

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

November 29, 1985 • Vol. 12 No. 47

\$10.00

Exclusive interview with Philippines foreign minister  
Germany's contribution to world development, Part II  
A Brazilian doctor reports on the AIDS epidemic

## The international backers of Colombia's M-19 terrorists



# The Trilateral Conspiracy Against The U.S. Constitution: Fact Or Fiction?



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**David Rockefeller:** To some, the Trilateral Commission is a sinister plot by Eastern Establishment businessmen who will do almost anything—including going into cahoots with the Kremlin—for the sake of financial gain. The fact that many former members, including President Carter, are now members of the Administration is hailed as proof of how devilishly well the conspiracy works.

—Letter to the editor of the *New York Times*, Aug. 25, 1980

**Moscow:** The Trilateral Commission has opposed some of the military programs adopted by Washington which threaten to upset the strategic balance.

—Yu. Fedorov, in *International Affairs*, July 1985

**Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.:** The general object from the side of the Liberal Establishments was to establish a global *Pax Romana*, a thousand-year empire of shared global rule between the Trilaterals and the Soviet empire. . . . It happens, however, that the Soviets intend to cheat. They will maintain their partnership with the Liberal Establishments no longer than the Trilaterals and similar types continue to be “useful fools” working to advantage of Soviet imperial interests. Once the usefulness of those fools has been exhausted, the Soviets will variously assimilate or obliterate them.

—Foreword to *The Trilateral Conspiracy Against the U.S. Constitution: Fact or Fiction?*

To destroy the evil influence of the Trilateral Commission in American political life, one must expose the delusions in which the Trilaterals obsessively believe. *EIR's* Special Report provides a comprehensive textual analysis and refutation of key Trilateral writings, including: Zbigniew Brzezinski's delphic attacks on the Strategic Defense Initiative; George Shultz's argument for the decline of American power and influence; David Rockefeller's “socialism.” Foreword by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and first week of January by New Solidarity International Press Service 1612 K St. N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 955-5930 Distributed by Caucus Distributors, Inc.

**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

**In Denmark:** EIR, Haderslevgade 26, 1671 Copenhagen (01) 31-09-08

**In Mexico:** EIR, Francisco Días Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

**Japan subscription sales:** O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 208-7821.

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**Postmaster:** Send all address changes to EIR, 1612 K St. N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 955-5930

# EIR

## From the Managing Editor

In August 1984, Presidents and top ministers from seven Ibero-American countries, meeting in Quito, Ecuador, signed a statement declaring drug-trafficking a "crime against humanity, with all applicable juridical consequences." This was the first time that the statutes of the Nuremberg Tribunal had been officially invoked against the genocide being perpetrated by the drug-pushers and their high-level protectors today.

Now the forces are coming together internationally to follow through on this resolve. Over 300 prominent figures from 20 nations have signed a call for the convening of a new Nuremberg Tribunal, to investigate the crimes against humanity which the drug-traffickers, the International Monetary Fund, and the regimes of the Soviet Union, Libya, and Iran are carrying out today (see pages 46-47).

The genocidal intentions of the narco-terrorists and the international bankers are made clear by the recent brutal assault against the nation of Colombia. The sovereign nation-state is the most powerful potential defense that exists against those supranational institutions and conspiracies that are out to impose a new Dark Age and to slash the world's population. Thus it is the sovereignty of the nation of Colombia which was under direct attack, when the M-19 terrorists stormed the Palace of Justice earlier this month—to the applause of much of the international press. Our cover story this week brings you the evidence about who are the international backers of the M-19, Peru's Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*), and other narco-terrorist cults.

You will notice that we are not giving a great deal of coverage to the media-event of the week, the Geneva summit. Blissful expectations of a "new détente" did not, of course, bear fruit, and the Soviet leaders are already looking toward the post-Reagan era as their best opportunity to derail the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. For those patriots of all countries who wish to thwart that objective, we recommend the most intensive efforts to implement the call for a Nuremberg Tribunal.

*Susan Welsh*

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## Gorbachov's purges signal gear-up of the war economy

by Konstantin George

Mikhail Gorbachov arrived at the Geneva summit amid much speculation about what sort of demands, offers, and deals he had in his briefcase. But he tipped his hand—for anybody paying attention—with a number of high-level personnel changes in Moscow on the eve of the summit.

The Gorbachov purges, sweeping the Soviet Union since he became general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party last March, are accelerating toward the 27th congress of the party in February 1986. Without exception, the changes are elevating those economic leaders who have marked themselves as capable of and intent on carrying out a dramatic mobilization of the Soviet economy as a full-fledged war economy. The countries of Eastern Europe have been caught up in the same process.

Nearly 20 government ministers have been replaced since March. The latest changes, again, touch defense-related ministries: Minister of the Electronics Industry Alexander Shokin retired "for health reasons" Nov. 18, to be replaced by Vladislav Kolesnikov, 60, an engineer by profession. On Nov. 2, Apollon Sytsov succeeded Ivan Silayev as Minister of the Aircraft Industry; Silayev became a deputy prime minister. During a June 1985 visit to the aircraft plant in Kiev, Ukraine which produces the Antonov-124, the world's largest military transport plane, Gorbachov singled out the Soviet aircraft industry for special praise.

Silayev was only the latest of several leading lights of defense-sector industries, to join the upper echelon of the government—the deputy prime ministers and first deputy prime ministers. Gorbachov has thoroughly pruned the Council of Ministers of "dead wood," with the included ouster of octogenarian Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, a holdover from the Leonid Brezhnev era, in September. The new prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, is a former engineer and plant manager in the machine tool industry. His two new first

deputy prime ministers, named in October, are the new chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan), Nikolai Talyzin, and party official Vsevolod Murakhovskii, from Gorbachov's home province of Stavropol (see *EIR*, Oct. 25, 1985, "Soviet Central Committee Plenum backs Gorbachov's war-economy drive").

On Nov. 15, as Gorbachov packed his bags for Geneva, two veteran deputy prime ministers were replaced by men linked to the Soviet war economy. Deputy Prime Ministers Leonid Smirnov and Nikolai Martynov retired in favor of Lev Voronin, 57, and Yuri Maslyukov, 48, both of whom worked until now at Gosplan. Smirnov had headed the government's Military Industrial Commission and Martynov the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

The experience and careers of the two new deputy prime ministers demonstrate that raising the efficiency of the Soviet war economy is the main goal of these purges. Maslyukov, who succeeds Smirnov, was promoted to be a deputy chairman of Gosplan at the age of 45, in 1982, when Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachov were just beginning to shake out the entrenched Brezhnev machine men. He has worked closely with the new Gosplan chairman, Talyzin.

The case of Voronin is even more telling. Martynov's successor at the State Committee for Material and Technical supply comes from Sverdlovsk, the same defense industry city as Prime Minister Ryzhkov. Voronin was a key official in the Ministry for Defense Industry since 1968, and became first deputy chairman of Gosplan in 1980.

Voronin was a key speaker at the June 10, 1985 special Central Committee conference called by Gorbachov, to plan the accelerated introduction of science and technology into the Soviet economy. There, as documented in the *EIR* Special Report *Global Showdown*, Voronin championed "special attention . . . to the election of those directions of scientific

and technological progress, which give the greatest effect in the framework of the entire national economy. . . . In the long term, the increase in efficiency of production is connected with the creation and widespread utilization of fundamentally new technologies—laser, plasma, radiation, membrane, biotechnical, and others.” Here and elsewhere; Voronin thus has identified himself as a director of the industrial sectors being mobilized for Soviet beam weapons development and other military programs.

Writing in the military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* in July, Voronin made a grim allusion to what was accomplished in the brutal pre-war period of the 1930s, as he outlined the tasks of today: “To overcome all the obstacles on the path of introducing the achievements of science and technology into production, and thus to accelerate the rate of socio-economic development, is no easy task. But this task, without doubt, will be solved, just as in their day, the grandiose task of industrializing the country, collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution were carried out, under the leadership of the party.”

Under the reign of Andropov and now of Gorbachov, the Soviet Politburo has been all but purged of carryovers from the Brezhnev era. This clean-out continued with the Nov. 17 retirement of Vasilii Konotop, 69, as first secretary of the Moscow provincial party organization; he was replaced by Valentin Mesyats, 57, who was minister of agriculture since 1976. Konotop's fall puts the handwriting on the wall for Politburo member Viktor Grishin, 71, first secretary of the Moscow municipal party organization since 1967 and the last heavyweight Politburo member not belonging to the new inner core formed by Andropov and Gorbachov.

### **The new Polish government**

Eastern Europe, too, has been the scene of major government reshuffles, mainly affecting economic ministries. The purges in the satellite countries have the same purpose as those in the Soviet Union: to achieve higher economic productivity, to serve the ever-expanding needs of the Soviet war economy. Bureaucratic “dead wood” is to be cut and replaced by technocrats agreeable to Gorbachov and his military cohorts.

In Poland, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's military regime has just accomplished the biggest purge of government ministers since World War II. On Nov. 12, 13 of 30 Polish cabinet ministers were dumped, including Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski (who was also expelled from the Politburo), Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski, and four other deputy prime ministers. Other ministers ousted were those for construction, domestic trade, foreign trade, the merchant marine, prices, economic reform (the latter two ministries were dissolved), education, health and youth affairs.

With the cosmetic exception of Jaruzelski himself, who relinquished the post of prime minister to Zbigniew Messner, an economic official handpicked by the military, none of the

cabinet posts occupied by the Polish military were touched. Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak remains as interior minister and Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski as energy minister, keeping the bituminous coal and lignite industries—the single largest branch of Poland's economy—and the strategically important matter of portioning out Soviet oil and gas supplies to Polish factories, under the continued firm control of the military.

The Polish purge also pointed to Moscow's intention to step up, after Geneva, its activities with political circles in Western Europe who favor appeasement or a “New Yalta” deal with the Soviets. The new Polish foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, is an expert on West Germany, who has written extensively on West German foreign policy. A guest lecturer at the University of Hamburg in the 1970s, Orzechowski has cultivated many contacts and channels in the Federal Republic.

### **Romanian militarization**

In Romania, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was shifted to a Central Committee assignment, after holding his post since 1978, in preparation for a broader shake-up of the Central Committee at its Nov. 14 plenum. A few days earlier, two more high-ranking officials in the energy the sack. The Romanian energy sector, suffering under the effects of drought and too-diffuse investment in small, inefficient power plants, has now been put under the direction of the military.

The Soviet economy is not a domestic economy as such, but a Comecon economy. One of the key factors determining the expansion of the Soviet war economy is the rate of increase possible in the looting of the East European economies. The current acceleration of such looting is proven through the enormous increases in East European exports to Russia, and compulsory East European investments, including forced labor to build Russia's most crucial energy and infrastructure projects, already evident in the last year of Brezhnev's and during Andropov's reign.

What this means in concrete terms can be seen from the 1986-90 Polish-Soviet Trade Treaty, dictated to Poland by Russia in October, one month before the purge. Poland must unilaterally increase its exports of coal, copper, industrial and transportation equipment to Russia by ca. \$1.5 billion to reach a trade balance by 1988. Then in both 1989 and 1990, a further \$1.5 billion increase in exports is mandated to eliminate the 1986 and 1987 trade deficits. For 1990-91, a further annual increase of nearly \$1.5 billion in Polish exports is scheduled, to cancel the 1981-85 accumulated trade deficit.

Russia waited till after its purges—which included the Nov. 2 naming of Deputy Prime Minister Aleksei Antonov as the new Standing Representative to the Comecon—and the purges in Poland before calling a special meeting of Comecon deputy prime ministers, which began in Moscow on Nov. 19. The Soviet news agency TASS announced that they would discuss a Comecon program “for scientific-technological cooperation in the next 15-20 years.”

# AIDS in the nation of Brazil: The perspective is 'apocalyptic'

*Dr. Ricardo Veronesi is a professor in the Infectious Diseases Unit, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, and a consultant to the World Health Organization on its Bacterial Diseases Committee. He is also President of the Brazilian Society for Infectious Diseases, and Vice-President of the International Federation for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.*

**EIR:** What is the AIDS situation in Brazil?

**Dr. Veronesi:** Brazil has a population of about 135.5 million inhabitants, and holds second place in number of AIDS patients in the world. The number of cases doubles every six months; this leads us to estimate that, at the end of the year, there will be a thousand cases of AIDS. This epidemiological panorama presents us with the pessimistic prediction that millions of people will be infected by the LAV/HTLV-III virus in the next few years; at the same time, no one can predict the number of AIDS deaths that will occur during this period in this country.

In Brazil, we don't have official data on AIDS because even the information is lacking, and in the Third World, it is difficult to have exact data on public health, due to lack of resources. We can only make estimates, and just in the state of Sao Paulo alone, where reporting has been compulsory since 1982, we have the approximate idea of 500 cases in Brazil. In the state of Sao Paulo, there are about 400 cases; 80% of the AIDS cases in Brazil were reported in Sao Paulo; probably this does not correspond to reality, because Rio de Janeiro must have an equal number of cases, and other big cities, such as Belo Horizonte, Recife, Porto Alegre, must have a greater number of cases than the official figure; therefore, there is notorious under-reporting, and the number of cases in general must be twice the reported number. Undoubtedly, Sao Paulo is among the big metropolises and contends with New York for the greatest number of AIDS cases per million inhabitants. Sao Paulo is a metropolis with more than 10 million inhabitants, and is today a big exporter of AIDS to the countries of South America.

**EIR:** How many cases per million inhabitants are there in Sao Paulo?

**Dr. Veronesi:** 21 cases per million inhabitants. New York has 40 cases per million inhabitants. With these percentages, in the year 2000, Sao Paulo will be the second largest city in the world, so you can imagine the devastation which AIDS will cause in the country.

**EIR:** What are the medical and health authorities doing to fight AIDS?

**Dr. Veronesi:** What people perceive is that the authorities, both federal and state, don't want to confront the problem. In Brazil, AIDS has not been declared a priority disease for public health. Therefore, the control is going to keep lagging behind. The prospects are very somber, apocalyptic. The prediction we make is the same for all the Third World countries. The governments don't have a political philosophy of dealing with this new disease. The Brazilian government is wavering about what measures it should take. They adopt the tactic of the ostrich of burying their heads in order not to see the problem. The position we have in Brazil and the Third World with the AIDS epidemic is the worst position.

**EIR:** Then the situation is out of control?

**Dr. Veronesi:** Totally. Practically no serious measure, no effective measure has been taken. There isn't a big enough budget for this purpose. The epidemic is going to advance. The number of cases in Brazil is alarming.

In the Third World there is a lack of medical services and preventive measures for most of the population. The pathogenesis of some of the epidemic diseases prevalent in this region, must be reviewed under this new situation where the defense mechanisms of the human host may have already been damaged by this new pathology. Moreover, the high cost of hospitalization for victims of AIDS adds a serious economic challenge for the developing countries, where millions of persons have already been infected by out-of-control endemic diseases, such as schistosomiasis, chagas, malaria,

tuberculosis, leprosy, malnutrition, and diarrheal diseases.

**EIR:** What is the influence of socio-economic conditions in the propagation of AIDS?

**Dr. Veronesi:** Socio-economic and cultural factors are intimately linked to the transmission of diseases. For example, in the situations of calamities, situations of poverty, lack of hygiene and promiscuity, it is known that diseases and epidemics propagate faster; this is what happens in wars. This is what happens every time a country enters an economic crisis, there are always repercussions in the health area, because nutrition is more precarious, individuals start living in promiscuity, and then diseases of all types are spread by these means. This is historically known. Napoleon lost the war because of a general named typhus epidemic, and this changed the history of humanity.

**EIR:** Besides the fact that in Brazil today the AIDS cases have propagated in the cities, what other repercussions will this have?

**Dr. Veronesi:** We are now in a phase in which AIDS cases in the United States and Europe are mainly found in the middle class or upper middle class, because the homosexuals, who are the main carriers of AIDS, generally belong to the middle class. In Brazil we have a class lower than the middle class; the lower class which lives in the *favelas* [slums], and which will be at huge risk because of finding itself in conditions favorable to the propagation of the disease: undernourishment, lack of hygiene and medical care. It happens that now the virus is going to start to enter this ecosystem, because it already did in Africa. In Africa, when AIDS started, in Equatorial Africa, it affected individuals in similar conditions, and from there it propagated rapidly. And in these 20 years of infection by AIDS in Africa, practically 50% of the population of Zaire and other countries of Africa were already touched by the infection; not all by the disease, but by the infection. Now one has to wait, one, two, three, or four years to see how many individuals are going to suffer from it, and this is part of an investigation at the world level to know how many of those who were infected are going to end up sick, and it is calculated that it will be minimally 10%, but it could go up to 40%. This is the perspective.

**EIR:** What are medical organizations like the World Health Organization doing to fight AIDS in the Third World?

**Dr. Veronesi:** The World Health Organization is principally an advisory organ for the member countries, which acts upon request. As we are already starting from the premise that Brazil does not consider an AIDS program a priority, then probably Brazil is not going to ask any advice from the World Health Organization. If it were to ask, the answer would be advice that dovetails with the recommendations being given in Brazil; here they say it is not a priority, that the tests are not recommended, there are no recommendations for blood banks, etc. But even so, the World Health Organization is

slow; it works on request, and at times even because of other motives.

There exist committees on AIDS in the World Health Organization, as there exist others for various diseases. We belong to the committee on bacteriological diseases, but this all moves very slowly. They don't feel the problem in their guts, because they are in Geneva. The ones who feel the problem in their guts would have to be the authorities responsible for public health in the countries where the phenomenon is going on. I believe that the World Health Organization should intervene to ask for more intense action by the government of Brazil, as was done with smallpox, when smallpox was already eradicated, practically in the whole world, and had already been wiped out in America, yet Brazil had thousands of cases. Then the World Health Organization told Brazil that this was a shame for the world and for humanity, and they started to act jointly. But it was a late performance.

**EIR:** Is the World Health Organization doing nothing on AIDS, because Brazil has not asked it to, or because it doesn't take the dimension of the problem into account?

**Dr. Veronesi:** For precisely both reasons. First, because Brazil is not going to ask for advice, and because the policy of the World Health Organization is that of not interfering in the policies of member countries. The two sides are accommodated, waiting until the disease takes on the character of a public calamity, and then, after a popular uproar, the government takes some action. That's what happened with yellow fever, tuberculosis, and measles. After the disease grew, the government went to ask help from the entire world, and when it got to that point, there were already thousands of victims.

**EIR:** In the United States, a movement has arisen in defense of the civil rights of AIDS carriers. What do you think of this?

**Dr. Veronesi:** In public health, there are limits to so-called human rights. In public health, the concepts of human rights are different from political or religious concepts. In public health, the individual cannot use the prerogative of human rights to transmit a lethal disease to other individuals, individuals who want to use the prerogative of practicing, for example, homosexuality using this cover of human rights. The rights of the individual have their limit in the human rights of one's neighbor. In public health, human rights must protect the life and health of our fellow man.

**EIR:** Is there in Brazil any special program to fight AIDS?

**Dr. Veronesi:** Yes, there are special programs; there are meetings. I myself took part in the first meetings, invited by the health minister. We presented our point of view, the measures to be taken, the required budget, and including what should be up front in the program, and that, of course, there should not be any homosexuals, as occurs mainly in Sao Paulo. We also said that epidemiologists, and not dermatologists, ought to be heading up the program. After this, I became a nuisance, when I spelled out the scientific criteria



that contradicted the political concepts which they had about the disease. They do not want to invest money; they want to have commissions with people who don't understand anything about AIDS, and time is going by, and years are passing and already from 1982 to date we have lost more than 300 persons; the situation will go on this way until AIDS gets to an important person, some military man, some diplomat, or some member of the government.

**EIR:** What is the budget you proposed to fight AIDS in Sao Paulo?

**Dr. Veronesi:** Here in Sao Paulo, I proposed to the governor 70 billion cruzeiros (\$7 million). He said he did not have this money. On television, they asked me what I would suggest, given the lack of this budget. I answered that I suggest they sell the helicopter which the governor bought, and which cost 100 billion cruzeiros. Another suggestion was to take the trillion cruzeiros which the government earmarked to save Brazilinvest\* or the Sulbrasileiro group. With this money they would have more than enough not only for the AIDS program, but to fight tuberculosis and other diseases.

\* A financial entity of which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was a partner, which went bankrupt for bad management of funds. There is presently a fight in the Brazilian cabinet over whether Brazilinvest's president, a long-term associate of Henry Kissinger, should go to jail for asset-stripping of the Brazilian economy.

## AIDS in Brazil: a doctor's report

by Prof. Ricardo Veronesi

Brazil, with an estimated population of 135.5 million inhabitants in 1985, holds the second-largest number of AIDS patients in the world. The number of cases doubling every six months, led us to estimate that at the end of this year there will be 1,000 cases of AIDS in Brazil. Also, such an epidemiological picture allows us to make the pessimistic prediction that, in Brazil, millions of people will be infected with the LAV/HTLV-III viruses, during the next few years, while nobody can predict the real number of deaths due to AIDS that will occur during this period, in this country.

Medical assistance and preventive measures are lacking, or inadequate, for most of the population of the Third World. The pathogenesis of some of the most prevalent endemic diseases in such areas should be revised under this new situation where the defense mechanisms of the human host may already be damaged by this new pathogen. Furthermore, the high cost of hospitalization for victims of AIDS will add a

serious economic challenge for developing countries where millions of people are already affected by endemic and, so far, uncontrolled diseases such as schistosomiasis and other helminthic diseases, Chaga's disease, malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, measles, malnutrition and diarrheal diseases.

All in all, we may predict a catastrophic picture for AIDS in the Third World, where, very probably, the problem will be more difficult to control than in developed countries. Under such unfavorable cultural and economic circumstances, a valid strategy to fight the AIDS challenge in developing countries would be the implementation of an AIDS control program linked to the WHO's primary health care policy.

Also, we must keep in mind that many LAV/HTLV-III viruses have been detected in Europe and the U.S.A., both in humans and animals, and, very probably, such mutant strains occur in the Third World where three-fourths of mankind lives. Finally, to develop a universal, effective vaccine, we should take into consideration these facts and make a vaccine that will be equally effective for the entire Earth's population.

