as they left little behind.

Independence for most of these cattle-producing countries of the Third World usually not only resulted in a reduction of the effectiveness of the internal structure of the old colonial veterinary system, but also brought difficulties for the production of prophylactic vaccines against epidemics, which had previously received financial, technical, and personnel support from the former colonial powers, for example, in Africa.

EIR: What are the problems of the present international aid agencies today in dealing with these problems?

Seifert: The World Bank, national governmental development agencies, the European Community, although they all have well-intentioned people on their staffs, all suffer from a wrong approach. I cannot explain why, but it is crazy how little of their resources go for staff with technical expertise, but rather to build up big bureaucratic machines which have no direct understanding of the real problems of disease control in sub-tropical countries. I have been sent into countries with a pre-written report outlining in advance precisely what I must do, even before I have set foot in the region to examine what the real problems might be. There never will be any lasting result if all we continue to do is to send in some few jeeps, some quantities of vaccines, and assume we have done something.

Take the case of Madagascar. This country has an immense potential for breeding cattle. They have excellent herdsmen. Here we are working with the government to establish a private distribution system for vaccines, along lines of organization used by pre-colonial village groups. Initially, the government asked us to vaccinate all cattle in the country. We pointed out that the disease which was killing the cattle came from soil-borne pathogens which are endemic only in specific soil regions of the country. It would be prohibitively costly and complex to identify those specific regions directly. What we proposed is to establish a system which would distribute the vaccines to the farmers whose cattle are dying from the disease, instead of vaccinating all 10 or 20 million.

Presently, the farmers in the country are buying vaccines from German government labs. But this program expires in 1988. Then what? They have no money in their budget to replace this program. The Madagascar government must take over sale of vaccines, but rural farmers have severe distrust of the central government. Following independence, local governments often distributed vaccines to farmers and used this same occasion for tax collection of a head-tax on the cattle. This created distrust of the presence of the central government regarding distribution of vaccines.

EIR: Are the large European and U.S. chemical companies producing the proper vaccines today?

Seifert: Each different country and region has specific pathogens. In most cases today, developing countries are using vaccines which were developed 50 or so years ago, to combat disease problems specific to European livestock. These, in many cases, if applied to cattle populations in sub-tropical regions, can cause allergic reactions and often sudden death. The problem is that none of the major drug companies is today conducting research to develop vaccines for the new strains we find in tropical countries of the Third World.

It would cost a major European company, say Hoechst, some \$25 million in research costs to develop appropriate new vaccines specific to a country or region of Africa, or Latin America. These countries have no money to pay to subsidize this cost. The drug companies are so large that to develop a specific vaccine for, for example, 20 million cattle in Mexico, simply would not be feasible in terms of economics. The market would be far too small for them.

Unfortunately, within the past 10 years, industrial countries, especially the United States Department of Agriculture, have been concerned only with the control of epidemic complexes which were specially regarded as threats to their own domestic livestock, rather than toward the diagnosis of local epidemics and production of local vaccines in developing countries. Typically, in both Africa and Latin America, very little research is being done on the specificity of the applied antigens.

EIR: What ideas have you developed to overcome this problem?

Seifert: We cannot develop Africa through development programs paid by international or national organizations. We must introduce some form of private initiative to overcome inherent problems. We have developed a simple, small laboratory apparatus, which we have set up in Madagascar. It fits into a small room. The complete cost, including the chromatographic equipment to analyze the specific field sample pathogens from affected animals, is less than \$75,000. We developed a fermenter system in cooperation with a firm in Göttingen which is adapted for work in tropical locations. It is composed of individual, easily assembled components, which are relatively inexpensive and which are hardly subject to malfunctions under the conditions of tropical field laboratories. The complete cost of this system, which is the most advanced of its kind in the world, is less than \$75,000. From this, we will be able to develop in Madagascar serum sufficient for 20 million doses within three months of operation. This will be specific to the strain of the region.

Africans are very good businessmen. We must use this to develop the distribution infrastructure of this vaccine. As it is now, local farmers keep their cattle because they do not trust a government which pays them in a currency which becomes successively devalued and worthless. We must therefore develop our vaccination schemes in parallel to de-

velopment of the rest of the economy—market measures to ensure the farmer has incentives to develop his livestock. Some years ago, so long as the government of Madagascar controlled the production and marketing of rice, there was no surplus rice available, a costly black market existed because farmers produced only enough for local needs. The government now has shifted policy to permit the private sector to regulate production and marketing of rice. Rice is plentiful, the black market eliminated, and the cost is lower than old black-market prices.

I first worked as a young veterinarian in Germany following the war. Conditions were very poor then and we had an enormous problem with tuberculosis coming from the dairy cattle. I recall countless nights I spent sitting down with local farmers to ask them how best to control the disease. We developed a simple system where farmers were rewarded for slaughtering affected cattle. Conditions were very poor and we had no money for vaccination programs. There were a few mistakes, but within five years, through this system of relying on the local farmer with a combination of incentives for him, we completely eliminated the tuberculosis problem in West Germany. To this day, because of their central state-run approach, East Germany still has massive problems with tuberculosis and animal disease, as does Russia.

EIR: What role should university institutes in the industrial sector such as yours here, play in tackling the problems of animal hygiene in the developing sector?

Seifert: I spend considerable time in my lectures here describing to my students the fundamentals germane to the special problems of tropical climates. There is a problem today in Germany where doctors and veterinary medicine researchers work in a completely empirical manner. This is not sufficient for the problems of tropical medicine. Development of the wrong kind of antibiotics from laboratory empirics of this sort can often result in substances which kill latent infections that otherwise function as protective immunization for the cattle. In Senegal, a German-developed drug was given to farmers to protect cattle against sleeping sickness. The drug killed the organism which protected the animal and as a result, many died from new field infections.

There should be a kind of division of labor between the resources available in industrial countries and the developing countries in animal parasitology. We have qualified scientists and researchers in Germany, for example, who have no jobs. They should be involved in basic research directed at problems of agricultural hygiene for tropical countries. The developing countries, for their part, at least for the near future, should then develop the specific applications to develop local vaccines and such. We have developed such a system here in Göttingen which we can now take into developing countries as we have in Madagascar. There is a problem with scientific “purists” who are involved in pure research but with no tie to the real problem-solving of the applications to the problems of animal hygiene in developing countries.

Advances toward the ultimate laser

by Charles B. Stevens

At the April 17-19 University of Rochester conference on "Lasers and Particle Beams for Fusion and Strategic Defense," scientists from the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore National Labs announced major advances in their work to perfect the ultimate laser: the Free Electron Laser, otherwise known as the FEL. The Livermore results indicate that a large, ground-based FEL prototype beam weapon, utilizing orbiting mirrors can be built before the end of this decade. Los Alamos revealed that their compact FEL would be capable of being placed in space. But a prototype would probably only be ready sometime later than that of the ground-based Livermore FEL.

The Livermore FEL is actually a laser amplifier that greatly multiplies the power of a conventional laser input. The Los Alamos system is a true FEL which needs no other input. Both are based on converting highly accelerated electron beams into laser light. The Livermore FEL amplifier experiments are designed to demonstrate that laser light can be extracted rapidly, in a single pass, from the e-beam, while the Los Alamos system is based on relatively slow extraction of the laser light from an e-beam passing continuously through the FEL. Livermore appears to have demonstrated the crucial concept of a "tapered wiggler," which is a prerequisite for significant amplification. The Los Alamos FEL, because of its relatively slow extraction, has a potentially high efficiency and can therefore make a compact system which could be based in space. Recent Los Alamos experiments have achieved 10 megawatt outputs, demonstrating the principles of the pure FEL concept at high powers.

How the FEL works

Any time an electric charge, such as an electron, changes the direction of its motion, an electromagnetic wave is generated. For example if we cause many electrons—in other words an electric current—to move back and forth in between the ends of a one-yard-long, metal rod, an electromagnetic

wave will be generated. In very general terms, the electromagnetic wave will have a one-meter-long wavelength. To make shorter wavelengths, the antenna—the rod—must be made smaller.

In the FEL a free electron beam is used instead of an antenna. Magnetic fields cause the electrons to oscillate (wobble) back and forth. But with relativistic electrons—electrons traveling at nearly the speed of light and therefore a Relativistic Electron Beam (REB)—the size of the wiggle is relativistically contracted. As a result of this relativistic contraction, the effective wavelength of the emitted electromagnetic radiation is shortened. The same would occur if a regular antenna were moving at nearly the speed of light, but it is much easier to accelerate free electrons to such speeds.

The Livermore and Los Alamos FELs

The main difference between the Livermore and Los Alamos FELs is that the Livermore system is not a true Free Electron Laser. Instead, it is only used to amplify a laser beam generated by a more conventional laser, such as the KrF. The Livermore FEL amplifier is therefore designed so that the input laser beam can extract a lot of energy from the REB in a single pass through the FEL wiggler. The Los Alamos FEL is a true free electron laser. In this case only a small portion of the input REB is transformed into electromagnetic radiation. This laser output is trapped between two mirrors and the REB is recirculated so that many passes are made through the lasing wiggler chamber. When the pulse reaches sufficient power levels, it is optically switched out of the chamber. This repetitive extraction and buildup of the Los Alamos FEL makes it potentially far more efficient and compact.

The Livermore FEL has scored a number of recent breakthroughs. Utilizing the ETA electron beam accelerator earlier this year, Livermore scientists have demonstrated the principles of high-power FEL amplifiers through experiments at microwave wavelengths.

More recently, they have carried out experiments which appear to demonstrate that a "tapered" wiggler works. Because the Livermore system is based on a large extraction of the e-beam's energy in a single pass, this means that the electrons are going to be significantly slowed down as they move through the wiggler. The FEL wavelength output depends on the electron velocity and magnetic field strength. Therefore to keep the output at the same wavelength as the electron slows, it is necessary to increase the wiggler magnetic field strength—that is, to actually decrease the "wavelength" of the electron oscillation. This means that the actual wiggle of the REB follows a tapered conical path which relativistically is transformed into an even-wavelength cylindrical path.

On the much larger Livermore ATA e-beam, scientists have recently demonstrated a new method of guiding and focusing electron beams. Normally, magnetic fields are used

in the accelerator to guide and focus the electron beam as it is accelerated to high velocities. Instead, ATA researchers have developed what they call the Antigone concept. A low pressure gas is introduced into the accelerator vacuum chamber and a small, pulsed laser is used to generate a thin, cylindrical plasma in this gas. The plasma both guides and focuses the electron beam through the accelerator. The same principle has also been demonstrated for propagation of the REB through the atmosphere. Thus the Livermore FEL could do double duty. First as a laser to intercept missiles in their boost phase. Then as a particle beam weapon in which the REB is directed onto warheads as they approach the United States.

The Livermore ATA will be used to demonstrate high-power FEL operation at infrared wavelengths within the coming year. The next stage will then be the construction of a prototype beam weapon. The same general technology can, with some modifications, be used to build laser fusion power plants.

The Los Alamos FEL

As announced at Rochester, the Los Alamos FEL has also demonstrated high power lasing—upwards of 10 million watts—at the microwave wavelength. Plans for construction of an even more powerful FEL capable of being tuned to infrared wavelengths were presented at the conference. The stage following this would be the construction of a prototype space-based weapon.

The Los Alamos FEL is not dependent on a conventional laser input and can thus be “tuned” to a wide range of frequencies. It also has intrinsically higher potential efficiencies. These are the prerequisites for revolutionizing current industrial technology. Presently, the primary form of energy used in industry is heat—fundamentally incoherent infrared radiation. The Los Alamos FEL will provide the means for accessing efficiently the entire range of the electromagnetic spectrum—at least that of x-rays to radio waves—coherently and at high power densities.

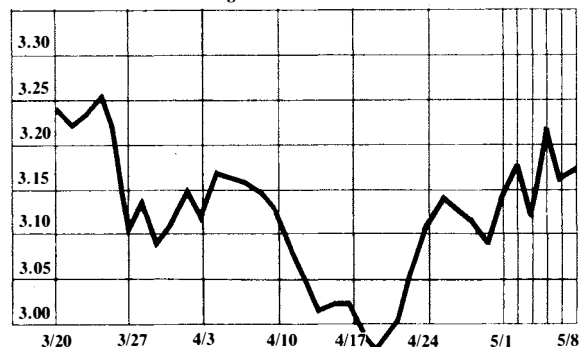
Most significantly, though, these FEL advances demonstrate that humanity is on the verge of perfecting a laser which has the potential of mastering the entire known electromagnetic spectrum. This universal laser will not only provide an efficient and effective means of defense, but will also revolutionize science and industry. The reason is that the FEL has the potential of being both tunable and highly efficient.

Industrial productivities will be increased many thousand-fold. The reason is that ordinary production-line operatives will be able to access materials on an atomic and subatomic scale. The operative will actually engineer the very molecules of the desired product output. At present this form of molecular engineering is only approximated in the electronics industry. The FEL will provide the high powers, versatility, and efficiency to extend molecular engineering to all forms of industrial practice.

Currency Rates

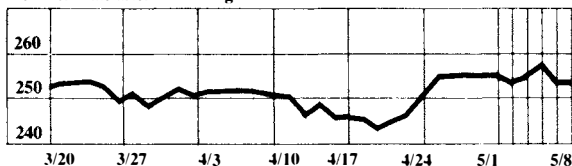
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



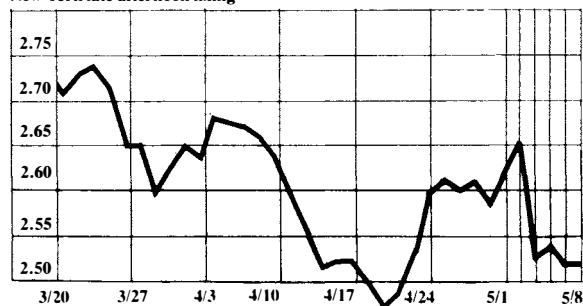
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



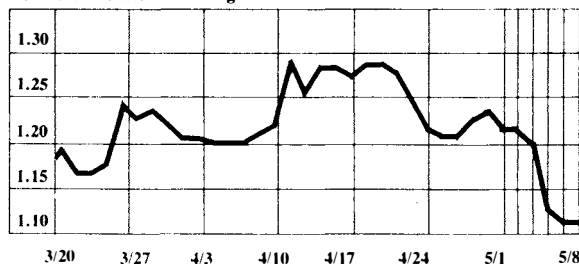
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



Save the soil from farmers!

The "oligarchy lobby" is using the issue of soil erosion to justify the destruction of food-producing capabilities.

Imagine if the famous, old "landed aristocracy" of Britain took over the British government agriculture ministry and used it to shut down everyone else. The exact equivalent is now taking place on the shores of the Potomac.

On May 6 and 7, the old feudal oligarchy's U.S. front group, the Conservation Foundation, co-sponsored a symposium, jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D.C. The policies put forward call for vastly reducing farming, understanding that this will drastically collapse world population—in order to prevent soil erosion.

The Conservation Foundation is heavily lobbying Congress to pass a National Resources Conservation Act of 1985, to lock up farmland and create wilderness zones. They are also at work at the regional level to permanently set aside farms, shut down irrigation systems, and make way for duck preserves and private, landed estates, owned by "their kind," and aided by government tax gifts. The Conservation Foundation of New Jersey, technically a separate, "co-thinker group," has published a study on the "British Model of Land Management."

At the symposium, the Conservation Foundation released a study, "Eroding Soils—The Off-Farm Impacts," intended to justify their campaign to reduce farming. The study is published as a 252-page book, based on the contrived results of so-called research sponsored by the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, the Atlantic Richfield

Foundation, and Exxon Company, U.S.A.

The Conservation Foundation maintains that \$6 billion a year in damage occurs in waterways and fish and wildlife breeding grounds, and in wastewater treatment costs as a result of soil erosion—especially from cropland. Their report estimates that \$2 billion a year in damage results from cropland erosion, which they say causes run-off containing pesticides and other contaminants.

The Conservation Foundation points to the corn-belt states as the worst problem. The study's author, Edwin H. Clark, recommends that farmers reduce their use of fertilizer and pesticides, and remove land from row-crop production.

This is an immediate threat to the national and international food supply. The United States grows about 50% of the world's corn, and fully 60% of the world's soybeans—both key feed inputs into the meat-supply chain. All figures show that the U.S. spring planting this year will be significantly reduced in acreage, and underfertilized. As much as 10 million acres will be idled out of a national base of approximately 82 million. Total world corn output this year could be reduced by at least 5% due to the current U.S. crop reduction, provided there is perfect weather to compensate for the dry winter.

In 1983, the PIK acreage set-aside, plus the record drought, reduced world corn output by 25%—all of it due to the fall in the U.S. harvest. To advocate retiring, instead of improving,

U.S. farm acreage is to deliberately call for genocide from nutrition collapse or outright starvation.

Yet, in the name of preventing erosion, efforts are under way to push these ideas in Congress. On April 23, a measure passed the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development, calling for a long-term Conservation Reserve Program, under which debt-strapped farmers would be enticed to sign over their land for non-crop government-regulated use.

The issue of soil erosion is real, but as the Conservation Foundation is forced to admit, there is no evidence that soil erosion has increased in the last decade. If farmers had adequate income levels and were enabled to apply the technology and management methods required, the problem would be minimized. Similarly, if water management infrastructure on the continent were upgraded—canals, waterways, treatment plants—there would be no water shortages or pollution problems.

This approach is suppressed in the Conservation Foundation reports and activities. Their pedigree tells you why.

They were formed in the 1940s as a cleaned up version of the pre-war Nature Conservancy Society of Europe, whose members espoused outright feudalistic goals, and included such luminaries as Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The first director was Fairfield Osborne, the nephew of the host of the infamous 1931 third international conference on eugenics—the master race project of the oligarchy. Osborne was an outspoken Malthusian advocate of depopulation. Over the four decades since its formation, the Conservation Foundation promoted these policies under the guise of concern for the environment, wild animals, and now, the soil.

When E. F. Hutton talks. . .

The best thing that could come out of the Hutton case would be some top bankers in jail, and emergency financial measures.

It would take a William Shakespeare to write all the plots and subplots involved in E. F. Hutton Corporation's plea of guilty, on May 2, to what U.S. Department of Justice attorney Stephen Trott characterized as "absolute, conscious, and deliberate fraud." We will concentrate here on what we think is the most important issue:

The Hutton case opens the door to a new phase of federal probes into drug-money-connected banks, which may, in the weeks ahead, implicate White House Chief of Staff Don Regan, and his Merrill, Lynch, in some very dirty dealings.

Hutton executives confessed guilt, in a Scranton, Pa. federal court, in response to a U.S. Department of Justice "criminal information," that charged the firm with 2,000 counts of mail and wire fraud, mostly involving transactions with "small, hometown banks." According to the DOJ, Hutton had engaged in fraud, to the tune of a total \$10 billion!

Speaking to newsmen in Ashland, Ohio on May 4, Attorney General Edwin Meese warned that cracking down on the "white collar crime" E. F. Hutton was involved in, "is one of our primary criminal law objectives, along with narcotics, and organized crime and terrorism."

Now, we know that President Reagan and Attorney General Meese are being cautioned to "go slow" on jailing bankers in such cases. They are being told that the impending wave of bankruptcies of banks and brokerage houses could bring down the whole financial system.

In fact, the economy would be far better off without such dirty banking, provided that President Reagan takes the kind of Financial Emergency measures for which there are good precedents in history—such as Franklin Roosevelt's 1939-43 war mobilization of the U.S. economy to defeat the Nazis.

Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) officials investigating Hutton's activities suggest that the firm may have all investment activities suspended, under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Since Hutton, like Regan's Merrill, Lynch, is a prime financier of U.S. government debt, the U.S. government might find a unique solution to the problem of the astronomical federal debt, by simply declaring monies owed to dirty banks and investment firms, contraband.

An important warning to illicit banking institutions was issued on May 3 by James D. Harmon, head of the President's Organized Commission on Organized Crime. Without reference to the E. F. Hutton case as such, Harmon said, according to the *International Herald Tribune*: "Some international financiers may soon turn into international fugitives. "In wartime," he stressed, "Swiss neutrality may be viewed as morally admirable, but in the war against the drug trade, neutrality amounts to complicity."

E. F. Hutton, along with Merrill, Lynch, were the two most well-known U.S.-based financial institutions involved in a massive drug-money-laundering scam that became known as "The Pizza Connection."

Merrill, Lynch, was Don Regan's fiefdom throughout the 1970s, including during the period in which certain of the firm's illicit "pizza connection" activities are believed to have transpired. During the 1970s, Regan incorporated into Merrill, Lynch's domain, the White, Weld firm. White, Weld is the dirty-money investment house, tied to Switzerland's *Crédit Suisse*, the dope-runners' bank of choice, and to the disreputable U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, William Weld.

In the "pizza connection" case, Hutton and Merrill, Lynch—as well as Switzerland's *Credit Suisse*, Swiss Bank Corporation, and Banca della Svizzera Italiana—were charged by U.S. federal authorities with repeated activities of abetting money-laundering, in the period from January 1980, through September 1982.

Hutton's activities were the most egregious. Justice Department attorneys charged that Hutton executives had been repeatedly warned by federal authorities, that the firm was being used as a conduit for money-laundering, and names of mafia figures were provided to the bank's executives. The executives were told not to reveal to these mafia figures that the authorities were investigating them. But Hutton executives did warn the mafia bosses that the authorities were on their trail!

Hutton's \$10 billion in wire and mail fraud activities were committed by strongarming small-town banks into trusting Hutton's advice, and then using the deposit benefits in these small banks, to "kite" checks, to multiples of 10 to 20 times the value of the deposit.

In one case, Hutton deposited \$33.5 million in the United Virginia Bank, and then withdrew more than \$640 million from the same account, later that year.

Czech-Russian machine-tool center

A joint Soviet-Czech R&D center called "Robot" assures the U.S.S.R. of getting the best of Eastern European machine-tools.

Using the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the Soviet Union is funneling to itself the best products and R&D talents of Eastern Europe's industrial powerhouses, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

As reported in this column on April 30, CMEA member-countries are slated to produce 200,000 industrial robots by 1990, with those two countries in the lead. The Soviets have taken formal steps to ensure that the best of this output, from the Warsaw Pact's chunk of northern Europe's heavy-industry zone, is at the disposal of the Soviet defense industry.

On March 22, the Soviet and Czechoslovak governments signed an agreement to set up "Robot," an International Scientific-Technical Association (STA). Conveniently located in the western Slovakia city of Prešov, close to the Soviet border, the "Robot" center will design and produce robots for use in Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., and in third countries.

The Moscow weekly *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, in a two-page feature this April (issue No. 16), hailed the establishment of the "Robot" STA as a breakthrough for "specialization and cooperation" within the CMEA. Other countries, starting with East Germany and Bulgaria, will be brought into its work before long, and more such joint projects are mandated by the CMEA's Committee on Cooperation in the Area of Machine Building.

From the Soviet side, the main industrial ministry involved in the "Robot" STA is the Ministry of the Ma-

chine-Tool and Tool-Building Industry, headed by Boris V. Balmont. In 1981, Balmont was transferred to this post from the Ministry of General Machine Building, which builds missiles. This was one of several important appointments, by which key sectors of the Soviet economy—machine-tools, atomic energy, and transport machinery—were put under the thumb of experienced defense-sector managers.

Balmont, in an article contributed to the *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* spread, explained that his ministry is already "carrying out a unified technical policy in the area of creation, preparation, introduction, and technical servicing of flexible production systems at machine-building and metal-working facilities." This refers to large, computerized machine-tools, which are programmable to produce several of the components that a given factory needs to turn out. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry will produce more than 4,000 industrial robots during 1985, Balmont projects, and 15 of the large, "flexible production systems."

With Balmont on the case, the "Robot" STA will channel the ideas of Soviet-Czechoslovak designers and engineers into Soviet industry. The process already began, under the predecessor organization of the "Robot" STA, the Design and Drafting Bureau by the same name. This earlier "Robot" center was set up in November 1983 as "one of the first temporary international collectives of the CMEA countries"—Balmont's bureaucratise

for a crash project—"for creating promising types of automated equipment."

Balmont unabashedly described the cooptation of Eastern European resources into the Soviet and Warsaw Pact economic mobilization: "Cooperation with the CMEA member countries is beginning to make a tangible contribution to solving the tasks of complex automation of production processes, on the basis of flexible technology. Cooperation in this area, in particular with Czechoslovakia . . . has led to the creation of several industrial robots for servicing forge-presses, pressure casting machines, and metal-cutting tools. . . . Work is now in progress to create industrial robots for automated welding and assembly work."

Vladimir Čop, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Commission on Scientific, Technological, and Investment Development, acknowledges that a primary goal of the "Robot" joint endeavor, is to ensure the highest-quality input from Czechoslovakia to the U.S.S.R. "It is anticipated that the portion of Czechoslovakia's exports to the U.S.S.R., prepared under the aegis of 'Robot,' will increase," said Čop in *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*. He added, "This provides a good, long-term guarantee for the export of Czechoslovak machines and equipment of the highest technical specifications." Just what the Soviet marshals ordered!

For Czechoslovakia itself, Čop added, the work of the "Robot" STA is "immediately linked to the long-term complex program for computerization of the national economy and the . . . complex program for automation of production processes by means of industrial robots and manipulators." The center will work on computerized management of industrial robots.

Economic integration idea is back

A new consensus on jointly renegotiating debt has surfaced in Peru and been echoed in Bolivia.

After Peruvian President-elect Alán García Pérez's recent call for "a change of attitude toward our creditors and the IMF," both Peru and the entire Andean region have again taken up proposals for economic integration and joint debt renegotiation along the lines of Lyndon LaRouche's 1982 *Operation Juárez*. When 96% of the Peruvian population voted against the incumbent government in the first round of elections April 14, a major obstacle to such initiatives was removed: The ousted Belaúnde government had kept Peru squarely on the side of Ibero-America's creditors, and now the Peruvians have clearly demanded anti-IMF action of the incoming government.

The new consensus on the debt was endorsed by the head of the Peruvian Catholic Church, Cardinal Juan Landazuri Ricketts, who emerged from a meeting with García Pérez May 5 saying that "foreign debt payments cannot be serviced by sacrificing our brothers, who need bread and well-being." Cardinal Landazuri told the press that "we have spoken [with García] about the Peruvian situation, and we agree that our Peruvian brothers require first of all a solution to the food problem, rather than give away our resources to foreign interests."

Peruvian Vice-President-elect Luis Alva Castro further elaborated the need for a common Ibero-American position vis-à-vis "the commercial banks and the IMF." Speaking at a meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) held in Santia-

go, Chile, in the first week of May, he said that a solution to Ibero-America's economic crisis "can only be reached by common agreement and joint action of all Latin American countries," and invited the heads of state who will attend García's inauguration in Lima July 28 to take the opportunity for a summit meeting to discuss the debt.

The new political reality which is emerging in the Andean region after the Peruvian elections is typified by statements such as that of Bolivian Ambassador to Mexico Mario Guzmán Galarza, who told *El Sol de México* May 6 that Ibero-America must choose from two options: "To unite and politically negotiate a solution which doesn't cancel democratic life, or, on the other hand, to surrender the interests of every population, and hand the present and the future of the region to selfish and inhuman groups which only see in Latin America a land for conquest."

At the same time, the CEPAL meeting in Santiago concluded that Ibero-American countries must "exert their power of joint negotiation." Also Sebastián Allegret, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), meeting with García Pérez in Lima May 6, said, "There can be no doubt of the need for joint action . . . international financial authorities must understand Latin America's desperate situation."