### AIDS in Brazil

The first case of AIDS in Brazil was detected in a homosexual who was diagnosed in the United States, in 1982. This individual was, very probably, infected by homosexuals living in the United States. Sao Paulo city, the fifth-largest city in the world, became, after 1983, the South American AIDS capital and, since then, cases of AIDS have been exported from Brazil to Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay. In the State of Sao Paulo (around 30 million inhabitants in 1985) notification for AIDS became compulsory after July 1982. However, in most of the Brazilian States, AIDS notification is not compulsory yet. In **Table 1**, we present the number of cases of AIDS in Brazil and, particularly, in Sao Paulo, where almost 80% of the total number of cases were notified.

### Infection with AIDS in Brazil

Since March 1984, we have been testing blood from individuals belonging to risk groups and/or professionals under high risk to be infected by LAV/HTLV-III accidentally during their activities. Our results are shown in **Table 2** where different groups of individuals were tested either by the Western blot technique or the Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (EIA). Some of the results are confirmatory of what has been observed in other geographic areas of the world, mainly the U.S.A. and Europe. However, these are the first reports of serological LAV/HTLV-III tests in high-risk groups. Our tested population included *homosexuals* and *transvestites*, *prostitutes*, *health workers*, *haemophiliacs*, *blood donors*, *medical students* (dealing with sexually transmitted diseases), *Brazilian Navy sailors* (blood drawn in 1974) and, finally, *Brazilian Amerindians* living in the far northern Brazilian border to Venezuela.

Fifty-three percent (18 out of 23) of "healthy" homosexuals, living in Sao Paulo city (ten million inhabitants in 1985) showed positive results. These results confirm that homosexuals are the most important risk group of AIDS in the world, probably with the only exception of Zaire and other countries in Equatorial Africa. When homosexuals, bisexuals, or IV

drug addicts live confined and promiscuous (as in prisons), public health authorities should dedicate special attention to them, considering the explosive, epidemic potential of AIDS in such an environment.

*Transvestites* are no less important in the transmission of AIDS, considering they usually adopt both active and passive

TABLE 1  
Number of cases of AIDS in Brazil, particularly in the state of Sao Paulo

	Total cases 1982-85	Fatality rate (%)	No. cases 1982	Cumulative cases 1983	Cumulative cases 1984	Cumulative cases 1985***
Sao Paulo*	362	44	6	23	120	362
Brazil**	466	50-69	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	466

\* Notification became compulsory in July 1982.

\*\* In most Brazilian states, notification is not compulsory yet.

\*\*\* Up to August 30, 1985.

TABLE 2  
AIDS in Brazil: HTLV-III antibodies detected by Western blot technique\* or EIA\*\*

Risk group or under professional risk	Total tested/ Total positive	% positive	Observations
AIDS patients	14/14	100	Full-blown AIDS
AIDS households	6/1	16	Sons: negative Wife: positive
Healthy homosexuals	34/18	53	No apparent illness when blood was drawn
Transvestites	41/16	39	No apparent illness when blood was drawn
Prostitutes	47/1	2	No apparent illness when blood was drawn
Healthy blood	30/3***	10	No apparent illness when blood was drawn
Haemophiliacs	7/3	43	
Medical students	11/0	0	Working at an S.T.D. clinic
Laboratory technicians	4/0	0	"Hospital da Clinicas," University Hospital Sao Paulo
AIDS-wards nurses	74/1	1.4	Admitted homosexual intercourse in the past
AIDS-wards cleaners	9/1	11	No risk group member; Many needleprick accidents; inadequate protection
AIDS-wards serving maids	3/0	0	
Renal dialysis patients	29/1	3.4	
Leukemia patients	7/0	0	
Brazilian Indians	44/0	0	Blood collected in August 1985. Yanomani tribe; northern border with Venezuela
Brazilian Navy	15/0	0	Stocked blood, drawn in 1974

\* Courtesy of Drs. Robert C. Gallo and M. G. Sarngadharan, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., U.S.A.

\*\* Courtesy of Drs. John L. Sever and L. Madden, National Institute Health, Bethesda, U.S.A. and Laboratory of Medical Research (LIM-54), Medical School of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil (Prof. R. Veronesi and Cid V. Godoy).

\*\*\* Tested by Western blot technique.

sexual behavior which makes them important components of the bridge that links homosexuals to heterosexuals. Homosexuals, transvestites, and IV drug-addicts are true human-virus-grenades that explode in every sexual intercourse, and their victims may be either slightly injured, without sequelae, or deadly damaged. Thirty-nine percent (16 out of 41) of *transvestites* in Sao Paulo tested positive in the EIA test, which confirms our concern about their role in the transmission of AIDS.

Interesting enough are the results of LAV/HTLV-III antibody tests in 47 *prostitutes*: only 1 "high-standard" prostitute (out of 47) tested positive, while none of the "low-standard" prostitutes tested positive.

This phenomenon is probably due to the fact that, in Brazil, bisexual men, due to their high standard of living, seldom maintain sexual intercourse with "low-standard" prostitutes. These results, however, conflict with those reported in Zaire (Africa), where 81% of the prostitutes and 30% of their customers tested positive for the LAV/HTLV-III test.

*Health workers* are usually not infected with the LAV/HTLV-III viruses, except those accidentally infected (mainly needleprick accidents) or those who had been members of risk groups. However, we found two health workers unexpectedly positive for LAV/HTLV-III antibodies test: one, a male practical nurse, and the other, a cleaning woman on the ward, both working in the AIDS-wards in the Hospital das Clínicas, University Hospital, in Sao Paulo. Both were repeatedly positive (6 tests each) for EIA tests. Only the male health-worker admitted to having had homosexual intercourse in the recent past. The cleaning woman did not belong to any risk group, nor did her husband. Evaluation of her work conditions, and the protective measures adopted, led us to conclude that, very probably, she was contaminated through repeated needleprick accidents and/or inadequate handling of excretions and secretions of AIDS patients admitted to our ward. This result conflicts with those reported on health workers in hospitals in developed countries, where usually protective measures are provided to prevent AIDS. Clinical evaluation of this individual did not show any evidence of classical clinical AIDS or ARC, but her OKT4/OKT8 ratio was 0.67 ( $N = 1.75 \pm 0.8$ ).

Blood from haemophiliacs tested positive in 3 out of 7 (43%), and these results confirm what has been reported in other parts of the world, where the clotting factors (IX and VIII) were not submitted to pasteurization.

Three out of 30 (10%)\* healthy *blood donors* tested positive. Despite the fact that these results are not statistically significant, the potentiality of three positive blood units (by Western blot test) in a blood bank, should be definitely considered in terms of its public health meaning, mainly when we admit the fact that a single LAV/HTLV-III infected blood unit may be responsible for hundreds of cases of AIDS in a short period of time. *Blood banks* who do not carry out the

anti-LAV/HTLV—III test before blood transfusions will be legally involved in serious problems, mainly when an LAV/HTLV-III contaminated blood recipient should consider this accident as the only possible cause of an AIDS infection.

In Brazil, health officials (State and Federal) do not accept the worldwide approved usefulness of the HTLV-III test in blood banks and such an official attitude is endorsed by the Brazilian Society for Haematology and Haemotherapy, which do not recommend the EIA test, either for blood banks or for clinical diagnostic purposes. Because of such controversial attitudes, we can predict that the control of AIDS in Brazil will be very slow. Meanwhile, thousands of victims will be condemned to pay for this unrealistic attitude.

Forty-four Brazilian *Amerindians* (*Yanomani*s tribe), living in the far northern Brazilian border to Venezuela, were tested for LAV/HTLV-III antibodies (EIA) in August 1985, and all of them tested negative. These results led us to assume that the AIDS viruses did not reach this region yet and, also, no epidemiological chain similar to that described in Equatorial Africa (monkeys to humans) was found. Finally, blood tests carried out on 50 Brazilian Navy sailors (whose blood was drawn in 1974) tested negative. Very probably, the AIDS viruses reached the Brazilian territory after 1974.

## Summary

Brazil (135.5 million inhabitants) holds the world's second-largest number of cases of AIDS in the world (466 cases up to Aug. 30, 1985) and, in the State of Sao Paulo (30 million inhabitants), almost 80% of the Brazilian cases (362 cases) were notified. Notification is compulsory only in a few states and undernotification, as for other infectious diseases, is the rule all over the country. AIDS will be a tremendous challenge for the poor economy of Third World countries, and control of this new disease is predicted to be very delayed. Brazil, mainly Sao Paulo city and Rio, are the most important spreaders of LAV/HTLV-III viruses to other Brazilian states and South American countries.

Serological LAV/HTLV-III antibody tests revealed high prevalence of AIDS-infection among Brazilian homosexuals, transvestites, and haemophiliacs. Brazilian Yanomani Indians, living in the northern border area with Venezuela, did not show any serological evidence of LAV/HTLV-III infection. Very probably the LAV/HTLV-III viruses reached Brazil only after 1974. Based on 25,000 blood tests (EIA) carried out in private blood banks, an average of 0.3% contaminated blood was found in the first run, and, when repeated (EIA), resulted in 0.17% (average) positive. Notwithstanding, Brazilian health authorities, so far, do not recommend the previous LAV/HTLV-III antibodies screening blood test for blood banks.

\* In Sao Paulo, up to Sept. 30, around 25,000 LAV/HTLV-III antibodies tests (EIA) carried out in private blood banks revealed an average of 0.3% blood units positive.

# 'World food summit' ignores debt issue

By Mary Lalevée

"We can say that international organizations have failed," said the Minister of Agriculture of Madagascar, Jose Andrianoelison, speaking at the 23rd biannual meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome on Nov. 13. "Per capita food production in Africa is less than it was 10 years ago." He went on, "Of course, we shouldn't only blame the organizations and our capricious climate. States are responsible for the situation of their people. However, what do we see? Debt servicing is one half of our export earnings!"

The speech by Andrianoelison was one of the few declarations at the FAO conference to directly reflect the impact of Peruvian President Alan García's speech on the first day of the meeting. Present were agriculture ministers from over 100 countries. García's outright challenge to the International Monetary Fund and the international banks, actually accusing the IMF of worsening the problem of hunger in the developing sector, drew a standing ovation from the assembled ministers, and led to several days of excited discussions in the corridors.

However, the general tone of *public* debate followed a common pattern, each speaker presenting the achievements of his own government in respect to agriculture. The wider issues were addressed only rarely.

In his keynote address, FAO Director General Edouard Saouma described the global harvest in 1985 as "satisfactory," including in most of Africa, but said that developing countries faced a difficult future due to their debt burden, protectionism, and falling prices of agricultural commodities (most African exports are agricultural commodities such as coffee, tea, or groundnuts).

The minister of agriculture from Bangladesh, M.A. Munim, reminded the assembly that 40 years after the creation of the FAO, 500 million people are still undernourished to the point of suffering physical handicaps, and the Algerian spokesman stressed the "paradox" of "abundance" of food in the developed sector and dramatic shortages in the developing sector. The delegate from Uganda, Cyprian Ajiku, drew a bleak picture of the situation there, describing how difficult

it was for the government to import the food that was needed, "even though cereal prices are low." He also stressed: "Our difficulties are compounded by our heavy debt burden." (Uganda has been regarded as a model by the IMF, for its careful implementation of all loan conditionalities.) He called for help to eradicate the scourges of rinderpest and tsetse fly from the region, and stressed the need to stick to a regional approach, and not a country by country approach.

The FAO has proposed a draft World Food Security Compact, in which several general principles are laid down: "World food security is a common responsibility of mankind. . . . Achievement of the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger depends ultimately on the abolition of poverty." It calls for the stimulation of food production in the developing countries.

The United States, Canada, and Australia dissociated their governments from the text of the draft, and are unlikely to agree to it. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block told a press conference at the meeting that the Compact was "mere rhetoric. We need action, not more rhetoric. . . ." While this is true, what action would be forthcoming from the United States was not clear.

Block's position on the question of how the developing sector should deal with its debt problems was a defense, if ambivalent, of the IMF. "We in the United States believe in the World Bank and the IMF, and think they can serve a useful purpose. That doesn't mean everything they do would meet with my favor or the President's favor, but on balance they're trying to be helpful." He went on to compare the developing sector nations to American farmers: "The banks have sometimes provided the farmers with more [loans] than they should have. . . . Now times have turned sour, and the farmer can't pay the loans back. So the individual and the banks are negotiating. . . . Sometimes the farmers go bankrupt, but usually an agreement is made that the farmers pay what they can. And they should, that's their obligation."

In his speech, Block praised African governments who had implemented IMF demands, which he described as "difficult reforms in agricultural policies—higher prices for farmers, decontrol in consumer food prices, more attention to regional trade, and encouragement for private enterprise."

The most direct response to García's speech came in a personal message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro, which was read by the Cuban agriculture minister. "Indebted countries must not pay their debts," Castro said in the statement. "The debt is not payable." He called for a 12% reduction in military expenditures, part of which could be used to finance the cancellation of foreign debts, he said. He made no mention of the role of the IMF, nor of the fact that Cuba is faithfully paying all of its debts to the East bloc. Italian Prime Minister Craxi commented on the statement, "It is a proposal which postpones a just solution to an extremely urgent problem."

# Bleak picture for African agriculture

by Mary Lalevée

While the latest special report from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the food crisis in Africa writes reassuringly that "a substantial recovery of production is now assured" in most of the 21 countries affected by famine in 1984-85,\* and that "the food supply prospects are generally favorable," the FAO's own annual report, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1985*, reveals a horrifying picture of the state of African agriculture.

The report claims that only five countries will continue to need "exceptional emergency food assistance" in 1985-86—Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Sudan. Rains in the Sahel region have meant favorable prospects for harvests, with crops estimated at 6.3 million tons compared to less than 4.0 million tons in 1984. "Record or near record harvests are anticipated in Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, and Senegal."

So, the FAO concludes, "The food supply situation is now returning to normal in 16 of the 21 countries." But the FAO admits that despite these record harvests, most of the 21 countries will continue to need food aid, and that of the 7 million tons of food aid considered necessary in 1984-85, only 5.8 million tons were actually delivered. Significant amounts are backlogged in ports.

TABLE 1  
Selected cereal food aid pledges to 21 affected African countries known to FAO as of November 1985  
(Thousand tons)

Donor	All cereals
Australia	108.9
Canada	500.6
China	160.5
EEC	1,740.4
Ghana	2.0
United States	3,347.8
U.S.S.R.	7.5
Zimbabwe	25.0
Total	7,061.1

Note small amount of food aid given by the Soviet Union.

The 7-million-ton estimate is highly questionable in any case. Writes the FAO: "The final estimate of the cereal food aid requirements of the 21 countries is likely to be conservative, because it is well below what is required to meet the minimum nutritional needs. . . . For the affected countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, the estimates are calculated to meet effective demand only, and per capita consumption is assumed to continue to decline from levels which are already below the minimum nutritional needs established by the joint FAO/WHO expert group. In Western Africa, the consumption requirements are calculated on the basis of per capita consumption rates, which are also below this minimum level. . . . It has been assumed that all of the affected countries not visited by joint FAO/WFP [World Food Program] assessment missions maintain their commercial imports of cereals in 1984-85 at the previous year's levels; in a number of cases, this may not be possible due to a sharp deterioration of foreign exchange availabilities [emphasis added]."

Nowhere in the FAO's special report is there any mention of how many people lost their lives in Africa during the 1984-85 famine. The FAO correctly points out, "The early 1980s have been dominated by the economic recession. . . . The recovery . . . has been quite uneven, weak, and even non-existent in a majority of developing countries. . . . In the first half of the 1980s, agriculture was seriously affected by the weak performance of the global economy and difficulties in servicing debt." On Africa, the FAO writes, "So far, the decade has been characterized by economic stagnation, rising debt, falling international commodity prices, drought and famine. Many governments are in a state of retrenchment."

On the orders of the International Monetary Fund, Africa has drastically reduced imports, including food, while exports have grown slightly after severe falls in 1981 and 1982. Africa has succeeded in having small positive trade balances for 1983 and 1984, as per IMF recipes, but at the cost of the lives of unknown hundreds of thousands or millions. Lack of

TABLE 2  
Selected Input Indicators, 1980-82 average  
(Indicated units)

	Arable land <sup>1</sup>	Fertilizer <sup>2</sup>	Irrigation <sup>3</sup>
	ha per capita	kg per ha	%
Africa	1.4	9.3	1.7
Latin America	4.5	39.2	8.3
Total developing countries	1.0	49.1	19.1
Industrial economies	14.4	117.5	9.6

<sup>1</sup>Arable land and area under permanent crops per capita of agricultural labor force

<sup>2</sup>Consumption of fertilizers per hectare of arable land under permanent crops

<sup>3</sup>Share of irrigated area in arable land and area under permanent crops

Source: FAO



imports has also meant lack of spare parts for industry, lack of means to repair or build infrastructure, and lack of transport facilities to bring the tons of food aid where it is needed.

Africa's debt service ratio has doubled over the last five years, while the amount of capital inflow into Africa has fallen by half over the last year.

The FAO notes that demand for agricultural products fell during 1980-84, which led to a fall in agricultural commodity prices, and writes: "By 1982, agricultural commodity prices were at their lowest level in real terms since World War II. While prices recovered modestly in 1983, the recovery was short-lived; the IMF all-commodity index (1980 = 100) was only 76 in January 1985."

This fall in demand was due to falling incomes, especially in Africa and Latin America, "where per capita incomes were reduced the most," writes the FAO. By 1983, African food consumption was only 93% of estimated caloric requirements, the same as in the early 1970s.

The FAO summarizes the key agricultural indicators during the early 1980s in Africa:

- "Per capita food and agricultural production declined by nearly 2% a year;
- The volume of food imports rose by 4% a year;
- Agricultural income terms of trade declined by 4% a year;
- The volume of agricultural exports had virtually no growth during 1980-83;
- Daily per capita food supply calories declined by 1.2% a year.

"At stake is the survival of those threatened by recurrent food shortages, some African ways of life, and possibly even some nations. A fear shared by many African governments is that their destiny is controlled by global economic forces outside their control"—the IMF and international banks, determined to drastically reduce Africa's population.

\* The 21 affected countries are: Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Cape Verde, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Morocco.

TABLE 3

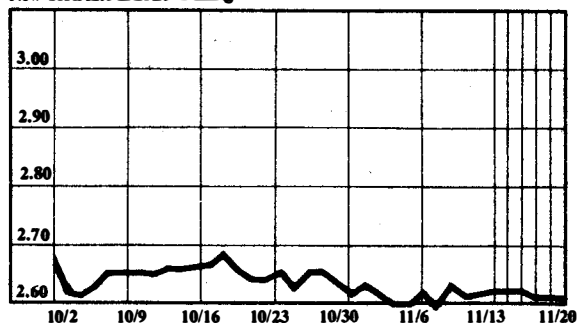
**Daily per capita food supply, developed and developing countries, 1969-1971, and 1981-1983**  
(Calories per day)

	1969-71			1981-83		
	Vege- table	Animal	Total	Vege- table	Animal	Total
Industrial economies	2,200	1,040	3,260	2,290	1,080	3,370
Africa	2,030	140	2,170	2,080	140	2,220
Latin America	2,100	400	2,500	2,180	460	2,640

## Currency Rates

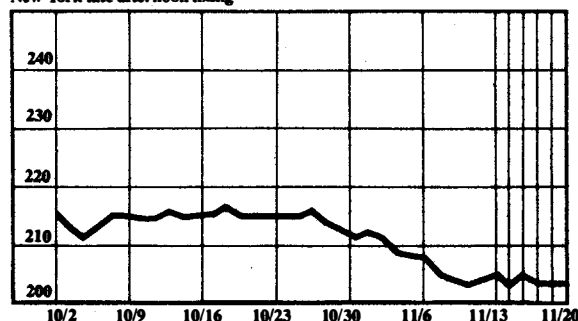
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



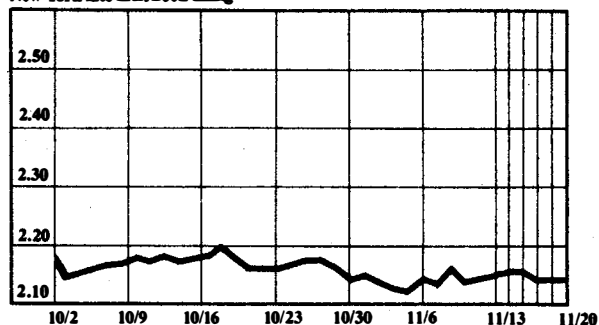
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



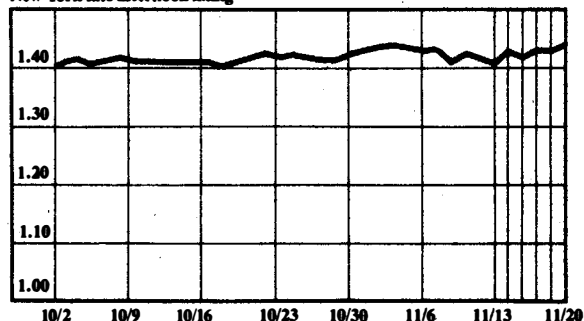
### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



## The pension plan crisis

*The secure pension is a thing of the past, thanks to Paul Volcker's double-digit interest rates.*

Over ten years ago, Lyndon LaRouche, who has declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President in 1988, warned workers, "Don't worry so much about your pension plans, by the time you come to collect them there won't be any." LaRouche correctly foresaw that debt-strapped U.S. corporations would not be able to resist the temptation to raid their pension funds for necessary operating liquidity.

In the current year, private corporations have withdrawn \$3.2 billion from their private pension plans, up from a mere \$18 million in 1980. The major jump in withdrawals from pension plans took place in 1983, when the total reached \$1.6 billion and continued to \$2.8 billion in 1984. This huge increase took place at just the time when corporations were assuming huge new corporate debt.

An article on pension plan withdrawals in the *New York Times* points out that one of the great pressures for redemptions was the mergers-and-acquisitions craze of the last two years. "Corporate raiders started stalking companies with overflowing funds. That prompted some companies to 'raid' their own pension treasuries in order to dodge takeovers." In short, corporate treasurers undertook to loot their plans before outsiders could do so.

The *Times* pretends that the reason for this raiding is that pension funds are currently overfunded. In fact, there is a vast overpricing of the equities held by the pension plans. Ironically,

the reason for this boom is the double-digit interest rates, which wrecked the financial viability of the very companies that in turn raided their pension plans for operating cash. But if the markets are booming now, a much-needed drop in interest rates would release a speculative outflow from dollar-denominated equities, leaving the pension plans depleted.

But it is not the case that the main problem is overfunding. A growing number of major companies have suspended payments into their pension plan, and others are seriously in arrears. For example, LTV Corp. currently owes its pension plan \$800 million. The Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp., the federal regulator of private pension plans, is considering terminating the plan, which would be the largest involuntary termination in history. The PBGC is suing to prevent Wheeling-Pittsburgh from dumping its plan into the lap of the insurers, for that would mean a new obligation of \$450 million for the PBGC, which already faces a deficit of \$1 billion. Wheeling-Pittsburgh is in bankruptcy and its creditor banks have demanded that it terminate its support for the pension plan. Allis-Chalmers, the farm machine manufacturer, has already suspended payments, claiming hardship, and leaving \$165 million in unfunded claims.

Other blue-chip corporations which are in arrears include Pan American, American Motors, Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, and General Motors. In each of these cases the un-

funded liability is in excess of \$100 million.

Needless to say, the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp., created by Congress in the 1970s, finds itself totally overwhelmed by the crisis. It has turned to the Congress for relief. It is asking that the premium to insure private pension plans be raised from a current \$2.60 to \$8.10 per employee. The PBGC insures 38 million employees or retirees.

What all of this points to is that the nation is heading toward a major tragedy. The real victims are the blue-collar and white-collar workers who have been paying into pension plans all their working lives in the expectation that there would be a safe and secure future for them in retirement. All of sudden, the companies for whom they worked stopped paying and changed the terms of the plan.

For example, the plan for United Airlines employees called for periodic increases to keep pace with the cost of living. Then, during the last pilots' strike, the company turned the pension plan over to an insurance company, and decided to withdraw \$1 billion in so-called excess benefits. The result was that retirees suddenly received a fixed income like an annuity. Although the original pension plan had been drawn up through collective bargaining, the decision to alter it had been unilateral. United helped itself to assets it presumably held in trust for its employees, and used the funds to buy Pan Am's Pacific air routes and 737s from Frontier.

Like so many other sure things of the past, the secure pension no longer functions. It has gone the way of constant dollars, a decent parity plan for farmers, and basic, sound education for our children. Many, many people are learning to listen when LaRouche talks.

## **Paying without growing: 1986 budget**

*The government announces a more austere budget even without signing with the IMF.*

**I**n the midst of the big national discussion on the grave problem of the foreign debt, and with a strong popular reaction against continued subjection to the International Monetary Fund, the Mexican government recently announced the new federal budget for 1986. President Miguel de la Madrid proposes to dedicate 51% of the government's resources to domestic spending, and 49% to payments on external and internal public debt, at the same time that he is announcing general increases in taxes and tariffs and the prices of goods and services produced by the public sector.

The consensus is that this budget, rather than reflecting government or popular demand, has as its real interlocutors the International Monetary Fund and the "James Baker Plan" for bailing out the banks.

The Mexican budget for 1986 proposes a growth rate of at most 1%, which means in real terms a contraction of the national economy of nearly 5%. This is supposedly to cure runaway inflation, which according to the financial authorities, is due to the fact that the Gross Domestic Product this year showed a 4% growth, and the solution is simply to cut it back.

They don't consider that in reality, the runaway inflation was due more than anything else to skyrocketing bank interest rates which encouraged the speculative process. Of the total increase reported in the GDP, most of it was in the speculative sectors. This month, bank interest rates for fixed-term deposits were quoted at as much

as 73%. And how could it be otherwise, when workers' wages, are at their lowest in 15 years. According to the production indexes published by the National Institute of Geography and Statistics, during 1985 slightly fewer goods were produced than in 1981.

The financial authorities' theory of "growing to pay" to support the new budget, is really something else: "paying without growing." Indeed, for 1986 a spending budget is proposed of 15.4 billion pesos, while payments on domestic and foreign public debt are to be 14.8 billion pesos—51% and 49% respectively! At an average annual value of 600 pesos per controlled dollar (at present, the rate is 325), Mexico will add some \$12 billion to the domestic debt and as much to the foreign debt. The country will receive foreign credit only for \$4 billion (2.5 million pesos), which means a net bleeding of \$8 billion, without taking into account growing flight capital, which is being encouraged from the management level of the Bank of Mexico. Domestically the government will acquire a debt of 1.6 billion pesos (\$3.7 billion).

In the priority budget lines of health, education, and welfare, heavily hit by the earthquakes of September, increases can be detected barely above the inflation rate, calculated for next year at 45% to 50%. For the labor sector, in turn, a real growth of less than 30% is being considered. This budget item includes the wage increases of bureaucrats and general la-

bor payments.

To cover this unusual bloodletting, the government proposes a general increase in the prices and tariffs of public goods and services. For 1986 price rises for gasoline and other products of Pemex, the national oil firm, have been announced, along with hikes in the already exorbitant electricity bills and increases in various tax categories. At the same time as Mexico continues to generously subsidize the U.S. economy by underselling its own products and paying an unjust debt, the reduction of public subsidies to electricity for irrigation of agriculture and increase in water rates has been announced for this priority item of infrastructure. The same will occur with numerous items in the agricultural branch, which is already extremely de-capitalized because of high financing costs (estimated at 30% of the total costs of the producer) and with the dramatic drop in sales caused by the deterioration in workers' buying power.

As is obvious, the new bill for income and outlays signed by the national executive, announcing total submission to the genocidal conditions of the International Monetary Fund without having signed a new letter of intent (which is under discussion) will put the country into bankruptcy. Yet this budget has been considered by the anti-nationalist business clique as "excessive," and they are demanding even more cuts and less spending.

The Mexican Labor Congress and the Congress of Labor who set up Forums on the Public Debt, where many speeches demanded a "Peru-style solution," are not likely to keep quiet and support this bloodletting. The growing opposition to such plans will have to have an answer from the federal government.

# Business Briefs

## Banking

### FDIC chief fears too many bank failures

William Seidman, the new chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said Nov. 20 in an informal press conference that the agency faces a difficult task in deciding how to handle insured deposits in the large number of bank failures that are expected to continue next year.

The FDIC, he said, is considering several options: covering all deposits; covering only up to \$100,000; or covering a percentage above \$100,000.

He said he is disturbed at the irregular way insured deposits have previously been handled in failed banks—covering all deposits for large banks such as Continental Illinois, but not for smaller banks where the repercussions would not be so great.

## Banking

### Who is blocking U.S. money-laundering probe?

Richard Deveraux Hill, former chairman of the Bank of Boston, is currently heading the private bankers' cartel which is controlling all negotiations of European and U.S. banks with Third World debtors. Intelligence sources believe that he may be using this position to squelch U.S. government investigations into dirty money-laundering.

Hill's bank was found guilty last year of willfully failing to file reports on \$1.2 billion in cash transactions abroad—funds which Treasury Department and other investigators believe were "laundered" from the drug trade. In a plea bargain arranged by Boston U.S. Attorney William Weld, Bank of Boston was fined a token \$500,000, and the matter was dropped.

According to London financial sources, the financial negotiations around the so-called Baker Plan to inject some \$20 billion in new lending to keep the Third World debt crisis from exploding, is being run by Hill's cartel, known informally as the Ditchley Group, formally as the Institute for Inter-

national Finance.

London sources characterize Hill's IIF, as a "private IMF" because of its extraordinary power. Other founding members include the scandal-ridden Lloyds Bank of London and Crédit Suisse, which absorbed part of the White Weld investment firm of the family of U.S. Attorney Weld, and which was correspondent for much of the Bank of Boston's unreported cash transactions.

"I would not be surprised if there is a connection between the administration's hopes for cooperation on the Baker Plan from the banks of the Ditchley Group and your report that the government has backed off of pursuing money-laundering cases against banks such as Bank of Boston," a well-placed London banker told *EIR*. He speculated that the Ditchley Group is being used by Bank of Boston, Chase, and other banks to black-mail the Reagan administration on the issue.

## Austerity

### García rejects budget cuts

Peruvian President Alan García has rejected cuts in the government budget that would gouge the living standards of the Peruvian population. "It would make no sense for me to be preaching all over the world that foreign debt payments had to be limited, if, doing that, we were to freeze all the funds saved. We are advancing toward national development and that money has to be used in the people's benefit. That is my credo and that is what I am going to defend."

García made his statement in response to statements from Peru's bicameral budget commission that the budget would be cut from 54 to 45 billion soles. The commission is dominated by Communist-leaning members of García's APRA party.

García has placed a limit on debt-service payments of 10% of foreign-exchange earnings, and has disavowed the previous government's agreement to meet debt service payments to the Soviet Union by export of chickens. A Soviet cargo ship will leave Peru without the chickens they expected to receive, Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro

told the Soviet ambassador on Nov. 14. The chickens will be used to feed hungry Peruvians, Alva Castro told the Russians and the chicken producers who met with him.

## Invisible Hand

### BIS is quashing drug-money investigation

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, is "putting the lid on" any major investigations into drug-related money-laundering, a London insider told *EIR* Nov. 18.

"Here and there, the worms are coming out of the wood about what is going on with this money-laundering," he said, "but very quickly, the lid is put on by the central banks, because of the great uncertainties in the international financial system caused by the debt crisis.

The BIS is operated privately as "the central banks' central bank."

## Commodities

### Bank of England hosts tin meeting

The Bank of England Nov. 16 hosted a meeting of all tin-dealing members of the London Metal Exchange (LME), together with the 35 banks directly involved in financing tin trade, to come up with a rescue package to be proposed to the International Tin Council, the association of tin-producing nations.

The ITC is estimated conservatively to owe at least £600 million to creditor banks, largely as a result of a four-year-long arrangement whereby the tin-producers borrowed to purchase their own tin in quantities sufficient to keep the price from collapsing. The arrangement itself collapsed at the end of October, and the tin-producers announced they could not repay the debts accrued in this fashion. The tin windows at the LME shut down and have not reopened.

The Bank of England was concerned to finalize some position to permit the LME to resume trading in tin on Nov. 18. An agreement with the banks reportedly gives the ITC a five-year "moratorium" on debt repayment to the banks and possible new loans of up to £300 million. The sticking point for the banks, however, is their insistence on loan guarantees from 22 member-nation governments of the ITC. Tin trading, therefore, did not resume Nov. 18.

To date the Bank of England is limiting its intervention to its "good offices," refusing to put up any money to resolve the crisis.

## Finance

### Israelis competing for dirty money

Israeli banks are trying to take the place of Swiss banks as vehicles for money-laundering, an Israeli investigator told *EIR*. He said that for the past five to six years, Israeli banks have been trying to outflank the Swiss, by offering favorable interest rates and opening up branches all over North and South America.

Israeli mafia figures will smear as "anti-Semitic" anybody trying to investigate their involvement in money-laundering, and that is a contributing factor in the hesitation of Washington officials to investigate, he added. He cited as a model of the cover-up, Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau's quashing of investigations into the crooked operations of banker David Gravier several years back.

## International Credit

### Mexico 'guinea pig' for Baker plan?

"The guinea pig for the Baker Plan is to be Mexico, not Argentina," said Argentina's Secretary of Economic Coordination, Adolfo Canitrot, in an address to a private foundation in Buenos Aires on Nov. 19. The

Baker Plan proposes \$20 billion in new private bank funding to prevent an explosion of Third World debt, using the World Bank as a vehicle in place of the hated International Monetary Fund. In turn, it demands the "restructuring" of the economies of the debtor countries.

Speaking in the name of the economics ministry, Canitrot said: "The real test of the Baker Plan will not be in Argentina. The theme of that plan is the Mexican situation, and in that respect we are in continuous contact with the authorities of that country.

"We Argentines should not feel ourselves in the center of the plan, because the Mexican question will show if the Baker Plan is effective or not. Thus, the Argentine government will not issue any judgment on the merits of the plan."

## Development

### Fight in Bonn over aid to Peru

"Yes, there is pressure to freeze aid to Peru," reported a Bonn government official to *EIR* on Nov. 15, when asked about the ongoing dispute over the 71-million-deutschemark deal signed with Peru in early November. Especially from the finance ministry, efforts are being made to freeze the money despite the fact that the money has already been officially promised to the South America country.

"We are aware that [Peruvian President Alan] Garcia has frictions with the creditors, but a lot more must happen, before we don't pay the money we have promised," said the official.

He continued: "Garcia's program for agricultural improvement looks very promising, and we are going to co-fund that, and most of the 71 million will go into the construction of a dam to supply water for irrigation."

The project referred to is Gallito Ciego, which includes the construction of a dam, roads, electric power stations, and new villages for Peruvian farmers whose current homes lie in the area to be covered by the waters built up behind the dam.

# Briefly

● **NICHOLAS DEAK**, frequently cited in congressional investigations as a money-launderer, was shot dead in his office Nov. 16 by an alleged vagrant. Deak's firm, a specialist in gold bullion and foreign currency, handled flight capital on every continent. A former OSS officer, Deak maintained close ties to the Central Intelligence Agency, handling covert money transfers for intelligence operations, and also possibly acting as a "window" on Soviet dirty-money operations.

● **CHINA** offered visiting Peruvian trade officials a \$200-million credit for "reactivation of the agricultural sector" on Nov. 16.

● **SWISS BANKS** could finance "free enterprise zones" whose creation is now being discussed in Brazil, according to sources in Buenos Aires. The zones would be created through provincial governments. Certain West German and Miami banks are also offering favorable loan terms to the provincial governments for "investments." The areas under discussion are havens of drug smuggling.

● **BANK OF BOSTON** has granted a \$50 million credit to an Israeli "film company" that is "100% involved in organized crime activities," an Israeli source told *EIR*. The company, called "Cannon" in English and headed by one Nahum Golan, has hired E.F. Hutton as its broker.

● **AGRIDEV**, an Israeli firm, will help Grenada develop and market exotic fruit, according to the island's agriculture minister, George Brizan. Financing of \$5 million will come from the World Bank. The same kind of project failed in Puerto Rico, and the government was forced to take over two Israeli-sponsored agro-projects after nearly \$40 million in loans.



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## Steel production in an age of 'universal machines'

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*Part II of a series by Robert Gallagher on plasma technologies just over the horizon.*

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*The first article in this two-part series, "Plasma reactors will end reliance on foreign minerals," discussed how plasma metals processing promises to produce a way to increase steel production over five-fold in the decade ahead, and enable the United States to process domestic ores of aluminum, titanium and chromium. This second part discusses the individual technologies that are within our grasp.*

For the industrial revolution that we must build, we can no longer be pinned down to machines that are intrinsically useful for one and only one function. We need machines that can be adapted to produce everything from cement to specialty steel or aluminum. Today, this dream is becoming reality. We stand on the threshold of an age of universal machines.

Below we present in summary form, the plasma technologies that are within our grasp, or just over the horizon. See **Figure 1** for a comparison of these new technologies with existing ones. We begin however, with a description of the Jordan blast furnace iron-making process, by which we can nearly double the output of existing steelmaking capital equipment within a few years.

### The Jordan process

Under the process invented by Robert Jordan, Sr., small blast furnaces with a pig iron output-capacity on the order of 3,000 tons per day (one million tons per year), can be converted to double their output, using a pure oxygen blast. The process operates at 2,200°C, 600° higher than conventional blast furnaces, and permits the use of coal in the blast furnaces, obviating the need to construct additional coke ovens. The process produces considerable carbon monoxide, which

can be used as a feedstock in other industries.

Converted blast furnaces would have to be relined with higher-grade refractories to withstand the higher temperature (for example, silicon carbide brick). The capital cost is \$55 per ton of new capacity, considerably cheaper than building new blast furnaces and coke ovens (about \$650 per ton of new capacity).

It is estimated that very few additional basic oxygen steel refining furnaces (BOFs) will have to be built to accommodate the increased load, for the following reasons:

1) BOFs are today run considerably below their capacity. In 1984, for example, only 66% of capacity was utilized.

2) The main limitation on BOF throughput is a materials problem. If the furnace is run as fast as possible, the explosive combustion of the impurities in the molten metal, will destroy the furnace lining. However, these furnaces can probably be relined with new materials, such as carbon-carbon-composites used on the surface of the Space Shuttle that must withstand the highest re-entry temperatures. Laboratory furnaces have been built with such linings, capable of withstanding 3,000°C for indefinite periods, and have endured repeated thermal shocks in cooling down to room temperature over a period as short as an hour, with no impairment to future high temperature operation.

By using existing BOFs at full capacity with more advanced ceramic linings, their throughput could probably be doubled relative to 1984 utilization.

An investment of \$65 million to convert one 3,000-ton per day furnace to the Jordan process, is immediately required to confirm its feasibility for other furnaces. Because of the limitation of the process to smaller blast furnaces, Jordan reports, it would not be of use in Japan, which com-

mitted itself to large, 6,000-ton-per-day furnaces in the 1960s. However, it would be applicable in West Germany, Italy, the United States, India, and elsewhere.

### Plasma processes using a reducing agent

**Mesabi Metals Project:** Pickands Mather & Co., Westinghouse, and Minnesota Power have collaborated in a pilot project at Hibbing, Minnesota for a plasma furnace, with a nominal capacity of one-half ton per hour. The plasma source for the furnace is a Westinghouse plasma arc gun that has a total power of 1.5 megawatts. The plasma is confined by a magnetic field that rotates at 1,000 cycles per second. The system passes a recyclable process gas through the plasma for superheating; the gas serves as the reducing agent. The average energy consumption is about 4,200 kwh per ton.

A Pickands Mather spokesman stated that they are presently orienting toward the market for manganese alloys, but that if the economic climate improves, investment in larger machines will produce low-carbon steel cheaper and more efficiently than the blast furnace and BOF. Future objectives include:

Design, construction, and operation of a semi-commercial sized demonstration plant to produce 100,000 metric tons per year of hot metal using Minnesota iron concentrates taconite and low cost reductants coal, charcoal, or peat. . . .

FIGURE 1  
**Efficiency of existing and future technologies**

	Energy flux density (watts/m <sup>2</sup> )	Output per unit energy (tons/GWh)
<b>Enriched uranium</b>		
Gaseous diffusion*	10 <sup>7</sup>	0.424 kg/MWhe
Atomic laser process	10 <sup>15</sup>	18.5 kg/MWhe
<b>Aluminum from bauxite</b>		
Bayer plus Hall Processes	6 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	14.5
Magnetic separation	10 <sup>8</sup>	185-250
<b>Cement production</b>		
Calcining	10 <sup>6</sup>	2,300
Tylko SSP	10 <sup>8</sup>	23,000
<b>Iron and steel</b>		
Blast furnace plus BOP	10 <sup>7</sup>	200
with Jordan Process	2 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	3,400
Mesabi Metals	10 <sup>7</sup>	235
Eketorp	NA	300
Ashmont Metals	10 <sup>8</sup>	500
Tylko SSP	10 <sup>8</sup>	600
Magnetic Separation	10 <sup>8</sup>	730-1000

\*Shaded lines indicate existing technologies.

FIGURE 2  
**Plasma magnetic separation**  
output per unit energy (tons/GWh)

<b>Pure iron</b>	
from Magnetite	760-1,000
from Hematite	713-1,000
Aluminum (from alumina)	185-250
Titanium (from TiO <sub>2</sub> )	290-400
Hydrogen	40-54
Oxygen	FREE as by-product
	0.88 tons/ton Al
	0.4 tons/ton Fe
	0.66 tons/ton Ti
	8 tons/ton H
<b>Product from 1 ton Wahkiakum Laterite</b>	
Iron	310 lbs.
Aluminum	338 lbs.
Titanium	42 lbs.
Silicon	47 lbs.
Hydrogen	83 lbs.
Oxygen	1,181 lbs.

The Phase I development program currently under way in the pilot plant operation, will lead to the development of a semi-commercial 100,000-ton demonstration plant in the 1987-88 time frame. This plant would be designed in a modular fashion so it could be expanded to a larger, commercial size plant in the 1988-90 period.

Pig irons and shotted iron are the products expected to be initially produced.

**Eketorp Hydrogen Reactor:** Sven Eketorp of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, has produced a conceptual design for a direct steelmaking process using hydrogen heated in an arc discharge plasma. Molecular hydrogen is dissociated to atomic hydrogen, producing a faster rate of reduction, through bypassing the slow reduction sequence that occurs in blast furnaces. As a result, hematite ore becomes more economical than in existing blast furnace processes.

Reportedly, his design can compress the throughput of a blast furnace the size of 10,000 cubic meters, into a vessel the size of 1 or 2 cubic meters. The technique would reduce the Greenfield steel plant to the size of a few truckloads of assembly-line-produced equipment. Only the development of available hydrogen sources holds the project back.