Indeed, as the Peruvian case exemplifies, IMF "conditionalities" have brought the region to the threshold of a biological holocaust such as that un-

folding in Africa. Economic conditions for many Peruvians have fallen below the survival limit, with per-capita consumption levels down to 38 grams of protein and less than 1,500 calories a day. Average milk consumption has dropped to 12 liters a year, 10 times less than the recommended international standard. Human consumption of animal feed has become commonplace, and for some families the only source of meat is stray dogs. Another entrée on the IMF "menu" is mashed cardboard, dipped in flour and flavored with salt, onions, and hot pepper.

According to the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (AID), 10 million Peruvians out of a population of 18 million suffered chronic malnutrition in 1983, and infant mortality was above 100 per thousand children. According to the Medical College of Peru, one out of two children under five years of age is now malnourished. Even AID's statistics, based on grossly underestimated official reports, point to an imminent outbreak of pandemics: Out of every 10,000 Peruvians, 25 have tuberculosis, which claims some 4,000 lives a year. Most cases are attributed to malnutrition.

The Peruvian Foundation for the Control of Malaria and Other Tropical Diseases reports that malaria has reappeared in epidemic proportions. Eighty thousand cases were reported in 1982 alone, and 7 out of 10 inhabitants of jungle areas have contracted it. Malaria, once virtually eradicated, has also broken out elsewhere. Mexico reported 81,640 cases in 1984, up from 25,734 in 1980. Venezuelan Rural Endemics Director Miguel Angel Otero expects "at least 14,000 cases this year." And other diseases once under control, such as yellow fever, whooping cough, sandfly fever, and diphtheria, are making a comeback.

Business Briefs

Biological Holocaust

AIDS reports confirm Club of Life warnings

At an international conference on infectious diseases in Cairo, in early May, scientists reported that AIDS was spreading as quickly among African heterosexuals as it was among American homosexuals. Among countries seriously affected, are Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Congo, Kenya, Zambia, and Tanzania. In Zaire cities, one in ten people is carrying the virus, and, in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa, the African epicenter, almost 2,000 cases of AIDS have been confirmed. Experts quoted in the *London Observer* of May 5 warn that unless urgent preventative measures are taken there will be a similar pattern of outbreak among European and American heterosexuals.

The reports now being publicized confirm warnings put out in 1983 by the Club of Life, that AIDS would not be confined to the targeted communities of homosexuals and heroin users if the economic breakdown conditions were not reversed in the Third World.

EIR reported in its Oct. 11, 1983 issue the Club of Life's assessment that the "AIDS epidemic is part of a larger picture: rampant malnutrition and unsanitary conditions in large parts of the world, weakening of the immune cell system, the spread of virus-borne malignancies, the return of malaria, and the spread of refugee concentration camps with 'conditions like a culture medium for growing disease'—the gift of the environmentalists and population reducers to Africa and eventually the rest of humanity."

Energy

Egypt's first nuclear plant will be built

Work on Egypt's first nuclear plant will begin this summer. A letter of intent to this effect will soon be signed between Energy Minister Maher Abaza, and one of the three competing companies. These are America's Westinghouse, France's Franatome and

Germany's KWU. Which of these companies will be chosen first has not been announced yet by Abaza, who told a press conference that the \$700 million needed for the first part of the work on a 1000-Mw nuclear plant, is already available. A plant is expected to cost around \$1.5 billion. Abaza reiterated Egypt's commitment to have eight nuclear plants of 1000 Mw each by the year 2005. The total price will be \$36 billion. Meanwhile, Egypt is investing major efforts in the development of a new Port on the Nile Delta, Damiette, in order to keep up with the increased traffic through the Suez canal, that neither Suez Port or Port Said can handle anymore.

Demography

U.S. infant death rate 'cause for concern'

A decline in the rate of reducing infant mortality is a "cause for concern" in nine states in the United States, the U.S. Public Health Service warned during the first week of May. The study points to Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, as well as the District of Columbia, as suffering "adverse trends" in the infant mortality problem, that are not to be explained by "random fluctuations."

The state of Georgia has experienced a "significant slowdown" in the decline of infant mortality rates among black infants between 1977 and 1983, the *Atlanta Constitution* reports. The situation in Georgia is now among the worst in the United States.

Great Projects

Thai minister: Kra Canal being studied

In a Bangkok press conference on May 1, Thailand Communications Minister Samak Sundaravej announced that pre-feasibility studies are being undertaken for the construction of the Kra Canal.

The canal, crossing the isthmus of Kra

in southern Thailand, would link the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand. Plans drawn up for the project in 1973 show that the canal would save four days' shipping-time, and the east coast city of Songkla could be turned into a Southeast Asian "superport."

The pre-feasibility studies, Minister Samak reported, will be carried out by the Mitsubishi Research Institute of Japan, by the Fusion Energy Foundation of Washington, D.C., and by Tibbett-Abbott-McCarthy-and-Stratton (TAMS) of New York.

The canal has now become a major issue of economic policy-planning not only in Thailand, but also in Japan. Minister Samak's announcement came right at the point that a high-level Japanese business delegation arrived in the city, for fact-finding discussions on the canal and a tour of the prospective canal site.

Henry Kissinger seems to have miscalculated again. In January of this year, he proclaimed privately to his friends in Bangkok and the United States that the idea for a Kra Canal in Thailand "would go nowhere."

Labor

UAW leaders to face election referendum?

A referendum to elect a new international leadership for the crumbling United Auto Workers (UAW) may be in the offing this spring, according to a reliable source inside the union cited in the May 13 issue of *New Solidarity* newspaper. A referendum is legal under UAW by-laws, but has never been tried in the union's 50-year history.

Depression conditions have hit the union hard. Eight hundred thousand members have been lost to the union since the beginning of the economic decline; Chrysler alone has lost 55,000 members.

The contract just signed by the International Union of Operating Engineers with Chrysler in Dayton, Ohio, agrees to cut wages between \$5 and \$6 per hour, and to forego cost of living increases for the next 10 years. The UAW used to organize this plant, but is now cut out, although it, too, had promised substantial givebacks.

A referendum, by law, must be mandat-

ed by the membership through petition. Were it successful, such a referendum could oust UAW International President Owen Bieber, six vice-presidents, and 18 regional directors.

Agriculture

Eastern states drought brings food threat

The eastern states of the U.S. are suffering the effects of a winter the National Weather Service calls the second driest of this century. One period of soaking rains in early May helped relieve the worst effects, but did not compensate for the seriously lowered reservoir and stream levels.

The dry spell, in combination with drastic cuts in corn and other grain acreage planted (the low USDA estimate is of a 7% cut in corn planting this year), could easily lead to grain shortages. The dry conditions are concentrated east of the grainbelt, except for Texas, but the danger is present beyond that area.

East Coast communities are being rationed and restricted in their water use, endangering farmlands of upstate New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In the Delaware Valley, water rationing is in effect in dozens of counties in the four states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

In Massachusetts, 22 communities have imposed water-use curbs. Tests in several Boston suburbs by the U.S. Geological Survey showed that underground water levels are near or below the all-time lows for April.

The New York City water supply is doubly threatened by the potential collapse of its aged viaducts, for which no replacements have been built, due to Mayor Koch's de-capitalization program.

Debt-for-Equity

Swiss oligarchy seeks investments in Venezuela

José Daniel Gubert, general director of the Swiss chocolate company Nestlé, met in mid-May with officials of the Venezuelan-Swiss

Chamber of Commerce and Industry and with Venezuelan government officials, according to the daily *Diario de Caracas*, to discuss increasing investments in the country.

Gubert criticized the policies of the Andean Pact, which has sought continent-wide measures to protect the member nations against looting from abroad. Gubert declared that "foreign investments are better than loans"—a reference to the "debt-for-equity" schemes for ending the sovereignty of the debtor countries, popularized by Henry Kissinger.

Food Processing

Italian food cartel owner plans shutdown

Carlo De Benedetti, president of the computer giant Olivetti, on May 1 bought up the whole of the Italian state's food interests, and is planning to "restructure" the sector to cut food production. The \$2 billion cartel includes the most important tomato (Cirio and De Rica), macaroni (Buitoni) and olive oil producers (Bertolli), as well as the giant supermarket chain, GS, and all of the toll-way chain restaurants Pavesi, Motta, and Alemagna.

The state-held group IRI, which sold all these industries to De Benedetti after their back debts were paid, announced that it will invest the \$250 million received in the transaction in telecommunications. De Benedetti has already announced that many of the 25,000 employees in the food sector who are now working for him, will shortly be laid off, and that he intends to completely restructure the food cartel.

The purchase, which took place during a three-day press and TV strike, will concentrate in the hands of the Venetian oligarchy more than 50% of Italian food production and distribution. Another Venetian food cartel, Ferruzzi, plans to convert its agricultural production to growing soybeans as a substitute for meat.

De Benedetti's career was sponsored by his wealthy uncle, Camillo De Benedetti, vice president of the Venetian insurance empire, Assicurazioni Generali.

Briefly

● **WILLY BRANDT**, the Socialist International chairman, blamed "the U.S. government, not IMF 'experts,'" for the world's economic problems, in an interview in the Mexican daily *Excelsior* on May 9: "Sometimes the IMF is unjustly criticized. Both that institution and the World Bank employ talented experts. The criticism should be directed to the governments that set the policy for those institutions. . . . The current policy is excessively restrictive and it is too oriented to serve the interests of the United States. But I want to stress again that my attacks are aimed not at the IMF as such."

● **BRAZIL** now produces more coca than Colombia or Venezuela, according to José Paulo Cavalcanti, of the Brazilian Justice Ministry.

● **MALARIA** has reached epidemic proportions in many villages in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, with an average of 15 cases out of 1,000 residents, announced Dr. Winich Asavasena, director-general of the Communicable Disease Control Department (CDCD) under the Public Health Ministry in Bangkok.

● **FIDEL CASTRO** is counting on the IMF to carry out his plans for revolution throughout Latin America. According to the May 1 issue of the French-language African news-weekly, *Jeune Afrique*, Castro recently confided to one of his visitors: "Only the International Monetary Fund inspires confidence in me anymore. It's the IMF which will realize all my designs. . . ."

● **RABOBANK**, the largest Dutch Bank, with some \$40 billion in assets, is moving into the U.S. farm credit market. "We are after the top 30% of U.S. farmers, those who will survive the shakeout," said a spokesman for the bank. Their strategy is to set up joint consortia with regional U.S. farm banks who are starved for credit and use this entrée to target the best farm prospects.

The looming extinction of the 'White Race'

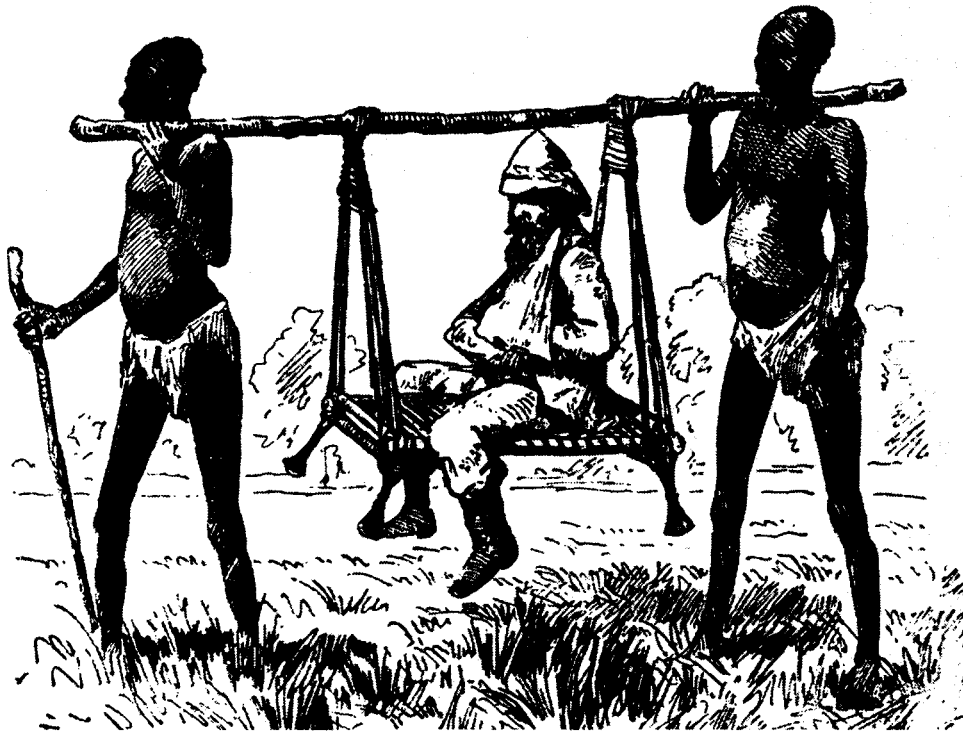
The continuing legacy of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Since approximately 1815, the British aristocracy and kindred spirits, have placed recurring emphasis on the intent, to reduce drastically the populations of "Mediterranean races," as well as darker-skinned peoples generally. So, James Mill's British East India Company orchestrated savage famines and epidemics in nineteenth-century India. So, today's "environmentalists," including the Club of Rome, the World Wildlife Fund, and former President Jimmy Carter, more or less successfully impose their racist neo-Malthusian policies upon governments and supranational authorities today. So, approximately 300 million black Africans are presently the targets of a deliberately orchestrated genocide demanded by such racist neo-Malthusians as the late Bertrand Russell,¹ Britain's Prince Philip,² and Jimmy Carter's "Global 2000,"³ a genocide consciously implemented through the "conditionalities" policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).⁴

This commitment to genocide, is not limited to the adenoidal accents of the "White Anglo-Saxon Protestant" (WASP) "better families," of Western Europe and North America. The Great Russian chauvinists of the presently ruling, Andropov, dynasty of the Soviet empire, are about as fanatically Malthusian, and racist, as the Club of Rome. The fanatical racists, Britain's Dr. Alexander King and Lord Solly Zuckermann, founders of the Club of Rome, also co-founded the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), with cooperation from the Ford Foundation's McGeorge Bundy. IIASA is not only one of the principal espionage channels used by the Soviet KGB; IIASA is the arm of Moscow's racist-Malthusian Global Systems Analysis institution, a joint operation of the Soviet KGB, McGeorge Bundy, and Zuckermann's British racists. The Soviet ruling class, like the WASP aristocracy of the West, regards itself as the vanguard of "The Great White Brotherhood," in the war against the "overpopulation" of the planet by persons of darker complexions.

Behind the Hitler-like passion for "eugenics," among the Harrimans,⁵ the Bundys, the British aristocracy, and the current Soviet dynasty, there lies the fact, that "The Great White Race" is not only losing "biological supremacy." That "Great White Race" is dying-out, at an accelerating rate.



"The reader may well fancy how pleasant this primitive means of transport must be," wrote a 19th-century colonial in Africa. "I devised the arrangement here illustrated to carry me through."

The general background

The past 2,000 years' history of the European population, in broad brush-strokes, is as follows.

The Roman Empire in the West, fell chiefly because of the collapse of the population of Italy. The ruling families of Rome, moved the seat of the empire to the then-more-populous Hellenic East. Byzantium proceeded to collapse its internal population, as Italy's had been collapsed earlier.

Under the Augustinian ordering of society established by Charlemagne, there was a secular rise in the economy and population of Western Europe, through ups and downs, into the middle of the thirteenth century. From the middle of the thirteenth century, to beyond the middle of the fourteenth, the economy collapsed, and the level of Europe's population fell by about one-half.

There was a significant recovery of the economy and population of Europe, under the influence of the Golden Renaissance. Under Hapsburg domination, from about 1515-1527, to 1653, the economy, and population-levels of large portions of Europe collapsed significantly. There was a rapid growth in science, economy, and population, centered in France, over the period from 1653 into the 1815 Congress of Vienna.

Despite the Germany-led rise in the levels of technology, after 1815, the 1815 Treaty of Vienna laid the seeds for the disasters later to follow. From the 1870s, into the 1950s, the overall rate of progress of the European and U.S.A. economies, per-capita, slowed significantly below the rates of the 1860s. During the 1870s-1950s interval, World War I had more devastating, and more lasting, effects on economy and

population-levels, than World War II. The effects of the postwar austerity of the 1940s' occupation-period, was, in many cases, more devastating than the effects of the war itself.

Since the end of the 1950s, there has been an accelerating decline in net population-growth-rates, in Europe and North America. Some nations, like West Germany, have such extremely negative population-growth-rates, that it is projected that the German language, for example, will become extinct—for want of Germans—during the course of the coming century.

The situation is much worse than literal readings of population-statistics suggest. Through most of Europe and North America, the populations have become demographically aged. As the birth-rate drops, the ratio of persons beyond child-bearing age-levels increases. The ratio, of the numbers of households of child-rearing age-levels, to total population, becomes smaller. The ratio collapses geometrically (exponentially) as successive generations come to maturity. Even if the birth-rate is increased significantly, two or three generations of high birth-rates are needed, to halt the collapse of population-levels. As drops in birth-rates cause populations to become markedly "demographically older," what appears now, to be a low rate of population-growth, proves to be a collapse of population-levels about two generations ahead.

The effect of today's low, or slightly negative, population-growth-rates, is already a built-in sharp collapse in levels of those populations, two generations ahead. Under present trends, the "White Anglo-Saxon" and French populations of Europe and North America, would probably be not more

Figure 1

The rise and fall of the Northern Europeans

(Estimated millions of people)

| Year | 1250 | 1400 | 1500 | 1650 | 1750 | 1800 | 1850 | 1870 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| North European* | 45 | 35 | 55 | 81 | 107 | 147 | 227 | 293 | 381 | 461 | 468 | 505 | 552 | 544 | 633 | 740 | 790 |
| Mediterranean** | 31 | 26 | 35 | 38 | 49 | 59 | 89 | 103 | 134 | 141 | 154 | 180 | 233 | 281 | 332 | 438 | 532 |
| Asian | 240 | 235 | 280 | 370 | 495 | 625 | 795 | 825 | 970 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,320 | 1,450 | 1,900 | 2,110 | 2,630 |
| African | 37 | 42 | 46 | 59 | 63 | 70 | 81 | 93 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 170 | 205 | 285 | 350 | 465 |

*Northwest Europe, North America, and East Europe

**Includes Ibero-America

than half the present population-levels, by the about the year 2030 A.D. A similar trend is built into the Slavic populations of Eastern Europe and the Balkans (**Figures 1-3**).

Why the 'race' is dying

In the instances of major cases considered so far, there are three principal common factors of the society which underwent such collapse:

- 1) The population-collapse erupted over the period the society had established relative world-domination;
- 2) The society which established relative world-domination, was ruled by an oligarchical class of powerful and wealthy "families," as typified by the model of the Lycurgan Sparta's slave-society;
- 3) The wealth of the dominating society depended increasingly, upon looting of production of subject peoples.

This was the case of the Roman and Byzantine empires, and the case for "White Anglo-Saxon Protestant" Europe and North America.

The downfall of these empires and quasi-empires, was the result of not only the collapse of population-levels. Each oligarchical form of dominating society adopts the fate of every over-zealous parasite of the plant and animal kingdom, from bacteria and fungi on up the scale. To the degree the parasite successfully depletes the organisms of its victims, it destroys the means of existence of the parasite's own future generations.

That is merely the general case for over-zealous parasites throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms. In our special sort of parasite, which is oligarchical society, the parasite begins to destroy its own society long before the effects of depletion of subjugated peoples are felt.

Over the ages, the characteristic feature of the ruling families of oligarchical forms of society, is that these families secure their immediate wealth and power, chiefly, in parasitical modes. As a social formation, oligarchical families do not derive their incomes from productive investments of their own capital. There are some exceptions to this rule, but oligarchical families as a whole, are parasites, not inves-

tors in productive enterprises. The wealth of the families as a whole, comes chiefly either from simple looting, or such forms of rentier usury as financial usury, ground-rent, and monopolies in basic foodstuffs and other key primary commodities. Governments controlled by oligarchical families, become instruments to protect and foster such usurious practices.

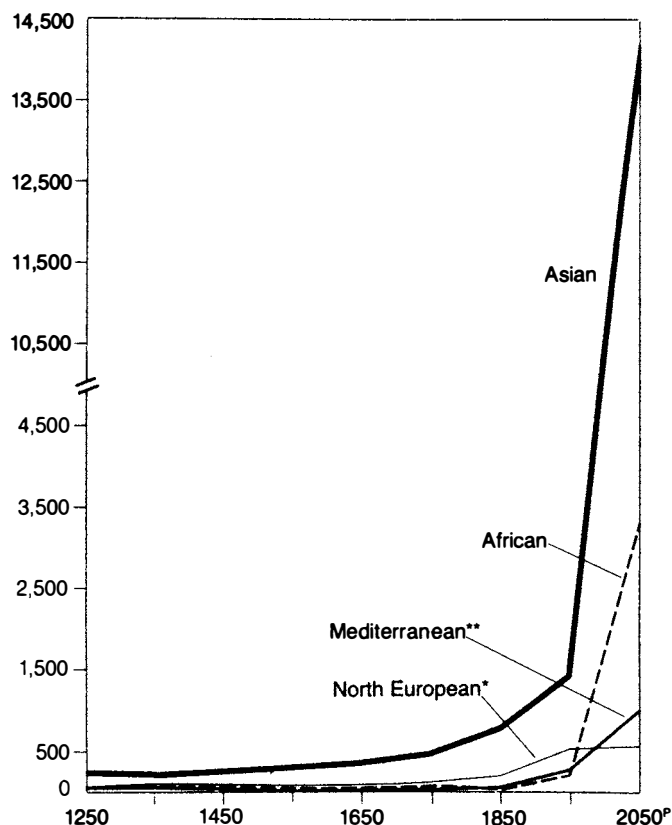
Oligarchies of this sort, roam as much of our planet as they dare, seeking the maximum profit of usury at the cheapest price. They prefer chattel slavery, or products of colonial cheap labor, to the higher costs of production of those products in domestic production.

Such societies, therefore, tend to import slaves or other forms of cheap labor, rather than expanding the employment in production of the domestic labor-force. Such societies attempt, to the degree possible, to rely upon cheap imports of primary commodities from colonial or quasi-colonial subject peoples' production, rather than developing fully the productive potentials of the domestic economy. This policy of cheap imports, is extended, as much as possible, beyond primary commodities of agriculture and mining, to include cheap manufactures.

Under Rome, the spread of slavery in Italy, and reliance on imported food-stuffs from colonies, caused the domestic population of Italy to be viewed increasingly, in practice, as a surplus population. Under the Roman Republic, there were repeated attempts at reforms, and some civil wars, over the issue of resettling returning Roman soldiers as free farmers. To the Roman oligarchy, the Italian was wanted only as a soldier, not the head of a productive household. So, the levels of per-capita production in Italy collapsed, and the mere feeding of the Italian population, depended increasingly upon the loot taken from the colonies. Household-formation-rates per-capita dropped, Rome's dependency upon imported slaves was increased. The birth-rate, and population, of Italy collapsed at generally accelerating rates.

The Eastern Empire, established under Constantine, was a similar atrocity. In a similar way, its population collapsed. Over the period 800-1000 A.D., the self-imposed doom of Byzantium was clear. The several Bulgarian empires, and rise of Byzantium's agent, Venice, to supremacy over By-

Figure 2
Population curve of 'races'
 (Estimated millions of people)



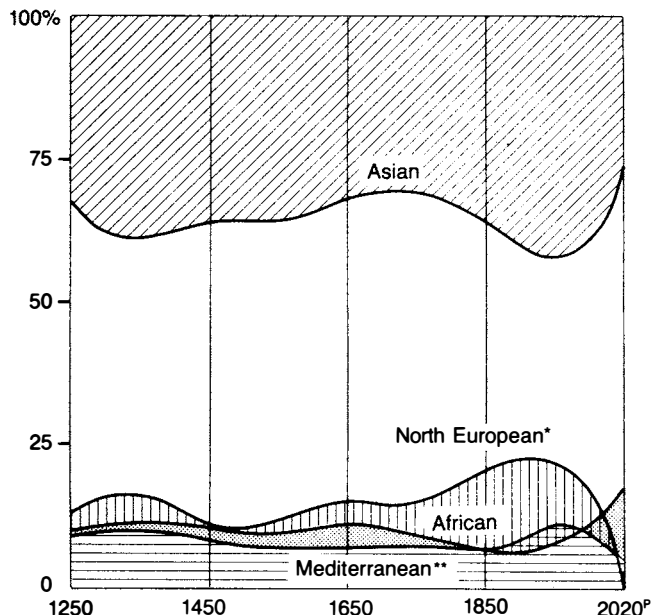
*Northwest Europe, North America, and East Europe
 **Includes Ibero-America
 P = Projection based on same kind of racist methodology used by institutions like the Club of Rome

zantium itself, and the Fourth Crusade, merely reflected the rotting-away of parasitical Byzantium from the inside. The quasi-renaissance of Constantinople, under the Paleologues, was only the temporary resurgence of a Greece which Venice dismembered and largely subjugated in 1453 A.D.

The British Empire, which actually began during the eighteenth century, was consciously modeled upon the Roman Empire. Its power rested chiefly in Britain's increasing dependence upon its colonies, including the United States which British and allied Swiss finance began to re-colonize, and loot increasingly, beginning a corrupted Congress's passage of the U.S. Specie Resumption Act of the 1870s. As Britain's empire collapsed into the semi-colonial order under the British Commonwealth, after the independence of India, Britain decayed internally, economically and culturally, as Rome and Byzantium had rotted away before it.

From King Louis XI's establishment of France as the first of the modern sovereign nation-states, during the fifteenth century, until 1815, France was the leading nation of Europe, in science, technology, economic development, and population-growth. This was especially the case, over

Figure 3
Percentage of 'races'



*Northwest Europe, North America, and East Europe
 **Includes Ibero-America
 P = Projection based on same kind of racist methodology used by institutions like the Club of Rome

the period 1653-1814. Under the terms of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, France's national character underwent a rapid transformation, for the worse. The name of France, became a symbol of stagnation in economic progress and in cultural fecundity, and patriotism was replaced increasingly by mere chauvinism.

In this circumstance of nineteenth-century moral decay, the Swiss financial interests, who have virtually controlled France from 1815 to the present day, put France into the business of colonialism, which the French economy and military created and administered, to the greater glory of Geneva and Lausanne. France so worsened its post-1815 plight, by adopting for itself the model, and intrinsic doom, of the Roman Empire. France, once the pinnacle of science, became the breeding-ground of the positivist's pseudo-sciences, statistics (as a substitute for physics), ethnology (anthropology), and sociology.

The Iberian peninsula, earlier suffered similar doom under the Hapsburg empire. Exemplary of the Hapsburgs' imperial policy, during a period of about 50 years, during the middle of the sixteenth century, the Hapsburgs accomplished the most monstrous genocide in modern history, as the indigenous populations of Mexico and Peru, were each reduced, by Nazi-like slave-labor methods, from more than 20 million, to less than 2 million. This was done, in the effort to pay the Hapsburgs' debts to their Venetian and Genoese bankers.

The Iberian peninsula's economy was ruined, to a degree from which Portugal and Spain have not recovered to the



Cecil Rhodes, the 19th-century British imperialist par excellence, as seen by Punch.