In the Eketorp design, the injection of such a low-temperature hydrogen plasma into a 1,600°C molten bath of iron and iron ore, reduces the ore by explosive combustion

FIGURE 3

**Capital investment in plasma metals processing versus conventional processes**

(Indicated units)

Technology	Capacity (1,000 tons)	Operatives required	Tons output per worker	Capital investment per ton capacity (1985 \$)	Construction time (years)
<b>Steelmaking (300 MW)</b>					
Greenfield plant	460	270	1,700	3,000	3
Mesabi metals	600	36	16,000	n/a	2
Eketorp furnace	788	18	40,000	n/a	n/a
Ashmont fetals	1,314	18	70,000	1,000	2
Tylko SSP	1,560	18	87,000	1,000	1.5-2
Magnetic separation	1,920	18	105,000	n/a	n/a
<b>Aluminum (30 MW)</b>					
Hall Process	4.5	30	125	1,000*	n/a
Magnetic separation	48	18	2700	1/2	n/a
<b>Ferrochrome (30 MW)</b>					
Conventional	13	10	1300	750	2
Tylko SSP	130	100	1300	450	1.5-2
<b>Cement (30 MW)</b>					
Conventional Portland cement	604	45	2,860	200	3.5-4
Tylko SSP	6,040	48	26,000	67	1.5-2

\* 1966

\*\* shaded lines indicate existing technology

Sources: Capital investment data for conventional steel and iron making, from U.S. Office of Technology Assessment study, 1980. Ashmost suggests cost of one of their plants to be approximately that of an electric arc furnace plant. Capital costs for cement manufacture from Tylko; for ferrochrome from Rand Daily Mail, inflated to 1985 dollars.

with oxygen. The transformation power (output per unit energy consumption) given in Figure 2 is simply computed from the heat of formation of H<sub>2</sub>O from the reaction:



Energy requirements per ton of pure iron output are estimated to be about 3,268 kwh. However, the capital cost per ton, is low. We at present, have inadequate data on the Eketorp process. Given that its compression ratio is in the range of 5,000 to 1, it may hold more promise than appears at first glance.

**Ashmont Metal Plasma Furnace:** Ashmont Metals in New York City, headed by Hsin Liu, has developed a laboratory plasma furnace for reduction of ore to any steel alloy desired. Iron ore is fed into the furnace with carbon powder. In the Ashmont design a conical direct-current plasma arc discharge is pulsed with alternating current, producing a non-equilibrium plasma, as described by Jozef Tylko (see

box on Sustained Shockwave Plasma). Ashmont applies magnets to confine the plasma. According to the inventor, the process requires only 500 kwh (electric) per ton of product, plus 120% stoichiometric carbon for the reduction to take place (0.18 tons of carbon per ton of steel): It is unclear in what ratio the furnace produces carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, or how recoverable the carbon monoxide may be. Energy consumption per ton of steel product is in the range of 2,000 kwh (electric and thermal).

### Universal machines

An excellent example of the machines of the future is the free electron laser, under development around the world. This is a laser, whose radiation emission wavelength is even more tunable than is your radio, to perform specific industrial-chemical tasks, for separation of any isotope, for catalysis of any chemical reaction. The plasma machines now conceived, are approximating this "tunable" characteristic. Perhaps the most advanced one is the Tylko Sustained Shockwave Plasma (SSP).

The Sustained Shockwave Plasma reactor is the second-generation industrial plasma technology developed by Jozef Tylko of Plasma Holdings and of the Mineral Resources Research Center at the University of Minnesota. In order to explain better its operation, it is best we begin with discussion of the Expanded Precessive Plasma (EPP), Tylko's first-generation technology.

**Expanded Precessive Plasma (EPP):** Unlike other early plasma torch applications, the EPP is based on rotation of the plasma arc discharge to produce a conical reaction volume, which entrains mineral feedstock fed in from above (see **Figure 4**). The feedstock descends the cone swept out by the plasma, in a logarithmic spiral, maximizing the time of residence in the plasma, and thereby increasing the time for the plasma to act on the material. An EPP plasma rotates at about 1,000 rpm. Since the principle of arc rotation fundamental to the EPP has been adopted by several other plasma torch researchers discussed below, we report on it in some detail.

A research and development report of Foster-Wheeler Development Corp. states:

- the use of conical rotation increases the effective volume of the plasma;
- the rotation creates "a plasma arc front," which entrains the feedstock particles as they descend;
- the entrained solids then follow a spiral path downward, maximizing their time of residence in the plasma;
- the descending curtain of solid particles protects the refractories lining the reactor shell; and
- the process permits continuous processing feedstock and tapping of products.

Sven Eketorp reviewed the EPP technology in 1978 for the Swedish government, which at that time was considering investment in it. Eketorp wrote about the EPP design:

The EPP process . . . subjects the charge to the special electric and magnetoelectric plasma effects which are expected when material is treated inside a volume of plasma. No other existing so-called plasma processes have these special properties. The EPP process . . . allows for process kinetics to dominate over thermodynamic equilibrium. . . . The radiation emitted by the plasma has catalytic effects.

The process, he writes, enables the use of "minerals and energy bearing raw materials, some of which are today considered useless." Eketorp contrasted the EPP with the University of Toronto Extended Arc Process, and the Bethlehem Steel Falling Film Plasma Reactor, which, he wrote, "merely use the thermal properties of the plasma."

Tylko once explained the plasma action of the EPP in terms of what he calls "a two-plasma model": in one definable portion of the EPP plasma, the energies of the electrons and ions are in equilibrium, but in another definable portion,

they are not in equilibrium. This produces more rapid reduction and reaction of the feedstocks. Tylko wrote:

On close examination of the EPP action, it is convenient to use a two-plasma model. There is present in the "expanded" truncated cone, the background diffused plasma, the so-called thermally equilibrated plasma (because the temperature of the heavy particles of the gas and the electrons are almost the same), and there is also a much smaller volume of the plasma, rapidly spinning and channeling between the solids, and derived from the core of the arc itself. The latter type of plasma is at its periphery thermally non-equilibrated, and is in many respects similar to the plasma formed in shock waves. It is the combined effect of both of these plasmas on the falling particles that is of great importance. As the experimental evidence shows, the solid particles introduced into the EPP in such a manner undergo extremely fast physical and chemical changes. Although the exact mechanism of such changes is not yet fully understood, it appears that not only thermal phenomena are involved.

In the development of his Sustained Shockwave Plasma, Tylko further developed the two-plasma mode of action as follows:

- 1) he increased the speed of rotation of the plasma, to 1,000 cycles per second; and
- 2) more important, he pulsates the plasma arc, so that alternating compression and rarefaction waves sweep through the plasma and the entrained solids (see **Figure 5**), producing a plasma oscillation between equilibrium and non-equilibrium states; within that already established by the arc rotation.

With these features, the SSP achieves a high energy efficiency for an arc discharge plasma, requiring only about 1,680 kwh (electric and thermal) per ton of finished steel. Tylko explains the action of the pulsation as follows:

The following chain of events may be postulated. . . .

- 1) The power supply to the plasma is rapidly increased, causing a widening of the arc channel and a rapid increase in the gas temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. This expands or rarefies the gas in the immediate vicinity and drives ahead of it a compression front.

- 2) The power supply to plasma is then rapidly decreased, causing a narrowing of the arc channel and decreasing the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. This action stops the expansion and attenuates somewhat the acoustic wave created at (1), above.

- 3) The orbiting plasma arc enters the region through which acoustic waves are being propagated and is

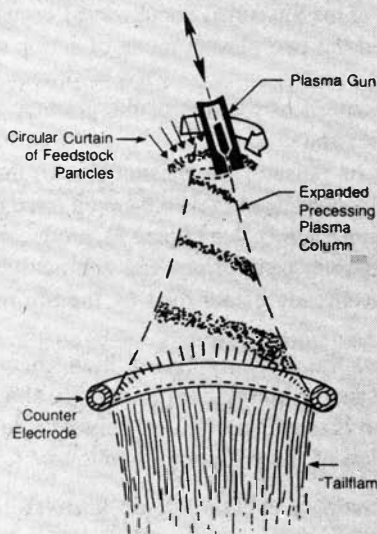
## How the 'Sustained Shockwave Plasma' reactor works

The *Sustained Shockwave Plasma* reactor is the second-generation industrial plasma technology developed by Jozef Tylko of Plasma Holdings and of the Mineral Resources Research Center at the University of Minnesota. It is based on the following operating principles:

1) Rotation of the plasma arc discharge at 1,000 cps, produces a conical reaction volume, which creates "a

FIGURE 4

### Rotation of plasma arc discharge



The diagram shows the principle of operation of the Expanded Precessive Plasma (EPP) furnace invented by Jozef K. Tylko. The EPP is based on rotation of the plasma arc discharge to produce a conical reaction volume, which entrains mineral feedstock fed in from above, longer than were the plasma not rotated. The

feedstock descends the cone swept out by the plasma, in a logarithmic spiral. An EPP plasma rotates at about 1000 rpm. The principle of arc rotation fundamental to the EPP, has been adopted by several other plasma torch researchers. The using of the conical rotation increases the effective volume of the plasma, and creates a plasma arc front, which entrains the feedstock particles as they descend. The entrained solids follow a spiral path downward, maximizing their time of residence in the plasma.

Source: Foster-Wheeler Corp., *Heat Engineering*, October 1978.

plasma arc front," which entrains ore particles as they descend; and

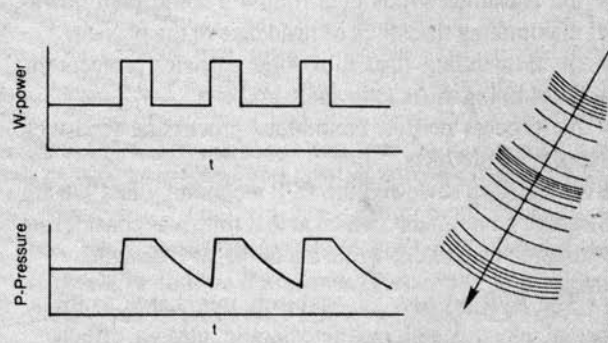
2) Pulsation of the plasma arc, so that alternating compression and rarefaction waves sweep through the plasma and the entrained solids.

With these features, the SSP achieves a high energy efficiency for an arc discharge plasma, requiring only about 1,680 kwh (electric and thermal) per ton of finished steel. The pulsations within the plasma increase the reduction reaction rates. Tylko reports that the rate of pulsation can be "tuned" to "resonate" with the material being worked on.

The machine can be used to produce various types of cement, carbon steel, specialty steel, chromium, aluminum, alumina from alumina silicates, etc., and even simultaneously, produce net energy and cement precursor material from colliery spoil waste. The SSP represents a first-generation "universal infrastructure machine."

FIGURE 5

### Pulsation of the plasma arc



The figures show the pulsation of the plasma arc (from cathode to anode) in the Sustained Shockwave Plasma reactor, and the resulting abrupt changes produced in pressure and density, illustrating the rapid fluctuations of plasma free electron energy fundamental to the device design. The bottom figure shows a "snap shot" of three shock waves traveling down the plasma arc. The middle figure shows the abrupt changes, or discontinuities in plasma pressure (and density) that occur, and the top figure shows how these phenomena are produced by imposing an alternating plasma current upon the direct current plasma arc.

Source: J. Tylko et al., "Reduction of Lean Chromite Ore Using a New Type Plasma Reactor," in: H.Y. Sohn et al. (eds.), *Extractive Metallurgy of Refractory Metals*, The Metallurgical Society of AIME, 1981.



substantially affected by such waves. Thus, where the plasma travels through a compression region, it rapidly approaches equilibrium between its ion and its electron temperatures ( $T_i$  is approximately equal to  $T_e$ ) but where it enters a rarefaction region, a non-equilibrated plasma results ( $T_e$  is greater than  $T_i$ ). The presence of the entrained particles considerably modifies this picture, by introducing new, and intensifying the already present strong discontinuities, that is to say, shock-waves.

The SSP seems to induce resonance-like phenomena among the ore particles being reduced by the rotating, pulsating plasma arc.

The third characteristic feature of an SSP system lies in its ability to entrain and process large quantities of solid particles. Under normal conditions, arc plasma devices will tolerate only very small amounts of fine powders, and any further additions lead to arc instability and extinguish the discharge. It may be recalled that lifetimes of plasmas are considerably smaller than 1 millisecond, indicating a rough measure of the length of interruption in supplies which could be tolerated. Yet, the spinning and pulsating low-temperature plasma discharge departs markedly from the above; not only are such discharges very stable in the presence of dense particle populations, but also they tend to increase the channeling of the primary arc discharge and provide strong local departures from equilibrium. The reason for this striking behavior, lies in the collective behavior of the particles which act as a "porous plug," that is, a plug permeable to discharge. At the same time, the particles themselves have a dynamically constricting effect on the discharge by reducing the effective cross-section of the discharge channels. In this respect, the moving porous plug of particles behaves as a large number of minute arc-constricting plasmatrons.

The pulsations within the plasma increase the reduction reaction rates, according to Tylko; this may be partly due to the removal of the reaction products. The pulsation also increases the length of time the solids are entrained in the plasma, transforming the path of descent from a simple logarithmic spiral, into a spiral whose fine structure is composed of smaller-scale vortices.

Tylko reports that the rate of pulsation (determining the plasma oscillation characteristics, the divergence between  $T_e$  and  $T_i$ ) can be "tuned" to "resonate" with the material being worked on.

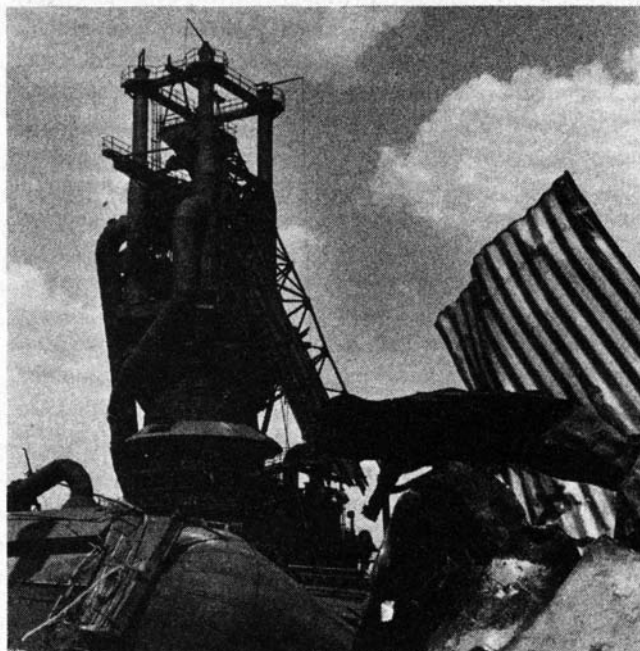
The machine can be used to produce various types of cement, carbon steel, specialty steel, chromium, aluminum, alumina from alumina silicates, etc., and even simultaneously, produce net energy and cement precursor material

from colliery spoil waste. The SSP represents a first-generation "universal infrastructure machine."

### Low-temperature magnetic separation

In 1969, Bernard Eastlund and William Gough, then at the Atomic Energy Commission, announced the concept of using magnetic separation technology and a fusion plasma source from a controlled nuclear fusion reactor, to dissociate and separate low-grade ore, and even municipal waste, into their constituent elements, for metals and other materials production. The concept, known as the "Fusion Torch," was based originally on merely thermal properties of the plasma, and required, of course, fusion power sources for operation, at a temperature that Eastlund and Gough estimated to be 50 million degrees Celsius. From the standpoint of energy efficiency, for aluminum production at least, it did not appear to offer any significant advantage over the current mainstay aluminum production processes for concentration of alumina from bauxite (the Bayer Process) and the electrolysis of alumina into aluminum and oxygen (the Hall Process). However, Eastlund pointed out that it would make low-grade alumina deposits economical to reduce, enable us to recycle industrial and municipal waste, and for a vast array of materials, free the United States from dependence on foreign sources of supply.

Then in 1972, James E. Drummond, while at Boeing in Seattle, invented a process for magnetic separation of ores at



NSIPS/Chris Lewis

*U.S. Steel's National Tube Plant in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, dynamited in April 1985 by its owners, who decided that steel is not profitable in the "post-industrial society." But the technologies are close at hand for a revolution in steel production, which could make America competitive again.*

approximately half the energy consumption of the original fusion torch concept, one that could operate at 4,700°C! The result was a magnetic separation process that uses ordinary arc discharge plasmas, or coal burnt at high temperatures, as energy sources to dissociate the compound of the ore feedstock and lightly ionize desired product materials. This development put magnetic separation of low-grade ore into the category of next-generation technology. The process would no longer require fusion power for development, although, like many other industrial processes, would benefit from it.

Drummond showed that for separation of the aluminum and other metals from the process stream (which may include free oxygen or other elements, or molecules), it is only necessary to ionize 1% or 2% of the metal, if its ionization potential (the amount of energy required to strip one electron off an atom in the gaseous state) is about half that of the other element in the process stream from which it has been dissociated, because "a factor of 2 difference in ionization potential can result in a factor of one hundred difference in percentage ionization" of the metal over the oxygen. This proves to be the case for the principal metallic ores, such as hematite, magnetite, alumina, titanium dioxide, titanium tetrachloride, zirconia, aluminum silicate, nickelous oxide, chromium, copper ores, cassiterite (tin ore), and a host of other materials.

It is possible to magnetically separate these metals when ionized to only 1% or 2% for the following reason: in Drummond's words, because of "the very rapid (resonant) exchange of charge between atoms and ions of a single species." In a partially ionized metallic gas, charge continually flows from one atom to another, in a magnetohydrodynamic effect, so that the metals behave as if each atom had, for example, one-hundredth of a charge, and, as Drummond states, "can be regarded as 'partial aluminum ions.'" As Drummond wrote, "Fluid flow, rather than molecular flow exists," and the metal can be drawn from the process stream using magnetic forces. This charge density requires a high magnetic flux to perform the separation, but Drummond has shown that supercooled (cryogenic) magnets can provide the required field with almost no power consumption per ton of product, because their conductivity is so high.

Contrary to the widely held assumption, that high temperatures would optimize magnetic separation, Drummond proved that the opposite is the case. As explained in his 1976 patent, "the lowest temperature, 4,500°K to 5,000°K, for which these ionization conditions hold will be the best." Drummond proposed to confine the plasma with magnets to protect the ceramic lining of the vessel.

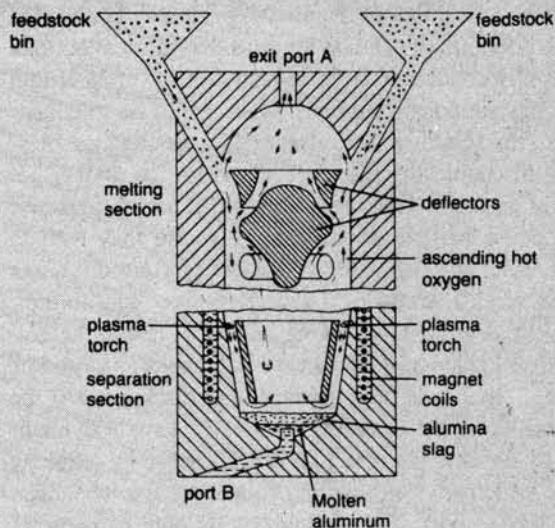
Most of the energy required to perform the reduction, is that of dissociation of the molecules of interest (their heat of formation), plus the light ionization. On the basis of this accounting, energy consumption per ton of aluminum product (from alumina) is about 5,420 kwh, or less than one-third the energy consumption of the Hall Process for the electrolytic separation of alumina (16,000 to 20,000 kwh per ton).

Significantly, in his major patent on the invention, Drum-

## What is plasma magnetic separation?

Plasma magnetic separation is a process for breaking ore compounds up into their constituent elements, and separating desired metals and other products with the use of super-cooled magnets. A plasma torch would dissociate a compound, such as alumina ( $Al_2O_3$ ), into aluminum and oxygen, and ionize about 1% of the aluminum atoms. The lightly ionized aluminum metal behaves as a magnetic fluid, which can be drawn out by magnets. This process can be applied to separation of several metal species from a low-grade ore.

FIGURE 6  
Drummond aluminum separation device



*This figure shows the engineering design for a plasma torch magnetic separation aluminum reduction machine, designed by J. Drummond, D. Chang, and D. Mahaffey. Alumina is fed in through the feedstock bins, descends through the machine. It is deflected by deflectors into the melting section, where it is liquified by ascending heat. Plasma torches then vaporize the ore and lightly ionize the aluminum atoms in the separation section. Superconductive magnet coils separate the aluminum from the oxygen, which is then permitted to flow upwards through the furnace, transferring its heat to the descending feedstock, and then exiting at port A. Molten aluminum is tapped from port B; an alumina slag floats above molten aluminum.*

Source: J. Drummond, D. Chang, D. Mahaffey, "Method and Apparatus for Reducing and Separating One of the Elements from other Elements," U.S. Patent No. 3,942,975, March 9, 1976.

mond proposed the use of an arc plasma rotating at 6,000 to 12,000 rpm, as a means to pump energy into the ore to be dissociated and separated, for the same reasons given by Tylko in his EPP patents, to maximize entrainment of the particles in the plasma. In addition, Drummond argues:

“The conical rotating arc provides a sufficiently long residence time to vaporize solid particles because the vaporization of the leading edge of the particles supplies a force that pushes the particles [still in a solid state—RLG] away from the arc. Thus, the particle will not pass through the arc until it is completely vaporized.”

Drummond estimated that his design for “such a machine is capable of producing aluminum at rates to tens of tons per day in an apparatus whose dimensions are measured in meters and using moderate flow rates” (see **Figure 6**). This would be an apparatus in the range of 6-10 megawatts power, a considerable scale-up from the electrolysis pots of the existing Hall Process for the separation of aluminum from alumina.

Boeing was going to develop the process for aluminum production for aircraft, until the company learned that alumina supplies were monopolized by their would-be competition in the aluminum industry. Like the high-temperature gas reactor, the concept was not further developed.

The Eastlund-Gough-Drummond process is not limited to separation of a single molecule species. With rather straightforward engineering, a commercial plant could be built within a decade that could accept low grade ores and dissociate it even into its constituent elements, based on differences in the heats of formation of the molecules, the atomic weights of the elementary constituents and their ionization potentials, as the ore-gas flows through the separation device.

In either application, the hot, ionized products (e.g., molten iron) are cooled via a heat exchanger for co-generation of electricity, further reducing the net energy requirements of the process. Metals could be directed into a continuous casting process, or quenched into powder form for use in powder metallurgy or ceramics manufacture.

The energy efficiencies are the best of all known processes, and are shown in **Figure 2**, but it must be understood that these are “ideal” figures. For example, they do not take into account the energy required to operate other equipment at the plant, an amount, however, that is a tiny fraction of the energy consumption per ton. In addition, in his patents, Drummond assumed that only 75% of the metal could be effectively separated based on 1972 technology horizons. We have assumed in our figures that 100% could be separated.