The British Empire, which actually began during the eighteenth century, was consciously modeled upon the Roman Empire. Its power rested chiefly in Britain's increasing dependence upon its colonies, including the United States which British and allied Swiss finance began to re-colonize, and loot increasingly. . . . As Britain's empire collapsed into the semi-colonial order under the British Commonwealth, after the independence of India, Britain decayed internally, economically and culturally, as Rome and Byzantium had before it.

present day. Despite the attempted reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, the Hapsburgs' Austro-Hungarian empire, also modeled upon the Roman Empire, became a rotting, disgusting thing, ripe for dissolution by the Hapsburg dynasty's original and continuing Venetian sponsors.

Russia was victim of the same imperial logic. Peter the Great had adopted the program of industrial development provided to him by Gottfried Leibniz. As long as this program was continued, Russia's economy advanced, to the degree that during the eighteenth century, Russia's scale and quality of industrial development temporarily exceeded that of Britain. Combined Venetian and British influence over the Russian monarchy, through such creatures as the Orlov brothers and Potemkin, reversed Peter's social and economic reforms, restored serfdom, and plunged Russia back into the dark ages, from which Russia did not begin to recover until Alexander II's reforms during the middle of the nineteenth century. Venice lured Russia into pursuing the old Czarist myth, of making Moscow the capital of a new, and permanent world-empire, "The Third Rome," an ideology which rules the present Andropov dynasty of the Soviet empire, today.

As the United States has come under the domination of the Anglo-Swiss financier establishment, of which our own Liberal Eastern Establishment is essentially a colonial branch, the model of the Roman Empire has been imposed increasingly, upon our foreign policy and our domestic economic

policies. This shift in our national character began to be consolidated under Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and the Harrimans' Woodrow Wilson. Although the United States has no empire, in the formal sense of the term, since President Teddy Roosevelt's "Roosevelt Corollary," we have been a financial appendage and collection-agent for the British and Swiss agents of the Venetian-Swiss re-insurance and primary-commodities cartels.

So, the fateful logic of the Roman Empire's doom, has fallen upon us, too.

Although the collapse of the Russian population, now in progress, is explained away by many as the echoes of two World Wars and the invasions and civil wars of the 1918-1922 period, Soviet Russia today is as much an empire on the Roman and Byzantine model, as was Czarist Russia at its worst on this account.

If present monetary and economic policy-trends of the United States persist for another year or so, the Soviet empire will surely crush us before the end of the present decade. If the monetary and economic policy-trends, which have ruled the U.S.A. since 1966, continue, as they have been continued by the Reagan administration to date, the Soviet empire will triumph very soon, over the crumbling Anglo-Saxon empire of the West. Then, decades or longer after the United States has more or less vanished from this planet, the Soviet empire will crumble internally, as has every oligarchical form of empire before it.

What then? Thoughtfully farsighted men in Beijing smile among themselves. With the self-destruction of the "Great White Race," what is left of the Orient will rule the earth.

'White Man's genocide'

What we have reported thus far, is well known to leading oligarchical families in Russia and in Europe. Such reflections, as they occur in Moscow, or among the oligarchical families of the West, stimulate a determination to reduce the darker-skinned populations of the planet, savagely, now. To secure the power of the "Great White Race" over the long period of "dark age" foreseen, they resolve to reduce the population of darker-skinned peoples sufficiently, that the "Great White Race" might once again arise, supreme, at the end of that "Age of Aquarius" into which the leading families of Europe and North America have been plunging us, these past 25 years.

Hence, the fanatical degree of conscious support of these "families" for the "conditionalities" policies of the International Monetary Fund. Hence, the Soviet dictatorship emphasizes massive inoculation programs for its population, in anticipation of both spontaneous pandemics caused by IMF "conditionalities," and in anticipation of the Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW), by aid of which Moscow prepares to deal with China.

In part, this sort of racially motivated genocide, is not new. The British empire practiced genocide in India. The Harriman family openly endorsed Adolf Hitler in 1932, in praise for Hitler's adoption of the Harrimans' policies of "racial hygiene;" and the Harrimans are still the leading U. S. backers of Nazi-like "eugenics," 40 years after World War II. Repeatedly, Bertrand Russell demanded consideration of biological warfare as a means for reducing savagely the darker-skinned populations of our planet, both before and after World War II. Although Malthusian policies of genocide were originally formulated by the Venetian clergyman Giammaria Ortes, decades earlier than the British clergyman Thomas Malthus, such policies of genocide have been characteristic of the leading families among the world's population of putatively Christian, White Anglo-Saxon Protestants. The "liberal" churches of Europe and North America, are now, more or less vehemently, demanding genocidal policies such as those of the Club of Rome and former President Jimmy Carter's "Global 2000" State Department policy. Bertrand Russell, really, should have been a British clergyman, or at least an Eastern Establishment Anglican.

These liberal WASPs have studied the fall of the Roman Empire. These liberal traitors of the Nuclear Freeze variety, are willing to tolerate the inevitable collapse of the West Europe and the United States, as long as the newly dominant force, the Soviet empire, is ruled by a branch of the "Great White Race." What they refuse to tolerate, is the possibility that the world order emerging from the new dark age of European culture, might be a world dominated by the darker-

skinned peoples. The ruling Soviet dynasty, shares this genocidal view.

'Third World' population-growth

The curious fact of nineteenth-century colonialism, is that, although it practiced various forms of genocide against subject peoples often enough, the modest extension of industrial society into the subjugated regions, produced the conditions favorable to unprecedented growth of population in most of these regions.

To loot the mines and plantations, and populations, of the colonized regions, the colonial powers were obliged to establish rudiments of an industrial infrastructure: transportation, communications, power, and sanitation. To administer the colonies, and to maintain conveniences for European administrators, enclaves of European-style urban development had to be tolerated, including the rudiments of local industries.

The development of modern forms of basic economic infrastructure, is the most powerful stimulus for increase of the productive powers of labor. By increasing the potential level of productive powers of labor in this way, the conditions are established for a potential increase of population. In Asia, for example, this created the preconditions for levels of pop-

"Birth rates in the nations of Western Europe and North America are already below replacement levels, but CFSC [Community and Family Studies Center] anticipates that they will remain in this state for a period of 10 years and will then trend linearly toward replacement by the year 2000; for medium and low projections, the rates trend linearly toward 1900 and 1800 respectively. As these countries reach a stage of absolute zero growth, it is expected that systems of subsidies and other inducements will be launched that will seek to encourage fertility."

—The Global 2000 Report to the President, A Report Prepared by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of State, *Gerald O. Barney, Study Director, 1980 (p. 27)*.

ulation way beyond anything which Asia had experienced since pre-history.

This occurred at the same time, that nineteenth-century colonialism was predominantly genocidal. Indigenous rural populations were treated as implicitly inexhaustible reserves of cheap slave-labor. The conditions of labor, on colonial plantations, and in public works demanded by the colonizers, converged upon, and sometimes matched the conditions in wartime Nazi slave-labor programs. The dead were replaced, as Hitler replaced worn-out slaves, with new recruits from the indigenous population.

Yet, while decimating the population genocidally, by aid of such means, the colonizers introduced the ingredients of population-growth.

Excepting Japan, it was in the independent and quasi-independent states of Ibero-America, that the benefits of European technology were relatively the greatest. The populations of these nations were predominantly part of Western European religious and social culture, a culture to which scientific and technological progress is native. In other parts of the colonial world, excepting enclaves of white settlers, history had molded the cultures into varieties resistant to scientific and technological progress. In most parts of the world, not only colonialism, but indigenous culture, too, blocked the fulsome use of the European technologies introduced.

Today, although cultural resistance to scientific and technological progress, is an important problem confronting governments of many recently-independent nations, the chief problems are these two.

First, the principal problem, is the international financial and trade arrangements, imposed by the former colonial interests, through vehicles such as the IMF. These nations are efficiently prohibited from adopting the kinds of "protectionist" policies of finance and trade, indispensable for autonomous and balanced economic development.

Second, the principal internal problem of these economies, is the colonial legacy of grossly-imbalanced relations between urban centers and countryside. In a healthy industrial development, the growth of industrial centers is based chiefly upon supply of manufactured goods to the countryside. This presupposes that marginal rates of profit in agriculture are sufficient to permit technological improvements in agriculture and expenditure for the elements of basic economic infrastructure essential to agricultural development. The terms of both internal and external trade imposed by the former colonial interests, for products of agriculture and mining, reduce the expandable margin for improvements to about zero or less. The agricultural sector's reduced income, prevents it from developing as a growing market for domestic manufactures.

In this arrangement, the margin of continued existence of both the industrial and agricultural sectors of "developing economies," becomes a margin which depends entirely upon

export-markets. Industry becomes, in a large degree, merely export of products of cheap labor, and so does agriculture. The internal and external economic relations which existed under colonial rule, persist in those respects.

So, the former colonies develop potential rates of population-growth consistent with the impact of industrial technology, but are prevented from developing the internal markets in a manner adequate to sustain the increase of population so induced.

In this circumstance, which now applies with full force to Ibero-America, as well as Africa and Asia generally, to kill off an estimated percentage of the world's darker-skinned populations, it is sufficient to screw down IMF "conditionalities," and let the eruptions of famine and pandemics do the rest.

Such are the methods of genocide applied by the IMF, the Swiss re-insurance and food cartels, and Jimmy Carter's "Global 2000" doctrine. On this account, the foreign policies of the Soviet empire are not far behind those of the evil Jimmy Carter.

Are WASPs actually Christians?

It is not necessary to be white-skinned to be like a Hitler, a Harriman, a Bertrand Russell, or a Henry Kissinger. To be classed as a WASP does not prevent a person from being also a Christian. Technically, by descent and cultural heritage, the writer of this report is a "pure-blooded WASP." On performance, the wealthy and "respected" families associated with the New York Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Divine, are definitely no more Christians than that evil, atheist Earl of the British aristocracy, Bertrand Russell. Scrutiny of the liturgical doctrines of Harvard Divinity School, and of New York's Anglican diocese, confirms what the genocidal practices of such WASPs imply.

To a certain degree, there is no population of any part of our planet today, which is not saturated to a greater or lesser degree, with sickeningly chauvinistic, or outrightly racist impulses. This includes many Christians, who thus lose sight of that divine spark of humanity, which inhabits every newborn child. They may not be very good Christians, but many of these are at least trying to keep up with that religious profession.

In such instances as the members of the Club of Rome, we are confronted with a kind of racialism which goes far beyond the racist impulses endemic to the proverbial man on the street. In the instance of the Club of Rome's Dr. Alexander King and his accomplices, or a monster as savagely racist as the genocidal fanatic, Bertrand Russell, we are confronted with a very special degree and quality of racialism, akin to Adolf Hitler's. Like Hitler's, King's, Zuckermann's, Harriman's, and Jimmy Carter's genocidal racialism, is an aspect of a very distinct kind of pagan religious belief.

In the instance of your local, down-home sort of racist,



Isis, the Great Mother

Isis is capricious, and irrationalist, and lends her special, magical favors, like any whore suitably paid. . . . She is also the mystery-figure beyond the mythical gods of Olympus, the gods of Olympus in whose image aggregates of oligarchical families have modeled themselves, as early as we are able to research into the bowels of pre-history. Here lies the key to the "blood and soil" racialism among such families today, the religious kind of racialism which drives them to genocide against darker-skinned peoples.

his racist impulses have an accidental quality. He acts like a racist, more or less frequently, but that racialism is not the center of those motives which govern the way he conducts himself in other matters. His racialism is a defect in his personality, not the character of his personality otherwise. His primary motives are, perhaps, "to make something of my life," "a secure family life," "leave something good for my children and grandchildren," and, perhaps, "the salvation of my somewhat soiled soul."

The racialism of the "great oligarchical families," is of a different quality. It is not a matter of degree of racialism; toward particular members of "another race," they may be liberal, even individually generous. Some of those who support genocidal murder of 300 million black Africans today, may be contributors to civil-rights causes in the United States, for example. True, some of these families are savagely racist in daily practice, but the liberals who support "Global 2000" or Club of Rome policies of genocide, with the same fervor as a professed racist, may seem to be devout supporters of civil rights in money and in most visible aspects of their daily practice. The kind of racialism of a Hitler or a Harriman, springs from a different source than the racist impulses of an ordinary sort of person.

The "sociological phenomenon," of ruling aggregations of oligarchical families, has been consistently associated with a special kind of religious belief since the Chaldean worshippers of that Ishtar whom the New Testament describes as "the

Whore of Babylon." That "Whore of Babylon," known by various tribal names, including Shakti, Astarte, Venus, Cybele, and Isis, is the "Great Mother." She is called a "whore," in the New Testament, because of those certain leading elements of the Ishtar-Isis cult's liturgy which made Isis the patron-goddess of prostitutes, and which has bequeathed to us, therefore, the name "venereal disease," in due homage to memory of Venus. She is otherwise, the "Great Earth Mother," Demeter, or the Russian's "Matushka Rus."

The fact that this "Great Mother" appears under various names in the history of various peoples, is not merely an accident of attempts to translate the Harrappan "Shakti" into assorted Semitic and Indo-European dialects. All "Great Mother" cults are "blood and soil" cults; the root of the teaching, in each case, is that the people of a certain blood are sprung from a certain part of the world's real-estate, to the effect that the will of "Great Mother" speaks as the "collective will" of the people of that particular patch of "blood and soil." Hence, the religious emphasis on the "will of the people," in Soviet propaganda.

Isis is capricious, and irrationalist, and lends her special, magical favors, like any whore suitably paid. In all her tribal manifestations, she is the patron goddess of whores and witches, and the wife of Satan, a Satan sometimes known as Dionysos, Siva, Osiris, Serapis, and so forth. In modern times, she is the central deity of Gnosticism and all varieties known of theosophy. She was the central figure of the Nazi



Francesco Contarini, the Doge of Venice, 1623-24

These oligarchical families, typified by McGeorge Bundy's circles, have consciously and effectively unleashed the "Age of Aquarius," which Hitler's creators proposed as the "new dark age" required to eradicate republicanism from this planet. Through religious and other institutions centered in Venice, these elements of the oligarchical families, have connived with the ruling Soviet imperial dynasty, to ensure that Europe is placed under Soviet rule, and the United States ruined.

religion, and is the whore-mother of environmentalist cults today.

She is also the mystery-figure beyond the mythical gods of Olympus, the gods of Olympus in whose image aggregates of oligarchical families have modeled themselves, as early as we are able to research into the bowels of pre-history. Here lies the key to the "blood and soil" racialism among such families today, the religious kind of racialism which drives them to genocide against darker-skinned peoples.

A ruling force of oligarchical families, views those families as such as "personalities," each akin to some olympian god. It is not the individual member of the family, who commands this mythical quality; the god-likeness is imputed solely to the family—with some exceptions. The essential feature of their accustomed mode of parasitical rule over societies, is the power to impose their will for pleasure, wealth, and power, upon subject nations and populations, as they choose. Most emphatically, they insist upon the right to crush any persons or social forces, which might challenge the right of such collections of families to exert dictatorial rule over society.

Therefore, they reject and hate, above all else, the idea, that there exists some higher authority of law in the universe, which might efficiently oppose their will, or even threaten to destroy their power over society. They hate God, and they hate Jesus Christ with the passion which the literal "anti-Christ," Roman Emperor Tiberius, sent forth from his Isle of Capri, to order the murder of Christ.

Hence, the weird pagan cults, celebrated in the crypt of the New York Anglican cathedral. Hence, the lurid theo-

sophical and astrological cults, which run rampant among both the families and their chosen errand-boys. Hence, Harvard Divinity School promoted the Gnostic version of the Bible, and sent the product to be worshipped at Yale. Behind the sickening surface aspect of such degraded cult-stuff, lies the mind of the believer, the mind which is seized by a fanatical religious belief in such doctrines as the "holy destiny of Isis's chosen Great White Race."

Why the 1815 Congress of Vienna

The looming threat of Soviet world-domination, as early as the last years of this decade, is the fag-end of a process which began in 1815, at that Congress of Vienna which Harvard's Dr. Henry A. Kissinger admires so religiously.

As Kissinger drools corroboration, in his *A World Restored*, the immediate, and massively proclaimed objective of Britain's Lord Castlereagh, Clement Prince Metternich, and their Venetian controllers, during and following that Congress, was to eradicate from this planet both the United States of America and the influence of the American Revolution on the reform of the institutions of Europe. Kissinger, and his masters, are zealously committed to the completion of that goal during the years immediately ahead today.

The motives of Count Capodistria and other Venetian directors of the Congress of Vienna, have been defined most succinctly by the founder of the science of history, the poet, dramatist, political leader, and Jena Professor of History, Friedrich Schiller. Schiller summarizes his case, by stating that the entire conflict within European civilization dates from the conflict between the republican model of society,

associated with Solon of Athens, and the opposing, oligarchical, model of society, typified by the slave-society of Lycurgus's Sparta. The Roman, Byzantine, Hapsburg, British, and Russian empires, are models consistent with Sparta's.

During and following the American War for Independence, this issue was the heart of the issue between the United States and its Anglo-Swiss adversaries. This was the essence of what our forefathers saw as the issue between republicans and the feudal faction of Britain and continental Europe. It was not merely a war for the independence of the United States; it was a struggle for survival between two irreconcilable conceptions of God, man, nature, and government, a struggle between the republican model of Solon, and the feudalistic model of Sparta and Rome.

Although the Anglo-Swiss enemies of our republic, and the traitorous Liberal Establishment, have greatly subverted our sovereignty and Constitution since the 1870s, our republic and its Constitution still exist, as a great force which might once again be awakened, and if awakened, strike from our nation and its people the brutish shackles of feudalistic liberalism, and strike out in concert with others, to rid this planet for ever of that satanic oligarchical force which had essayed to destroy us. As long as our republic exists, the cause of oligarchism is not secured.

That a system of republics, committed to scientific and technological progress, might be eradicated from this planet, the oligarchical families have perceived they have no effective means but to permit the Soviet empire to dominate the world for some decades to come, until that empire itself crumbles from within. That is why so many among the oligarchical families of Europe and North America, have cast themselves in the role of traitors in these days.

These oligarchical families, typified by McGeorge Bundy's circles, have consciously and effectively unleashed the "Age of Aquarius," which Hitler's creators proposed as the "new dark age" required to eradicate republicanism from this planet. Through religious and other institutions centered in Venice, these elements of the oligarchical families, have connived with the ruling Soviet imperial dynasty, to ensure that Europe is placed under Soviet rule, and the United States ruined, without our being armed sufficiently to fire a shot in our own defense.

For themselves, these treasonous families have compacted with the Soviet rulers, to arrange that Western Europe and the Americas will be placed directly under a dictatorship of the families. In return for this, the families promise to deliver to the Soviets as much tribute as the Soviets may require. These monstrous scoundrels would rather be Soviet satraps in Hell, than command governments and great wealth in the hated domain of republicanism.

Of course, they are sly fellows, these families. If they survive, even as semi-independent satraps of the Soviet empire, they calculate that they will survive the dark age of Soviet imperial rule, with the rudiments of their wealth and power intact. When the Soviet empire crumbles of its own

rotting weight, they intend to emerge to rule the world forever. Naturally, the Soviet rulers, knowing of this, will crush them once their temporary usefulness is used up. The families' belief is a wishful delusion, but never in the history of oligarchical empires, has a ruling oligarchy been able to correct that wishful delusion which leads it repeatedly to its own richly deserved destruction.

The 1815 Congress of Vienna, was the beginning of the long process of feudalist onslaught against republicanism, which has brought us through two World Wars and one Great Depression, into our monstrously weakened present condition. In this process, the imperial policies intrinsic to oligarchism, have set into motion the self-destruction of the population-levels and economies of those "White" nations which have complicitly tolerated oligarchical policies. That we have reached the degree of moral decay, that we tolerate such as a Kissinger or a Jimmy Carter in our government, shows how proximate we have come, to the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Aeschylus warned of the result of the families' insolence, in his *Prometheus*. Who defies God's laws, will be destroyed by the efficient force of the laws they so defy, that earth may be cleansed of all those who impose upon mankind an order different than that the Creator's Laws have intended.

What is destroyed because of such insolence of the would-be gods of Olympus, is not only the oligarchical families, but all those, like the ill-fated subjects of Sodom and Gomorrah, who have lent their support and toleration to the oligarchical ordering of society.

"The Great White Race" thus faces extinction, chiefly because of that which causes the affected nations to be ruled by those who believe that "The Great White Race" exists. If we do not free our nations from the rule of those families which have brought this curse upon us all, our civilization will vanish from this planet, as Sodom and Gomorrah before us. A nation which tolerates a President Jimmy Carter, the poor man's Emperor Nero, is a nation which thus signals a great degree of decay in its moral fitness to survive.

Notes:

¹Cf. Bertrand Russell, *Prospects of Industrial Civilization*, 1923; *Impact of Science on Society*, 1953.

²Prince Philip is an official, and active spokesman for the wild-animal-rights variety of Malthusian organization, the World Wildlife Fund. He repeatedly protests that human beings are crowding out wild animals.

³At the close of the Carter Administration, the State Department issued two policy-guidelines for promoting genocide, *Global 2000* and *Global Futures*, which had been prepared chiefly during the tenure of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The State Department, currently, follows those guidelines in practice.

⁴Cf. "Special Report," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 12, No. 17, April 30, 1985.

⁵The family of W. Averell Harriman has been the leading backer of "eugenics" during most of this century, up to the present date. Not only was Averell Harriman an open backer of Mussolini, during the 1927-1938 period; his family was among those around the New York City American Museum of Natural History which praised Adolf Hitler's "racial hygiene" policies, beginning 1932.

State Department builds Nazi coup plot in Mexico

by Timothy Rush

They are not all armed yet, the 60,000 in paramilitary training; but this will be remedied shortly, boast insiders of the National Action Party (PAN) in Mexico. The plans are to unleash violence "en grande" starting in mid-June, three weeks before the mid-term elections of July 7, in which governors of a half-dozen key states, and federal deputies in all states, will be elected.

The intentions and capabilities are deadly real, *EIR* has confirmed. The estimate of numbers in training is corroborated by numerous sources on both sides of the border. On the weapons question, U.S. officials privately confirm that a flow of 500 firearms per day have been passing over the border from the United States to Mexico for the past two months.

Agencies in the United States and Britain, such as the State Department and the circles of London's *The Economist* (see box), are promising the PAN they can bring it to power in key states such as Sonora and Nuevo León, and from there, to national power.

But a much bigger game is afoot. The scale of violence being contemplated is much bigger than most citizens on either side of the border currently imagine. PAN president Pablo Emilio Madero told an April 23 press conference that, while his party "would not like to see this happen," the potential exists for "a million dead as in the Revolution" of 1910. This would sweep away Mexico's republican institutions, create a playground for narcotics mafiosi, and provide Henry Kissinger's circles their long-sought pretext to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe and place them on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Mexican republicans are responding. "Mexico will not be anyone's booty," Federal Deputy Joaquín del Olmo vowed in a speech highlighted in national news broadcasts, commemorating the May 5, 1862 battle of Puebla, in which Benito Juárez's forces delivered a first defeat to the debt-

collection army of Maximilian of Hapsburg.

Just as Juárez had declared a moratorium against the usurers, del Olmo said, "Today, it seems, we are reliving those moments of crisis, international debt, shameful pressure from international usurers. . . ." In an aside addressed to the sponsors of the PAN, del Olmo added, "We pledge to die before being slaves to foreign economic or military domination, or being slaves of bad Mexicans, of traitors to the Fatherland. . . ."

Behind the scenes, there has been a shift in government thinking, away from being the "good boys" of the IMF circuit, toward defense of the economy and Mexican institutions. One expression of this was the leeway given the governing party's labor arm, the CTM, to author a vehement anti-IMF call for the mid-April summit of the Inter-American Regional Labor Organization (ORIT) in Mexico City.

The State Department's Mr. Abrams

The promotion of Elliott Abrams to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, announced April 30, is a signal to the PAN paramilitary thugs to go wild. Abrams, previously Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, oversaw the preparation of the State Department's 1984 Human Rights "Country Review" section on Mexico. The Mexico Country Review suggests that the only way Mexico can prove it has a good "human rights record," and demonstrate its "commitment to pluralism," is to allow the "conservative" PAN to gain election victories in July.

The ultimatum conveyed in the report appears under a new sub-heading specially added for this year's review, called: "Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government."

The report created a furor in Mexico. The State Department, it was observed, had devoted as much attention to alleged human rights abuses in Mexico as it had to Cuba and

Nicaragua. The entirety of the charges in the 10-page section Abrams prepared come from Amnesty International; the National Committee in Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Disappeared, and Political Exiles in Mexico, a front of the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) run by Rosario Ibarra de Piedra; and the Plan de Ayala Committee, affiliated with the Mexican communist party, PSUM.

The conditions are being prepared for the State Department to issue "protests" over a "violence-marred" election on July 7, and as in the Philippines, pronounce Mexico's elections illegitimate—the struggle to overturn them, a crusade for "human rights."

The Abrams promotion had the same significance, only more emphatic, as another promotion two years ago. On April 22, 1983, U.S. embassy second-in-command George High met secretly with the PAN gubernatorial candidate in Sonora, Adalberto Rosas López, and the PAN-allied Archbishop of Sonora, Carlos Quintero Arce, in a planning session to map out Rosas' march to the governorship. High was rewarded two months later by being named head of the Mexico Section of the State Department in Washington.

The next phase of the plot is under way. The State Department has begun quiet "leaks" of "polls" it has done in Sonora, purporting to show the PAN party as the big winners in the July 7 balloting.

This is very different from U.S. intelligence evaluations during World War II, when the then-fledgling PAN was classified under the dossier heading, "Synarchism: Nazi/communist," and treated as a U.S. security problem. The PAN

only broke with Hitler in 1944.

There has been no change. The PAN today has Nazi ideologues at the top of the party's hierarchy. The most conspicuous is José Angel Conchello, former PAN president and star of the PAN's speaking circuit, who embraced Hitler's death-camp *Arbeitsdienst* labor program in a series of newspaper articles, and currently is authorized by the party's leadership to maintain liaison with Salvador Borrego's unreconstructed neo-Nazi cell based in Mexico City.

The collaboration with Mexico's communists has likewise never ceased. On April 19, the entirety of the PAN leadership in Nuevo León state, together with 50 PAN backers in the "Monterrey Group" of oligarchic businessmen, joined hands with the leading candidates of the communist party (PSUM), in a "solemn vow" to let "democracy" triumph and the ruling PRI party be destroyed—come what may, and in whatever way "it may be necessary."

The only change is that today's State Department-IMF apparatus has removed this Nazi-communist formation from the list of America's enemies and put it on the "approved list," to facilitate operations against America's closest, southern neighbor.

The May 1 announcement of U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua is a crucial step toward completing the "pincer movement" on Mexico first outlined by Henry Kissinger in private Georgetown briefings three years ago. At that time, Kissinger outlined how direct U.S. intervention into Central America would knock over the remaining props to stability in Mexico, as the country exploded in polarized

Economist: 'Mexico's next revolution'

The March 23 issue of The Economist of London, unabashedly called for a PAN victory in the July elections, as the political correlative of IMF control over the economy. The voice of The City worries that a faction in the U.S. military may not yet be sold on this strategy for eliminating Mexico's republican institutions.

Now that Brazil has returned to democracy, Mexico is the largest country in Latin America without free elections. One party rules. . . . The PRI has maintained its power by means more foul than fair. . . . Mexico cannot go on like this.

The necessary movement towards democracy can come, slowly, only from one place: the presidency. . . . The President showed himself capable of decisive action when he brought off the tricky business of restructuring Mexico's \$70 billion debt. He should now give his 70 million people a political restructuring, by permitting two

or three of the seven important governorships that are up for "election" this summer to pass, for the first time, out of the hands of the PRI. That would require nothing more than an honest election count. It would not be instant democracy, but it would be as dramatic a reform of Mexico's politics as acceptance of the IMF's terms was of its economy. . . .

The immediate gainer from such a liberalization would be the infant middle-class National Action party, the PAN. . . . It represents the aspirations of most Latin Americans. . . .

The chief worriers about the opening-up of Mexico, apart from those Mexicans who would lose soft jobs by it, are in the United States. To some people in Washington, stability in Mexico means taking no risks with political change. The thought of their vast southern neighbor stirring to the controversies of real electioneering sends shivers across the border, and through the defense department. Calmer voices in the Reagan administration, however, recognize that in the long run the hope of an orderly Mexico depends on a transition to genuine multi-party democracy.

reaction to "Yanqui imperialism."

Kissinger's circles are counting on a sharp swing to the left in Mexico—just the ticket for U.S. troop re-deployment from Europe to the Mexican border, and possible invasion "to protect U.S. strategic interests," for example, Mexico's oil.

PAN and the casinos

The Mexican government's spectacular April busts of top drug mafiosi, and clean-up of contaminated police agencies, has opened a flank of vulnerability in the State Department/IMF "PAN card." The PAN leadership is notoriously close to the drug-running interests in the north which have used the IMF collapse of productive economic activity as the springboard for a stunning resurgence of drugs since 1982. It is widely acknowledged that the raids on marijuana slave-labor camps in Chihuahua last September badly hurt the PAN's political offensive in that state. In Sonora, the PAN gubernatorial candidate, Adalberto Rosas López, is so closely tied to drug-runners that when, in May 1984, one of the self-avowed kingpins of drug-running in that state received a special award from the local law school, Rosas was present to give his personal congratulations.

The interests threatened by the Mexican government's crackdown are hitting back with the biggest campaign to legalize casinos since they were banned in the late 1930s. The casinos are drug-money laundromats. If they are legalized, the crackdown on drugs becomes a hollow joke.

One of the soft spots inside the Mexican government is the tourism ministry of Antonio Enríquez Savignac. But the real pressure forcing the issue onto the agenda of President Miguel de la Madrid is a collapse of Mexico's tourist industry—orchestrated through the same State Department channels boosting the PAN.

Precisely as the campaign to legalize casinos began to build, U.S. ambassador John Gavin began issuing highly publicized warnings that Mexico was unsafe for U.S. tourists, and the State Department said it was considering putting Mexico on the "travelers advisory" list. Today, the hotel occupancy rate in Mexico City is down to 40%.

The "message" to Mexico was summarized in an April 19 "leak" by celebrity gossip columnist Liz Smith in several leading U.S. newspapers. Wrote Smith, in a column entitled, "Gambling Mecca could rise south of the border": "Representatives of Las Vegas and the Atlantic City casinos are in Mexico City talking to President de la Madrid about turning his country into the new gambling capital of the world—a kind of Havana before Castro! . . . This would provide booming employment for a country that has suffered lately from the vicissitudes of the oil business, inflation, horrible pollution, and a rising crime rate from drugs. One assumes the republic would then take drastic steps to crush the crime wave which has made it unsafe for residents and for visitors. Organized gambling just might have the much-needed strong arm to help such a program of discipline succeed."

Who is Elliott Abrams?

Elliott Abrams's appointment to the post of Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs is an ominous sign, both for the future political stability of Ibero-America, and U.S. relations with its southern neighbors.

As his authorship of the State Department report puffing the fascist PAN suggests, Abrams brings to his new position a strong bias against the existence of centralized governments and institutions in Ibero-America, and in favor of subversive, separatist movements exemplified by Mexico's National Action Party.

This assessment is borne out by Abrams's activities during his past four years at State. Abrams, as Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, has functioned as the most important State Department liaison to the Khalistani terrorists, the Moscow-controlled Sikh separatists who assassinated Indira Gandhi.

Abrams actively assisted networks linked to the London-based, Sikh separatist, Jagit Singh Chauhan, which took responsibility for Gandhi's murder, and are presently scheming to assassinate her son and successor, Rajiv Gandhi. He also maintains close ties to the separatist World Sikh Organization in the United States.

Even after Indira Gandhi was killed in October 1984, Abrams continued to support the Sikhs, going so far as to insert a section highly sympathetic to the Sikh cause in a State Department report to the House Appropriations Committee. In addition, Abrams worked closely with several Congressmen to cut aid for India on the basis of alleged human rights violations against Sikh separatists.

This is a tactic which Abrams reportedly will try to apply to Mexico and other Ibero-American countries. Capitol Hill sources say Abrams has been collaborating with his longtime friends in the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee (AJC), on a scheme to destabilize Ibero-American governments, using allegations that these governments are riddled with old Nazis.

Mexican Catholic networks have revealed that one of Abrams' closest allies in this operation is Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, the Latin American Affairs director for the ADL, whose strings are pulled by the same Jon Speller who is behind the Sikh terrorists. Rosenthal and the AJC are collaborating with the KGB-linked "Nazi hunters" in the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Abrams is an up-and-coming star in the right-wing Social Democratic firmament, whose prominent celebrities include Jeane Kirkpatrick, Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Daniel Bell, Norman Podhoretz, publisher of the AJC's *Commentary* magazine, and other leading "neoconservatives." Abrams is considered such an insider by these networks, that he was allowed to marry Podhoretz's daughter, Rachel.

'The Germans were with us the day the American Revolution triumphed'

President Reagan's May 2-8 visit to Europe, and especially his last day in the Federal Republic of Germany, marked a turning point in U.S.-German relations. The President's speech at Hambach Castle May 6, which we reprint here in full, has dealt a devastating blow to the Soviet scenario for splitting Europe from the United States.

Reagan rejected the notion of the "collective guilt" of all Germans for the Nazis' crimes—a notion dinned into heads of the Germans by the psychological warfare experts who ran the Anglo-American and Soviet postwar Occupation, and who have continued to manipulate "public opinion" in Germany to this day. The President developed in depth the theme of U.S.-German reconciliation which led him to his bitterly contested pilgrimage to the military cemetery at Bitburg.

The speech was delivered at a castle high in the mountains above the Rhine, where 10,000 youths from all over Germany had gathered. The castle is famous as a place of insurrection and protest by republican circles in 1832 against the Holy Alliance. The President's stirring appeal to the youth to uphold the best traditions of the German classics, to create more Beethovens and Otto Hahns, generated a shock of excitement and thunderous applause. One German youth, interviewed on television the following day, expressed his amazement that an American President would come to Germany to talk about such great ideals, to tell the young people of his country that they had a national tradition to be proud of, that there was hope for the future.

The response of the German press to the Hambach speech was equally enthusiastic. *Die Welt* ran banner headlines, "Reagan Says Europe Is United Only If All Germans Are Free." DPA news service commented, "When Reagan flew to Madrid Monday afternoon, he left behind in the Federal Republic of Germany the most positive presidential image since the unforgettable Berlin visit of Kennedy in 1961. . . . With his Bitburg cemetery visit, Reagan—at considerable domestic cost to himself—performed an act of friendship for the Chancellor and gave the Germans a completely new feeling of patriotism."

Yet to read the American press, one would think that Reagan had never gone to Hambach, or certainly had not said anything significant there! *EIR's* monitoring of the principal U.S. dailies revealed that only the *Boston Globe* gave a fair

representation of what the President actually said. The *New York Times* deleted those sections in which Reagan quoted Friedrich Schiller, stressed the values of "Judeo-Christian civilization," and underlined that man is made "in the image of God." Asked by a representative of the Schiller Institute to account for this censorship, Deputy Foreign Editor John Darnton replied, before hanging up, "The person who did the editing obviously didn't think that the things you mentioned were important."

President Reagan's speech at Hambach

We print here the full, official text, from the White House News Service, of President Ronald Reagan's speech May 6 at Hambach Castle in the Federal Republic of Germany. Subheads have been added.

Chancellor Kohl, honored guests, and my young friends of Germany and Europe, *danke schön*.

Nancy and I are very happy to be with you and to see that the ideals of the first Harnbach Fest live on today. To join you at this site so rich in history makes this a very special day.

Already, you have given us a gift of hope and beauty from the site of this sturdy old castle in the spirit of your youth, and the spirit of Germany's future, and, yes, from the warmth that we feel in German hearts. I may not say it well, but I can truly say, *wir füllen ganz hier zu hause*.

In welcoming us, you honor the 237 million Americans that I'm privileged to represent. I might add that, as you've been told, more Americans trace their roots to this land, these towns, and your families than to almost any other place or people in the world.

It's fitting that we meet where so much that is good and worthy of our two nations began.

From here in the Rhineland-Palatinate, thousands left to cross a mighty ocean, to push back America's frontiers and to help us win a great struggle for independence.

You have been told that, yes, one regiment came from Zweibrücken, led by Count Christian and Viscount Wilhelm von Frobach. They fought by our side.

They were with us the day we won the historic battle of Yorktown, the day the American Revolution triumphed. And it was from this hill on this good soil that freedom was proclaimed and the dream of democracy and national unity came alive in the German soul.

I am only a visitor to your country, but I am proud to stand with you today by these walls of Schloß Hambach. They are walls of time that cradle the glorious past and that reach toward the promise of a future written for eternity across this wide open sky.

In your lifetime, men and women will be living and working in space. We're going to make the extraordinary commonplace—this is freedom's way.

Think back to that first Festival of Freedom that was held here in 1832. What noble vision it was that inspired and emboldened your first patriots—not violence, not destruction of society, and not some far-flung utopian scheme.

For freedom, democracy, unity

No, their vision and cry were revolutionary in the truest sense of that word. Those first patriots cried out for a free, democratic, and united Germany, and we do so again today. They cried out for solidarity with freedom fighters in Poland, and we do so again today. And they waved the colors of black, red, and gold to announce rebirth of human spirit and dignity, and those colors wave proudly here today.

The dream was voiced by many that year. But there was one student, and I am told that his name was Karl Heinrich Bruggemann, whose passion and eloquence echo with us still. "All Germanic peoples," Karl said, "will and must acquire greater dignity; the times of tyranny have passed. Free states will flourish, patriotic nations will in future celebrate the New Europe."

The New Europe. One hundred fifty-three years have come and gone, bringing great change and progress. But the New Europe is yet to be complete. Why is this so? We know the answer. It is not that freedom has not worked for the European people; but that too many Europeans have been forbidden to work for freedom. It's not that democracy was tried and found wanting, but that some forbid democracy to be tried because they knew it would succeed.

Europe today—divided by concrete walls, by electrified barbed wire, and by mined and manicured fields, killing fields—it is a living portrait of the most compelling truth of

our time—the future belongs to the free.

You are living in the springtime of your lives. The world needs your idealism, your courage, and your good works. From one whose own life spans many years—my critics in America would tell you too many years—permit me to offer you some observations about the future; about the creative future that can be yours if only we apply our wisdom and will to heed the lessons of history.

Let me speak to you for a moment about your responsibilities and your opportunities.

In many ways, the challenges of 1832, when thousands of young Germans came here to protest repression, were similar to those you face today. By that year of 1832, Germany was changing rapidly. The Industrial Revolution was sweeping across Europe. But in dealing with these new problems, strong forces inside and outside Germany resisted democracy and national unity.

The great hopes that arose in 1832 and again in 1848 were set back. But despite the difficulties of democratic movements, we know for sure that totalitarianism, by whatever name, will never fulfill German aspirations within a united Europe.

The cause of German unity is bound up with the cause of democracy. As Chancellor Kohl said in his State of the Nation Address last February, "Europe is divided because part of Europe is not free; Germany is divided because part of Germany is not free." And democracy will only be complete, Europe will only be united, when all Germans and all Europeans are finally free.

The role of Germany's youth

But even if national unity cannot be achieved immediately, you, the youth of Germany, you who are Germany's future, can show the power of democratic ideals by committing yourselves to the cause of freedom here in Europe and everywhere.

You know some may not like to hear it, but history is not on the side of those who manipulate the meaning of words like revolution, freedom and peace.

History is on the side of those struggling for a true revolution of peace with freedom all across the world.

Nothing could make our hearts more glad than to see the day when there will be no more walls, no more guns to keep loved ones apart. Nothing could bring greater happiness than to reach an agreement that will rid the Earth of nuclear weapons forever—and we will—and we will never stop praying, never stop working, never stop striving one moment to bring that day closer.

But my young friends, I must also plead for realism. For unless and until there's a changing by the other side, the United States must fulfill a commitment of its own—to the survival of liberty.

The first frontier of European liberty begins in Berlin and I assure you—I assure you that America will stand by you in Europe and America will stand by you in Berlin.

Understanding the true nature of totalitarianism will be worth as much to us as any weapons system in preserving peace. Realism is the beginning of wisdom, and where there's wisdom and courage, there will be safety and security, and they will be yours.

Your future awaits you; so take up your responsibilities, embrace your opportunities with enthusiasm and pride in Germany's strength. Understand that there are no limits to how high each of you can climb. Unlike your cousins on the other side of the wall, your future is in your hands—you're free to follow your dreams to the stars.

And, you know, we have something so precious if we'll just remember: The eternal youngness of freedom makes it irresistible to people everywhere.

And we who live in this great cathedral of freedom need to remind ourselves that we can see our future shining, we

It is you, Germany, and you, Europe, that gave the values and vitality of Judeo-Christian civilization to America and to the world.

can see new freedom spires rising and, yes, we can see the times of tyranny passing if we will just believe in our own greatest strengths—our courage, our worthiness, our unlimited capacity for love.

In the image of God

Let us ask ourselves, what is at the heart of freedom? In the answer lies the deepest hope for the future of mankind, and the reason there can be no walls around those who are determined to be free. Each of us, each of you, is made in the most enduring, powerful image of Western civilization. We're made in the image of God, the image of God, the Creator.

This is our power. And this is our freedom. This future. And through this power, not drugs, not materialism, nor any other "ism," can we find brotherhood. And you can create the new Europe, a Europe democratic, a Europe united east and west, a Europe at long last completely free.

Now, we hear it said by some that Europe may be glum about her future, that Europe dares no more. Well, forgive me, but I think this kind of talk is nonsense. And I hope you think it's nonsense, too.

It is you, Germany, and you, Europe, that gave the values and vitality of Judeo-Christian civilization to America and to the world. It is Europe that has known more tragedy and triumph than anyplace in history. Each time you suffered, you sprang back like giants—the giants, Adenauer and Schumann, Churchill and Monnet.

Today, only 40 years after the most devastating war known to man, Western Europe has risen in glory from its ruins.

Germany's creativity

Today, Europe stands like Schloß Hambach, a magnificent monument to the indomitable spirit of free people. No country in the world has been more creative than Germany. And no other can better help create our future.

We have already seen one miracle, your *Wirtschaftswunder*. The experts expected it would be decades before Germany regained its pre-war level. You did it in less than one.

The experts said the Federal Republic could not absorb millions of refugees, establish a democracy on the ashes of Nazism and be reconciled with your neighbors. You did all three.

Germany's success showed that our future must not depend on experts or on government plans, but on the treasures of the human mind and spirit—imagination, intellect, courage and faith. We remembered Ludwig Erhard's secret; how he blazed Germany's path with freedom by creating opportunity and lowering tax rates, to reward every man and woman who dared to dream and to create the future—your farmers, labor leaders, carpenters, and engineers—every German hero who helped to put the pieces of a broken society back together.

I want to encourage you today to consider joining^l with your friends now or in the future to start up your own business, become part of a great new movement for progress—the Age of the Entrepreneur. Small businesses will be the biggest job creators for the future.

Human faith and skill discovered oil where once there was sand. Today we're discovering a new world of computers, microchips, and biotechnology. The new technologies can bring opportunities, create more jobs, produce medical breakthroughs, make our world cleaner and more humane, and provide better means of communication to bring the people of the world closer together. One top American computer firm was actually started by two college students in a garage behind their house.

Technology developed in the Federal Republic can make your air and water more pure, preserve the environment for your children. And because you're free, because you live in a democracy, you can help make all these things happen. You can make your voices heard so that technology works for us, not against us.

My young friends, you can not only control your lives, you can help invent the future. New technologies may someday enable us to develop far safer defenses—a non-nuclear defense not to harm people, but to prevent missiles from reaching our soil; a non-nuclear defense not to militarize space, but to demilitarize the arsenals of Earth.

For now, we must rely on a system based on the threat of nuclear retaliation called Mutual Assured Destruction. But someday, your children may be protected, and war could be avoided by a system we would call Mutual Assured Survival.

Someday, technology developed by your generation could render nuclear weapons obsolete. Working together in space—as we’ve done with your fine astronaut, Ulf Merbold—we can create the future together. We’ve learned enough from our shuttle flights to believe that we’ll be able to manufacture in space rare crystals and medicines in far greater quantities, medicines to treat diseases that afflict millions of us.

In the zero-gravity of space, we could make medicines to treat victims of heart attack and manufacture factor 8, a rare and expensive medicine used to treat hemophiliacs. We could study the beta cell, which produces insulin and which could give us mankind’s first permanent cure for diabetes. We know from one of our flights this is possible in space.

In your lifetime, men and women will be living and working in space. We’re going to make the extraordinary commonplace—this is freedom’s way.

And those secrets for our future belong not just to us in Europe and America, but to all people, in all places, in all time. Look at Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan—tiny specks on the globe densely populated and with few natural resources. But, today, they are stunning success stories—mighty little engines of growth and progress, pulling the world forward, thanks to their dynamic policies of incentives that reward innovation, risk-taking, and hard work.

What Schiller teaches

The future awaits your creation. From your ranks can come a new Bach, Beethoven, Goethe, and Otto Hahn for Germany’s future.

Your future will be a way station further along that same journey in time begun by the great patriots at Hambach 153 years ago—a journey that began in a dream of the human heart; a journey that will not be complete until the dream is real; until the times of tyranny have passed; until the fear of political torture is no more; until the pain of poverty has been lifted from every person in the world forever.

This is freedom’s vision, and it’s good. And you must go out from here and help make it come true.

My young friends, believe me, this is a wonderful time to be alive and to be free. Remember that in your hearts are the stars of your fate; remember that everything depends on you; and remember not to let one moment slip away, for, as Schiller has told us, “He who has done his best for his own time has lived for all times.”

I would just like to insert something here that isn’t in the scripts that you may have. There is a poem in our country born of a story of ours in which the words are “breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, this is my own, my native land.”

Thank you. Thank you for welcoming us. Thank you for your warmth and your kindness. Thank you for this very wonderful day. I will always remember it and I’ll always remember you.

Mein Herz ist mit Ihnen. Gottes segnen. Thank you very much.

Chancellor Kohl’s speech at Hambach

The speech was delivered on May 6.

President Reagan, we cordially welcome you to Hambach Castle. Hambach Castle is one of the symbols of the German people’s commitment to peace. Some 150 years ago thousands enthused here about the ideals of democracy, and national, and European unity. Here at Hambach Castle, in 1832, artisans, students, farmers, and townspeople gathered to demand human rights and a free constitution. Their vision of a democratic future had been nourished by the French revolution, and also by the New World on the other side of the Atlantic.

“Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” that was the message which arrived here from America. It was sent in thousands of letters from the New World to the old mother country. The 18th century, but even more the 19th century, was a time of German emigration to the U.S. In that way, many tried to escape not only poverty but political persecution.

The striving of the Germans for freedom and self-determination met in America, right from the start, with sincere encouragement. At that time the United States was the only great power to be represented by an envoy at the Frankfurt National Assembly. And 100 years later our U.S. friends have helped us to set up a free Republic, despite all the damage which earlier had been done in the name of Germany, to Europe and the World.

We Germans will always remain grateful for this support in those difficult years. Today, we as partners, are permanently bound up in the community of shared values and in the alliance of peace, freedom, and democracy. Together we hope to be able to overcome the division of Europe and the division of Germany. However great the geographic distance between the F.R.G. and the U.S., our spiritual, political, and human relations which unite us are close and friendly. To research their historic roots and convey their present-day significance will be the task of a German historic institute in the United States. The Federal Government considers this project to be a contribution toward mutual understanding between Americans and Germans.

The partnership of our countries is sustained by the dialogue between our countries, but also by the dialogue between the generations. We are pleased, Mr. President, that you will be addressing the German youth. You have come as the head of state of a democracy rich in traditions, of a dynamic country whose citizens confidently believe in their own strength and future. And you will be addressing young Germans who feel at home in Europe and in the free world, who seek to actively help shape this world with a positive attitude of life and love of freedom.

The press villifies Reagan

From the Soviet Union

The Soviet government daily Izvestia published this commentary on May 6, by B. Ivanov, titled "A Bow to the Executioners: Against the protests of world public opinion, the President of the U.S.A. visited Bitburg":

And so, the blasphemous spectacle has been staged. President Reagan, during his visit to the F.R.G., visited the German military cemetery in Bitburg and laid a wreath at the graves of the Hitlerite cutthroats.

Now the government propaganda machines of Bonn and Washington are calling this step "a historic milestone," allegedly symbolizing "the great reconciliation" between the U.S.A. and West Germany. What sort of reconciliation is this? With whom did the American president wish to be reconciled, and why?

This act by the master of the White House is a graphic reflection and confirmation of the well known thesis of American reaction, that during the second World War, the U.S.A. was "on the wrong side." Reagan's bow to the Third Reich was nothing else, than a reconciliation with fascism.

In recent days, Reagan repeatedly said, that the Hitlerite soldiers, who died while trying to bring to life the "ideals" of fascism, were supposedly "victims to no less a degree," than the people, whom these same soldiers shot, hanged, tortured, suffocated with gas, and burned in the concentration camps. In other words, an equals sign has been placed between the victims and their executioners! The prisoners who died at the "wall of death" at Dachau, are put on the same pedestal as the SS men, who coldbloodedly shot them in the back of the head.

"To honor the memory of soldiers who defended evil is the same thing, as to openly mock those who fell, fighting against this evil," writes the American publicist Richard Cohen, in the *Washington Post*. "This can be understood by anybody who has experienced the horrors of war, anybody who has a memory and understands even the least bit, about what fascism brought to mankind," adds *New York Times* observer Anthony Lewis. . . .

The visit to Bitburg is not simply an episode, but the lawful fruit of those views, popular in Washington, on the necessity of a new anti-communist "crusade," in which all means are declared "morally justified. . . ."

From the United States

The Los Angeles Times editorial dated May 7, "Whistling Past the Graveyard," was typical of U.S. press coverage of Reagan's trip. Ignoring the President's Hambach speech on the positive heritage of the German nation, its struggle for freedom, the role of its citizens in the American Revolution, and its great classical tradition, the Times characterizes "the old Germany" purely in terms of Nazism.

At the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp site and at the U.S. air base near Bitburg on Sunday, President Reagan spoke eloquently of the agonies of the past and the imperatives of remembrance. At the German military cemetery at Bitburg, where 49 members of Hitler's SS lie among the dead, the President wisely chose to say nothing. He went to that burial ground at the insistence of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, fulfilling a promise made in haste and likely long after to be rued. . . .

The brief stroll through the cemetery was promoted as a symbol of reconciliation between old enemies. But was such a gesture, stained as it proved to be by the presence of SS graves, really necessary? For nearly 40 years, from the Berlin airlift through the continuing and costly presence of a quarter-million U.S. troops stationed on West German soil, the United States has demonstrated its friendship, its fidelity to the alliance, its concern for the security and well-being of its erstwhile foe. Reconciliation has long since taken place, visibly and concretely. Kohl's determination to embellish it by the visit to Bitburg was a blunder that did nothing to enhance the longstanding reality.

There is indeed a new Germany now, as there has been for some time—democratic in its politics, responsible in the conduct of its affairs, respected throughout the world for its accomplishments. But there is an old Germany as well—the Germany of the extermination camps and the SS, the Germany of military aggression and the long nightmare of brutal occupation. That Germany is dead, but the evil that it did, as the President said repeatedly on Sunday, must never be forgotten and never, anywhere, be allowed to recur. The inex-pungable record and judgment of history stand. It is right that the new Germany should be honored. The grievous mistake came in allowing the sharp distinction between this Germany and its predecessor to be blurred.

The 'Pakistani bomb' intensifies India's strategic dilemma

by Susan Maitra in New Delhi

India's unique stance as a developing country, which has proven its capability in nuclear explosion technologies and yet foresworn a nuclear weapons capability, is being put to the test. During the past month's parliamentary debate on the 1985-86 defense budget, the government of India was implored by MPs from both the Congress and Opposition benches, to state exactly what it was doing to meet the threat posed by Pakistan's now widely-acknowledged—in fact, self-advertised—quest for nuclear weapons.

Indian Defense Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao stated in response that the government wished to seek the opinion of the parliament and the country before formulating its policy. With this in mind, he pointed out, special mention of Pakistan's pursuit of nuclear weapons had been made for the first time, in this year's defense ministry annual report.

With this a matter of intense concern and growing private and semi-public discussion in the last two years, the issue has now been officially put on the table for public consideration and debate. The outcome will have far-reaching consequences. No mere "local problem," the Pakistan bomb confronts India with the essence of the irrationality governing world strategic doctrine today. India's response to the predicament will necessarily have an important—and potentially decisive—bearing on the global strategic impasse.

The scope of the problem

The defense ministry's annual report for 1984-85 opens with a 10-point summary of the "national security environment." Reference is made to a "perceptible deterioration in the international situation"—with particular mention of the stalemate in disarmament negotiations, deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, re-emergence of the cold war atmosphere, and the existence of "pockets of tension and strife" in many parts of the world.

Point four goes to the heart of India's immediate concern: "One of the recent developments of grave concern is the likely nuclearization of the subcontinent. There are two nuclear-weapon powers, China and the Soviet Union, in our neighborhood, and in the waters of the Indian Ocean is deployed the powerful task force of a third nuclear weapon

power, i.e., the United States. Pakistan's relentless pursuit of nuclear-weapons capability, with the assistance and connivance of certain countries, has added a new dimension to our security environment."

As long as China and the Soviet Union were the only nuclear powers in Asia, and they had an adversary relationship, a "balance" of sorts was maintained, within which India's rejection of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence (Mutually Assured Destruction—MAD) made both moral and military sense. India could safely parlay its nuclear morality into appeals for nuclear disarmament. It was a comfortable arrangement in which, among other things, the predictable failure of the nuclear disarmament appeals could always be smugly laid at the doorstep of "certain powers." Ultimately, the insane logic of MAD was somebody else's business.

The Pakistan bomb changes all of that.

The government's stance

For its part, the government of India is holding steadfastly to India's oft-stated commitment to reject the nuclear option. The government's problem is that this does not constitute a convincing, positive policy: It says what we will *not* do, but not what we *will* do. India's rejection of the nuclear deterrence doctrine, if it is to be meaningful and effective, must be grounded in a positive alternative which meets actual military realities.

In the recent weeks, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stated frequently that 1) the government is still in the process of collecting valid information as to the nature and status of the alleged Pakistan bomb-making efforts; 2) pending the outcome of this information-gathering and analysis, the government will determine the appropriate response; and 3) in the meantime, the government remains totally committed to its traditional opposition to nuclear weapons development and has no plans to change that policy.

The government is opposed by a growing lobby, often associated with the "traders" or businessmen, advocating adoption of a weapons program. There are MPs within every party, including the ruling Congress, who hold this view. In the recent parliamentary debates, it was most prominently

articulated by a spokesman for the Janata Party, H. M. Patel. Patel, a defense and finance secretary in the 1977-79 Janata government, stated that in his view, the country had no option but to go nuclear.