### Creating new resources

As a concept, magnetic separation has the following advantages over processes using a reducing agent:

1) In ore separation, oxygen is produced as a free by-product, for use in rocket propulsion and in supporting life on the Moon and Mars.

2) There are no restrictions on the quality of the feedstock. The process permits use of low grade ores, and permits elimination of all ore concentration processes, such as the Bayer Process for concentrating alumina from bauxite. Distinct chemical species may be separated out magnetically.

Today, we import most of the bauxite and alumina that we use. In 1973, 91% of U.S. aluminum metal was imported in the form of alumina or bauxite. However, in Washington and Oregon, there exists over 40 million tons of laterite ore that can provide a plentiful source of alumina, but cannot be processed economically by the Bayer Process because its concentration of alumina is too low. In addition, this ore contains large amounts of hematite iron ore, titanium oxide, and hydrogen in the form of water. The table shows how much of these materials can be extracted using a magnetic separation process. For one of these deposits, in just two counties in Washington State (Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, just north of the Columbia River), there exists 25 million tons of ore with the following composition:

### Cowlitz and Wahkiakum ore composition

(millions of tons)

	Percent weight	Additional metal reserves
Alumina	32	4.3
Hematite	22	3.9
Titania	3.5	0.5
Silica	5	
Water	37	

Regarding the figures for magnetic separation processes in the **Figure 2**, note that there is always a range given. The low figure represents the energy transformation power, or productivity, achievable with 32% energy recovery; the high figure, that with 50% recovery. In other words, it is reasonable to assume that at least 32% of the energy can be recovered, and perhaps as great as 50%.

For titanium and aluminum, it was assumed that only 1% ionization (of the first ionization potential) was required; these are two metals for which Drummond had calculated that this was sufficient ionization to separate the materials. For other metals, approximately 5% was used. For hydrogen, only the dissociation energy was assumed to be required, plus a light electrolysis to separate the hydrogen metal from oxygen at these high temperatures.

The technologies discussed above, define the next species of reducing power in intermediate goods production. At the point of application of the plasma torch, they each have roughly an order of magnitude greater energy flux density than existing processes. The future will entail integrating ore separation plants with a fusion plasma source. Beyond that, our task is to mine the Moon, the asteroids and the stars.

## The international supporters of Colombia's M-19

by an EIR Investigative Team

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, nearly 40 heavily armed commandos of the M-19 guerrilla movement in Colombia invaded Bogota's Judicial Palace, seized hundreds of hostages including supreme court judges, and demanded that President Belisario Betancur come to the palace and subject himself to a "people's tribunal." The President refused all negotiations, declaring the guerrilla raid a challenge to the very existence of the Colombian state and nation. In the ensuing 28-hour gun battle, close to 100 people died, including 12 of the Supreme Court judges; 80% of the Palace of Justice was destroyed by fire. Vital court records were destroyed.

Immediately, throughout the world, from the *New York Times* to Paris's *Le Monde* to German national television, the news media began to portray the Colombian development as a major incident in a "liberation struggle," portraying the M-19 guerrillas as "freedom fighters" against an oppressive government, and President Betancur as little more than a butcher.

What had happened in fact? In fact, the M-19 atrocity was ordered by drug traffickers, financed by drug traffickers, and was a major incident in the desperate struggle of the Colombian government against narcotics traffickers whose wealth and power is coming to exceed that of any government in the region. Six weeks prior to the atrocity, narcotics traffickers had threatened to assassinate the very Supreme Court judges subsequently murdered by M-19, unless they reversed their earlier decisions under a U.S.-Colombian treaty which has led to the extradition of drug-runners to the United States. At the moment of the raid, the judges had just begun hearing arguments on drug-runners' extradition. And, what the guerrillas destroyed first were the archives and all records of drug-traffickers' extradition suits.

It has subsequently emerged that, before the Justice Palace seizure, there was a meeting between the mafia and the M-19 terrorists in Colon, Panama to work out the details: the takeover of the palace and the burning of the archives, in exchange for weapons for the terrorists. One official document cited was a report from the head of Colombia's joint chiefs of staff, Gen. Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, to various security agencies alerting them that four airplanes had disappeared,





NSIPS/Javier Almarino

*The Colombian Army on parade in July 1985, in front of the Palace of Justice. Four months later, the M-19 terrorists launched their assault against the state, while the international news media and terrorist-support networks cheered.*

which he believed were being adapted with offensive weaponry by the M-19. One of the documents reports that the M-19 terrorists had a contact in the Justice Palace who led them to the archives on extradition to be burned. Also, the building's kitchen had 1,500 chickens, indicating someone on the inside had anticipated and prepared for a lengthy siege.

What had happened, in short, was that the so-called "M-19 freedom fighters" had displayed to the world their actual character as nothing but the armed extension of narcotics criminals internationally.

The lying treatment afforded the unprecedented events in the news media is properly considered an integral part of the events themselves. The "narco-terrorist" mafia, with high-level international support capable of guaranteeing a favorable press, effectively announced by the Bogota atrocity that it would now act to destabilize and overthrow any Ibero-American government trying to resist them, to establish a string of governments in Ibero-America that de facto, or de jure, would legalize the drug trade.

In the following pages, we document some of the high-level international support for the combined dope-terror international that, today, threatens the very survival of the nations of the South, but tomorrow, those of the North as well. The key to the international support network is the International Monetary Fund, the Trilateral Commission, the Socialist International, various Communist Parties—and wherever else one may expect to find a significant concentration of agents of Soviet influence. Those involved are in some cases inside governments.

In March 1985, *EIR* founder LaRouche released a state-

ment, "A Proposed Strategic Operation against the Western Hemisphere's Drug Traffic," at a conference in Mexico City. He recommended that a war on drugs must be *declared*, and fought with all the weapons of war.

"The international drug traffic," he reported, "has become an evil and powerful government in its own right. It represents today a financial, political, and military power greater than that of entire nations within the Americas. It is a government which is making war against civilized nations, a government upon which we must wage war, a war which we must fight with the weapons of war, and a war which we must win in the same spirit the United States fought for the unconditional defeat of Nazism between 1941 and 1945. Law enforcement methods, by themselves, will fail; even joint law-enforcement efforts by the nations bordering the Caribbean would fail. The nations of Central and South America will each and all either fall under bloody, Nazi-like dictatorships, or will be destroyed through more or less perpetual civil war, unless the international drug-traffic's invasion of this Hemisphere is crushed by the methods and weapons of war."

That war must also be directed against the "citizens above suspicion" who direct and finance the trade from behind the scenes, and those who, as documented in the following pages, extend succor and support to the narco-terrorist apparatus.

The events in Colombia, and so, the drug mafiosi themselves, have now clearly defined the circumstances faced by the world's nations. These are circumstances of war. Those involved in the international narco-terrorist support apparatus, therefore, are not merely criminal in their actions, but guilty of a very specific crime, treason to their nations.

# The European supporters of Ibero-America's narco-terrorists

by an EIR Investigative Team

With the aid of liberals of the Trilateral Commission, the Willy Brandt wing of the Socialist International, and several of the European Communist Parties, an extensive support apparatus has been established in Europe for Colombia's M-19 guerrillas and M-19's sister narco-terrorist organizations in Ibero-America.

In view of M-19's atrocity against the Colombian nation in the storming of the Judicial Palace in Bogota on Nov. 6, this is certainly a lobby in favor of mass murder. But it is not only that. Given the well-documented ties of M-19, Peru's Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) et al. to the international narcotics-trafficking mafia, this potpourri of "human rights" and "solidarity" organizations must be held morally and criminally accountable, each time youths in Paris, Madrid, Frankfurt, London, New York, and elsewhere, die from use of cocaine, heroin, or other dangerous drugs.

EIR's Investigative Team has determined that the support apparatus in Europe for narco-terrorism in the Andes, works on three levels.

On the most visible level are those liberal media—with the Bogota correspondent of the Trilateral Commission-linked *Le Monde* of France in the lead—that have been supporting M-19 in print since Nov. 6, and who have been conducting a propaganda campaign to portray President Belisario Betancur of Colombia as a "butcher," under the control of "fascists" in the army.

On a second level, engaging in political activism on behalf of the narco-terrorists, is a "solidarity" apparatus that involves "human rights" organizations allied to London's Amnesty International; "anthropology" and "ethnology" organizations under the umbrella of the Nazi International-linked Society for Endangered Peoples based in Göttingen, West Germany; "religious" organizations, particularly Jesuit, Dominican, and Evangelical-Protestant, that subscribe to the "theology of liberation" doctrine condemned by Pope John Paul II; and a network of "Colombia Committees" in many cities of Western Europe. Within this "solidarity" network, we find allies of the late Henri Curiel, the Egyptian Communist who controlled a global terror apparatus, particularly in the Middle East and Europe, that was utilized effi-

ciently, for years, by the Soviet intelligence services.

This leads us directly to the third level, the narco-terrorists themselves. In various European capitals, with Madrid as the European center, members of the "International Commission of M-19" oversee the activities of M-19 in Europe: Eduardo Rodriguez in Madrid, responsible for all of Europe, Rodrigo Restrepo in Paris, responsible for France, and Anna Salcedo in Zurich. Avert Bustamante, head of the International Commission for M-19 globally, and usually based in Central America, is a regular visitor to Europe. Europe is also a meeting point of the terrorists and the drug mafia: As an M-19 activist in Geneva stressed in a discussion Nov. 9: "There is a certain link of the guerrillas with drugs, to buy arms. We use drug money to buy arms, no one hides it, what else can we do?" And, since the Nov. 6 terror outrage in Bogota, the narco-terror threat in Europe has taken on a deadly new dimension, with the first-ever surfacing of "committees of solidarity" with Peru's Sendero Luminoso murderers.

## Some questions for Willy Brandt

While the Nov. 6 Bogota terror outrage is bringing the European terror apparatus to the surface, this apparatus did not suddenly emerge out of nowhere. In reconstructing how the underlying infrastructure was put together over the past year, EIR, not surprisingly, soon came to the door of the head of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor and Moscow's favorite Western politician.

It was in approximately October-November 1984 that a rash of articles began to be published sympathetic to M-19 and/or Peru's Sendero. In the "mainstream" European press, for example, the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit*, whose editor, Theo Sommer, has been a member of the Trilateral Commission, ran a piece by correspondent **Michael Stührenburg**, portraying the M-19 as a "social democratic"-tinged legitimate opposition group to the Betancur government; the article was soon republished by *Vorwärts*, the weekly of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in the Federal Republic of Germany, and by *Révolution*, the weekly of the French Com-

unist Party, which had heretofore refrained from weekly of the French Communist Party, which had heretofore refrained from praising M-19, in deference to Moscow's nominal policy of support for another narco-terrorist group in Colombia, the FARC. Soon thereafter, on Nov. 23, 1984, the West German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* also ran a sympathetic account of M-19.

Similarly, Sendero Luminoso, M-19's narco-trafficking partner in the Andes, began to get a good press. *El-Badil*, a Paris weekly sponsored by former Algerian President and Nazi collaborator **Ahmed Ben Bella**, ran an interview glorifying Sendero in an October 1984 edition. On Nov. 22, Agence France Presse in Paris conducted the first-ever interview to be aired with members of a clandestine Sendero cell in Paris.

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*In reconstructing how the underlying infrastructure was put together over the past year, EIR, not surprisingly, soon came to the door of the head of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor and Moscow's favorite western politician.*

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Why this sudden flurry of activity favoring the Andean narco-traffickers?

Coincidentally or not, Herr Brandt, in the company of his adviser on Socialist International affairs, **Klaus Lindenburg**, made a well-publicized eight-nation tour of Ibero-America during October 1984, generally expressing support for whatever anti-American movement he could find. Brandt's trip, as reported by *EIR* at the time, was aimed at creating massive problems for the United States south of its borders in the weeks leading up to, and then beyond, the November U.S. elections; it was becoming more and more certain, at that moment, that Moscow favorite Walter Mondale would be crushingly defeated.

In Peru, on Oct. 9, Brandt gave a press conference which shocked many seasoned observers in Lima and elsewhere on the continent. On this occasion, he made a differentiation between "some cases of terrorism [which] are part of international movements," as against others, which "belong to [specific] regions because of different causes." The phenomena in Peru, he asserted, fit into the latter category: "According to the personal impression that I have, it would be wrong

to say that what is happening in this country forms part of an international terrorist movement."

Quite a "personal impression," given that, only weeks earlier, Sendero had committed some of the bloodiest atrocities in continental history, and given that Sendero's connection to "international terrorist movements" is one of the worst-kept secrets of modern times!

Brandt began, at the time, to put himself forward, in some capacity, as a mediator between Sendero and the Peruvian government, an offer that itself conveyed a legitimacy to Sendero that it had never had before.

So, one year later, it is not surprising to find the "Brandt wing" of the Socialist International—in Spain, in France, in West Germany, in Britain—fronting for M-19 and friends, in contradiction to the nominal Socialist International policy of backing the regimes of Colombia's Betancur and Peru's García.

### **The extreme case of M. Charles VanHecke**

"We have supporters in the media in France, but nothing is like what *Le Monde's* correspondent in Bogota, **Charles VanHecke**, is saying. *Le Monde's* coverage, all along, has been the best."

The speaker was Rodrigo Restrepo, director of the French branch of the International Commission of M-19, during a private discussion on Nov. 12.

No sooner had the ashes from the devastation caused by M-19 cooled in Bogota, than M. VanHecke had gone into action.

On Nov. 8, his news dispatch from Bogota, featured a box-insert interview with reputed M-19 chief Luis Otero, nicknamed "Lucho," that had been conducted four days before the storming of the Judicial Palace, in a bar somewhere in Bogota. The interview portrayed "Lucho" as a committed social-reformer, angered at the failure of the Betancur government to achieve "agrarian reform."

On Nov. 12, the headline on VanHecke's article was, "The M-19 Explains Itself." This time, the dispatch was based on a "clandestine press conference" by seven leaders of M-19, to which only a "select few" international journalists was invited: quite a coup for M. VanHecke, and quite indicative of some of his connections. In the account, he described M-19 leader "Alfonso" acting "amiably" toward the journalists, and reserved his bile for President Betancur. He went so far as to attack Colombian government charges of M-19 links with drug-traffickers as a "diversion," to take attention away from alleged involvement of members of Betancur's own entourage in drugs.

In three in-between dispatches, in the Nov. 9 and Nov. 10-11 weekend *Le Monde* editions, VanHecke was savage, charging Betancur with having "ordered the butchery," and under the increasing control of "fascist" elements in the army. The account of the events of Nov. 6-7 in Bogota were invert-



ed, to make it seem that Betancur was the culprit for the destruction in Colombia's capital.

While the standard wisdom is that *Le Monde's* correspondents maintain a freedom to dispatch columns as they wish, without editorial interference, it is nonetheless important to stress that the editor-in-chief of the paper, **André Fontaine**, has been, for much of the past 10 years, a member of the Trilateral Commission. *Le Monde* is widely read in Europe, both in France and in the diplomatic corps at large, and in French-speaking areas in Africa, Asia, and elsewhere.

VanHecke was not alone. A Spanish insider told *EIR* on Nov. 18 that a "political uproar" had broken out in Spain, over the barrage of interviews appearing on Spanish national television with emissaries or sympathizers of M-19. The chief culprits in this narco-terrorist media campaign, *EIR's* informant indicated, are national TV head **José María Calvino Iglesias** and a wide array, within national TV, of sympathizers and/or members of the Spanish Communist Party

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*"We have supporters in the media in France, but nothing is like what Le Monde's correspondent in Bogota, Charles VanHecke, is saying. Le Monde's coverage, all along, has been the best." The speaker was Rodrigo Restrepo, director of the French branch of the International Commission of M-19.*

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or the "left-wing faction of the Spanish Socialist Party opposed to [Prime Minister] Felipe González." On Nov. 9, the Spanish daily *ABC* attacked pro-M-19 TV correspondent **Rosa María Mateo**, who had interviewed an M-19 spokesman, for having "convinced us that pulling out a gun and shooting people is a worthy thing to do."

Similar patterns are manifest elsewhere in Europe: Viewers of West Germany's ARD and ZDF national television stations have received a good dose of sympathy for M-19 since the Nov. 6 events transpired.

### **Of the 'Network Curiel'**

According to M-19 sources, key points of M-19 "support activity" in Europe include Madrid, Paris, London, Geneva, Zurich, and various cities of West Germany, particularly Frankfurt, Hanover, and Berlin.

Six official "support committees" are known to exist in Europe. These include:

**London: The Colombia Committee**, housed in the offices of the "Committee Against Repression in Latin America" (CARILA), an umbrella organization for Ibero-American "human rights" groups. At the same phone number, London 359-2270, one finds the **Colombia Solidarity Committee**, whose organizer, **Juan Rincón**, maintains regular liaison with M-19. One also finds there the **Latin America Resource Center**. The Colombia Committee is organizing an "international observers' committee," made up of individuals from organizations around the world, which is planning a mission to Colombia in January 1986. The Colombia Committee collaborates with such Fabian/KGB-linked "human rights" and "ethnography" organizations as Amnesty International, the Minority Rights Group, Survival International, and the "human rights commissions" of both houses of the British parliament. Its sponsor in the House of Lords is **Liberal Lord Avebury**, who has also become active in the "human rights" campaign in Guatemala, a political front for the narco-terrorist groups there. There is also cooperation with British Labour Party parliamentarians, especially one **Jeremy Corbin**.

**Paris: The Colombian Committee on Human Rights** exists at 16 Rue Oberkampf, Paris 75011, phone number, 48070154, at which number M-19 International Commission head for Paris **Rodrigo Restrepo** may also be reached. This group's most intimate collaborating institution is the **France-Colombia Committee**, headed by one **Philippe Texier**, married to a Colombian, **Anita Texier**. The France-Colombia Committee is a sub-unit of the organization **France-Amérique Latine**, which has ties to now-unofficial adviser to French President Mitterrand, **Régis Debray**.

The France-Colombia Committee directly interfaces top levels of the old Henri Curiel network, a terror and terror-support apparatus with worldwide dimensions, particularly in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. One France-Colombia Committee leader, **Maurice Barth**, of the **Dominican St.-Jacques Convent** in Paris, is head of **The Association of Friends of Henri Curiel**. The increasing focus on Andean/Ibero-American groups among these circles (Texier, for example, has recently surfaced on an international Guatemala "human rights" commission) may, in fact, signal the increasing extension of the Curiel network into Ibero-America. The France-Colombia Committee became the center of a political controversy in France, after it advertised itself on French national television, following the volcano eruption in Colombia, as the best conduit of funds for relief for volcano victims; the **Parti Ouvrier Européen**, the party supporting the policies of **Lyndon LaRouche** in France, circulated a national dossier warning that this money would only be diverted to support terrorism.

Paris is also a hotbed of "Americanist" anthropology-ethnography terrorist-sympathizers, centered, in significant part, at the University of Paris's **Institut des Hautes Etudes**

**pour Amérique Latine (IHEAL)**, cited by both M-19's Restrepo and French police sources as a major base for M-19 support in Europe. The human rights apparatus also extends into the religious community, including Dominican Barth; **Father Xavier de Montperont** of the **Comité Episcopat France-Amérique Latine (CEFAL)**, and the Protestant **Centre Ecumenique du Tiers Monde**.

Another terror-support nest in Paris is that centered around the aforementioned Michael Stührenburg, who traveled to Colombia in summer-autumn 1984 to meet clandestinely with M-19, and who wrote a syndicated article "to answer the campaign, originating in Colombia, claiming that M-19 are cruel Marxist bandits," according to his own account. One of Stührenburg's close personal associates in Paris is **Dominique Vidal**, foreign editor of the French Communist Party's *Révolution* magazine. Vidal's personal specialty is the Mid-

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*In the immediate days following the Nov. 6-7 events, Madrid was visited by Avert Bustamante, reputed head of M-19's International Commission. Madrid has become home base for some of Colombia's more notorious mafia drug-traffickers, and the city is key in the physical transshipment of coca paste to other parts of Europe.*

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dle East region; the French CP's Middle East bureau is coextensive with the Curriel network.

According to Curriel operative Barth, the **International Bureau of the French Socialist Party** is also providing behind-the-scenes support for his group's efforts.

The various M-19 sympathizers in Paris are preparing major demonstrations for the weekend of Nov. 23-24, against the Betancur government.

**Geneva and Zurich, Switzerland:** In Geneva, there exists the **Comité Colombien** at 11 Rue des Minotaures, 1205 Geneva, phone number 218198. The main two activists in this Comité are **Luce Marina Coppetti** (204614) and **Ricardo Espinosa** (582166). In Zurich, there is the **Dialogue North-South (DINS)**, P.O. Box 238, 8037 Zurich. Activists in these two Swiss organizations report that they cooperate closely with Swiss Socialist parliamentarians, including the **International Bureau of the Swiss Socialist Party**, and former Swiss parliamentarian **Jean Ziegler**. Ziegler, most recently a sociology professor at the University of Geneva,

has professed admiration for Lausanne's François Genoud, the banker of the Nazi International. There is also a plethora of "theology of liberation" groups in Switzerland, including anti-Betancur Jesuit nests in Geneva, Zurich, and Fribourg, and Dominican and Protestant-Evangelical activists elsewhere.

**Federal Republic of Germany: The Colombia Seminar** is the meeting point for joint German-Colombian "solidarity groups" across Germany, mostly centered around university complexes, including in Frankfurt, West Berlin, Hannover, Göttingen, Munich, and Cologne. Organization coordinator is **Luis Escobar** (Frankfurt phone number 708507). The Colombia Seminar had a secret meeting in Frankfurt during the Nov. 8-10 weekend, to plan actions against Betancur. Attendees included two "Andean ethnographers" associated with the Society for Endangered Peoples in Göttingen. One was **Thomas Meyer** of Frankfurt. It included **Professors Rossbach and Metschlak** of the University of Hanover Sociology Department. According to West German security experts, the nationwide network of the Colombia Seminar interfaces the mass base of the West German Green Party, and the **Evangelical Church's** university student groups.

### **M-19's structure, and some Sendero friends**

*EIR* investigations indicate that the present European Division head of the International Commission of M-19, is **Eduardo Rodriguez**, based in Madrid. This name may be an adopted name, as he "uses several identities," according to one of his close friends. In the immediate days following the Nov. 6-7 events, Rodriguez was visited in Madrid, by **Avert Bustamante**, reputed head of M-19's International Commission. Madrid has also become home base for some of Colombia's more notorious mafia drug-traffickers, and the city is key in the physical transshipment of coca paste to other parts of Europe.

**Rodrigo Restrepo**, based in Paris, is International Commission head for France. In Zurich, it is **Anna Salcedo**, who travels throughout Europe.

The newest developments point to increasing integration of the M-19 and Sendero support apparatus. Both Anna Salcedo and Restrepo associate Michael Stührenburg are circulating verbal slanders against Peruvian President García. Salcedo warned, in a Nov. 12 discussion, that Lima, Peru could soon be hit by the same kind of action that hit Bogota. Stührenburg said that García had no right to assume leadership for Ibero-America as a whole, especially as "I don't know how secure he is. The army is not in accord with everything he is doing."

The sudden spate of open activity, by hardcore terrorist networks, in favor of Sendero Luminoso, in Paris (see next section) suggests that a new phase of narco-terrorist activity is opening in Europe.

## 'Long, bloody war, another Vietnam'

*The following are excerpts from an "Interview on Sendero Luminoso," published in the Paris weekly El-Badil, in October 1984. The interview is with M.M. Herrera, described as a founding member of the Franco-Peruvian Intercultural Center. El-Badil is the magazine patronized and sponsored by former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, whose connections to East bloc intelligence services and to old the Nazi intelligence services, have been frequently exposed by EIR.*

*Herrera is asked to give his views on the situation in Peru and in Latin America. He answers:*

**Herrera:** All the world knows that Latin America is plunged into the worst economic-social crisis in its history, and this is due to the voracity of transnational capital. . . .

**Q:** But currently, what is the situation in Peru?

**Herrera:** First, it is necessary to situate the problem historically. There have already been several historical projects in Peru. The most important was that of Tupac Amaru, who was a descendant of the Incas and who made a revolution in 1780. . . . Then, there appeared between 1920 and 1930, José Carlos Mariátegui, the Marxist prime minister of Latin America, who created the Communist Party of Peru. . . . It is crucial to underline the importance of J.C. Mariátegui, who is the first to present the theses of semi-feudalism and semi-colonialism; in 1925, while Mao presented them to the political bureau of the Chinese Communist Party in 1930. These theses put the accent on the peasantry, as a principal revolutionary force. The Sendero Luminoso takes the source of its inspiration in great part from the studies of J.C. Mariátegui.

. . . Since May 1984, this party [Communist Party of Peru, more known here as "Sendero Luminoso"] has undertaken the armed struggle. . . .

. . . Sendero Luminoso is Marxist-Leninist-Maoist; it inspires itself from these three sources, but its application is very strongly Peruvian. . . . When J.C. Mariátegui died, very young, in 1930, he had given an extraordinary impulse to the diverse political movements in Peru. . . . Sendero

Luminoso has always worked in the sense of the initial party of J.C. Mariátegui, contrary to the other political groups, which have deviated from him. It is necessary, too, to specify that this is the only communist party that had been created in the heart of the Andes itself, while other parties of the left have been created in Lima or on the coast, that is to say, in an already Westernized milieu.

. . . Peru represents very great millenary cultures, some from 4-5,000 years ago. . . . It is necessary to take into account that, in Peru, the ancient Andean community has never disappeared and that it conserves all its structures. This is what makes the Western "me," such as we conceive it, to be there linked intimately to the collective "me." This is why J.C. Mariátegui said that "the greatest revolutionary reserve in Latin America, is found in the Andes." This cultural de-

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*In Peru, we think that Sendero Luminoso will triumph, but this will be a long, bloody war, because we foresee the direct intervention of American imperialism. This will be another Vietnam, but much more serious, because the entire continent will be involved, in view of the explosive conditions of Latin America, and its economic situation, without resolution.*

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velopment, on the basis of ancient Andean cultures, would be one of the contributions of "S.L." to Latin America.

. . . It is said that "S.L." maintains contacts with the other revolutionary parties of Latin America. But Peru is the only one of these countries with a party that is solidly structured, perfectly organized, and which directs an armed movement. . . .

**Q:** What is the future of the movement?

**A:** In Peru, we think that S.L. will triumph, but this will be a long, bloody war, because we foresee the direct intervention of American imperialism.

This will be another Vietnam, but much more serious, because the entire continent will be involved, in view of the explosive conditions of Latin America, and its economic situation, without resolution: \$350 billion of foreign debt. And this catastrophic situation concerns the West. We are going through a period of great convulsion, where Peru will have a great role to play.

# Sendero, M-19 backers in France

"Support the Popular War in Peru!"

"Blow on the Flames Lit by the Peruvian Revolution!"

These are the headlines, translated from the French, of two leaflets, distributed Nov. 15 at the Cité Universitaire area of Paris, an area dense with student organizations, calling for support for the "authentic popular war which is developing under the direction of the Communist Party of Peru (called Sendero Luminoso by the press)." One of the leaflets, signed by the Sympathizers of the Revolutionary International Movement (RIM) in France, invited recipients to attend a meeting on "Five Years of Popular War in Peru," for Dec. 1, 1985, at the Théâtre de Forum Les Halles, Porte Rambuteau, Paris, and declared that the campaign in France to back Sendero Luminoso, "is part of an initiative launched by the RIM in several cities in Europe, North and South America, and possibly elsewhere, if the means permit." Distributors of the leaflet were loudly denouncing Peruvian President Alan García as a "fascist pig," who is "supported by the CIA," and who had "murdered 35 of our comrades in Peru."

Extraordinary enough, certainly, to see, for the first time ever, a *public* support action in the streets of a European city, on behalf of an organization whose capacity for brutal murder has not been rivaled since Cambodia's Pol Pot. Even more extraordinary, is who is sponsoring this initiative.

The leaflet of the "Sympathizers. . ." lists an address, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, 10th, and a phone number, 45-23-47-39. The other of the two leaflets is signed, only, TKP/ML, the Turkish Workers Party/Marxist-Leninist. The indicated phone number is not that of any Peruvian or Ibero-American organization at all. In fact, the organization answers by the name of Cultural Association of Turkish Workers, a known front for the TKP/ML.

Callers to the phone number report the odd phenomenon: Throughout a conversation with a self-professed Peruvian activist, Middle Eastern-sounding music is heard in the background. The Peruvian activist declares: "Here, we have a Committee of Support for the Popular War in Peru. . . . We get help from comrades from Turkey, from India. . . . A coordinating committee for the Dec. 1 meeting has been set up; there are people from Afghanistan, from Turkey, from India, from Iran, from the United States, from Chile, from Colombia. . . ." He boasts about "our Iranian comrades."

What are these terrorists parties from such widely differing lands who constitute the support apparatus for Sendero

Luminoso in Europe and Asia? There are the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka, the Proletarian Party of Purba Bangla of Bangladesh, the Union of Iranian Communists (Sarbedaran), the Communist Collective of Agit/Prop, Italy, and the Sikh Progressive Writers and Artists of the Punjab.

What unites these parties is that, together with the Sendero Luminoso and TKP/ML, all are component organizations of the indicated Revolutionary International Movement (RIM), formed in London, on March 12, 1984, at the Second International Conference of Marxist-Leninist Organizations.

This new terror international—controlled directly by Moscow—was convened by the U.S.-based Revolutionary Communist Party and is directed by RCP founder Bob Avakian, an American citizen of Armenian origin, now safe-housed from U.S. prosecution in Paris. During the RIM founding conference, the delegations sent a message to the "Communist Party of Peru," supporting the "struggle" of the CPP, and the CPP sent a message in return, welcoming the

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*Extraordinary enough to see a public support action in the streets of a European city, on behalf of an organization whose capacity for murder has not been rivaled since Pol Pot. Even more extraordinary, is who is sponsoring this initiative.*

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creation of the RIM. Since that time the new international began publication of its magazine, *A World to Win*, published in at least 19 languages, with approximately 20 component organizations throughout the world—organizations located in either cocaine or opium cultivation, processing, or distribution centers.

What is being played out, in this TKP/ML-Sendero/RCP/Indian terror alliance, provides a crucial piece of evidence about how international terrorism, with Soviet and/or East German backing, is being regrouped, to integrate the Andean narco-trafficking groups with the "Euro-terrorist" and Middle East-Indian Subcontinent structures.

There is no formal ideology which unites this RIM; its member organizations include Indian Naxalite followers of Lin Piao, Maoists, Trotskyites, and pro-Moscow sects. Under Moscow's direction, the alliance has been formed to fuel "Euro-terrorist" operations among others, financed by the revenues from the Ibero-American cocaine trade into Europe. The second function of RIM is the potential use of Sendero assassination-and-sabotage capabilities in Europe.

Sendero's Parisian sponsor, the TKP/ML, is also one of

several component organizations of something known as the Organization of the Communist Combatants (OCC), which also includes the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), the French Direct Action, the German Red Army Faction, the Italian Red Brigades, the Spanish ETA and GRAPO, the Armenian ASALA, the Kurdish PKK, the Palestinian PFLP, and the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL). Many of these have known connections to the Soviets, and/or Warsaw Pact countries, including East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

TKP/ML, which operates clandestinely inside Turkey, and which has a base in Damascus, Syria, is regarded as one of the most dangerous, hardcore terrorist groups in Europe. It provides some of the best trained assassins for Direct Action, the group that has been responsible for assassinations of top European military officials. It is known to be linked to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of George Habash, to the Kurdish PKK, and to the Armenian Secret Army of Liberation (ASALA), all three of which groups have met together with TKP/ML representatives in Athens, Greece. It has known ties to the Iranian government, and to the "Islamic-Marxist" Iranian group, Fedayoen i-Khalq. According to security experts in Europe, the TKP/ML also has operational ties to neo-Nazi organizations in Europe, and is tied into the lucrative arms-for-drugs trade, including what has become known as the "Bulgarian Connection."

What is happening now, the integration of the Peruvian-based terror group Sendero Luminoso, more closely with European, Middle East, and Indian Subcontinent groups, is reminiscent of the types of relationships that were created by the Bolshevik Karl Radek and others, in the post-World War I Comintern, and in the 1920 Baku Conference. In fact, Peruvian Communist Party founder José Carlos Mariátegui, after whom Sendero Luminoso is named—the group is actually called, "In the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariátegui"—was a Comintern stalwart, associated with the mystical-imperialist circles in the U.S.S.R. around Anatolii Lunacharskii.

Elements of the "Henri Curriel" network are key in this story; Curriel was the Egyptian Communist Party leader, who controlled, until his death in the late 1970s, a global terror apparatus used liberally by the Soviet intelligence services. The current head of the Association of Friends of Henri Curriel, Dominican priest Maurice Barth of the St.-Jacques Convent in Paris, reports that he is a political intimate of Sendero Luminoso propagandist Herrera, of the Franco-Peruvian Intercultural Center. Herrera is a true believer in the ideas of José Carlos Mariátegui, as he told the Paris magazine *El-Badil*, the mouthpiece of former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, in October 1984.

Barth is a leader of the France-Colombia Committee, which indicates how the European support apparatus for the two leading narco-terrorist groups in the Andean region, M-19 and Sendero, are integrated.

## RIM: narco-terror international

On March 12, 1984, the U.S.-based Revolutionary Communist Party, convened the founding conference of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM) in London, England. The constituent organizations drawn to that conference—prominently including Peru's Sendero Luminoso and the Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)—have little in common with each other, except involvement in cocaine and heroin trafficking, and a commitment to blind terrorism. RIM, not surprisingly, is at the very center of the support network for Colombian and Peruvian terrorist organizations in Europe.

According to reliable intelligence sources, RIM was formed under Moscow's orders, as a new international assassination capability—in effect, an irregular adjunct to its *spetsnaz* military assassination teams. Unlike any other international of this sort, RIM embraces the nominal political opponents, Trotskyites, varieties of Maoists, Albanian and Chinese sectlets, and the RCP, which since its foundation in 1968, as the Revolutionary Union (RU), has been variously ideologically self-defined as Maoist, pro-Gang of Four, pro-Albanian, and now, publicly, pro-Soviet.

If any ideological label could be pinned on the RCP's RIM, perhaps the best would be Naxalite, the name for the Maoist terrorists of Bengal and Punjab. Now dominating many Sikh terrorist organizations, the Naxalites have a two-point program, organizing indigenous rural tribes against the state and "annihilation of class enemies" in the cities through assassination—the Sendero Luminoso profile precisely.

Some of RIM's known member-organizations indicate the far-flung and diverse networks now working in support of Sendero and M-19. These include:

In Asia: Central Reorganization Committee, Naxalite, Bengal; Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), Naxalite; Ceylon Communist Party, linked to the Tamil Tigers separatist-terrorist group; Proletarian Party of Purba Bangla, Naxalite, Bangladesh; Revolutionary Communist Party of India; Bangladesher Samyabadi Dal (Marxist-Leninist), Naxalite, Bengal; Nepal Communist Party; Revolutionary

Communist Centre of India (Marxist-Leninist), Naxalite.

In the Western Hemisphere: Revolutionary Communist Party; Communist Party of Peru, Sendero Luminoso; Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist); Revolutionary Communist Group of Colombia; Haitian International Revolutionary Group.

-In Europe and the Middle East: Communist Party of Turkey (M-L); Communist Party of Greece (M-L); Union of Iranian Communists (Sarbedaran); Communist Collective of Agit/Prop, Italy; Communist Committee of Trento, Italy; Proletarian Communist Organization (ML), Italy.

Although not formally part of RIM, the Sikh-tied Communist Party of Canada (ML), is in reality part of the new international, as are the Sikh terrorist Dal Khalsa of Britain and key Naxalite-linked factions with the terrorist International Sikh Youth Federation, based in Vancouver, Canada; the World Sikh Organization of Washington, DC; the National Council of Khalistan of Redding, England and, now, Quito, Ecuador. All these organizations must be viewed by responsible authorities as tied to the international support apparatus of the Sendero Luminoso and M-19.

To facilitate the rapid spread of this narco-terrorist international, the well-funded RIM now publishes its magazine, *World to Win*, in at least 19 languages including: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Creole, Danish, English, Farsi, French, German, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Kannada, Malayalam, Nepali, Punjabi, Spanish, Tamil, and Turkish.

Since its creation in 1968 by the Institute for Policy Studies, the RCP (originally RU) has played a special role within the U.S. terrorist command structure in both an aboveground and underground capacity. At least in its formative period, the RCP's case officer was former State Department China expert and top OSS hand William Hinton—an underling of Henry Kissinger and former CPUSA operative Paul Jacobs. The hands-on controller of the RCP has been former Air Force Intelligence Captain H. Bruce Franklin.

The individual nominally in charge of the RCP and RIM is one Robert Avakian, an IPS trainee and son of National Lawyers Guild attorney and Alameda County superior court judge Spergian Avakian. Avakian is now in exile in Paris after fleeing the United States from charges of riot disturbances during Chinese Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington in 1979.

Since 1980, the RCP has concentrated on building an underground apparatus in Western Europe and the United States. Law enforcement authorities have indicated that the RCP underground in the United States, is at least 100-strong, and well-trained in intelligence gathering and weapons-use, including rocket launchers. It has established interfaces with European terrorist groups, including the West German Revolutionary Cells, through both the RIM and the semi-clandestine RCP front Fight Back, which organizes primarily among black GIs in West Germany. In 1983, the RCP contingent was key to triggering riots in the "Hot Autumn" dem-

onstrations in West Germany against U.S. Euromissile deployment. Reflecting its Moscow control, RCP publications have come to be dominated by attacks on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Beginning in July 1985, the U.S. State Department began lending its support to a most important evolution in the RIM narco-terrorist international—the transplanting of the base of Sikh narco-terrorism from England to Ecuador.

On July 26, Dr. Carlos Arosemena, former president of Ecuador, traveled to Redding, England to meet with Sikh terrorist leader and former Tashkent traveler, Jagjit Singh Chauhan. Arosemena and his delegation promised the Sikh terrorists government-in-exile status, land for coca production, and a free hand to run international terrorist operations out of Ecuador.

Since that time, according to sources in Ibero-America, the now transplanted Sikh terrorist network in Ecuador is working closely with both Sendero Luminoso and M-19, as could be expected from massive Naxalite presence in Sikh terrorist organizations.

The U.S. godfather for this operation, has been Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who has met with Sikh terrorists on several occasions since the summer of 1984. Abrams does not pretend to hide his violent opposition to Peruvian President Alan García and his fight against the drug-promoting policies of the International Monetary Fund. According to sources, Abrams facilitated the meeting between the former Ecuadoran President and the Sikhs.

Abrams' promotion of the RIM allies in the Andes was aided by his close associate, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, Latin American director of the Anti-Defamation League. Rosenthal is said to be one of the top Israeli Mossad agents in the Western Hemisphere.

It is hardly a coincidence that Ecuador, according to intelligence sources, is now being used as both a safehouse for Sikh terrorism, and an arms supply base for Sendero Luminoso and the M-19. As the role of Abrams and Rabbi Rosenthal role attests, Ecuador has long been a top Israeli Mossad center in South America, whose intelligence operations have been financed by cocaine.

On July 15-16, Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress held a meeting in Jerusalem, which centered around implementation of a deepening Israeli-Soviet deal. Within that context, several WJC leaders denounced Peru and Alan García as anti-Semitic, specifically because of García's economic policies. Following the WJC board meeting, several executive members from South America are known to have met with the Israeli foreign ministry for discussions on the subject of Peru; and Eric Margolis, a reputed Mossad operative and columnist for the Bronfman-dominated *Toronto Sun*, authored a prominent piece in the *Wall Street Journal* which amounted to a death threat to García for his opposition to cocaine traffic.

## Germany's positive contribution to world development

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*EIR presents the second part of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's policy document, subtitled "Foreign Policy Theses for the Federal Republic of Germany."*

*Part 1 reviewed the extraordinarily precarious position West Germany finds itself in today. The administration of the politically shallow Chancellor Helmut Kohl is now confronting the results of its own inability to initiate its promised "new era": West Germany is about to be handed over into Moscow's sphere of domination, with the transaction presided over by the modern-day Metternichs of the Trilateral Commission.*

*Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche probed deeply into the historical roots of this "New Yalta" deal, demonstrating how it was the hypocrisy and cynicism of the original Teheran and Yalta agreements among Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin which paved the way for Moscow to be close to achieving its long-cherished dream of world domination.*

*She also pointed out that the completely unjust "war reparation" burdens imposed on Germany by the 1919 Versailles Treaty, are no different than the genocidal "conditionalities" imposed on the developing nations today by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.*

### **Evaluation of the German question according to international law**

"I have only one fatherland, and that is Germany." That was Freiherr vom Stein's proud retort to a bid to recruit him into the service of dynastic particular interests. And today as

well, every patriot who passionately loves Germany, who loves it for all the beautiful and great things we have contributed to world culture and development, will give the same answer: "I have only one fatherland, and that is Germany."

But how many patriots are left today, who still dare pledge their allegiance to Germany as a nation? If today there is a real danger that the Federal Republic may give itself up to the hegemonic strivings of the Soviet Union without a struggle, then it is because of many factors, with two standing above the rest. First, it was the aim of the Anglo-American occupying powers to obliterate every trace of German patriotism, and to practice outright brainwashing, called "re-education," on the occupied population, so that everything in any way connected to German culture and national identity was systematically and automatically equated with Nazism. And this in spite of the fact, that the inventors of this "collective guilt" theory, such as Hugh Trevor-Roper and John Wheeler-Bennett, knew all too well that from an epistemological standpoint, Nazi culture had been a total attack on German culture! This could hardly have been disputed by anyone living after the time of Friedrich Nietzsche, the grandfather of Nazism.

Thus, the Western Powers did not permit the Federal Republic any continuity with the positive aspects of its own history—no patriotic identity, only an identity as the "land of economic miracles." The Federal Republic was not conceived as a nation, but as one giant industrial firm. And when the deepening world economic crisis began to pull the rug



out from under this partial identity as well, frightfully little remained. In the Saar, and especially in the Ruhr region—which in the mid-1960s still proudly considered itself the world's greatest industrial center—there is now up to 20% unemployment in many cities, and a corresponding number of families living without hope.

But this was nothing compared to the brainwashing carried out by the Soviet KGB and the East German Stasi over the past 40 years against the West German population. By the time of the Cominform-organized World Congress of Freedom Fighters, which took place in parallel in Prague and Paris on April 20-25, 1949, a process was set off whereby Soviet propaganda systematically pursued the “re-evaluation of all values.”<sup>11</sup> There are countless examples of the enor-

mous success of these 40 years of subversive activity, only three of which we will mention here.

The 180-degree turn of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) away from Kurt Schumacher (who had accurately characterized the Communists as “Nazis in red make-up”) to the current line of Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Egon Bahr, etc., whose Socialist International goes around the world, and in the Federal Republic itself, representing the Soviet Union's interests, is without a doubt one of the most ignominious chapters in our nation's history. Contrary to today, the SPD under Kurt Schumacher was still a pillar of the state.

Second, it is astounding how Moscow, by means of its systematic infiltration, particularly of the media, the parties,

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche

was born in 1948 in the Rhineland town of Trier, West Germany, and grew up there. She studied journalism in Hanover and Hamburg. In 1971, she became the first Western journalist to visit China following the Cultural Revolution.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche studied philosophy, history, and political science in West Berlin, Frankfurt am Main, and Mainz. Her theoretical research has concentrated on Avicenna, Nicolaus of Cusa, German Classicism, the German Wars of Liberation, and 20th-century history.

In 1977 she married Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a renowned American economist and founder of the weekly news magazine *Executive Intelligence Review*.