Playing MAD

In between there is another line of thinking, which argues that if India is not to respond with an actual bomb-making program, it must at least create a credible ambiguity on the matter, so as to deter Pakistan or any other nuclear power from attempting nuclear blackmail against the country. The most prominent public exponent of this view is Dr. K. Subrahmanyam, director of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA), a quasi-governmental think tank in New Delhi.

Though Subrahmanyam is a widely respected individual, who combines articulate statements with meticulous argument, the "strategy of ambivalence," as he himself has termed it, seems more a reflection on its author's own intellectual-existential dilemma than a military strategy.

The fact that Subrahmanyam is a regular participant in the Pugwash Conferences, may help to explain the fatalism with which he is apparently wedded to the Pugwash brainchild, the doctrine of MAD, which presently governs strategic relations. This, together with his simultaneous deference to the government's rejection of the MAD deterrence doctrine, leads him to propose that in response to the Pakistan bomb, India should *pretend* to adopt MAD; the government should create the *illusion* that it is building bombs.

"It is obviously not in India's interest to become an overt nuclear weapons power in response to Pakistani policy of ambivalence, for that itself will provide Pakistan justification to declare itself a nuclear-weapons power," Subrahmanyam wrote in an essay titled "Pakistan's Nuclear Capability and India's Response." "On the other hand, the Indian objective should be to use Pakistani overt nuclear declaration to justify its own program. At the same time, Pakistan should not be left with any doubt that India would not allow an asymmetric situation to develop. . . . We may not in fact subscribe to the doctrine of deterrence; but to take steps to deter someone, it is not necessary to be a believer in that doctrine, just as one need not be religious to respect others' religious susceptibilities. So long as Pakistanis and the rest of the world believe in deterrence doctrine, it should be possible for us to deter them."

The similarity between this and the various "aura of power" doctrines which were circulated in the United States by the MAD lobby in the 1970s, when the cracks in the MAD doctrine began appearing there, are too striking to ignore. Henry Kissinger promoted a variation of this doctrine based on creation of an "aura of irrationality" to deter potential aggressors. The line of thinking reflects the peculiar amoral unreality that characterizes the evolution of the MAD doc-

trine itself, and its actually destabilizing logic.

In the real world, pretending to make a bomb is not the same thing as making a bomb. The strategy Subrahmanyam proposes, cannot be taken seriously at face value. Whether he is simply creating a noisy diversion to give the government time to come to grips with the matter and adopt a policy, or whether he is acting as a back-handed spokesman for the "bomb lobby," remains to be seen. The IDSA director has been included in a new "apex" group on national security, created by the prime minister, which could conceivably take up this, among other national security issues.

India and the Strategic Defense Initiative

More recently, another voice has emerged to add a qualitatively new dimension to the debate. "India should not ignore the implications of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also dramatically but unnecessarily called the 'Star Wars,'" wrote J.D. Sethi in the English-language daily the *Indian Express*, "if the outcome of successful research would be a non-nuclear answer to a nuclear threat or attack."

A member of the Planning Commission during the Janata government, Sethi is a commentator on Indian foreign and national security policy. His April 26 column, titled "India and Star Wars," is the first balanced and generally accurate discussion of the controversial SDI program, which this author has seen or heard in India. Whether the views expressed by Sethi are being given any serious consideration among policy-makers, remains to be seen.

The SDI holds out a hope for the so-called nuclear threshold powers, such as India, Brazil, and Japan—nations which "abhor the manufacture of nuclear weapons, but may be pushed into doing so if their security is threatened," Sethi argues. Any serious Reagan initiative to share SDI technology with these nations would not only reduce nuclear weapons to "paper tigers," but it would strike a blow for peace.

Since it is doubtful that Washington will make such an offer to India and the other threshold nations, Sethi concludes, there should be a concerted move to demand a share in the research on the threat of going nuclear. For starters, says Sethi, Rajiv Gandhi should "test Mr. Reagan's sincerity," by demanding on behalf of the threshold powers a share in SDI research during his upcoming Washington visit.

Sethi's thinking echoes a proposal made by the Mexican government in March. As *EIR* reported at the time, Mexican Ambassador Alfonso García Robles argued before the United Nations Defense Committee in Geneva that not only the Soviet Union, but also the signatories to the New Delhi declaration of January 1985, should be included in the SDI technology-sharing program. The Mexican government initiative was backed by a group of leading scientists, who called for investigation of how the technology spinoffs from the SDI can enhance development of the Third World.

Behind the conspiracy to create a unified, fundamentalist Islam

by Thierry Lalevée

The 1981 publication of the best-seller *Hostage to Khomeini*, co-authored by the present writer, detailing the political conspiracy behind the so-called Islamic revolution of Ruhollah Khomeini, provoked many outcries and criticisms, along with praise for its unveiling of the creators of the Imam's movement. One such outcry came at the book's assertion that the secret, British-created Muslim Brotherhood cult-organization of Hassan al Banna was the key to Khomeini, providing leadership to the mob of his fanatical followers.

The Muslim Brotherhood is a Sunni organization, some criticism ran; it could have no influence over a movement which was predominantly Shi'ite. After all, the difference between Shi'ism and Sunnism is the equivalent of the split between Catholicism and Protestantism.

But our point was, and is, that "Islamic fundamentalism" is essentially a pre-Islamic, irrationalist cult, created on the basis of ancient *Sufi* belief and brainwashing structures insinuated into Islam. Moreover, this revived Sufism is the key to a broader "fundamentalist" revival, affecting Christianity, too. The common goal of this revived Sufism, whether in Islamic or Christian garb, is the destruction of the modern nation-state. The Muslim Brotherhood is nothing more than the political and military arm of the movement, whose differences with true Islam, as with true Christianity, are far more profound than any of the distinctions within non-Sufi belief.

The issue of one (fundamentalist) Islam has now become the subject of publications and public seminars, and not merely among a select few. In the first week of March, a "World Council of the Islamic Revolution" was created in Teheran, bringing together Sunnis and Shi'ites. A similar attempt in summer 1980 was short-lived; Iranian fundamentalism was still viewed with suspicion in the Arab world. But since then, there have been bloody demonstrations (in Lebanon and elsewhere) that Iranian-sponsored fundamentalism might actually defeat what is considered "Western imperialism." Kamikaze operations like that of a 16-year-old girl in Lebanon on April 11 brought lines of volunteers outside the headquarters of the sponsor-organization, waiting to join.

The main theological debate within the ranks of the fundamentalists is how to make the Muslim masses understand that within fundamentalist Islam, there is indeed no divergence between Sunnism and Shi'ism.

It is obviously no coincidence that similar "unity" negotiations are going on within Buddhism, and within Christianity between Catholicism, Protestantism, and the various Orthodoxies.

Nor is it by chance that the first "Christian" theologian received in Teheran by Iranian theologians, including Hojatessalam Khatemi (the Minister for Islamic Guidance who heads the Islamic terror commandos), was Tübingen's schismatic ex-Jesuit, Hans Küng. Later interviewed by Swiss radio, Küng stressed the importance of such dialogue, saying, "We are all heirs of Abraham. We also have the same conception of redemption and paradise." Fundamentalists of all religions, unite.

One brotherhood, one community, one Imam

The monthly magazine of the Islamic Center of Hamburg, West Germany, *Al Fajr* (Dawn), has published a series of articles on Sunni/Shi'ite rapprochement. The Center enjoys unique authority, having been created by Ayatollah Besheshti (killed in 1981). Its present leader, Hojatessalam Mohammed Moghaddam, is Khomeini's special representative in Europe, controlling all the European Islamic centers. The articles aim at establishing that the "Line of the Imam," (Khomeini), is a theology that will reunify both families, at last.

The articles show, for example, that Khomeini's movement is the outgrowth of attempts to unite Islam in the 1930s and 1940s under Hassan al Banna. Through the Iraqi Shi'ite Nawab Safawi, the Shi'ite organization Fedayeen-e-Islami was created as the Iranian branch of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood. Khomeini's godfather, Ayatollah Kashani, met with Hassan al Banna in 1948 in Cairo to discuss the reunification of Islam. One of al Banna's close associates, Abdel Mutaal al Jabri, in his book, *Why Was al Banna Assassinated*, said that al Banna was about to create a single Islamic liber-

ation front, with Kashani publicly announcing the reunification of Islam. Today, assert the articles, this is Khomeini's task.

Had al Banna and Kashani united Islam under their leadership 40 years ago, it would have had devastating consequences. As one fundamentalist ideologue describes it: "To build a new Islamic civilization, we have to raze to the ground the present civilization, we have to burn the flags, and we have to break all borders. Nations do not exist, there is only one community and one people." Or, as Ayatollah Khomeini declared in 1982, "There is a fundamental contradiction between Islam and the notion of fatherland. All values based on nationalism are expressions of Western imperialism."

Khomeini himself made the point: "All evils come from nationalism. We have to create one single universal Islamic government."

According to our fundamentalist source, the key to creating a "new Islamic civilization based on the line of the Imam" is Baghdad. When that former center of the Caliphate falls to the "new Muslim," the rest will follow.

Khomeini as the new caliph

Besides Khomeini's godfather, present at the 1940s meetings which tried to set up a unified Islamic Liberation Front, was the Iranian Ayatollah Gomi who still remains in Cairo, as well as representatives from the secret societies created by Hitler's closest Muslim ally, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Hajj al Husseini and his private secretary Ma'arouf Dawalibi. Dawalibi is now chairman of the World Muslim Congress and co-chairman of the Club of Rome-created "Islam and the West" association in Geneva. These talks, however, came to an abrupt halt when Hassan al Banna was assassinated in 1949, and there is little indication that they were ever close to success.

In fact, the negotiations remained in limbo for more than 30 years and were not reactivated before the takeover of Iran by Kashani's heir, Khomeini. Yet by 1981, these failed again as the Gulf war decayed into a war between Sunni Iraq and Shi'ite Iran. It was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 which provided a new incentive for Islamic unity, to bypass diplomatic negotiations, which appeared impotent, in favor of a radical and military unity.

In 1982, the Movement of Islamic Unity, or Tawhid movement, was created in Lebanon by Tripoli-based Sheikh Said Shaba'an, a local Sunni Muslim leader who decided later to merge his activities with the Al Amal Shi'ite militias of Nabil Berri and with the Iranian-sponsored Party of God (Hezbollah) of Sheikh Muhammed Hussein Fadlallah. To stress that his decision was not merely brought about by the wars but expressed the deeper need for Islamic Unity, Sheikh Shaba'an has visited Teheran several times. In April 1985, he had a lengthy meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini to discuss bringing about an Islamic Republic of Lebanon, the first of its kind outside Iran itself.

From Rome to London

The Islamic unity brought about by the Lebanese battlefield kicked off a new round of international negotiations, centralized by the controversial Hojatessalam Hadi Kosrowshahi, the Iranian ambassador to the Vatican! Kosrowshahi, who is reported to have boasted to Khomeini in 1984 that he had succeeded in converting Pope John Paul II to Islam—"but it cannot be made public yet"—is best known for the fact that his very large embassy, which has underground passageways to the Libyan embassy in Italy, has been for the past two years the European center of the Islamic Jihad terrorist deployments.

Inquiries into the rationale behind the Iranian embassy in the Vatican centralizing such a predominantly *Muslim* debate, have brought the answer that the

Vatican's Islamic Center is traditionally one of the most important in Europe. Deeper inquiries may reveal otherwise; radical Islam in its present form was initiated by Jamal Eddin al Afghani at the end of the 19th century, who happened to be a member of the Italian Grand Orient Freemasonry as well as a member of the Propaganda Freemasonic lodge of "Young

*Khomeini himself made the point:
"All evils come from nationalism.
We have to create one single
universal Islamic government."*

Italy" movement leader Giuseppe Mazzini, the immediate predecessor of the modern, better known illegal Propaganda-2 lodge of Licio Gelli. Iranian Shi'ism always maintained historically close ties with Venetian families, which used the Iranian Shia Safavid kingdom against the Ottoman Empire, and have maintained close interests in Iran to this day.

In liaison with Rome is the London-based Muslim Research and Planning Institute (MRPI) of Dr. Kalim Siddiqi, a Pakistani in the pay of Iran for many years. Siddiqi was otherwise shown a few years ago to be a disciple of Soviet Politbureau member Geidar Aliyev in the use of systems analysis in Muslim Russia, and a visitor to the Soviet intelligence center at the university at Tashkent. It was under the sponsorship of Siddiqi in London, that the "Assembly of United Islamic Movements" was created in late 1983. In its environs can be found the Islamic magazine *Arabia*, owned by wealthy Saudis of Shia origins, also campaigning for such unity. "In a sense Shias are Sunnis and Sunnis are Shias" it wrote in late 1982. From Rome and London it reaches many of the Iranian-financed Islamic centers in West Germany, France, Spain, and Switzerland, which are trying to win over the immigrant workers in France or Germany—predominantly Sunni Muslims.

An important ideologue for this movement can be found in the little Swiss city of Lausanne, which seems at first blush, a place as unlikely as Rome to foster such ideas. Abdel Majid Turab Zamzami, originally a Sunni Tunisian, who claims to be "neither Sunni or Shia but in the Line of the Imam," just wrote a book on the Iran-Iraq war together with French Muslim Roger "Raja" Garaudy, who used to be a Politburo member of the French Communist Party. "Raja" originally converted to Islam under the sponsorship of the wealthy and conservative Saudi Wahabites, but would now be also a "follower of the line of the Imam"—a step he doesn't seem to be in a hurry to put out publicly, perhaps for financial reasons. Switzerland is a very small country, and it is no surprise that Turab Zamzami, original founder of the Islamic center of Lausanne, is an acquaintance of Nazi banker François Genoud, as well as Swiss Nazi-convert-to-Islam Ahmed Huber. Genoud is reportedly considering his own conversion to Islam, too, as a final rejection of "Judeo-Christian civilization."

In the cited book, Zamzami makes the case for Islamic unity by underlining the real stakes in the Iran-Iraq war: "A war of civilization, a war between nationalism and Islam. When Baghdad falls, it will be the end of nationalism, of the nations in the Islamic world!" Instead there will be only one Islamic community: Regions or provinces may be called "republics," but they will be "in fact like the old Willayat of the Ottoman empire. Like the cantons in Switzerland. As in Iran, there is a President, but above all there is an Imam. It is the Imam who decides and rules. Over the Presidents, there will be caliphs of the Imam!" The war in Lebanon has been a first step, a small one; the fall of Baghdad "will be crucial. One major Sunni regime has to fall. The problem today is that none of the Sunni countries has been liberated." After Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan will be next, he continues: "It will be like houses of cards, falling one after the other," and then the problem of Europe and the United States will be tackled!

A whole program! However, Sunni and Shia unity is nowhere near concretization. As a source pointed out, the differences "are not theological, they are political." Indeed, the appointment of Khomeini as the new Muslim Imam and the restoration of the Caliphate abolished in the 1920s by Ataturk, is a political move which few countries, few people in the entire Islamic world and abroad would ever want to live to see. However, pending the present inability of Iran to recapture the seat of the old Baghdad Caliphate, such negotiations bear consequences. It is not accidental that the Iranian embassy to the Vatican controls the European deployment of the Islamic Jihad and of Sunni and Shia commandos, or that François Genoud has been exposed as running the European part of the old "Carlos network."

If the Muslim world is, fortunately, not ready for the kind of radical and fundamentalist unity that Khomeini wants to impose, many are ready to fight and die for it as martyrs, as under the sponsorship of Hassan al Banna in the 1940s. This underlines the real danger behind what seem to be mere "religious" talks.



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Mitterrand sabotaging the SDI

The President's Eureka project is designed to pit Europe against Ronald Reagan's policy of Mutually Assured Survival.

At the Bonn summit of the heads of state of the world's top seven industrial nations, French President François Mitterrand affected to oppose his colleagues' views on just about every subject. In particular, he staunchly opposed European participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, publicly stating: "In the present state of this proposal, France will not participate."

The result is a very difficult position for Mitterrand: After the summit and Reagan's European tour, he is the most isolated of the European Community's leaders.

He evidently thought he could seduce his European partners with a "tricky" response to the American beam-weapon development program. The trick is the "Eureka" project.

Eureka is a proposal for a large European research project in laser and particle beams, new materials, fifth-generation computers, and optronics. The problem is, that even if, formally, the idea is good, neither the financing nor the institutional framework were mentioned.

Not unexpectedly, the concrete American proposals are more attractive to Europeans than mere words—even those of a French President.

This goes for French firms, too.

On May 6, the French daily *Le Monde* revealed that, according to NATO leaks, two major French firms are already officially working on the American program: the CILAS (a branch of the large Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, specializing in lasers) and the Thomson-CSF group. The

first is studying laser-reflecting mirrors, and the second high-power lasers for ground deployment.

The news is already prompting warnings about a French "brain drain" to the United States.

However, Mitterrand is not completely stupid. What he clearly intends with the "Eureka" proposal, is to take control of the SDI work in Europe and make sure it doesn't really get off the ground, while otherwise doing his utmost to sabotage the American effort. He will stress the need for a reinforced European Community as the only way to counter American economic and technological "expansionism" in connection with the program. That which the French media have dubbed Mitterrand's historic European initiative, is, concretely, a supranational European program against the Western Alliance.

This is what Mitterrand would have adopted at the next EC summit in Milan in June.

That Eureka is not an "initiative," but a diversionary tactic in reaction to the SDI, was spelled out in an interview given to the magazine *Libération* on May 3 by Claude Cheysson, Mitterrand's former foreign minister. He emphasized that there is "no Soviet threat," and that the American program "threatens to upset the balance and spur a new arms race." He said nothing of Russian efforts to develop laser armaments, well ahead of the Americans, and called talk of a Soviet threat "Cold War hysteria." When the Americans say the SDI will "serve to protect Europe . . . no one believes it for a moment."

Of course, since most of Europe has already accepted U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's proposal for a joint research project, Mitterrand is now exposed as a saboteur. Even Jacques Chirac, the leader of the major French opposition party, the RPR, reacted in an unusual fashion, attacking Mitterrand for being against both European unity and the Western Alliance.

Nevertheless, Mitterrand still seems to believe he can reverse the situation. The French foreign ministry, through its think tank, the Centre d'Analyse et de Prévisions (CAP), has now issued a study on the SDI, and a born-again Eureka proposal.

The source alone throws the study into question. CAP head Serge Plattard two years ago argued that the American political figure Lyndon LaRouche was proven to be a KGB agent by his advocacy of beam-weapon development. The implication, of course, is that President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger are, too.

The CAP report states that, on the one hand, the American SDI will be a strictly military project with few spin-offs into civilian industries, but that, on the other hand, it will deepen the technological gap between the United States and Europe. Therefore, European firms should not participate, since the program is allegedly aimed at both re-arming the United States and financing its technological progress. Europe should undertake "realistic" research in areas closer to market demands: computers, artificial intelligence, new materials. Left out are high-power lasers—the key to both missile defense and large productivity boosts in many industries, as well as breakthroughs in such fields as medicine.

Reagan demotes Brandt

The President's refusal to meet with the Eastern Establishment's favorite German marks a turning point in postwar history.

President Reagan's trip to Germany, and especially his speeches, mark the beginning of a new period in history—and not only in respect to German-American relations. When Reagan's staff told Willy Brandt on Sunday, May 5, that the President had "no time to meet" with him, an end was put to the arrogance of the Socialist International, which had been campaigning against the U.S. President since the moment he entered office. Reagan was now, finally, retaliating against the libelous and vicious propaganda launched against him and his country by Europe's socialists.

Moreover, the humiliation of Brandt, a former German Chancellor and the Socialist International's president, was also a humiliation of the U.S. Eastern Establishment; Brandt has been their favorite "boy" in German politics and in East-West affairs for decades.

Brandt himself fumed with rage: He demonstratively canceled his attendance at a gala dinner for Reagan in Bonn on the evening of May 5, upsetting even his East Coast friends, like Eleanor Dulles, who were present. Then, he began to wildly attack Richard Burt, State Department undersecretary for European affairs, whom he held responsible for the cancellation of his planned encounter with Reagan. Burt, on his part, expressed wonder at these accusations, because of his own "very close relations to the leadership of the SPD." He would never have given any advice to cancel a meeting with Brandt, he said.

But Brandt became more and more

enraged: On May 6, he predicted "severe troubles for Burt should he become the next U.S. ambassador to Bonn," and one day later, he used his speech at the SPD's "international peace workshop" in Nuremberg to characterize Reagan as a "peace risk." Brandt accused the American President of trying to exterminate the Nicaraguan people, and of ruining the world by his personal arms race against the Soviet Union.

The Social Democracy's leadership came out in support of Brandt. Johannes Rau, number-two in the SPD and its probable next candidate for the chancellorship, said Reagan's military policy was simply insane.

The whole Socialist International leadership was mobilized in defense of its humiliated president. On May 6-7, as 200,000 demonstrated in the streets of Madrid against the visiting American leader, Spain's Felipe González, clearly under pressure, berated Reagan over the American posture against Nicaragua, and urged him to reduce U.S. troop contingents in Spain.

On May 8, Bruno Kreisky and Jesse Jackson appeared at the site of the Struthof concentration camp (south of Strasbourg) to denounce Reagan. Jackson portrayed himself as a representative of "the other, the better America," and Kreisky said, "The people of Texas and California don't know what détente really is." Those Americans should, therefore, not try to tell the Europeans how to treat the Soviets.

Left-wing Socialists, along with

the Communist and Green-Alternative deputies to the European Parliament, tried to interrupt and heckle Reagan's address before that body on the afternoon of May 8—with little success, however. When a group rose and ostentatiously walked out during the President's talk, he quipped that now he knew how to deal with his opposition in the U.S. Congress: "Just talk long enough and they'll leave."

Willy Brandt escalated further. Also on the afternoon of May 8, he informed the press in Bonn that he would "definitely meet with Gorbachov in Moscow before the end of May," to discuss "disarmament and security partnership in Europe, and new initiatives in the dialogue between East and West."

Finally, after two days of paralysis in the face of Reagan's offensive in Germany, the KGB's propaganda apparatus launched attacks on the President. Gorbachov, in his Kremlin address on May 8, accused Reagan of "now openly giving support to revanchists in Germany," and jeopardizing peace in Europe again, 40 years after the last war. He pointedly praised the accomplishments of Josef Stalin in the war. At this point, his speech was interrupted by roaring applause for Stalin, lasting several minutes.

The time of *Ostpolitik* is past, and so is the time of Willy Brandt. Reagan's visit to Germany, and especially his address to 5,000 youth at Hambach Castle on May 6, injected cultural optimism and patriotic pride into the minds of the people of this, "the most creative nation in history"—something Germans have not been permitted for 40 years, something too good and powerful for Brandt and his entourage to destroy. Brandt is now one of those "useful fools" grown useless. When he goes to Moscow at the end of May, he would do well to seek his pension, and stay there.

The Pan-Slavic dimension emerges

Fifth and last of a series on Soviet Russia's plans to mark the millennium of Russian Christianity by world domination.

In the fourth column of this series, we traced the escalating hate campaign of the Kremlin and Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) against the Papacy. Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev's speech of June 14, 1984 at the Jan Hus Theological Seminary in Prague, Czechoslovakia, "On the Meaning of the Christianization of Rus and its 1,000th Anniversary," is worth noting in that context, as it defines the planned Millennium more broadly as a pan-Slavic, racist, Empire celebration:

"We the representatives of the ROC in your country always feel that we belong to one blood and soil—having deep ancient ties to Slavic scholars—the brother saints Cyril and Methodius. At present, we are united not only with the historical past but with present-day goals. . . . In 1988, the ROC is preparing to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the Christianization of Russia. . . . The Christianization of Russia was an outstanding historic event not only in the history of our Church but our nation. It crowned the earlier labors of Cyril and Methodius. . . . For the ROC, it was the beginning of its official existence. It gave the spiritual meaning of the unity of Ancient Rus. It influenced the bettering of relations between the Kievan princes, helped unite the principalities and unite the realm, strengthened and expanded ties of Kievan Rus with many European rulers, above all with Byzantium and Bulgaria. . . . With Christianity, Russia took with it the developed forms of societal organization of Byzantium, its cultural and spiritual revival. It saw the emergence of the monasteries in Russia which be-

came centers of learning. . . . Monasticism is an unbreakable part of Russian life."

"The ROC is continuing its 1,000-year mission under new social conditions. The experience of our Church in socialist society has convinced us that no matter what the ideological differences between believers and non-believers are, being conscious participants in the new society gives us the opportunity to conduct our savior mission. Deriving from our Orthodox tradition, we will try to give our share toward securing and strengthening our security. . . . Our Church calls on and inspires its sons and daughters to continue and realize their patriotic and peace-making history."

Filaret's stress on the ROC's Bulgarian and Byzantine roots is important. The ROC, using such ties, has already announced plans for 1988 joint celebrations with brethren Orthodox Churches—which are to unite the entire Slavic and Byzantine Orthodox realm. For example, the millennium of the Christian Kievan Rus coincides with celebrations of the Russian Orthodox Monastery St. Panteleimon, in the Mount Athos complex in Greece.

Also this year, preparations to celebrate the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius—a project launched by Todor Zhivkov's Bulgaria—are being coordinated and conducted by every single Warsaw Pact country with an Orthodox majority or a minority. When Gorbachov in his acceptance speech upon his appointment as General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, stressed that the Soviet Union's "first command-

ment" is to strengthen the unity of Warsaw Pact countries, he was speaking not only from the political, economic, and military standpoint, but also from the deeper religious-cultural one.

By 1988, in the middle of Moscow, four kilometers away from the Kremlin, the Danilov Monastery will be the new headquarters of the Moscow Patriarchate. At a branch of the State Bank in Moscow, a special account was opened for the Moscow Patriarchate's use under the title, "Construction and Restoration of the Danilov Monastery of the City of Moscow." The monastery was built at the end of the 13th century under the first Moscow prince, Danilov, later canonized as the "Heavenly Protector Saint of Moscovy Russia."

After the October Revolution, it was taken over by the state. Under the new political relationship, it was a residence for many Russian bishops, and until the death of Patriarch Tikhon, represented a modus vivendi between State and Church.

In August 1983, shortly before the shoot-down of the Korean Airlines jet, Danilov was officially returned to the Church. Soviet TV and radio prominently played up the event, including Patriarch Pimen's "thank you" message to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov. The *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate* wrote: "[The Danilov Monastery complex] has waited for its time to come, and now, seven centuries after its foundation, it is going to become the spiritual center of the Russian Orthodox Church. . . . The rebirth of the Monastery of Saint Prince Danilov is a work of godly prophecy. . . . In a renewed form, this Holy Monastery, the cradle of the United Russian Nation-State, will be witness to the 1,000-year celebrations of the Christianization of Russia."

International Intelligence

EIR briefing on SDI held in Spain

A high-level briefing, sponsored by *Executive Intelligence Review*, on the implications of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) for the defense of Europe, was held in Madrid on April 25. In attendance were representatives of the Spanish defense ministry, members of parliament, top representatives of the Spanish navy and air force, laser scientists, technical experts from leading Spanish industries, diplomats, and more than a half-dozen representatives of the national press.

The briefing began with the showing of a 30-minute television program on the SDI, featuring 1984 Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. This was followed by an in-depth presentation of the latest scientific and technological breakthroughs in the American beam-defense program by Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum of the Fusion Energy Foundation.

Michael Liebig, strategic expert for *EIR* in Wiesbaden, West Germany, addressed the crucial question of the future of Europe, and Spain in particular, in the context of unprecedented Soviet war preparations and provocations. Liebig called on Spain to join West Germany and other European countries in a crash program to develop beam defenses against Soviet short- and medium-range missiles, a program to be carried out in cooperation with the United States, complementing the American SDI.

Jacques Cheminade of the European Labor Party in France, characterized the economic issue as strategic problem number one for the Western alliance. Unless the policies of the IMF are reversed, said Cheminade, the Soviets will rule Europe, and most of the rest of the world, within this decade.

U.S.-South Korean alliance strengthened

Security ties between the United States and the Republic of Korea have been tightened,

as a result of the visit to Washington April 25-27 of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan. The U.S. relationship to South Korea, it was announced shortly before the visit, has been placed on the same footing as that to West Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and Japan, with regular security consultations to be held at the ministerial level.

The Chun trip is to be followed up with meetings in Washington between Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and a military delegation from Seoul. The Reagan administration's increased emphasis on the security relationship with South Korea—in contrast to Jimmy Carter's desire to withdraw U.S. forces from the country—is based on the assessment that, especially since the September 1983 downing of the KAL-007 airliner by Russia, and the bombing that killed half of the Chun cabinet that October in Rangoon, the Korean peninsula is a flashpoint for war.

South Korea has attempted to carry out a two-pronged strategy to deal with the threat from North Korea. For the first time last fall, official inter-Korea talks were held between Seoul and the Pyongyang regime of Kim Il-Sung. These talks were interrupted by a November shoot-out on the border—when a Soviet defector jumped across the demarcation line—but will be resumed again May 17. In addition, increased trade ties between South Korea and China, a close ally of Pyongyang, it is hoped will ease tensions on the peninsula, despite reports which continue to show that North Korea is engaged in a buildup for war.

Soviets brandish own space weapons

For the first time, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sergei Sokolov has admitted that the U.S.S.R. "is conducting scientific research in space, including for military application."

This confession, embedded in a torrent of distorted accusations and threats against the United States, was part of the furious Soviet reaction to President Ronald Rea-

gan's trip to West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's support for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and the two leaders' affirmation of the U.S.-German alliance.

As recently as May 5, in an interview released by TASS, Sokolov lied that the Soviet military program in space has consisted only of "early-warning reconnaissance, communication, and navigation systems." The United States, he charged, emphasizes the defensive nature of the SDI, just to cover up the development of "strike weapons" in space. "From the military viewpoint, the American 'Star Wars' plan is an inseparable component part of U.S. nuclear strategy, the first-strike strategy."

Moscow knows, and Washington knows, that Sokolov's statement was false on both counts: Soviet innocence of anti-missile and anti-satellite R&D in space, and the U.S. "first strike" intentions Sokolov alleged. The charges were in the nature of psychological "projection."

"If the U.S. begins the militarization of space," Sokolov warned, "the Soviet Union has no choice but to take counter-measures," which "could be . . . both in the sphere of defensive and offensive armaments."

Israeli ambassador supports reconciliation

May 8 was a day of reconciliation, said Israel's ambassador to Bonn, Yitzhak Ben-Ari, in two newspaper interviews. Ben-Ari, who accompanied President Reagan and West German Chancellor Kohl to Bergen-Belsen on May 5, voiced conciliatory statements which stand in stark contrast to the attacks against Bonn from Israel these days. He told the *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* on May 4 that Bitburg must not aggravate German-Israeli relations, and that May 8, 1945 marked the end of the Nazi regime and "the beginning of a new period in German history."

In an interview for a coming issue of *Juedische Nachrichten* in Munich, he said that today's Federal Republic of Germany

Briefly

● **LAWYERS** for *EIR* filed a suit on May 6 in the Venezuelan Supreme Court to overturn a lower-court decision banning *EIR*'s controversial book, *Narcotráfico, SA (Dope, Inc.)*. The entire Caracas press corps turned out to hear *EIR*'s attorney, Randolph Rosal Machado, attack the Dope, Inc.-connected Cisneros family, declaring their suit which led to the book's banning an assault on freedom of expression.

● **THE VATICAN** has sentenced one of the leading ideologues of "theology of liberation," Leonardo Boff, to a year of public silence, "during which he will not be permitted to grant interviews, teach or publish," reports the May 9 *Washington Post*. The Vatican order was handed down in secret, but Boff confirmed the ban and promised to obey it.

● **STALIN'S NAME** was mentioned by Soviet party head Gorbachov in his VE-Day speech on May 8, bringing loud and long applause from the audience. "The gigantic work at the front and in the rear was guided by the party, its central committee, and the State Defense Committee headed by the general-secretary of the central committee of the All-Union Communist Party, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin," he said.

● **STALIN'S FACE** appeared in a photo published by the Soviet military daily *Red Star* on May 8.

● **SOVIET SCIENTISTS** most vocal against the U.S. beam-weapon program are active in developing the Soviets' own strategic-defense systems, says a new CIA report, "Soviet Directed-Energy Weapons: Perspectives on Strategic Defense." Evgenii Velikhov, and scores of other outspokenly "peace-loving" Russian scientists, are working on "lasers for strategic and tactical applications," as well as a number of other projects "for the military use of space," and are making "impressive" gains in "exotic" particle-beam technologies.

has to be considered genuinely democratic; Germans have reasons to celebrate this on the 40th anniversary of the Nazis' defeat. He also attacked the ideas of leftists and peaceniks that "resistance" against the Federal Republic of today is justified: "Resistance was only justified against the Hitler state." Ben-Ari also modified the notion of collective guilt, saying there is only "collective responsibility and concern."

Sudan, Libya seek closer ties

Sudan and Libya are engaged in a process of full reconciliation. A 120-strong delegation led by Libya's number-two man, Jalloud, spent the weekend of May 4 in Khartoum, negotiating a good-neighbor treaty.

The key to the shift in Khartoum is Qaddafi's pledge to stop supporting the secessionists in the south of Sudan. He called on secessionist leader Colonel John Garang to support the "popular revolution in Khartoum" in which the military overthrew Gaafar Numayri April 6.

Sudan, which faces food riots in the countryside, may also be falling prey to Qaddafi's previous offer of a \$5 billion aid package—on condition that Khartoum break with Washington and Cairo.

Further regional destabilization was indicated by reports that the Ethiopian army has cut the food supply-line from Sudan into the province of Tigre, according to the May 8 *Times* of London. For more than two weeks, no food has reached the distribution centers in the Central Highlands of the country, putting two million people at risk of starvation.

Club of Rome founder on 'Caucasian ghetto'

"We Caucasians are gradually becoming a very small minority. Even with the honorary Caucasians, like the Japanese, we'll be under 20% of the world's population by the

next century. This is pretty serious. From a political standpoint, can we Caucasians exist as an armed ghetto, with hungry multitudes? I think the situation is untenable, and I see no solution." So said Dr. Alexander King, co-founder of the Club of Rome, in a discussion May 8.

"What I'm worried about," King stressed, "is the question of migration, and its effect on population. The pressures of migration to the North—into the Western world, that is—will lead to local wars, refugee problems. . . . We in the North often think, wrongly, that population is a problem of the South. It's not, because of the question of migration, with the spread of diseases by other races, that we have not been accustomed to."

Asked about his own racial stock, King answered, animatedly, "I'm a Celt!"

The Club of Rome was founded in 1968 by King and Aurelio Peccei—at the instigation of the KGB's Dzhermen Gvishiani—to push for radical deindustrialization and population reduction policies in the West and the Third World.

Genscher helped start Bitburg controversy

Christian Democratic Union (CDU) foreign affairs spokesman Gerhard Reddemann said on May 4 that the Bitburg affair proves how bad the foreign ministry's information and media work actually is—and has been ever since Hans-Dietrich Genscher took office in 1974.

Reddemann said that especially the Goethe Institutes, which are responsible for most cultural information abroad and are supervised and funded by the foreign ministry in Bonn, have contributed to the bad reputation Germany still has in the United States. They have repeatedly arranged U.S. tours for the German Greens and the anti-defense movement. The Bitburg hysteria, said Reddemann, which heard not a peep from Genscher in Germany's defense, will "have to be discussed thoroughly" after Reagan's departure.

European Air Defense Initiative: a crash program for beam defense

The following document was written in February 1985 by the staff of the Fusion Energy Foundation, in cooperation with Executive Intelligence Review.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's endorsement of the American Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) has cleared the way for major participation by the Federal Republic in the development of directed-energy defense. Added to Japan's pledge to contribute to the SDI, made a year ago, the German endorsement will most likely induce other major allies of the United States to follow suit. From the American side, President Reagan, Secretary Weinberger, and General Abrahamson have repeatedly stressed their offer and request for the active participation of U.S. allies in the creation of the new "defensive shield" against missile attack. Now that the basic political preconditions for such participation have been achieved, the next question is, "What concrete form must this cooperation take?"

Most thinking on this subject, voiced in Europe so far, has been totally inadequate, because most European observers have failed to grasp the full magnitude of the scientific, technological, and strategic revolution to which the United States is irreversibly committed.

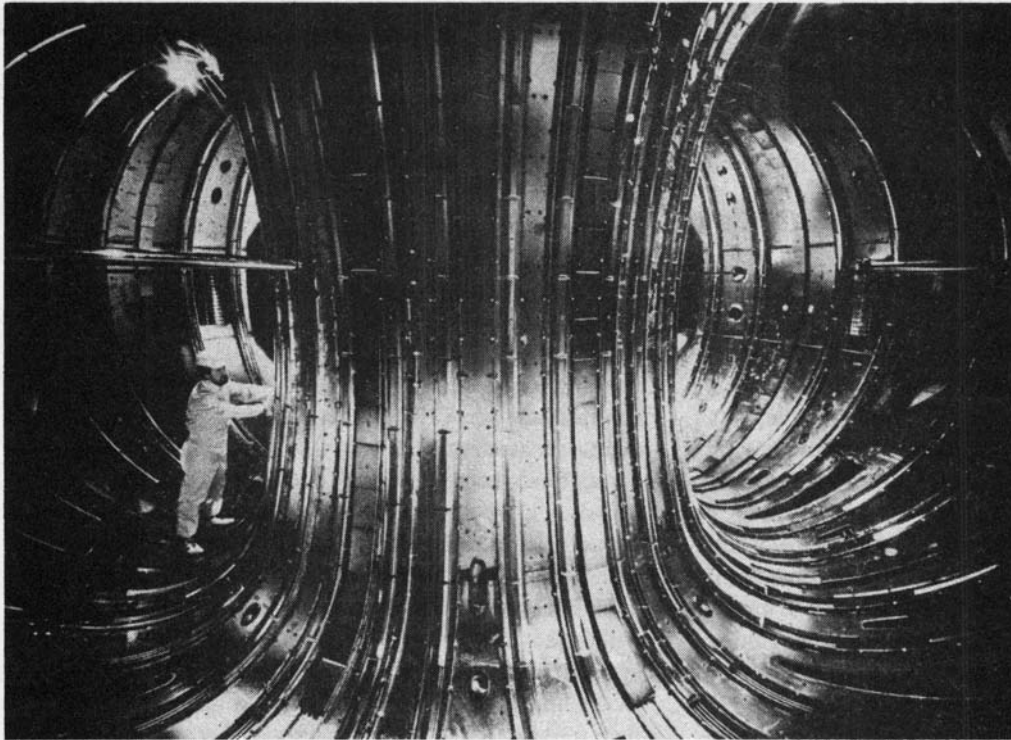
Should the European allies fail to mount a major effort of technological development of their own, in cooperation with the United States, then European efforts will fade into insignificance against American developments. In this case, Europe will have to obtain virtually all the technology for its defense from the United States, and will have to compete

industrially in a world flooded with the thousands of American high-technology spin-offs from the SDI program. Not only the SDI itself, but the creation of specific systems suitable for the immediate defense of European territory would be dangerously delayed relative to what could be achieved by pooling the scientific and industrial resources on both sides of the Atlantic.

Therefore, there is no acceptable alternative to a well-conceived crash-program effort on the part of the European allies, directed toward accelerating the SDI, as well as developing certain specific systems for European defense. We shall go through some crucial guidelines for such a program in the following pages.

First, we must attack the objection voiced by certain quarters, that a European crash program is "impossible." This objection is usually backed up by several points of argument: (i) the resources which Europe can mobilize for directed-energy weapon development are a small fraction of those available in the United States; (ii) financing is not available; (iii) bureaucratic inertia precludes any rapid efforts; (iv) cooperation between Europe and the United States in such a field is hard to imagine; and (v) cooperation between European allies is hopelessly difficult, inefficient, and costly.

As objections to mounting a crash program, these objections are irrelevant. They serve only to indicate the problems which are to be solved, and indeed, the need for a crash program in cooperation with the United States. SDI is the ideal context in which to solve these problems. However much people may complain about difficulties and inefficien-



JET Joint Undertaking

Interior of the vacuum vessel of the Joint European Torus (JET), the world's largest tokamak, in its construction stage.

cies, the Airbus, the Spacelab, the Ariane, the JET fusion reactor (largest in the world), the Concorde, and countless other advanced-technology joint projects among European nations and with the United States have worked!

What is holding Europe back?

The only real problem involved in launching a European crash effort to develop laser- and particle-beam technologies for tactical and strategic defense, the real problem of which the above-mentioned points are merely symptomatic, is one of economics. Why is it that, although the West European GNP nominally exceeds the GNP of the United States, the real scientific-industrial strength deployable for such a project in the United States dwarfs that available in Europe by nearly an order of magnitude? "European nationalism" and lack of integration, often cited as explanations, do not suffice to explain this qualitatively greater technological strength of the United States.

Let us not forget that, from the beginning of the century through World War II, the greatest concentration of advanced industrial and scientific power was Germany. The World War II war mobilization in the United States, the Manhattan Project, and the later NASA space developments upon which the rise of American industrial predominance was based, were made possible by a massive influx of European scientists and European know-how. Although American capabilities were significant prior to World War II, the density of realized scientific breakthroughs applied in the generation of new industries was incomparably larger in Europe than in the United States at the turn of the century. One might mention

merely the examples of the electrical and chemical industries, radio and automobile production.

Such was the strength of German science and engineering, that notwithstanding the economic devastation of the post-Versailles period, the austerity of Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, the destruction and chaos of the war bombing and the irrationalism of the Nazi regime, the Peenemünde project brought rocket technology to a stage of advancement not reached in the United States or Russia until the 1950s—and then, in both cases, on the basis of captured German scientists and engineers. Peenemünde was the forerunner of the Apollo Moon landing.

Why should it appear impossible to mount in Europe a crash program of similar or greater intensity than the Peenemünde project, to develop beam technology? Glancing at the thick forest of short- and medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe from Warsaw Pact territory, are we facing less than the annihilation of Europe? Should the maneuvers carried out by the Soviet army in the German Democratic Republic over the last year not remind us that preparations for defense, should a war occur, will have to be made before the outbreak of war?

The truth is, that relative to the vastly larger resources invested in industrial and scientific R&D in Europe today, the "technological mobilization potential" of West European economies is mediocre when compared even to the depression-ravaged Europe (or even Germany alone) of the pre-World War II period. The reason is to be found in the chronic mismanagement of European economies in the postwar period.

· The state of the French economy is a case in point. Although France possesses a strong nuclear-power sector, good railways, steel, and a handful of large, advanced aerospace and electronics industries, the country lacks the in-depth industrialization, the vast expanse of medium-size, high-tech industries, which is the gut of U.S. industrial power. Beneath a glossy upper crust, relative backwardness prevails.

West Germany was never allowed to regain its full potential strength after the war. The fate of the High Temperature Reactor (HTR) project is illustrative. When, 10 years after the war's end, German scientists were again allowed to work on nuclear technology, a group of scientists and industrialists framed an ambitious project for rapidly regaining a leading world position in industry, and at the same time for opening up the full potential of peaceful application of nuclear energy for mankind.

Their concept was to apply the much higher temperatures generated in nuclear reactors as against conventional combustion plants directly to advanced metallurgical and chemical processes. The German HTR concept, for integrating nuclear energy with steel and chemical industries in a new type of industrial complex, was by far the most advanced to be worked out anywhere at that time. The subsequent history is one of delays, more delays, and repeated attempts by political and industrial factions to sabotage the project, or scale it down, or shut it down altogether. Little is left of the original thrust. Similarly, Germany's leading position in nuclear-powered commercial shipping—achieved by the remarkable success of the nuclear ship “Otto Hahn”—was simply abandoned and the “Otto Hahn” dismantled without a follow-on project. Dozens of similar stories in civilian and military technology could be recited. The effective *Verbot* against research into laser-induced thermonuclear fusion—supposedly because of its relation to hydrogen bomb physics—has played a significant role in imposing relative scientific mediocrity on the Federal Republic.

Similar stories could be told for Great Britain, Italy, and the other Western European countries. In each case, the countries' economies are functioning at a level of scientific and technological innovation far below that which the size and educational level of their populations would permit.

Triumph of the ‘Eurofederalists’

While some measure for the blame for this state of affairs can be found outside Europe, in the policies of the “superpowers,” the present economically backward state of Europe corresponds quite well to the expressed views of many self-declared architects of an “independent Europe”: people like Jean Monnet, Count Etienne Davignon, the assorted aristocrats of the European Commission. The presently backward state of Europe corresponds quite well with the policies being taught at the European Institute for Administration and Business (Insead) at Fontainebleau and the International Management Institute at Geneva. If Japan threatens to throw Europe

out of every significant high-technology export market, this is no mystery: One need merely compare the managerial incompetence of the European Commission with the competence represented by such Japanese institutions as MITI.

The case of Europe's first joint scientific venture, the vast particle accelerator laboratory known as the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN), near Geneva, is a case in point, and one of immediate relevance for the problem of beam-weapon development in Europe. The founding of CERN was accompanied by great fanfares to the effect that CERN would restore Europe's preeminence in scientific research. Leading “European integrationists” prided themselves on the contrast between CERN's orientation toward “pure” fundamental research and the “dirty” American methods of combining fundamental and applied research (they were referring primarily to the development of the atomic bomb). The founders of CERN promised that CERN's research—in contrast to the Manhattan Project—would be of great benefit to mankind, because its research would produce “pure knowledge” without any military or civilian industrial application! Thereupon, great amounts of money were poured by the European Community and the individual nations into elementary particle research. The most talented physics students were recruited to CERN and to the national institutes working with CERN. The vast particle accelerator machines at CERN are marvels of ingenuity. And, true to promise, the quarks, gluons, and “quantum chromodynamics” developed by CERN researchers have had absolutely no industrial application—except perhaps in the entertainment industry!

Meanwhile, CERN has become a hotbed of the European anti-nuclear and “peace” movements, as well as a pipeline for the leakage of sensitive scientific and technological know-how to the Soviet Union. The cream of Europe's young scientists, squandered! Given the initial conception behind CERN, this result was predictable.

Who, besides outright Soviet agents, is screaming the loudest against President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative? The advocates of the “post-industrial society,” of *télématique*. Now these people are screaming that President Reagan has broken all the rules, by initiating a new high-technology industrial boom in the United States.

But, the SDI is a fact, and if Europe does not revoke the post-industrial strategy accordingly, she will be left hopelessly behind. Conversely, a forced development of military and civilian applications of directed-energy technologies can be the key for Europe, as for the United States, to revitalization of industry, the labor force, and the entire economy. In other words, the European beam-weapon effort should be seen as the central component of a re-tooling of industry. This re-tooling, in turn, is the key to achieving the economic strength necessary to meet all necessary defense expenditures, and to reverse the social disintegration—symptomized by high unemployment, by the “Green” movement, the spread of drugs, and so forth—which has become a major security

problem for Western nations as a whole.

It is not possible to enter here into the full scope of a European industrial renewal program. In the following pages, we shall focus on the European beam-weapon effort, and lay down some necessary guidelines and proposals for ensuring its success. The points to be taken up are as follows:

- 1) Determination of the proper relationship between European and U.S. efforts in the field of directed-energy weapons development.
- 2) The proper framework for inter-European cooperation.
- 3) Determination of principle fields of priority for European beam-weapon R&D.
- 4) Application of "General Staff" methods of short-circuiting bureaucracy, and assembling the proper combination of manpower, technology, and financial resources.
- 5) Industrial policy necessary to support beam-weapon development and maximize the benefits of technological "spin-offs."
- 6) How to finance the European effort.
- 7) The crucial importance of Lazare Carnot's reforms for European defense today.

1) Relationship of European, U.S. efforts

Since the Strategic Defense Initiative is a national security priority of the United States, the success and timing of the U.S. program will not be permitted to depend on the success and timing of European efforts. Apart from possibly a very few specific items, it is not to be expected that the European program will be integrated into the flow-chart of the American program. The United States is pursuing certain specific areas of close cooperation on a bilateral basis. Furthermore, although the flow of technical information regarding U.S. developments may increase, including the 5% basic research component of the SDI, which will be "open," it is not to be expected that the United States will entrust the most vital secrets of its beam-weapon program to European institutions. Hence, the broad form of cooperation between Europe and the United States must be a "dialogue" between two self-contained programs, in which each can benefit from and be accelerated by breakthroughs in the other, without depending absolutely on the other. Besides the "dialogue," joint projects will be pursued in specific areas, including U.S. funding of certain projects in Europe, and vice versa.

This is not to suggest that the Europeans should attempt to duplicate all U.S. developments. Rather, a straightforward division of labor, in terms of main focus of efforts, suggests itself. The United States has pledged to extend its planned strategic defensive screen, including space-based systems, to defend European allies against long- and medium-range missile attack. Although U.S. spokesmen have indicated that defense against other threats, including short-range missiles,

and aircraft, is also under consideration, the particular geographical and military situation of Europe recommends that these areas be the priority of the European program. The suggested division of labor is therefore as follows:

- (i) The United States program will place first priority on strategic "layered" defense against long- and medium-range nuclear missiles, with special emphasis on exoatmospheric systems for boost-phase intercept.
- (ii) The European program will focus on development of endoatmospheric systems for defense against short-range missiles, cruise missiles, and aircraft, and on the "retooling" of "conventional" forces with tactical directed-energy technologies.

The area of terminal and point-defense systems, will be a fruitful area of mutual stimulation and acceleration of U.S. and European programs. The European effort will enhance development of U.S. defenses against the relatively short-range submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) as well as strengthen the defense of U.S. military installations in Europe. The American effort will provide the means for neutralizing most of the threat from the medium-range SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. European concentration on endoatmospheric systems will have applications to tactical defense of aircraft and naval vessels, and so forth.

2) Inter-European cooperation

All efforts should be made to secure the unanimous support of Western Europe for the SDI. However, launching a European program should not be contingent on the agreement of all West European countries with the SDI and the guidelines proposed here. Those nations which whole-heartedly support cooperation with the SDI should be integrated in the European program, the others not (until they change their minds).

It is therefore proposed that the European effort be coordinated by an independent institution set up jointly by those countries which desire participation, in a similar manner to the European Space Agency and other international organizations, with appropriate formal relations with NATO and the various defense ministries and institutions of the participant countries. The "European Air Defense Initiative" (EADI) Commission will coordinate the national efforts organized by the "General Staff" approach described in Point 4 below, as well as direct the planning, financing, and operation of joint projects.

The establishment of a new, independent institution, the EADI, for this purpose, is recommended for reasons similar to those that guided the establishment of the American SDI: the priority nature of the project, the need to cut through red tape and other institutional inertia, the specific, advanced-technology features of the project, the need to focus efforts on the solution of specific problems, etc.



A poster of the Fusion Energy Foundation in Italy; it reads: "The war threat and economic crisis can be resolved jointly: Beam Weapons Against Depression. Join the association which has changed U.S. policy."

3) Priorities for European beam-weapon R&D

Pending a more detailed study of European capabilities and needs, the proposed division of labor suggests the following preliminary list of primary areas for research and development under the EADI:

(i) Propagation of laser and particle beams in the atmosphere, particularly in the lower levels of the atmosphere. Complex problems arise here, different from those posed by exoatmospheric and upper-atmospheric beam systems. Optical phase conjugation applications.

(ii) Primary beam generation development. Emphasis should be on development of compact, robust high-energy lasers for installation on land, sea, and airborne vehicles; land-based laser- and particle-beam systems for ranges of 5 km to 50 km; high-power tunable lasers for all-weather capability (Free Electron Laser, frequency-shifting devices, etc.).

(iii) Development of ultra-high-velocity projectile accelerators for endoatmospheric applications, in particular of magnetic rail gun technology, for anti-missile, anti-aircraft, and anti-tank weapon applications. Aerodynamic studies on small, high-density projectiles at ultra-high velocities in dense atmospheres, target damage studies.

(iv) Breakthroughs in high-resolution; multi-band radar and lidar (laser radar) for target acquisition; tracking and pointing of directed-energy weapons; new methods for efficient target discrimination, including multi-band spectroscopy and artificial intelligence. Realtime fast computers for fire control applications.

(v) Forced development of optical (laser) communication systems and optical computers, for jam-proof, high-density data transmission and ultra-fast computing.

(vi) Development of stabilized platforms, pointing systems, optics, and power supplies for mobile basing of directed-energy weapons.

(vii) Basic research into short-wavelength lasers (from visible through ultra-violet, X-ray and gamma-ray lasers), with special emphasis on tunable systems such as the FEL; nonlinear optics of very short, high-intensity laser pulses; structural changes induced in materials by resonant absorption of shaped laser pulses; self-organized structure of charged-particle beams with application to stability and propagation of such beams in various atmospheres; use of plasmas as intensive microwave sources; use of plasma discharges for charged particle acceleration. Plasmoid accelerators.

(viii) Introduction of improved, automated production techniques for the rapid fabrication of lasers and related optical systems (including coatings) of high reliability and reduced cost.

(ix) Acceleration of European development of satellite and aircraft-based remote sensing systems for surveillance of Warsaw Pact operations in Eastern Europe, including "instant warning" of missile launches.

(x) Immediate upgrading of existing air defense systems, including the Patriot, to fill the gap until successive phase-in of new directed-energy and related technology.

4) 'General Staff' methods

With all due respect to hard-working individuals in the various European R&D institutions, private and governmental, it should be obvious that the proposed crash program simply will not work if entrusted to existing institutions and "normal channels."

The way the EADI will be made to work is very simple. The European nations do possess significant numbers of bright, aggressive, and innovative individuals who know "how to get things done and make things work," individuals with scientific and engineering expertise in key areas. Typically, the creative drive of such individuals is stifled and "checkmated" by surrounding mediocrity, bureaucratic inertia, financial constraints, and other forms of effective har-

assessment in the typical institutional setting. Success of the EADI depends upon freeing up such potential, assembling the right team of hubristic and capable scientists and engineers, and providing them with the necessary means to get their job done.

Therefore, set up an initial fund of some tens of millions of dollars for the purpose of "raiding" scientific research institutions, universities, industry, and the military to pull out a hard core of the most innovative, aggressive, and capable minds. Attention should be restricted to patriotic scientists and engineers who can develop a passionate commitment to the project. High salaries and security (e.g., 10-year appointments) should be offered. This hard core must be empowered with decision-making authority on the initiation of projects, selection of manpower and contractors, allocation and distribution of funds, and overall conception and coordination of the EADI.

Given basic national commitments to the EADI, the "General Staff" will acquire prestige and political clout sufficient to implement the crash program.

In order to succeed on the urgent time schedule which political and military reality dictates, the decision-making process in the EADI must break sharply with prevailing methods of "systems analysis" employed in weapons-systems evaluation, cost-benefit analysis, resource allocation, and so forth. The neat scheme of pure research → laboratory tests → scale up, simulation → prototype → systems integration → system tests → operational systems, must be discarded in favor of the apparently more wasteful (but actually more effective) approach of going operational immediately with whatever crude and clumsy systems that can be built right away, and then refining and revolutionizing them in waves through an intense interaction of basic research, engineering, shop-floor experience, and operational experience. "Playing it safe" by delaying actual production of deployable systems until the last decimal point of laboratory tests and computer calculations is available to systems engineers, is wasteful folly. Instead, the best scheme available—however crude—should be pushed through all the way to deployment, and then scrapped as soon as a better system is available. Operating experience with the crude system, under realistic conditions, will invariably teach the scientists and engineers and production managers far more than they could learn from "pure research," computer simulations, and polished calculations.