From the very start of her political career, Mrs. LaRouche set out to oppose the neo-Malthusians and prophets of deindustrialization. At the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974 in Budapest, Hungary, she energetically protested against plans promulgated there for depopulation of the developing sector. Since then, she has been involved in the formulation of numerous development programs. On her various trips to Japan, Southeast Asia, India, and Mexico, she and her husband have had the opportunity to hold discussions with leading government officials and with the heads of state Indira Gandhi and José López Portillo.

In the summer 1984, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche initiated the Schiller Institute, whose immediate goal was an improvement in German-American relations and the strengthening of the Western Alliance. But very soon it

became clear, that before this could happen, a constructive solution to the international debt crisis would have to be found, and a new and just world economic order established. Thus the Schiller Institute quickly evolved into an international movement for the defense of the inalienable rights of all people, and has emerged as an institution wielding influence over crucial political developments around the globe.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is also an initiator of the citizens' group “Patriots for Germany,” which made its first public appearance in October, 1985.



trade unions, and other institutions, has succeeded in making President Reagan and the United States appear as a "warmonger" in the eyes of many West German citizens, while portraying itself as a "peaceloving nation." This is indeed incredible, given that the Reagan administration's defense budget is significantly below the level which President Carter had considered necessary, whereas the Soviets are engaged in their most in-depth war buildup—not to mention their genocide in Afghanistan, Moscow's control of international terrorism, and so forth.

But it is on the German question that the KGB's propaganda has scored its most dramatic success, perhaps because this question is so closely allied to the KGB's own potential wartime assignment. Even though Yalta and Potsdam did have the faults enumerated above, today there remains little or no knowledge of Germany's actual legal status as shaped by these conferences, nor of how this was defined by our Basic Law and how its relation to international law has not changed in the intervening years. Indeed, Moscow's campaign against alleged "German revanchism" has borne fruit.

When even Chancellor Kohl will no longer venture to stand by the constitutional mandates of the Basic Law, but instead believes (as his adviser on recent history Michael Stürmer recently told the *Washington Post*<sup>12</sup>) that the nation-state, Germany included, has no future—then we can only congratulate the KGB. The KGB's campaign against alleged German "revanchism" has apparently succeeded in intimidating Kohl, putting him on the defensive. And just to remind ourselves: When did Moscow actually begin its revanchism campaign against the Bonn government? At precisely the point, that NATO was drawing its own conclusions from the realization that the Warsaw Pact had been using the period of so-called *détente* of the 1970s to achieve superiority in virtually every weapons category, prompting NATO to decide to oppose the already-installed Soviet SS-20s with its own "Euromissiles." In the eyes of Moscow, anyone is a "revanchist," who gets in the way of Moscow's own expansionism.

Even if it may be true, that under *current* strategic conditions the existing frontiers could only be altered by defeating the Soviets, it does not and must not follow, that these frontiers are the legal ones. If we give recognition to an injustice, just because it has prevailed for 40 years, then we are departing from those very principles of humanist natural law, that constitute one of the most essential elements of those "Western values" we should be defending. And even if the view is now widespread (thanks to clever Eastern propaganda) that "nothing can be done about it now," it remains the case that, by international law, the *status quo* borders are an injustice. For, the "prescriptive law" which since Yalta has been distilled from the "club-law" of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, has nothing to do with law in any real sense.

Let us review once more, clearly and succinctly, the legal

definition of the German question. According to the Preamble of our Basic Law (adopted in 1949 in lieu of a true German constitution), we Germans are called upon, "in free self-determination, to consummate the unity and freedom of Germany" and to "act in the service of peace in the world." And it says just as unequivocally: "It continues to be the obligation of the *entire German people*, to consummate the unity and freedom of Germany."

And who is a "German"? Article 116, Section 1 of the Basic Law states: "The Basic Law's definition of 'German' is drawn from the earlier legal definition of whoever had German citizenship, or was a refugee or displaced person of German extraction, or whose spouse or progeny had been assimilated into the German Reich, as of December 31, 1937." That is our Basic Law, and it has not changed since then.

Concerning the legal status of Germany itself, there is a July 31, 1973 decision by the Federal Constitutional Court; which in Section B-III makes the following legally-binding statement: "The Basic Law, which is not merely a *theory* of international and national law, assumes that the German Reich

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*Even if it may be true, that under current strategic conditions the existing frontiers could only be altered by defeating the Soviets, it does not and must not follow, that these frontiers are the legal ones.*

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has continued beyond the 1945 collapse, and has never perished, neither with the capitulation, nor through the Allied Occupying Powers' use of foreign state power in Germany; this follows from the Preamble, from Article 16, Article 23-116, and Article 146 of the Basic Law.

"This is also in keeping with the standing code of the Federal Constitutional Court, to which the Senate adheres. The German Reich continues to exist, still possesses its legislative power, but because of a lack of organization, and especially the lack of institutional bodies, is itself unable to act as an integrated state. . . .

"The establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany was not the founding of a new West German state, but rather the reorganization of one part of Germany. Hence the Federal Republic of Germany is not a 'legal successor' to the German Reich, but, as a state, it is identical with the state called the 'German Reich.' With respect to its territory, however, it is only 'partially identical,' so that to that extent, this identity lays no claim to exclusiveness. The national legislation of the Federal Republic limits its sovereign power to the 'area



NSIPS/Susan Welsh

*The Berlin Wall, constructed in 1961, remains a cruel symbol of the injustice of the current borders in Europe.*

of applicability of the Basic Law,' but also feels responsible for all of Germany. . . . The GDR [German Democratic Republic—East Germany] belongs to Germany, and cannot be regarded as a foreign country with respect to the Federal Republic of Germany."

The fact that Churchill's "matchstick game" has no basis whatsoever in international law, also emerges from a July 7, 1975 decision of the Federal Constitutional Court, and a corollary decision in September 1976 by the Federal Social Court in Kassel. Both decisions uphold the contention, that the areas of Germany *east of the Oder-Neisse* (i.e., the areas currently belonging to Poland and the Soviet Union) must still not be considered "foreign," even after the the Warsaw Treaty of Dec. 7, 1970 came into force.

On May 17, 1972 the three party blocs represented in the West German Parliament passed a ten-point joint declaration, stating that the Eastern Treaties negotiated by Chancellor Willy Brandt did not alter the fact, that this question remains open. The declaration clearly states, "The Treaties do not anticipate a peaceful treaty settlement for Germany, nor do they establish any legal basis for the currently existing borders."

It continues: "The treaties do not impinge upon the inalienable right to self-determination. The Federal Republic of Germany's policy of seeking a resurrection of national unity within a European context, is not in contradiction with these Treaties, which in no way prejudice the resolution of the German question."

And further on it reads: "The Treaties do not impinge upon the rights and obligations of the Four Powers with respect to Germany as a whole and to Berlin. The German Parliament believes that in light of the fact that a *final settlement* has yet to occur, the continued existence of these rights and obligations is vital."

And on May 8, 1975, the American Undersecretary of State for European Affairs told an American congressional subcommittee on security questions, that the political and territorial problems affecting Germany as a whole in connection with the Second World War, *can only be cleared up by a peace treaty*, and that the *CSCE documents do not signify recognition* of the arbitrarily-drawn borders in Eastern Europe.

Thus, neither the Eastern Treaties, nor the Warsaw Treaty, and certainly not the CSCE documents, signify in any way a confirmation of the *status quo*!

The CSCE Final Act which Brzezinski and other Trilaterals so often like to invoke, is nothing but a Soviet paper tiger. And whoever today refers to the unresolvedness of Germany's borders, is not a revanchist, but stands firmly and completely on the ground of the Basic Law. And this reminds us once again of a decision by the Karlsruhe Federal Constitutional Court, on July 31, 1973, Section II: "No constitutional body of the Federal Republic must ever give up the re-establishment of national unity as a political goal; and it is the duty of all constitutional bodies, to bend their policies toward that end—including the obligation to keep the de-

mand for reunification alive at home, and to persistently present it abroad—and to eschew everything which would stand in the way of reunification.” I.e., this is the mandate our constitution gives to the political parties!

The question of how the German nation will be constituted in the future, therefore depends upon when, and under what conditions, we will finally get a peace treaty. Only then will we be able to answer the question of territorial extension, and of Germany’s full identity. But before we turn to this matter, we must first unequivocally lay out the conditions under which a reunification of Germany would absolutely *not* be acceptable.

### **The Trilateral Socialist International**

Andreas von Bülow’s September 1985 policy paper, which was later supported by the SPD Presidium, finally let the cat out of the bag. Probably the best characterization of von Bülow’s “defense concept” has come from the Christian Democratic defense policy spokesman, Willy Wimmer, who described the paper as outright treason. And it was putting it mildly, when the Defense Ministry mentioned in passing, that its implementation would heighten the danger of war, not only because the army would no longer be able to carry out its defense mandate, but because it presumes that war would be conducted exclusively on our own territory.

But the reality this proposal aims at, is far more dramatic: It is outright capitulation to Moscow, the acceptance of the Trilateral Commission’s “New Yalta” agreement, which would abandon Western Europe to total Soviet hegemony.

What on earth would prevent the Soviets, whose stated aim is the establishment of World Communism, for which they consider the Federal Republic to be the key, and who, as President Reagan himself has admitted, have superiority in all conventional and other weapons systems—what is to prevent them from incorporating the Federal Republic into their own system, the moment the West German army (Bundeswehr) is turned into a bunch of Swiss gnomes and the American forces are pulled out?

The SPD’s policy paper is not a proposal to “restructure” the Bundeswehr, it is an invitation to the Russians to take it over. The Bundeswehr is to be turned into a “strictly defensive” militia; the term of duty would be reduced to 7-8 months; all “offensive” weapons, from the Pershings down to the tanks, are to be removed. What up to now had only been discussed in hushed tones, and was then hailed as a “great breakthrough” at the summer 1985 talks between the SPD and the East German SED, is now right out on the table: a proposal for the neutralization of the Federal Republic, and the establishment of a so-called nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. The Social Democrats freely admit they are no longer thinking about security questions from merely the military standpoint, but also in the sense of a “security partnership.” “Security partnership” with the Rus-

sians—now, that is just about as realistic as a bank employee asking a bank robber, as he wildly sprays the place with machine-gun fire, if he would please make sure his widow and orphaned children are well cared for! The SPD, at any rate, expresses their fervent hope that after the Federal Republic voluntarily disarms itself, the Soviets for their part would withdraw the SS-20s, SS-21s, etc.

### **The new era that never happened**

The SPD, however, is not entirely to blame for the fact that we in the Federal Republic have reached a point, where all established institutions seem to be failing. It is true that nothing remains of Kurt Schumacher’s SPD, which represented the interests of working people—nothing at the top, at least. But the danger that West Germany may become decoupled from the United States, does not come in the form of a political coup within the SPD. There are massive indications, that the Soviets and the GDR have unmistakably

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put out their feelers toward the ruling Christian “Union” parties (CDU and CSU), and have hinted at a possible reunification—providing that the Kohl administration forego all collaboration on the American Strategic Defense Initiative. It is also clear that these hints have fallen on fertile soil among certain politicians. To catch a mouse, you use cheese, and if the mouse is stupid enough to bite into it, the trap snaps shut.

If we are to save this state, we must begin with an unpromising review of the situation: The new era promised by the CDU/CSU never happened. Kohl’s liberal foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, symbolizes this failure, but that does not exonerate the Union parties from the fact that they have passed up their historic opportunity. The ship of state is careening without a real helmsman, and the example of Helmut Kohl proves that it is not enough simply to want to be chancellor, as a lifetime aspiration, but that one must also bring the necessary leadership qualities to that office. But it is not just Kohl; the Union parties as a whole have an

enormous deficit in leadership figures. This became abundantly clear, for example, when after the tragic deaths, in quick succession, of Alois Mertes and Werner Marx, it suddenly became apparent that the CDU/CSU—perhaps with the laudable exception of Jürgen Todenhöfer—had no more foreign policy experts, and did not even have any quality connections into the United States. The SPD, on the other hand, can boast with some arrogance about its superior American connections, thanks to its contacts within the U.S. State Department. Besides, “their man” Richard Burt is now sitting in Bonn as the new American ambassador, as a kind of assurance that the U.S. State Department will put up no objections if and when the SPD takes control of the government.

But the CDU/CSU lacks not only foreign policy experts, it also lacks a correct notion of what politics actually is. They no longer understand the reason and purpose of our state, nor what constitutes the idea of a nation, nor how we must define the legitimate notion of “fatherland.”

The reason why many citizens have become fed up with parties and politics—as they express, for example, in low voter turnouts—lies in the fact that citizens view their politicians with growing disgust. Bribery scandals and shady deals which would easily get the so-called “little man” thrown into jail, never seem to have the same consequences for the so-called “big-shots.” A Genscher can apparently get away with protecting the drug-dealer Tabatabai from being seized by the courts, and far worse.

Politicians make campaign promises and proceed to forget them the day after the elections; their words are empty phrases, and the intelligent citizen, watching the parliamentary debates on television, cannot shake off the uneasy feeling that somehow everything is being worked out in secret beforehand, and is then played out in a gigantic theater for the duped public. The normal citizen feels betrayed and sold out, and the ones who ought to be taking responsibility are concerned with anything but the vital questions preoccupying most citizens: reducing unemployment, which has stricken approximately 10% of all families; the question of what is happening to the aged, whose effective standard of living is dropping; the cuts in health care, which for many will mean a reduction in life-span; and what our world’s future in general will look like.

No, the new era has not taken place, and the Union parties must post it on their own ledger, that there were people from their own ranks who helped make the neo-Nazi Greens socially acceptable, thereby lending a hand to a party which makes no secret of its goal of dismembering the state.

Most citizens become revolted when they see politicians in the established parties not acting for the good of the state and its citizens, but instead regarding the state as a kind of self-service store, and proceeding from the philosophy that the more power they accumulate for themselves, the more

goodies they can grab.

A choking pall of mediocrity is spreading over the Federal Republic’s entire established party landscape—the careerist, narrow-minded thinking of these bureaucrats who see themselves not as civil servants in the positive sense, but as self-righteously, jealously trying to protect their tiny fiefdoms, like hens clucking atop their eggs.

Our country’s slide into mediocrity is not only dangerous, it is highly immoral. How small-minded and absurd are the arguments repeatedly offered by former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and by Kohl today: “Look, we’re in much better shape than anyone else, and after all, the main thing is to keep our own house in order.” For one thing, our house is *not* in order; the walls are about to come crashing in. And for another, it will affect us quite a lot, if the rest of the world goes to the dogs.

Mediocrity makes people stupid and immoral. If politics is only understood as horse-trading, as a “balancing of interests,” and if so-called “common sense” says that since the cake is now growing smaller, we will all just have to tighten our belts—then we will be destroyed by our own lack of will to survive.

If we in the Federal Republic tolerate, even for a moment, the genocidal policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) toward the developing countries—a policy which demonstrably has already starved more millions of human beings to death, than Hitler managed to murder in his twelve-year reign—then this immorality will return to torment us, like the verdict of a divine court of justice.

On this I will cite one single, but indisputable example. It is beyond contention, that the economic collapse in Africa and the resulting famines, have subjected human beings, animals, and plants to pandemics, which in turn have created the general conditions for the evolution of new and rapidly mutating diseases—among them, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, AIDS.<sup>13</sup> This still-incurable disease, to the best knowledge of today’s experts, was originally carried by a species of green monkey in Africa, but 20-30 years ago spread to humans, and as a consequence of the lowered resistance of large parts of the African population, began to attack heterosexual target groups. When AIDS turned up in the United States and Europe a couple of years ago, the illness first spread only among homosexuals, but it was primarily these homosexuals’ extraordinary promiscuity, and not their homosexuality per se, which made AIDS at first seem to be confined to this group. But now, recent findings of medical experts from the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the Belgian Center for Tropical Diseases, and the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Florida, have discovered the awful truth: an estimated 32 million people in Central Africa are already infected with the AIDS virus HTLV-III! In the regions especially hard hit by hunger, a total lack of sanitary facilities, and simultaneous epidemic outbreaks, one in five people are AIDS carriers—



men, women, and children alike.

This means that under the conditions of IMF-dictated economic collapse, the theory that AIDS is confined to certain "risk groups" has long been disproven. In the evaluation of the experts cited above, already *half of Africa's population* is now threatened with extinction by the AIDS pandemic.

The organizations which support the policies of the IMF and World Bank—and this includes the United Nations, the umbrella organization for both the IMF and the World Health Organization—are currently using every means at their disposal to hide the true extent of this pandemic. For if they were to admit the catastrophic progress of this disease, they would immediately have to dramatically change their own policies.

Hence we must consider it a historical breakthrough, when on Sept. 26 an American scientist, in nationally-televised testimony to the U.S. Congress, had the courage to expose the awful truth. Dr. William A. Haseltine, Chief of the Laboratory for Biochemical Pharmacology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, a department of Harvard Medical School, testified<sup>14</sup> that "the first cases of this disease were recognized in 1980. The latent period for this disease is typically longer than two years. The rapid recognition of this disease is a testimony to the high quality of our health care delivery system. Early diagnosis and detection of the disease in the United States is in sharp contrast to the situation as it occurred in Central Africa."

"The first indication that the disease was present in Africa came from physicians in Brussels and Paris who reported that wealthy people with full-blown symptoms of AIDS were appearing in their hospitals for treatment. In late 1983, an international team of physicians traveled to Central Africa to investigate whether AIDS was present in that region. In early 1984, they reported the startling finding that within a single week they had diagnosed 35 new cases of AIDS at a single hospital in Kinshasa—the first 35 cases of AIDS ever diagnosed in Africa. Evidently, *the disease had been raging in Central Africa for up to 10 years before the first African diagnoses were made!*

"To be sure of a diagnosis of AIDS in a country of high infectious disease is not straightforward. People who have AIDS were evidently diagnosed as dying from infections characteristic of weakened immunity.

"Nonetheless, the lesson is clear. A major new disease that now threatens the health of the entire world, raged uncontrolled and unchecked in Africa for at least 10 years. It is only prudent to consider the establishment of modern well-equipped, well-staffed scientific sentinel posts in Africa to monitor future disease outbreaks, particularly as I shall argue later that AIDS is but one of a series of diseases that we can expect to spring from this continent in the future."

According to Dr. Mark Whiteside, co-director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Miami, Florida,<sup>15</sup> the situ-

ation in the Caribbean is comparable with that of Central Africa. But as has been demonstrated in the very poor town of Belle Glade, Florida, economically depleted areas in the so-called industrialized nations can be struck as well. In view of the fact, that the United States has 40 million people who are officially classified as "poor," and whose living standards and health conditions in countless ghetto districts are comparable to conditions in the Third World, even the most immoral chauvinist can see that viruses do not need passports to penetrate a country's borders.

Faced with this situation, cutting health care and medical research literally means suicide. Dr. Whiteside commented that "we think that we are clearly in danger of a decline in public health within the United States as well as in other parts of the world, and we think that has to be the top priority."

Diseases do not respect borders, and Dr. Whiteside correctly observed that "the pattern is very different in the tropics, where in many areas of Central Africa, men and women heterosexuals without other risk factors are infected with the disease. . . . But I would maintain and argue that you have to control the disease in the tropics, if you hope to control it in the United States."

The number of AIDS cases—which in every case until now has resulted in the patient's death—currently has a doubling rate in the United States of six months. Dr. Haseltine estimates the number of carriers of the AIDS virus at one million. With its 100% mortality rate, AIDS is far more deadly than the Black Plague in the 14th century. Professor Hunsmann of the Primate Center of Göttingen University has warned that that playing down the danger can easily eliminate the one- to three-year lead time Europe currently enjoys over the United States.<sup>16</sup> West German newspapers have calculated that by the year 2000, seven million West Germans will have died of AIDS, unless a cure or vaccine is found—and that is a conservative estimate.

Experts in the United States have calculated that if AIDS continues to spread at current rates, by the end of the 1990s not a single American will be left alive. In other words, this new epidemic—against which there is still no known cure, and whose viral agent can mutate with extraordinary rapidity—can potentially wipe out the entire human race!<sup>17</sup>

According to Dr. Haseltine's testimony to the U.S. Congress, between 60% and 80% of all drug abusers in the Manhattan/Newark area are infected with the AIDS virus!

Dr. Haseltine continued, "A recent study completed in West Germany also indicates an infection of the prostitute population in that country is a problem of major proportions. Nationwide, about 20% of all prostitutes in Germany are infected. Infection rates differ widely depending upon whether the prostitution population is registered, operating under license from the government and subject to routine health examination, or whether the population is unregistered. Infection rates in the registered population are about 1%, whereas



Throughout the 1950s, West Germany remained a bastion of defense against Soviet imperial claims, largely thanks to the efforts of two men: the Christian Democratic Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (left), and Kurt Schumacher (right), leader of the post-war Social Democratic Party.

the infection rate in the unregistered population, largely drug abusers, ranges between 20% and 50%. In one study, more than half of the unregistered prostitutes working the area of Berlin near the train station were found to be infected."

The answer to this truly extraordinary danger can obviously not be—as reported in *Bildzeitung*—for prostitutes to demand that their customers present a "rammer's license," i.e., a certificate stating that the bearer has tested negative for AIDS. Nevertheless, the fact that the danger of AIDS infection is for the moment highest among the so-called "risk groups"—homosexuals, drug abusers, prostitutes, and people who frequently change sexual partners—has certainly begun to give people a healthy shock.

The liberalization of public morality and the collapse of all ethical values, which had gained momentum since the mid-1960s, are now at an end. If we are to believe the magazines and newspapers, in our country it had become a generally accepted gentleman's offense to regularly visit certain establishments, or to always be having a new affair with a different secretary. And whoever has gotten to know the Bonn rumor-mill, knows that a great many politicians are controlled by dossiers that are kept on just such antics of theirs. The abysmally revolting level of the black videotape market, matchless in sheer perversion, will now elicit a different reaction than heretofore. Anyone entering into this milieu, will now be doing so in the knowledge that, sooner or later, he too will be infected with the deadly AIDS virus. Citizens' justified outrage is already being vented against those representatives of official institutions who propose to allocate state monies for the distribution of free condoms and sterilized needles to drug addicts, and who are thus criminally attempting to foster the illusion that such measures could control the disease.