This recommended practice, breaking with "business as usual" approaches, corresponds to what must be done under actual wartime conditions. It corresponds to the approach taken in Peenemünde, in the Manhattan Project, and numerous other less prominent examples, such as the development of radar and of military aircraft. This approach emphasizes bold innovation to solve real problems, as opposed to systems analysis optimization of old schemes in order to squeeze out an additional 1% efficiency on paper. The only forms of

systems analysis permissible in EADI decision-making are *nonlinear* analytical methods of the sort exemplified by the LaRouche-Riemann economic model. In such "nonlinear systems analysis," *rates of technological advance* are the primary data, rather than the "ephemeral" systems parameters of technologies which are about to be superseded.

5) Industrial policy

The key to success of the EADI lies in an integrated approach to scientific, military, and economic policy-making. It is nonsense to conceive of the EADI as a purely military effort. Conservative estimates of the key-sector industrial productivity increases to be obtained by widespread introduction of laser materials-processing (e.g., welding, cutting, drilling, and heat treatment), run on the order of 300%. This productivity increase takes into account only present laser applications and the cheapening of laser production costs as a result of improvements in manufacture—but not the spinoffs of future breakthroughs in laser technology. It is such productivity increases in civilian industry which will repay—with interest—the investments into directed-energy beam-weapons development. Conversely, large-scale operational deployment of directed-energy defense, and retooling of "conventional" forces on the basis of directed-energy technology, will not be possible without the widespread integration of laser- and particle-beam technologies into industry. Finally, the quantum leap in industrial productivity which will result from a forced introduction of directed-energy technology throughout industry is the only visible way out of the stagnation, inefficiency, and crushing overhead costs brought on by two decades of "post-industrial" policy.

The first priority of EADI industrial policy must be to force through the "beam revolution" in the machine-tool sector. It is through the mediation of new generations of laser- and particle-beam-based machine tools that the high energy-flux-density and increase in speed, precision, and applicability to new "exotic" forms of materials, inherent in directed-energy technology, can most rapidly be spread to all branches of industry. By making the higher energy-flux-densities of beam technologies—densities of the order of between a hundred million and several trillions of watts per square centimeter—available to industrial processes of all kinds, we increase the "fire power" of our economies in the same way as the introduction of beam weapons increases the fire power of our armed forces.

Simultaneous with the retooling of industry, R&D must be accelerated in advanced areas such as laser-induced controlled thermonuclear fusion; laser chemistry; development and application of x-ray and gamma-ray lasers for fundamental research in medicine, biology, and nuclear physics; space exploration, etc. Thereby we ensure that a *second wave* of "breakthrough" technology is on the way, at the same time Western economies are absorbing the *first* generation of beam

technologies.

Necessary credit policies to achieve this "beam revolution" in industry are outlined below. The required stimulation of the capital-goods sectors of the European economies can not be generated purely internally, but must be driven by a massive expansion of high-technology capital-goods exports. The developing-sector countries as a whole both require, and are ripe for absorbing, the major portion of these exports. We shall not pursue this matter further in this location, but merely point out, that a reordering of "North-South" economic relations to the effect of achieving rapid agricultural modernization and industrialization of the developing sector through capital-goods imports from the advanced sector, is a matter of urgent strategic concern for the United States and Western Europe. Unless present depression conditions are replaced by an export-stimulated boom in high-technology capital-goods industries, the success of the SDI and EADI, even in the narrowest military sense, is highly doubtful. In broader terms, the stabilization of the world economy through real economic development is in the vital strategic interest of the Western Alliance.

6) Financing the European effort

Utilization of directed-energy technologies in myriad branches of industry will, without any doubt, cause vast increases in total economic productivity, revolutionize methods of production and processing, create new industries and a large number of new, highly-skilled jobs. In the United States this is customarily referred to as the "spinoff effect" of the Strategic Defense Initiative. The generally accepted calculation of the "spinoff effects" of the far less ambitious Apollo Project demonstrates that each \$1 expended by the U.S. government resulted in \$10 of real earnings in the economy beyond the investment and employment generated by that initial \$1. In other words, each \$1 of government funds spent on the Apollo Project paid itself back at a ratio of 10:1.

Given the higher energy-densities entailed in laser and other directed-energy technologies, and the even broader range of industrial applications of directed-energy technologies in comparison to those developed in the course of the Apollo Project, it is conservative to expect a "pay-back" ratio considerably higher than NASA's 10:1.

This conservative estimate, however, is iron-clad proof at the outset that the SDI effort more than pays for itself. This assertion contains no element of speculation. As against those who claim that, even if *technically* feasible, the defensive beam-weapon development is not feasible by reason of allegedly immense costs, the truth is that effective defense against ballistic missiles can be achieved for less than nothing in fiscal terms of reference.

The present condition of governments' budgets in the United States and in Western Europe makes it a financially and politically irresponsible enterprise to expect governments to incur additional budgetary debt, with the attendant

increased weight of debt-service payments on government debt, to finance the beneficial effects of the "spinoffs" of directed-energy beam-weapon development by means of budget expenditures alone. The current condition of budgets is, however, hardly the only, or most important reason, why successful realization of defensive beam weapons must not be considered a matter of expenditures of governments' defense budgets, or general budgets.

The build-up of industrial, logistical, and production-oriented research capacities, including those investments required both in Western Europe and the United States to overcome possible bottlenecks in production of directed-energy defense-systems, is properly the task of the private economy. In a detailed analysis of direct investments required within 10 years of economic mobilization to implement the SDI program, *Executive Intelligence Review* concluded that \$200 billion of budget expenditures will generate, conservatively estimated, a volume of associated civilian investments in the U.S. economy of \$1.5 trillion. Government can and must play an initiating and guarantor role for this volume of generated investment, but it can not be the task of government to finance such a volume of investment out of budget expenditures alone. This holds, quite clearly, even were the picture presented by current budgets far more rosy.

OFF-BUDGET FINANCING: From the very outset, financing the West European EADI must explicitly include significant volumes of long-term, low-interest credit "off budget."

The argument, derived from the falsely imputed "immense costs" of ballistic-missile defense, that "financial resources are too scarce," is politically motivated by opponents of the ballistic-missile defense effort. This opposition is motivated either by vested interest of a financial/economic nature in the maintenance of the Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) strategic dogma, or is ideologically motivated—or both.

Financial instruments are the tools of state policy. In stark contrast to Keynesian "pump-priming" of economically unproductive activity, the economic success of directed-energy weapon-related technologies is guaranteed. It is notable that these economic effects are never put in doubt even by the most vociferous opponents of the strategic policy of ballistic-missile defense. Therefore, responsible financial instruments must be created to permit the intellectual, scientific, and economic potentials to be realized.

THE "DIRECTED-ENERGY TECHNOLOGY FUND": Let us take the example of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The appropriate mechanisms for creating sufficient long-term, low interest "off-budget" financial credit devoted to investments, establishment of research and development groups in industry, and procurement of equipment related to directed-energy technology development and production, are best established in the Federal Republic in the framework of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW). The KfW is suited to this task, due to its experience in the reconstruction of

West German industry and provision of investment credit to innovators, as well as on account of its particular institutional credit facilities. It is recommended that the KfW be equipped with a "Directed-Energy Technology Fund" in the volume of 25 billion deutschemarks for dispersal over a five-year period.

The "Directed-Energy Technology Fund" should function as a "credit window" for generally 5-10 year credit at between 3-4% interest. Funds from this credit window are to be provided to worthy entrepreneurs from the facilities of the Deutsche Bundesbank, as a special discount facility, as already occurs for export financing over the KfW and a number of other investment-credit functions of the KfW. Thus, the "Directed-Energy Technology Fund" is not to be created by squeezing other present and essential functions and resources of the KfW, any more than all of the necessary directly military-related expenditures can be squeezed out of defense budgets in their current condition.

The recommended DM25 billion volume of the "Directed-Energy Technology Fund" is estimated to be an appropriate, if moderate volume, when used in combination with larger credit resources of the private banking system.

In the United States, a still valid institutional framework exists for such credit mechanisms to function in a non-inflationary, unbureaucratic, and economically effective way. Our recommendation for the establishment of "Directed-Energy Technology Funds" in EADI participant-nations are made with a view to effectively utilizing proven experience with similar mechanisms in the United States.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 in the United States, for example, is an excellent model for such mixed credit-creation for financing of investments and projects accorded national defense priority status. On this model, priority investment contracts are granted government guarantees, and the Federal Reserve System acts to provide funds to the private banking system to finance the priority contracts. Under the "V-Credit Program" section of the statutes of the Federal Reserve System, credit facilities are established for the purpose of assisting contractors who lack necessary working capital for executing production orders for essential defense goods and materiel. The Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the Commerce, Interior and Agriculture Departments; the General Services Administration, the Department of Energy, and related agencies, are empowered to guarantee credits issued by private financial institutions.

7) Importance of Carnot's reforms

We conclude with the most urgent recommendation of all: All decision-making associated with the EADI must be based explicitly upon the principles employed by Lazare Carnot in his reforms of the French Army beginning in 1793.

A thorough acquaintance with the history of these reforms, and particularly with the role played by the Ecole Polytechnique under Carnot's direction, must be required of every candidate for a leading position in the EADI effort. If

Carnot's principles are understood, everything else follows. If those principles are not understood, then the whole project may flounder amidst the catastrophic muddleheadedness, bureaucracy, and inertia predominating in NATO and in the defense establishments of the United States and leading West European nations.

What Carnot and his associates accomplished, the secret behind the spectacular victories of the French army in the period 1794-1806, was to deploy the science and technology of rapid economic progress to increase mobility and firepower in warfare. How were the cannon for massed, mobile field-artillery fire produced? Carnot et al. launched the most impressive industrial revolution in modern history, and developed the Ecole Polytechnique as the world's center of coordinated work in both fundamental scientific research and the problems of quickly and effectively mastering the application of scientific advances in large-scale production. "Pure" scientific research, in isolation from large-scale production, becomes sterile and useless. Any attempt to solve the deep strategic crisis facing the West, without harnessing the Promethian potential of fundamental scientific breakthroughs, is doomed to failure. What we require is exactly the same "dangerous mix" of scientific, industrial, and military-science revolutions, which Carnot and his collaborators were able to set into motion starting 1793.

Carnot's methods were at the base of the Prussian military reforms following 1807. It was largely through Carnot's direct influence on the Freiburg Academy, Göttingen University, and the Berlin circles of General von Muffling, Crelle, and the Humboldt brothers, that the 19th Century "golden age" of German science and industry was set into motion. It was for good reason that von Muffling ordered the Prussian General Staff to learn synthetic geometry and attend scientific seminars on the latest developments in mathematical physics. Carnot's methods were the basis later of Professor Felix Klein's *Göttinger Verein*—the elite circle of top industrialists and Göttingen physicists and mathematicians, which coordinated crash programs for harnessing the latest scientific breakthroughs in productive technology. The *Göttinger Verein* was the main instrument for implementing Klein's famous educational reforms in German gymnasiums and universities, reforms responsible for the production of three generations of the world's best scientists and engineers. The Göttingen Institute for Applied Hydrodynamics, established by Klein and his collaborators, was the springboard for German development of jet propulsion and rocketry in the 1930s and 1940s.

The Peenemünde project, the Manhattan Project, the NASA Apollo program—these are all models for what must be accomplished under the SDI and EADI. In each case, Carnot's methods were the key to success. It is therefore of urgent importance that Carnot's principles be adopted as the explicit basis for military, scientific, and economic policy-making in the coming period.

GOP imposes defense freeze on the President

by Kathleen Klenetsky

To the chagrin of the Kremlin and its collaborators in the West, President Reagan achieved significant accomplishments on his European trip, not least of which were the cementing of the U.S.-West German alliance, and some headway in obtaining European political acceptance of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But Moscow and its pals may yet have the last laugh. Even before he returned to Washington, the President made a decision that could jeopardize all of these important accomplishments and more: namely, agreeing to a freeze in the FY1986 Pentagon budget, which was sponsored by Senate leaders of his own party.

Just days ago, the President had warned that such a move would be an "irresponsible act." Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has repeatedly told Congress that cutbacks in the Pentagon budget would have a devastating effect, not only on the nation's ability to defend itself, but on the international political-military situation. In Senate testimony last February, Weinberger stated that a 3% increase in military spending represented "half the bare minimum necessary" to ensure U.S. national security, while a freeze would "send a signal that we simply lack the will" to defend ourselves and would "decimate the ability of the [Pentagon] to continue programs now in effect."

Senate: freeze defense

No sooner had the President's decision been communicated to Capitol Hill, than an eager Senate, meeting in the wee hours of the morning May 10, voted 49-49—with George Bush casting the tie-breaker—in favor of a new compromise budget package.

Cooked up by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, in consultation with White House chief of staff Don Regan and

OMB director David Stockman, following the May 2 Senate rejection of a White House-Senate Republican compromise that would have limited defense spending increases to 3%, the new measure will allow military spending to increase only as much as inflation. It will also eliminate the Social Security cost-of-living increase for at least a year.

Under the package's provisions, spending authority for defense would rise from \$292.6 billion to \$302.5 billion in fiscal 1986, compared with Reagan's request for \$322.9 billion. Increases of no more than 3% over inflation would be allowed for FY1987 and 1988.

Vice President George Bush was flown in from Phoenix, Arizona, to cast a tie-breaking vote—putting the administration officially on record in favor of a freeze.

The Eastern Establishment press could hardly contain itself, gloating that Reagan's concession on defense represented "a dramatic retreat" from his earlier position, which could, in the words of *The New York Times*, "effectively end his military buildup."

Reagan's acceptance of the defense freeze underscores the absolute necessity of ridding the White House and the Congress of people like Don Regan, Treasury Secretary James Baker III, and Bob Dole, who are forcing down the President's throat policies which are completely at odds with his pro-defense outlook.

The Baker-Regan-Dole gang are now effectively implementing the International Monetary Fund's demands, finalized at the mid-April IMF Interim Committee meeting and agreed to by Secretary Baker, that the U.S. must reduce its budget deficit, even if this means impoverishing millions of Americans and turning the world over to Soviet imperial domination.

If Reagan continues to listen to the advice of these Eastern

Establishment agents, he will find himself presiding over an economic collapse far worse than the Great Depression, and an international strategic situation in which the Soviets will be able to dictate terms to the United States without firing a shot.

Even now, there are numerous indications that the defense budget is in for even deeper cuts than a freeze would mandate. On May 9, the "92 Group," a gang of 92 "moderate Republican congressmen" chaired by Rep. Carl D. Pursell of Michigan, issued an alternative budget proposal, entitled, "A Blueprint for Balance," which calls for an absolute freeze in defense spending. In other words, it would eliminate the inflation allowance permitted by the Senate freeze. Although the Senate rejected a similar measure on May 10, the so-called "KGB Freeze" sponsored by Sens. Charles Grassley (D-Iowa), Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.), and Joe Biden (D-Dela), there is strong support for the measure on the House side.

What makes the defense-budget debacle even worse is that top figures in the Reagan administration have recently been publicly emphasizing that the Soviets are rapidly developing a first-strike capability. The President himself, in his speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France on May 8, charged that the Soviet Union "has chosen . . . to build nuclear forces clearly designed to strike first, and thus disarm their adversary." In a reference to the SSX-24, the President added that the Soviets are "now moving toward deployment of new mobile MIRVed missiles, which have these capabilities, plus the potential to avoid detection, monitoring, or arms-control verification."

Similar accusations have been leveled recently by White House Science Adviser George Keyworth, and by Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson, SDI program director.

In his Strasbourg address, the President used the Soviet first-strike capability to motivate the SDI. "Fortunately, there is a third possibility," of guaranteeing the peace, other than "endless nuclear arms competition" or depending upon arms control, he said. "It is to offset the continued Soviet offensive buildup in destabilizing weapons by developing defenses against these weapons. . . . The state of modern technology may soon make possible for the first time the ability to use non-nuclear systems to defeat ballistic missiles." He stressed that the "Soviets themselves have long recognized the value of defensive systems, and have invested heavily in them."

Yet, Reagan's push for the SDI will prove futile if a defense freeze is ultimately enacted. The SDI budget has already been savaged by the powerful House Armed Services Committee, which voted 35-11 in closed session May 7 to cut \$1.2 billion from the SDI budget, reducing the administration's requested \$3.7 to \$2.5 billion—far less than estimated Soviet spending on similar technology. Among the specific cuts recommended are \$350 million from kinetic-energy weapons research and \$240 from directed-energy weapons.

Perle: Cuts invite Soviet 'breakout'

The House vote came just hours after a high-ranking administration official warned a Senate committee that the Soviet Union is on the verge of a "breakout" from the ABM Treaty. Testifying on Soviet treaty violations, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle bluntly told the Senate Armed Services Committee that congressional cuts in the U.S. defense budget represent an open invitation to the Soviet Union to continue its blatant "pattern of violations" of arms-control treaties, including the 1972 ABM agreement.

"There is a very real concern the Soviets may be in the process even now of breaking out of the ABM" treaty, Perle warned. "Soviet deployment of substantial levels of prohibited ABM defense can have great military significance. . . . A Soviet monopoly in ABM defense capability—or a base for a rapidly deployable one, covertly developed and deployed in violation of the ABM Treaty—is a serious threat to our security and the peace."

Perle specified that Soviet work on a surface-to-air missile with ABM capabilities, and the Krasnoyarsk radar installation, indicate that Moscow may have the potential to quickly upgrade an air defense system into a territorial ABM operation. These Soviet developments mean "a possibility that a significant fraction of our retaliatory forces could be intercepted when the Soviets put the pieces [of its ABM system] together."

He revealed that the administration is "looking at a series of military response options to a Soviet ABM 'breakout,'" ranging from "an increase in our strategic force capability . . . to actions that would result in improvements of our near-term deployment potential for missile defenses of our own."

But, warned Perle, "We must have Congressional support if we are to credibly threaten a [military] response" to a potential Soviet ABM breakout, and congressional attacks on the defense budget, specifically the freeze endorsed by the Senate last week, are guaranteed to encourage further Soviet violations.

Perle also stated that in his "personal view," the U.S. should break out of the SALT II agreement, which expires on Dec. 31, because continuing to honor it would require the U.S. to dismantle significant numbers of its strategic offensive forces. It is a "peculiarity of Americans," Perle noted, that "we should abide by a treaty that [the Soviets] are violating."

Yet, House Armed Services Committee chairman Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) is preparing a proposal that would put the entire SDI in jeopardy. According to reliable reports, Aspin will introduce an amendment later this month which will make funding of the program predicated upon reductions in U.S. strategic offensive forces. In other words, if the Reagan administration fails to cut back on the U.S. nuclear arsenal, already inferior to the Soviets, Congress will deny the U.S. the possibility of developing a defense against nuclear attack.

Interview: Reverend Houston Anderson



Alabama's anti-IMF resolution

On April 30, the Alabama House of Representatives passed a resolution, "Immediate Actions Related to Emergency Food Relief to Africa," which memorializes Congress and President Reagan "to initiate action to end the International Monetary Fund system because of the connected economic collapse, through a new development-based international monetary program." The state Senate had passed the resolution unanimously on April 11.

The measure was initiated by Rev. Houston Anderson, who has been pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Selma, Alabama for three decades. He is a leader in a national network of farmers and civil rights leaders of the Schiller Institute, collaborating for emergency measures to meet Africa's food needs and save American farmers.

Reverend Anderson, a veteran of World War II and Korea, went to Washington, D.C. the week of VE-Day to lobby for this outlook, and spoke at a 3,000-person rally against the IMF. By the end of May, the "Alabama resolution" is expected to be introduced in Illinois and several other farm states. He was interviewed by Lydia Cherry on April 30.

EIR: The Alabama Senate passed an emergency resolution to end starvation in Africa that includes "ending the International Monetary Fund system." I understand that you were a key figure in its passage. How do you explain this?

Anderson: First, I should explain that I lobby in Montgomery regularly; I'm there at least one day out of every week when the state legislature is in session. I'm not a lobbyist, understand; I just show up.

EIR: How long did it take you to get this resolution passed?

Anderson: It took me just three days, but it was a long three days. I think you could say, I had almost a "sit-in." It worked though; they passed it unanimously. Normally what they would do is to give something like this to a committee, so what I did was corner the man who would be the chairman of that committee and I explained why it shouldn't go to committee and he backed me.

In those three days, I explained to the senators the objec-

tives of the Schiller Institute and how the institute, which I am widely known to be a part of, had formulated a plan for encouraging the economic development of Africa, and that this was the only way the starvation in Africa question could be posed. I explained that it was a plan which, if followed, would ensure the continent's economic independence. I also explained how this plan that I'm talking about would positively improve unemployment in the United States; that in Alabama itself it would make a dramatic change in reviving the state's steel production; it would open the mills back up. Birmingham, you know, is the Pittsburgh of the South, or used to be called that: the second-largest steel-producing area in the nation. We talked about how Alabama has the natural resources for the manufacture of iron and steel: We have iron ore; we have coal. We have everything objectively we need to manufacture steel, and yet the steel and related industries in Alabama are closed right now. If there is one thing the people down here want, it's to open them up again.

EIR: Senate Resolution No. 168 calls upon the U.S. Congress and the President to ensure food production by doing such things as freezing farm debt, issuing low-interest production credits at interest rates of 2-4%, federalizing the Federal Reserve, and initiating international action to end the International Monetary Fund—fairly hot subjects. Did you get it passed as it was, or were there changes?

Anderson: They passed it just as we had it. It has some important things in it. I told them I wanted it just as it was written. It was jointly introduced by a white and a black senator, Goodwin and Sanders—normally, or at least a good part of the time, they are at odds with each other.

I think citizens should show their faces more when these state legislatures are meeting. I have a certain amount of political clout in Alabama because I feed people. I feed an average of 125 people a day; these are people who are told to find jobs, but there aren't any. Out of my church, we serve 33,000 meals per year. The people I feed are all registered voters; this is the only requirement I have.

EIR: Your ministry, then, is very much a combination of a political focus with a Christian ministry?

Anderson: It has to be that. The realms of politics and Christianity are so closely entwined and related; there is no way you can do one without doing the other.

EIR: Alabama's governor, George Wallace, I understand, has been supportive of some of the things you have been doing in connection with the Schiller Institute. I can vividly remember as a kid watching on TV the scene of federal marshals at the University of Alabama who were there to make sure that James Meredith was let in and how George Wallace had blocked the door so that Meredith couldn't enter. Who is George Wallace and what is the basis for his support there?

Anderson: I remember it, too; I was there. What's important is that here in Alabama we learned how to forgive. We have to forgive; it's the only way you can move on. Wallace asked the people of Alabama, obviously particularly the black people, but also others, he asked us to forgive him.

In the more recent period, Wallace has entertained black dignitaries from all over the world. I might add that he never did that prior to the assassination attempt on his life. Governor Wallace recently wrote a personal letter to Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche welcoming the institute to the state. I know Helga wrote him back.

EIR: Do you see any hope in sight with respect to the economic situation there?

Anderson: Right now, the jobs are just not available here. You do have the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway that's going to be coming through. This will mean some jobs in the near future, but they aren't here now. Places like here in Selma—the Alabama River runs through here—we are going to build a dock. The Tenn-Tom is crucial for the economic growth and development of the state. It will be running from St. Louis into the Gulf of Mexico.

It is this type of thing that can be a significant push forward; but it's also a question of whether Alabamians can seize the opportunity to be productive with relationships to the steel industry and whether they will really fight for it. I think it boils down to whether the people of this state can really get behind the policies of the Schiller Institute. I think this could happen here. The kind of treatment that [African Schiller Institute leader] Reverend Mpolesha got here on April 26 in Uniontown is one example. The mayor of Uniontown, Andrew Hayden, made Reverend Mpolesha the honorary mayor of the city, at an event in which Mpolesha was the guest speaker and Mayor Hayden attended. I think Hayden has some understanding of what we are trying to do; it wasn't just ceremony. The specific occasion was the annual meeting of the Carey County Civic League and it was held at the Uniontown Community Center. Mpolesha delivered a good speech; he talked about why we must do away with the International Monetary Fund. He talked about what was happening to agriculture. Uniontown is predominantly an agricultural area. The people in the audience knew exactly what he was talking about. He even talked about the spinoff effects, the economic development that would come from President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. He was beautiful; he got a standing ovation.

EIR: How did you get involved with the Schiller Institute?

Anderson: I was invited to Washington to a State Department meeting on the food emergency in Africa. At this meeting, Sheila Jones from the Schiller Institute was present. Alabama Sen. Howell Heflin, whom I supported for his election, had given me the use of a desk and a telephone for several days while I was in Washington to do some lobbying

to feed the folk in Africa. I was thinking about how to do this at the time Dennis Speed from the Schiller Institute called me in Heflin's office.

We had the children's march around Africa, right after Thanksgiving. A few weeks later the President began to do something about Africa. I give the credit to the Schiller Institute's demonstration. The United States did not have a policy for aiding the recovery of Africa until after that demonstration. It made a shift. It's not what we need it to be, but it's a beginning.

Target: state legislatures

The Alabama resolution calls for a package of emergency measures to expand U.S. farm output, and to initiate "grand-scale" infrastructure projects in Africa to create the basis for vast increases in agricultural output on that potentially rich continent. It also calls for investigating the food-cartel interests that dominate world food trade and food-aid flows.

A resolution similar to the Alabama measure has been introduced in Texas and Maryland, and circulated for introduction in many other farm states.

This approach has run into a brick wall of opposition in several state capitals, from the same quarters who are pushing anti-technology policies in the United States. The Oklahoma case is the most extreme.

In early April, a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives agreed to introduce an anti-IMF resolution modeled on the Alabama memorial, at the urging of Oklahoma farm leader George Gentry, and Rev. David Watts, representing the state's black constituency. The legislator sent the draft text to the legislative research department for final rewriting. It disappeared.

On the last day of the legislative session, Schiller Institute representatives demanded an explanation. The research director, George V. Moser, explained at length why he was stalling the resolution until, as he intended, it would die when the session ended April 20. Said Moser, "Technology is just a 'culture shock' for blacks, and would not be helpful to American blacks, nor to blacks in Africa." He had written his master's thesis on the "dangers" of technological development, and he attributed Khomeini's revolution to forced technological growth under the Shah.

Hearing of all this, state legislators are maneuvering to reintroduce the bill this month, when the legislature resumes.

Weld covers for dope banks. . . again

by Nancy Spannaus

U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts William Weld—whose name has already been smeared all over the international press, because of his coverup of dirty-money transactions by the Bank of Boston—has no shame. On May 2, Weld once again moved to protect his family's colleagues in the major dope-running banks—by moving to protect the Bank of Boston and another Boston bank from discovery proceedings in a federal court case brought by Lyndon LaRouche's election campaign committees.

Weld's "Motion to Stay Discovery" was filed in the federal civil rights case, taken by The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche against a group of conspirators comprised of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), William Weld, and two Boston banks, the State Street Bank and Trust Company and the Bank of Boston. The LaRouche suit charges that the above parties have been acting in collusion, to violate the civil rights of LaRouche and his associates, by disseminating false information to campaign contributors and illegally foisting chargebacks of credit card contributions against the campaigns.

The LaRouche case has really drawn Weld out in the open. He is already under widespread criticism for his coverup of the Bank of Boston's laundering of drug money, laundering done largely on behalf of *Crédit Suisse*—the Zurich bank to which Weld's personal family fortunes are tied. Now, Weld has once again used his office to protect the Bank of Boston, this time by filing the motion in federal court to stay all discovery in the case—even though the only discovery sought so far is against the banks, who are being asked to produce records of their contacts with the FBI, Secret Service, and with campaign contributors who they induced to withdraw their contributions to the LaRouche campaign.

A look at the records, The LaRouche Campaign believes, will show that the Boston dope banks were illegally attempting to disrupt the LaRouche election campaign by inducing contributors to withdraw contributions, and by spreading false information—such as that "credit card contributions are illegal" and "the LaRouche campaign is a fraud merchant." One of the primary results of this harassment was to freeze LaRouche campaign bank accounts, just in time to prevent the airing of a national half-hour television show on election eve.

Even without the discovery which The LaRouche Campaign has demanded, the evidence is strongly suggestive. The Bank of Boston, whose \$1.2 billion in dirty dope money dealings might have put them out of business, were it not for

the plea-bargain struck with them by Weld, is known to have "suggested" credit-card chargebacks to a number of customers. FBI agent Richard Egan's activity has served to instigate many more chargebacks, as well as outright confiscation of funds, while U.S. Attorney Weld used the news media to create an "aura of criminality" around LaRouche.

This has been a traditional *modus operandi* by Weld, who drove former Boston Mayor Kevin White and his political machine out of office through a highly publicized grand-jury procedure, which never came up with a single indictment against the Mayor! A recent case against Massachusetts State Senator Piro, run by Weld in the same way, was thrown out by a jury as an example of blatant, politically motivated entrapment.

But, in his frameup against LaRouche, still stalled after six months, Weld is determined that he not be blocked. Thus his motion to stay discovery states that the handing over of information by the banks, the FBI, and his office, will interfere with his criminal investigation, and thus should not be allowed to proceed, until his witchhunt has finished running its course!

Meanwhile, *EIR* investigators have turned up some other compromising links between Harvard punk Weld and political enemies of LaRouche. This time they run through his number-two man, Deputy U.S. Attorney Mark L. Wolf, all the way up to the KGB!

Wolf, formerly a competitor of Weld's for the seat of U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, was brought in as number-two man as soon as Weld got his job in November of 1981. On Nov. 25, 1984, he became deputy chief of the special prosecutor's unit, one likely locus for the taskforce operating against LaRouche.

Who is Mark L. Wolf? For one thing, he is a leading member of the American Jewish Committee, who has been working closely with the Soviet Union's procurator office on the question of Soviet Jewish emigration. It happens that that Soviet office is also the office which works with the U.S. Office of Special Investigations, the so-called Nazi-hunting unit. Unfortunately, the OSI's legitimate mandate has been vitiated by the fact that it has, in certain obvious cases, served as a conduit for KGB vendettas against individuals in the West.

One of the individuals whom the KGB has smeared with the "Nazi" brush is Lyndon LaRouche. Could Wolf have been collaborating with the Soviets to that end?

And, if he hasn't been doing so in the past, could he perhaps be planning to work with the Soviets in the immediate future? This question has been raised by the news that Wolf will be travelling to the Soviet Union in the near future in a delegation with American Civil Liberties Union leader Alan Dershowitz and New York U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani.

Weld, already under investigation in Washington for potential conflict of interest in his prosecution against LaRouche, is indeed in hot water.

Of Capri, and the Holy Roman Empire

Was Henry Kissinger on the island of Capri over the weekend of May 4?

Over that weekend, the municipality of Capri Isle sponsored a unique get-together of the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors, for discussion of various matters of mutual concern to the United States and the Soviet Union.

No one, to our knowledge, has precisely tracked the Fat One's spoor to that center of intrigue, but three points should be stressed:

1) On May 5, as the projected Capri meetings were winding up, the latest of Kissinger's internationally syndicated articles broke into the press. The theme: the need for a U.S.-Soviet "New Yalta" deal, through "private channels," to manage crises on a global basis.

2) On April 15, we have learned, Dr. Kissinger received a telephone message, from an individual representing the municipality of Capri, reportedly inviting him to the island.

3) Dr. Kissinger was in Europe, at least through the last days of April. He was spotted April 26-27, in Sweden, extolling the virtues of "Asian society" over those of Europe in a speech before Swedish businessmen. He was in the Netherlands April 27-28. It is not inconceivable that he extended his European stay, to be on hand for the U.S.-Soviet meetings.

'A private channel'

In any case, it is no surprise that Kissinger would be trumpeting a U.S.-Soviet global deal. Until figures in the

Anglo-American intelligence establishment, associated with Averell Harriman and the Dulles family, sabotaged the investigation c. 1960, U.S. intelligence officers were busy pinning down *how* Henry Kissinger had become a Soviet agent during the 1940s.

Addressing himself to the possibilities of a summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachov, Kissinger scripted what he hoped would be a Reagan communiqué to Gorbachov, to avoid "reproducing the conditions that led to World War One":

"Let us set up a private channel out of the glare of publicity," Kissinger writes, in Reagan's name, "to define what kind of world we want 10 to 15 years from now, both in the political and military field. . . . As we make progress in this channel, and through our foreign secretaries we can meet periodically to review their work and issue instructions on the basis of it. . . . There must be specific agreements that define the true vital interests of each side and the permissible challenges to them."

As part of the deal, the Fat One asserts, the United States should allow the Soviets to buy valuable negotiating time. And in fact, the Soviets need—and have been saying they need—"time," as they mobilize to fight and win a war, in the years, or months, ahead.

"The best prospect for easing East-West tensions resides not in the unknown attitudes of Gorbachov, but in the crisis of the Soviet governmental and economic structure. . . . These very domestic preoccupations will make the Soviet leadership as eager for a respite as it will be reluctant to add major foreign policy changes. Their temptation must be to purchase that respite by a change of tone without real substance. . . . Wise Western

statesmanship should seek to turn Soviet temptations for an atmospheric interlude into a durable change."

The final element in the arrangement should be: U.S. agreement to allow the Strategic Defense Initiative anti-missile program to be "emasculated."

On May 6, the day after the appearance of the article, the State Department leaked the information that Soviet diplomats had approached the United States, to suggest talks on "regional" crisis-areas, to determine where some areas of "dialogue" might be found.

'The Holy Roman Empire'

Kissinger, as Lyndon LaRouche documents in a forthcoming piece, "The Oriental Roots of Henry Kissinger's Socialism," owes the most fundamental of his geopolitical beliefs to "Oriental" ("Chaldean") cults, mediated into the West, via Capri, via the Roman patrician-family descendants of the Roman Emperor Caesar Tiberius, who ordered the murder of Jesus Christ. Tiberius's personal habits, including a passion for under-age boys, have been, in significant part, adopted by Henry Kissinger today.

On May 6, Kissinger appeared before the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in Miami Beach, Florida. He chastised his audience for over-fixating on the particular personality of Gorbachov, or any other Soviet leader. Being selected Soviet leader, the Fat One said, is "similar to being elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire."

For the cult-frequenters of Capri, and admirers of the tradition of Tiberius, the meaning of this comment could not be missed.

House calls for Dobrynin's ouster

The House passed a resolution on May 9 calling for the expulsion of Soviet Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin unless the Soviet Union issues a formal apology for the murder in East Germany of an American military officer.

The resolution, which is non-binding, passed 322-93 as an amendment to the State Department spending bill.

The measure's chief sponsor, Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), told Democratic critics he had not checked with the White House or State Department on his resolution, but that its passage was necessary because "it is time to get tough" with the Soviets.

Broomfield said if Moscow does not apologize by June 30 for the death of Army Maj. Arthur Nicholson on March 24, Dobrynin should be "sent packing" to the Soviet Union.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Texas) said the resolution "stinks, literally," and that if the Republicans want to be tough on the Soviet Union, "pass a resolution declaring war. That will really send a message."

"If the only choices America has are absolute impotence or war, then we are indeed in a terribly risky world," Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) said.

A Soviet sentry shot and killed Nicholson near a Soviet military facility in East Germany. U.S. officials said Nicholson was unarmed and was properly observing Soviet military installations.

The administration condemned the shooting and expelled a Soviet deputy military attaché, but the Republicans said the Kremlin should pay a higher price in the possible loss of its highly regarded, veteran ambassador to Washington.

Gingrich said Dobrynin is a valu-

able asset to the Kremlin and it will lose the most if he is ordered out of the United States. Moscow must learn to take the "moral responsibility" for Nicholson's death, as it should the downing of a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard after it strayed over Soviet airspace, he said.

Rep. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.) called the resolution "terribly destructive," and said Republicans should have consulted the administration beforehand.

Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, cautioned that the United States has an ambassador in Moscow, and the Soviets could expel him.

But Gingrich said the resolution is a "very specific, diplomatic action" that does not break diplomatic relations and gives the Kremlin adequate time to apologize for Nicholson's death.

The resolution was scheduled to be voted on several weeks ago, but was delayed, sources say, by House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.)

Senators front for child pornography

Two key members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have issued an attack on the Justice Department's funding of a \$734,371 study of the portrayal of children in photographs and cartoons in *Playboy*, *Penthouse*, and *Hustler* magazines.

Senator Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on juvenile justice, teamed up with subcommittee member Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) May 8 to ridicule a DOJ-funded project which is attempting to determine whether sex-

ual depictions of children with imaginary figures or with influential adults, and the "use of paraphernalia, including teddy bears, hair bows, bobby sox, and dolls" in sexually-oriented portrayals, increases the incidence of pederasty.

"I have read these magazines myself," said Specter, during hearings on the study. "We've had them at these hearings. I have never seen a picture of a crime being committed on a child."

"Once you have a detailed analysis, what good does that do you? It gives you a body of information . . . that stops short of the only question involved: Does this material cause child molestation? It doesn't seem to me it warrants the expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars."

Metzenbaum was even more blunt, calling the grant "off the wall" and "a waste of government funding." "I have some difficulty understanding how adults could get turned on by seeing a picture of a child with Santa Claus or Snow White or the Wizard of Oz," he said.

Metzenbaum's lack of imagination is little mystery. It is a documented fact that one of his biggest political backers is mobster Reuben Sturman, who made a fortune purveying hardcore pornography in the United States. Metzenbaum put up a big fight against Ed Meese's appointment as Attorney-General, fearing he would start cracking down on the dope-and-porno networks which have funded Metzenbaum's career.

Weinberger blasts Aspin over military pensions

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), chairman of the powerful House Armed Services Committee, has mounted a ma-

for effort to gut military pensions. Earlier this month, the Armed Services subcommittee on military personnel endorsed Aspin's proposal to slash the military retirement fund by \$4 billion in 1986.

The panel okay'd Aspin's amendment despite a strongly worded warning from Secretary of Defense Weinberger that this would be "ill-advised" and "devastating" to the armed forces' morale and recruiting prospects. "Unless one is willing to accept an unspecified reduction in our national security posture," Weinberger said in a letter to Aspin, "changes to the military retirement system of the magnitude required by this bill would be ill-advised."

Although reduced pensions would apply only to new recruits, "the negative impacts on recruiting and retention would be felt almost immediately," Weinberger wrote. "This devastating effect would build over time because of the loss of future income combined with a perception of an unstable retirement system."

Harkin advocates Malthusian farm program

Senator Tom Harkin, a liberal Democrat from Iowa linked to the grain cartel's Cowles family, unveiled an agriculture bill on May 7 which proposes to "solve" the current U.S. agriculture crisis by limiting farm production and sending food prices skyrocketing.

Harkin is trying to sell his proposal, whose co-sponsors include Rep. Bill Alexander (D-Ark.) and approximately 10 other Congressmen and Senators, as a program to help American "dirt farmers" escape bankruptcy. But its populist rhetoric can't hide

the fact that it proposes to increase farm profits through the tried-and-true Malthusian method of limiting agriculture production and hiking food costs.

If enacted, the proposal would raise food costs by 0.5% each year for the next four years—meaning that consumers would pay \$13 billion extra to feed themselves. The bill's sponsors claim that this would be offset by savings to taxpayers of \$20 billion—achieved through the elimination of direct subsidies and government purchases of surplus commodities.

In place of subsidies, the bill would impose mandatory limits on agriculture production and sharply higher minimum prices. Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.), a sponsor of the bill, defended the increase in consumer costs, telling reporters that a "fair price" on farm products would stimulate the economy and create jobs.

The proposal has been enthusiastically endorsed by the environmentalist Sierra Club and the American Agriculture Movement, as well as by Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower, who touted it as "straight from the countryside, percolating up from the grassroots."

Proxmire flips wig over Schiller Institute

Testimony by Dr. Debra Freeman, a spokesman for the Schiller Institute, before the Senate Appropriations labor and health subcommittee May 7, provoked strong interest—and some intriguing reactions—from the senators present.

Dr. Freeman testified on the public health implications of the current economic crisis, warning that the ap-

plication of IMF austerity in the United States will lawfully result in the outbreak of pandemic diseases, like those now sweeping Africa.

Although her discussion of the AIDS epidemic drew strong interest—committee chairman Lowell Weicker (D-Conn.) asked her to repeat herself every time she cited a statistic on the spread of the disease—it was her attack on current abysmal nutritional standards set by the Department of Agriculture that provoked the greatest uproar.

Dr. Freeman charged that the standards, which urge the substitution of grains and nuts for animal protein, would ultimately result in malnutrition, especially among children. This outraged Sen. Bill Proxmire (D-Wisc.): "Young lady, do you have any idea how old I am?" he asked. "No," responded Freeman. "Would you like to know?" "Not particularly."

With that, Proxmire launched into a long monologue about his "health regimen," declaring that he ate what the witness had referred to as "the nuts among the berries," deemphasized red meat in his diet, and ran seven days a week.

He insisted that if people ate what Dr. Freeman recommended, they would die of cholesterol poisoning, and then asked her to respond.

"It's obvious that you are indeed getting on in years and I commend you for exercising at your age," said Freeman. "However, regardless of how much meat you eat now, during your development years, you were treated to high quality protein. If you had lived on this crazy diet your whole life, chances are you'd be dead already, and this whole discussion would be somewhat irrelevant." The packed audience started tittering. Proxmire changed the subject.

National News

Harriman backed Nazis, was honored by Soviets

Averell Harriman was awarded the Soviet Union's "Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree" by the regime of Josef Stalin, for his "great personal contributions to the improvement and strengthening of Soviet-American cooperation" in World War II.

The *New York Times* carried this report as a news item underneath its extensive, excerpted coverage of Mikhail Gorbachov's V-E Day speech which extolled Josef Stalin's accomplishments in "The Great Patriotic War." The *Times* quotes Harriman saying that he was "proud to work with the Soviet Union in our common struggle" against the Nazis.

In point of fact, Harriman, who was U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union during the war, was a principal sponsor of Nazi race science propaganda during the 1920s and 1930s, and reportedly stated in 1933 that he viewed Adolf Hitler's assumption of power in Germany as a "personal accomplishment."

Chicago's Mayor backs Schiller celebrations

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago has endorsed the May 11 international commemorations of the death of Friederich Schiller 180 years ago.

On May 9, Mayor Washington sent a letter of greeting to the Schiller Institute, on official stationery (addressed personally to institute representative Sheila Jones, his former mayoral opponent), as a token of recognition and endorsement of the Institute's activities.

"To the members and participants of the Schiller Institute, I send greetings and congratulations to the Schiller Institute's worldwide celebrations being held this Saturday, May 11, for the 180th Anniversary of the great German poet of freedom, Friedrich Schiller," read the Mayor's message. "I send my deepest regards to the Chicago Schiller

Institute's Saturday parade down Michigan Avenue. I support your worldwide demonstrations to save the millions of lives of starving Africans. It is important for the City of Chicago to be noted as supporting such a noble cause.

"Once again, I send my regards and great success in the future."

The Mayor's endorsement has a special importance, say representatives of the Institute. In 1905, Chicago was the site of the biggest celebration of the centennial of Schiller's death in the United States. The King of Wuerttemberg, Schiller's birthplace, sent his personal envoy to Chicago to participate in the festivities.

Ball attacks SDI in TV interview

George Ball, a former defense department official and Vietnam War architect, used a May 8 interview on television's McNeil-Lehrer Report to call President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative a "Star Wars fantasy" which will escalate the arms race.

Asked if President Reagan's reference to the deployment of a new "first-strike" mobile Soviet ICBM had changed his mind, Ball replied:

"Well, this was fairly transparent propaganda. The SSX-24 which he spoke about has been discussed and known about for the last five years. . . . As far as it being a first-strike weapon, we are producing two Tridents a year which are clearly first-strike weapons by the same standard. I think that this is a rather transparent effort to sell the Star Wars program, which by and large the Europeans now are looking at with very great doubt because they see it as . . . an almost over-open-ended escalation of the arms race. It certainly will defeat any proposals for serious arms control."

The State Department's Frank Palmer, however, pointed out, "Many European leaders have indicated support" for the SDI, including Chancellor Kohl of Germany. Said Palmer: "We are concerned, as the President said, that the Soviets have an enormous capability already to launch a first-strike against

our land-based missiles and this [new missile] will simply worsen that problem.

Ball replied:

"Well, I remember very well this following a familiar pattern. There was a time when we decided we would have to MIRV our weapons, which we now deeply regret—MIRV, meaning put more single warheads on a single bus—for the simple reason that the Soviets had two systems, the Galosh and Tallinn, which were defensive systems which were going to keep our missiles from getting through. Well, afterwards, we found that they didn't amount to anything. And I think that the tendency to exaggerate the Soviet performance . . . is simply following a very familiar pattern which I find rather fraudulent.

". . . I agree that the initial reaction in Europe might have been favorable among some of the leaders. The fact is that they are rethinking it. They are now deciding that this is simply going to result in greater escalation, and you will find, I am sure, that particularly as the Geneva talks begin to break down, which I think they will if we insist on pursuing this Star Wars fantasy, that, ah, the Europeans will feel very badly deceived by this whole project."

Metzenbaum nonplussed over Nazi kapos

"It's irrelevant" that leaders of the "Holocaust" organizations were kapos in Nazi concentration camps, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) told *EIR* May 8. Kapos were Jews who worked for the Nazis, and often exceeded SS officers in their brutality toward inmates.

Asked whether he thought the fact that Simon Wiesenthal and other key members of the "survivors' network," who kicked up a storm over President Reagan's visit to Bitburg Cemetery in Germany, would impair the Holocaust movement's credibility, Metzenbaum replied, "I don't know the facts. I can't comment." When told that the KGB was blackmailing Wiesenthal et al., and using them against the Western Alliance, Metzenbaum snapped: "It's irrelevant," and hastily walked away.

Probe homicide attempt on Schiller organizers

Attorneys in Pittsburgh are preparing a criminal complaint for attempted homicide against Charles L. Jones, whose car rammed a vehicle being driven by Mrs. Dawn Manion of Pittsburgh on May 9. Mrs. Manion, an organizer for the Schiller Institute's May 11 rally in Washington, D.C., was hospitalized for spinal injuries sustained in the incident.

Witnesses reported that Jones's vehicle sped up and rammed Mrs. Manion's car as she was making a left turn, and an investigation is in process to determine whether this incident is connected to other harassment and death threats against Schiller Institute organizers and associates. The week before the incident, Reverend Towns of Philadelphia received a hand-written death threat warning, "We are going to get you, Reverend Towns."

Village Voice attacks opponents of OSI

"Supporters of the Office of Special Investigations' work fear that Attorney-General Edwin Meese . . . will join forces with [White House Director of Communications] Patrick Buchanan against the agency," the *Village Voice's* Joe Conason wrote in the second of a series portraying the opponents of the OSI as "Nazi sympathizers." The article is entitled, "Reagan and the War Crimes Lobby." Part one was headlined, "Bitburg: Tip of the Iceberg."

The OSI, an agency in the Justice Department, is proven to have based many of its "Nazi hunts" on information supplied by Soviet and East German agencies—hence, targeting individuals selected by the KGB—a charge previously carried in *EIR*.

Conason makes no mention of this, but does go out of his way to slander *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, saying he has ties to "pro-Nazi" East European emigré organi-

zations in the United States opposed to the OSI's witchhunts against Soviet enemies. The alleged "anti-Semitic" individual whose name Conason gratuitously links to LaRouche, is one whom LaRouche had never even heard of.

Ohio rally hits Chem Bank takeover plan

The National Democratic Policy Committee called a rally in Columbus, the capital of Ohio, for May 15, to demand the legislature act on the NDPC resolution for Emergency Food Relief to Africa. NDPC spokesmen say only this policy, to end the economic dictatorship of the International Monetary Fund, will be an effective response to the takeover of Ohio savings-and-loan banks by the biggest Dope, Inc.-connected Wall Street banks.

Vernon Riffe, Speaker of the Ohio House, forced through the House a measure he and Gov. Richard Celeste drafted that will give Chemical \$208 million to take over Home State. Not only has Chemical asked for the entire \$79 million available in the Ohio Depositor Guarantee Fund, the private insurance fund that backed up non-federally insured S&Ls; Chembank also wants \$129 million from the state. Riffe's bill will use future revenues from state-run liquor stores to back bonds, to be handed over to Chemical.

Chemical is promising to pay \$20 million for Home State's equipment, local branches—and a big foot in the door in Ohio commercial banking.

The NDPC is demanding a full probe into the administration of Democratic Governor Celeste. For years, Celeste worked with dope banker Marvin Warner, one of the biggest funders of Democratic politicians in the state, who became Jimmy Carter's ambassador to Switzerland, haven of drug bankers. Warner's Home State Savings & Loan bank of Columbus went bust in March, due to dirty-money operations, and pulled with it most of the S&Ls in Ohio; Celeste covered up.

Briefly

● **WILLIAM SIMON**, the former treasury secretary, will head up the "Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters' Fund" that has been set up by Arnaud de Borchgrave and the Moonies' *Washington Times* to finance the Nicaraguan Contras' war effort. Other board members of the fund, which expects to raise \$14 million, are: former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick; Midge Decter of the Committee for a Free World; and Michael Novak of the American Enterprise Institute.

● **THE HARRIMAN** family's files and archives from the 1920s and 1930s have been placed either under lock-and-key in a warehouse under tight Harriman family control, or have been "destroyed by fire," according to a reliable source.

● **JIMMY CARTER'S** "Friendship Force" organization, based in Atlanta, is sponsoring two Soviet delegations to the United States in May. One is a "Georgia/U.S.S.R.-to-Georgia/U.S.A." delegation of 11 Soviet citizens; the other is a delegation of the "U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. Friendship Society," whose visit is being arranged by American Express. The "Force" is part of a "consortium" that includes the American Friends Service Committee and the "People to People" organization of Ann Catherine Menninger, who spends much of her time shuttling to Moscow for NBC-TV News.

● **GEORGE SHULTZ** was none too happy with the Bonn economic summit's decision to launch a war on drugs. President Reagan had reported that, following discussion of a coordinated international war against drugs, "never have I seen all my summit partners so united and so determined on a single subject." But Secretary of State George Shultz drily told the press, "We have picked up another assignment, which was unexpected. It wasn't particularly on our agenda."

Editorial

'A new era for inalienable rights'

On May 11, in cities around the world, citizens rallied against the International Monetary Fund and to commemorate the 180th anniversary of the death of Friedrich Schiller, the great German Poet of Freedom. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who founded the Schiller Institute two years ago, to rescue the Western Alliance by reviving Schiller's ideas, sent to those rallies the message we quote here. As an assessment of the events covered in this issue's news reports, we don't think it could be said better:

"This past week is filled with good news and also with bad news. The good news is, that during President Ronald Reagan's visits to Germany and to Portugal, the President announced his new policy toward Europe, a policy which is in full agreement with what the Schiller Institute has been working for over the past year. The bad news is that President Ronald Reagan had not yet broken with the policies of the International Monetary Fund.

"The policy which the President announced in Germany, in his magnificent address to Germany's youth, at Schloss Hambach, is a policy for which we should all cheer. The policy of defense of the inalienable rights of man, which the President announced in Portugal, is a policy we should all cheer.

"But, the famine and epidemics are spreading rapidly throughout Africa, and the so-called 'thrift diet,' on which many people in the United States are existing, is at the same level as the Nazi slave-labor camps. In the United States, and in parts of Europe, the conditions of poverty and decay exist, under which the same pandemics killing tens of thousands each week in Africa now, could spread into the United States and Europe, during the year or more just ahead.

"Let us take courage from the good things which the President has done this past week. Let us praise him and his collaborators in Europe, for what they have done to improve the cooperation between Europe and the United States. But, let us mobilize as never before,

to awaken the United States and Europe to the murderous conditions of life which are destroying many hundreds of millions of human beings, not only in Africa, Asia, and South America, but also among the growing numbers of poor in industrialized nations, such as the United States.

"The clock is ticking. Every second the clock ticks, thousands of people die of famine and disease, people who would not need to die, except for the effects of the policies of the international bankers behind the International Monetary Fund. Every day, there are new reports, of major banks and other financial institutions, which have been caught up to their necks, in the money from the international drug-traffic; these financial institutions, who profit from the hundreds of billions of dollars of the drug-traffic, are the same bankers behind the genocidal policies of the IMF. Every day we do not mobilize people to change these IMF policies, is a day we are allowing tens of thousands of people to die of famine and disease.

"The Schiller Institute is working in many countries throughout the world, to organize the Indira Gandhi Memorial Summit, as soon as possible. We are working in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America, in Western Europe, and here in the United States. Unless, and until, the principles of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Summit are made the conscience of leading governments of the world, there will be no hope for any part of black Africa, and very little hope for the growing number of very poor people in the United States.

"To many, it seems, that only a miracle could turn this and other nations back to the road of simple morality and economic justice. Let that miracle happen! Let the power to make such a miracle flow through the divine power which lives inside the mind and right arm of every one of us. If only a miracle can save civilization from the horror now descending upon mankind, let that miracle manifest itself through our minds and our right arms."

The Recovery That Never Was

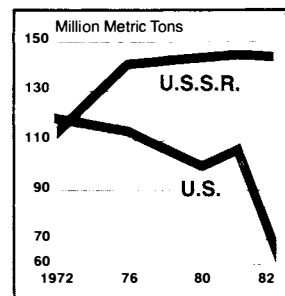
Find out what the White House should know . . . but doesn't

The EIR Quarterly Economic Report, prepared under the personal direction of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., presents a devastating picture of the current economic crisis—a crisis with profound implications for the national security, as Moscow is only too well aware. The study demonstrates:

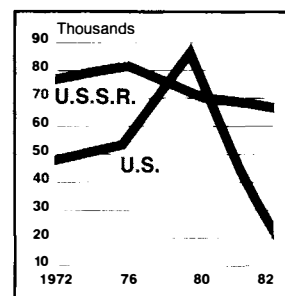
- Unless President Reagan replaces his present, foreign and domestic, monetary and economic policies, the U.S. economy will continue to describe an accelerating downward trend in output of goods and in balance of trade.
- The potential for a 1931-32-style deflationary blow-out or new skyrocketing of dollar exchange-rates, is approaching certainty. Either alternative would be associated with an acceleration of the rate of collapse of goods-output in both the world market and the U.S. economy; under either alternative, the federal budget deficit would soar.

For information about the Quarterly Report and a new feature, EIR's 1985 statistical yearbook, please contact your local EIR representative or Richard Freeman, EIR News Service, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

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