One thing, at any rate, is clear: Fear of AIDS will have a highly salutary effect on our society's morals, which in many respects have come to resemble the morals exhibited during

the collapse of the Roman Empire. Religious people might see this as God's just punishment of Sodom and Gomorrah; in my view, the AIDS question touches directly on the problem of the new era that never happened, and on the lack of morality underlying the argument that "the main thing is to keep our own house in order."

Let us now consider the problem of the new era's non-occurrence from the standpoint of the development of nuclear energy in the Federal Republic.

Everyone knows that the Greens and the left in general, having now completed their "long march through the institutions" and having infiltrated a large part of our judicial system, have succeeded in virtually paralyzing the Federal Republic's nuclear energy program. In the early 1970s, we were one of the world's leaders in this field. We have now given up this lead, and along with it, our opportunity to make ourselves largely self-sufficient in energy. What has the Kohl-Genscher administration done to repair the sabotage done by the previous social-liberal administration?

Our energy dependence on the East has not only become a big security risk; as a nation, now we are not even legally permitted to complete the construction of the "fast-breeder" in Kalkar and the high-temperature reactor (HTR) on a "crash" basis, so that we might have it available as a standard export product as quickly as possible. Since the thorium HTR does not use uranium as a raw material, but instead is built around a thorium cycle, this reactor type could have provided a parallel energy source to uranium-based reactors for large regions in the developing sector—particularly for India, with its natural reserves of thorium.

Those who have sabotaged the construction and mass export of the "fast breeder" and HTR, are directly responsible for the outbreak of famine and disease, including AIDS, in Africa.

It is not the "population explosion," but solely and exclusively a lack of economic development—especially in the extremely underpopulated African continent—which is responsible for the present catastrophe. (Namibia's territory, for example, is three times larger than that of the Federal Republic, but it has only 1.2 million inhabitants, against our 61.6 million; Zaire is 75 times larger than Belgium, but its population is only 29.2 million inhabitants, against Belgium's 9.8 million. Zaire has only 12 inhabitants per square kilometer, whereas Belgium has 322—almost 27 times more!)

Even such a hardened misanthrope as the Green ideologue Rudolf Bahro, who would like to turn the clock backwards by 10,000 years, has not been able to ignore the fact that before the development of agriculture, the entire Earth's population potential was only about 5-10 million human beings. It was the effects of economic and scientific advances, raising the productivity of human labor, and the associated greater energy flux density in the production process, which raised society's population potential. The ex-



plotation of fossil fuels, the discovery of the steam engine, electricity, nuclear energy, etc., are exemplary of such qualitative leaps. With the commercial utilization of nuclear fusion and the application of laser technology, we are now on the threshold of a new technological revolution, which will far surpass all previous ones and will raise the Earth's population potential to a magnitude, by conservative estimates, of many tens of billions.

The danger of a total ecological holocaust in Africa—as our own organization has been demonstrably alone in warning for a decade—comes from its utter lack of everything necessary to maintain a society, even a society with relatively low population density such as in Africa. The Federal Republic, with less than 1% of the territory of the African continent, has just as many kilometers of railway track as all of Africa, even if we do not consider quality factors.

All the Greens' inane chatter notwithstanding, the Federal Republic is a well-kempt garden, with 5% of its territory covered by various kinds of infrastructure such as cities, roads, factories, etc., while the remainder consists of beautifully tended and cultivated countryside. In relation to this, Africa has nothing—no ports, no road network, no railway system, no canals, no drainage system, no irrigation facilities—in short, none of all the infrastructure which makes industrialization and agricultural development feasible.

Contrary to the prejudices held by many chauvinists, the crisis which has befallen these countries is not their own fault. Rather, it is the result of centuries of colonialist plundering, during which time the colonial rulers installed only as much infrastructure as was necessary to haul off mineral riches and other raw materials; in general, little or nothing was done for the population's education and development. The Bretton Woods monetary system instituted following World War II continued this policy of plundering, by setting these countries' currency parities at levels which gave them no chance from the very outset. Later on, the IMF simply drove this tendency to the extreme.

No, from the standpoint of morality, we had no right to develop nuclear energy, and then neglect to massively export it. The conscience of the IMF, and the Greens as well, must bear the full weight of the genocide which is now underway before their very eyes, and which is now returning to plague us in the form of AIDS. One might simply call this the wrath of God; or, one can scientifically prove that mankind must act in concordance with the negentropic lawfulness of the universe. Technological development is not a matter of discretion—it is a necessity. Whenever this natural lawfulness is violated, that violation will inevitably lead to the demise of the culture or civilization which acted contrary to that law.

If, at this advanced stage, we are to prevent the entire population of the African continent from being wiped out by one or another epidemic—only to be soon followed by the entire human species—then we must immediately begin a

“crash” program to realize a number of development projects. In many cases, details of these projects were worked out years ago. The first step would be a comprehensive airlift, which could bring food and medical supplies into all afflicted areas. Simultaneously, the engineering corps of the so-called industrialized nations, in coordination with their respective governments, must proceed to construct infrastructure facilities, i.e. ports, roads, bridges, railways, etc. in the Southern Hemisphere, and do so at “wartime” speeds. If NATO troops on maneuver are able to build a 200-meter-long bridge within 45 minutes, for example, why shouldn't this also be possible, when we are fighting for the survival of all humanity?

We in the Federal Republic bear a special responsibility, precisely because we—still—either possess or could quickly develop the industrial capacity required to reverse the world economic crisis and the resulting catastrophes. We therefore need an actual new era in economic and monetary affairs. Instead of allowing ourselves to be turned into a Morgenthau's hell by the IMF, World Bank, and the European Com-

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*If we in the Federal Republic tolerate, even for a moment, the genocidal policies of the International Monetary Fund toward the developing countries, then this immorality will return to torment us, like the verdict of a divine court of justice.*

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munity's “quota dictatorship,” we need an economic and financial policy which can guarantee productive full employment, and which can once again make us into a leading exporting nation for our traditional export markets in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. This opportunity is well within our grasp, as we shall explain forthwith.

### **The uncompleted new cultural era**

When we consider postwar history, and the Federal Republic's postwar history in particular, from today's vantagepoint, we come to the thought-provoking conclusion, that it is primarily because of Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher and their policy of cleaving to the West, that all has not been lost. Despite John J. McCloy's American occupation policy, despite the initial implementation of the Morgenthau “dismantling” policy, despite the degrading “re-education programs” à la Wilton Park, a crucial part of the German population still clings to the values of actual German culture.

The enthusiasm for the concerts of Wilhelm Furtwängler and Heinrich Schlusnus testify to this, along with the dramatic productions of Gustav Gründgens.

The 1950s—contrary to the vile slanders promulgated by Fassbinder's films—were marked by hope, reconstruction, and confidence. Fassbinder, who has received the just deserts of his career,<sup>18</sup> attempted to portray the 1950s as narrow-minded and "kitsch," but in reality, it is his own films which deserve that description. If instead we consider the films produced during this period, such as *Das Spukschloss im Spessart* (The Haunted Castle in Spessart) or the films starring Heinz Rühmann, then not only do we laugh until our sides ache, but we can also perceive an enormous desire for life, mixed with a healthy dose of self-irony. Strong belief in our own powers and in astoundingly rapid results, helped give us our famed "German Economic Miracle."

Even though Germany's recent history has been largely excluded from school curricula, there were nevertheless still enough classically-educated teachers around to transmit the essential ideas of humanist culture to the postwar generation, whether this was in German literature, music, or in the scientific disciplines. It was precisely this transmission of the surviving classical culture, which continued to irritate the Yalta faction's representatives. Thus in 1963, the OECD's Paris representative Alexander King—later to become infamous as the founder and current president of the Club of Rome—drafted a policy for European-wide school reform whose sole aim was to obliterate this classical culture. King, who believes that "85% of the black, brown, and yellow races are a threat to the Anglo-Saxon race,"<sup>19</sup> explicitly intended to throw overboard the "ballast" of 2,500 years of transmitted European culture, and instead to prepare students for "concrete" problems of the future, i.e., environmentalism.

In all its essentials, Willy Brandt's 1970 school reform followed the guidelines laid down by King, and we can blame this for the fact that children who attended school from that time on, have suffered from immense ignorance. The enormous loss of knowledge these reforms brought with them, is generally known; but for this miserable level of knowledge, the phenomenon of the Greens would have been unthinkable. Anyone who utterly lacks a scientific education will naturally turn to superstition, as the Greens have. When men still could not explain thunderstorms, they prayed to the thunder god. And those who understand nothing about soil enrichment and modern forestry, will romantically lament that the German forests are dying.

Here, too, it can be said of the Kohl administration, that its promised new era has not occurred. The educational system under the Christian Democrat Ernst Albrecht in Lower Saxony, is no better than that under Social Democrat Holger Börner in Hesse.

No, the fact that we have arrived at the point of losing our freedom forever (the thesis we presented at the start of this

paper); the fact that parts of the political parties are ready to commit treason, while other parts are too mediocre and weak-willed to oppose this treason with a potent concept—this has deeper causes, and calls for far more dramatic changes. Either we recall the best of our traditions, reappropriate them, and develop them further to a yet higher level; or our moral inability to do so, will in fact bring our civilization to an end.

*To be continued*

## Notes

11. See special edition of the journal *Spuren und Motive: Die Zerstörung der Sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands durch Neutralisten, Nationalbolshewisten und ostfinanzierte Nazi-Kommunisten* (The Destruction of the German Social Democratic Party by Neutralists, Nationalbolshewists, and East-financed Nazi-communists), March 1985, pp. 6 ff.
12. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 10, 1985, p. 1.
13. See EIR Special Report, *Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics*, July 1, 1985.
14. "Doctor tells Congress: Ten million Africans are infected with AIDS," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 12, No. 39, Oct. 4, 1985.
15. "'We have a public health emergency': the real story of AIDS in Florida," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 12, No. 38, Sept. 27, 1985.
16. *Medical Tribune*, No. 30, October 1985.
17. Even when we conservatively assume an annual doubling rate of AIDS cases in the Federal Republic, we get the following calculation:

End of Year	Cases	
1985	280	
1986	560	
1987	1,120	
1988	2,240	
1989	4,480	
1990	8,960	
1991	17,920	
1992	35,840	
1993	71,680	
1994	143,360	
1995	286,620	
1996	573,440	
1997	1,146,880	
1998	2,293,760	
1999	4,587,520	
2000	9,175,040	
2001	18,350,080	
2002	36,700,160	
2003	73,400,320	all West German citizens infected with AIDS

If no vaccine or other cure is found for AIDS, and the spread of the disease is not halted—i.e., if nothing is done—then a different calculation is quite probable, namely, that beginning in 1988 the number of AIDS cases will double every six months, as in the United States. In that case, all West German citizens will have contracted AIDS by 1995 at the latest.

18. Rainer Werner Fassbinder, a hard-core homosexual and drug user until his death from a cocaine overdose in early 1985, produced such films as "The bitter tears of Petra von Kant," "The Marriage of Maria Braun," "Despair—a Trip in the Light." His films were highly sympathetic to the Red Army Fraction and other Moscow-controlled terrorist groups.
19. For examples of Alexander King's racism, see his interview in *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 9, No. 14, April 13, 1982.

## World leaders call for new Nuremberg Tribunal

by Christina Huth

Forty years after the convening of the Nuremberg Tribunal, in November 1945, by the Allied Powers to try Nazi war criminals for the crime of genocide, a group of prominent individuals and constituency leaders from around the world has called for the formation of a new Nuremberg Tribunal. On Nov. 20, 1985, in Nuremberg, West Germany, the site of the original tribunal, a press conference was held by the initiators to release to the world the statement of the Commission to Investigate Crimes Against Humanity.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of two anti-Malthusian organizations, the Club of Life and the Schiller Institute, released an Open Letter to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which was read at the press conference. Mrs. LaRouche proposed that the Federal Republic of Germany be the host for the new tribunal. "I am appealing to you personally, Mr. Chancellor—and in doing so I am speaking for many other Germans—with a proposal that the Federal Government hold such a trial in Nuremberg. I would like your government to be the first to have this opportunity, because I believe that in doing so, we Germans can give a new and positive definition to our identity and our role in the community of nations, by coming to the aid of all those who today are suffering tortures similar to those suffered by the victims of the Nazis."

On Nov. 1, at a conference of the Schiller Institute in Rome, Italy, Mrs. LaRouche had called for the founding of a commission to investigate the "crimes against humanity" which are being committed by the International Monetary Fund, the global drug mafia, and by the regimes of the Soviet Union, Iran, and Libya.

Charging that the IMF and its collaborators are, in the consequences of their policies, "100 times worse than Adolf Hitler and the Nazis," Mrs. LaRouche announced, "In as short a time as possible, we are going to conduct a new Nuremberg Tribunal, where the International Monetary Fund

and the people behind it, will be brought before a court of justice, because we have proof that their policies are intentionally causing the deaths of hundreds of millions."

The Rome conference, the Institute's fifth international gathering since its founding on July 4, 1984, brought together church, government, business, and labor leaders from over 25 nations for discussions on the theme "St. Augustine: Father of European and African Civilization." Three days of deliberations on the great North African churchman's contributions to human development, crystalized a resolve within many of the 800 conference participants to take immediate action against the global narcotics cartel, and the economic policies of the International Monetary Fund, on behalf of a new world economic order which can repair the damage most of humanity has suffered from these genocidal activities.

In the space of a few days since the publication of the founding draft of the new commission on crimes against humanity, close to 300 world leaders signed the document. The list of endorsers includes citizens of the following nations: the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Denmark, Sweden, Peru, Panama, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Venezuela, Thailand, Madagascar, Morocco, Spain, and Canada.

### 'Silence is complicity'

The text of the call sets out its purpose: "The Commission has set itself the task of assembling all information pertinent to the subject for presentation, upon completion, to the executive and judiciary authorities of the free world. We, like Justice Jackson, maintain that crimes of omission are no less morally repugnant or judicially prosecutable than crimes of commission, particularly when the crimes in question have taken on the dimensions of genocide. Silence, today as yesterday, implies complicity in the commission of crime."

The ongoing crimes against humanity named as subject

of the Commission's inquiry are six:

- The political, economic, and financial policies of international financial institutions which have caused drastic misery, unemployment, increases in infant mortality, disastrous conditions of health in all countries of the Southern Hemisphere, and genocide in Africa. The Tribunal call charges that "tens of millions or more will die this year, and many millions more in the following years, if the crimes of the International Monetary Fund, and leading banks are not reversed."

- The invasion, genocide, and mass depopulation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Red Army. "The Soviet Union uses Afghanistan as a permanent testing and training ground for their weapons, including bacteriological and chemical weapons strictly ruled out by the Geneva Convention," the Tribunal call charges. "Over 1 million Afghan civilians have been killed since 1979, more than 4 million have left their homes [and] their country. . . ."

- The international narcotics business and the terrorism deployed by the drug mafia, which brings in more than \$500 billion a year peddling the drugs which are poisoning the youth of the West. The Tribunal call charges that, not surprisingly, the International Monetary Fund and the drug cartel work together, forcing developing sector nations such as Colombia and Mexico to abandon food production in favor of growing dope as a cash crop for export, to help pay their debts.

- Soviet puppet Muammar Qaddafi of Libya is charged with crimes against humanity for the terrorism, subversion, assassinations, mass expulsions, and military adventures of his regime. Qaddafi has enslaved his own people, and created chaos leading to mass death throughout all of North Africa. He has turned over his country as a staging area and chief sponsor of international terrorism.

- The barbarism imposed by Ayatollah R. Khomeini on his own people, and the terrorist war the Iranian regime has launched against civilization.

- Finally, come the crimes of pure Nazi ideologues such as Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm, who proposes mercy-killing for the elderly and sick, because it is their "duty" to die and get out of the way. This category of criminals to be tried at the new Nuremberg Tribunal includes all apologists for mass sterilization, zero-growth, population reduction, and euthanasia.

## **The future of civilization**

Members of the Commission to Investigate Crimes Against Humanity are now beginning the research, investigations, and compilation of evidence which will be presented to the new Nuremberg Tribunal. These efforts have been initiated with a deep appreciation for the fact that, each signatory has joined together with hundreds of other world leaders in a fight to save Western civilization. As Justice Robert Jackson declared at the opening of the first Nuremberg Tribunal, the complainant at the bar of justice was not one race,

one nation, or even the victorious Allies—but civilization itself. From this perspective, the Nuremberg Tribunal struggled to develop a code of international law, universally valid under the principles of natural law.

The commission defends the highest achievements of human culture: "We the undersigned know that National Socialism was a violent attack against the highest ideals of mankind expressed by classical German Culture, by Schiller, the Humboldts and others, and victimized the German people as much, or more, than other peoples. Today, forty years after the Nuremberg tribunal, we the undersigned, see Civilization once again facing the spectre of genocide potentially greater than that inflicted by National Socialism, and have therefore undertaken to form a Commission of Inquiry into ongoing crimes against humanity."

Among those worldwide leaders who have stepped forward to initiate proceedings to bring modern-day criminals of humanity to justice, are courageous individuals who have already distinguished themselves on the world stage in the battle for human justice.

United in 1985 to convene a new Nuremberg Tribunal are Marie Madeleine Fourcade, who led the French Resistance movement "La France Combattante," against the Nazi occupation during World War II; Vice-Admiral (ret.) Karl-Adolf Zenker, Bonn, Germany, the oldest and highest-ranking survivor of the military conspiracy against Adolf Hitler in Nazi Germany, and Col. Meir Pa'il (ret.), professor of Military History at Tel Aviv University in Israel, and a leading figure in the Israeli Defense Forces since its inception. From North Africa, among the endorsers of the call for a Nuremberg Tribunal, are two prominent enemies of Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi: Ahmed Kedidi, deputy of the Tunisian parliament, and Abdel Hamid el-Bakoush, former prime minister of Libya, whom Qaddafi's terrorists have twice tried to assassinate.

From North America, one member of the Canadian parliament—Sen. Paul Yuzyk—has endorsed the call, as have six American state legislators now serving, two former members of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Judge Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana. Among the U.S. signers are Enolia MacMillan, national president, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Larry G. Piper, former U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Gambia; and numerous U.S. labor leaders, including Ronald Thelin, vice-president, International Cement Masons (AFL-CIO).

From Ibero-America, endorsements include: Peruvian Sen. Josmell Muñoz Cordova, who extended the greetings of Peru's President Alan García to the Schiller Institute's conference in Rome earlier this month; several state representatives in Mexico, including Lic. Sergio Sandoval Espinoza, congressman in the state of Puebla; and trade-union officials, including Pedro Rubio, secretary general of the Union of Workers of Bogota and Cundinamarca in Colombia.

## American media treatment is 'totally unacceptable'



*Acting Foreign Minister of the Philippines Pacifico A. Castro, is a long-time foreign service diplomat with experience in North Africa and Ibero-America. The following are excerpts from a wide-ranging interview with EIR's Paul Goldstein, conducted in October.*

**EIR:** What do you think of the way the U.S. media has been covering the Philippines, and what is your opinion of their truthfulness in presenting the real picture of what is going on in the Philippines?

**Castro:** I can say outright that the coverage of the Philippine situation in the U.S. media has been distorted, exaggerated, slanted to present the Philippines as a country in disarray. And this is unfortunate, because the Philippines and the United States are military allies, partners in a military alliance, so the actual state of relationships between the two countries should be reported accurately to their two peoples. That is unfortunate furthermore, because since the American media is disseminated worldwide, it has a tendency naturally to affect, to condition perceptions in the other countries. It has created an image that does not reflect the realities in the Philippines.

The reality is that the Philippine government is a fully operational government; there is absolutely no part of the country that is not against third party government. We have 77 provinces and 1,500 municipalities, cities and towns, and not a single municipality, or province is controlled by the left rebels.

**EIR:** It would appear that the U.S. State Department has been trying to present the facts of the matter quite contrary to the picture you've just presented. What is it in the State Department's policy right now that lends them to this type of exaggerated interpretation of events in the Philippines?

**Castro:** I don't know much about the State Department, but on my visit to Washington, D.C. last Friday, I had a meeting very briefly with Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost and Assistant Secretary Phil Wolfowitz, and the head of the Philippine office, a certain Mr. Meister. But what is really bad is what is being reported in the press. I have the feeling since I arrived in the United States, that Americans' sense of fairness and justice in presenting the situation is lacking. It is

not the first time that we have had this insurgency; I believe the insurgency in the '50s, based on my own personal historical experience, was more serious than the insurgency we have today. I believe that in the insurgency in the '70, the situation of peace and order was more serious than it is today, because precisely after martial law was proclaimed, the armed forces of the Philippines confiscated more than 500,000 firearms from all over the country. This was more than the firearms in the possession of the armed forces at that time.

**EIR:** It has been recorded that the NPA (New People's Army) actually only has a hard core of revolutionaries, and that the rest of the NPA cadre are really people who are just basically economically dislocated and not committed to the communist ideology. How do you respond to this?

**Castro:** This is the position of the Philippine government. We have been saying that Filipinos are not fanatics, they are not ideologically committed to any political philosophy or social system. The majority of our people are basically peaceful and law-abiding citizens. What is happening, is the press is overestimating the capability of the insurgents or the rebels, and underestimating the capability of the Philippine government to attend to this internal problem.

**EIR:** Do you think that the economic policies of the IMF and the World Bank, in terms of the very harsh austerity measures that they've asked your government to implement, have anything to do with creating further economic problems for your government?

**Castro:** The economic situation in the Philippines is not unique. There are about half a dozen other Latin American countries and many more in Africa and Asia who are similarly situated, and the uniform concern of all these heavily indebted countries is precisely the harsh conditions imposed by the IMF and the restructuring of the economy.

**EIR:** Have you seen Alan García, the President of Peru's, proposal about 10% payment back on the debt, geared to the capabilities of export earnings?

**Castro:** Yes, I've read the speech of President García before the United Nations General Assembly. We have studied this very carefully. Much earlier we had studied very carefully

the declaration of the Cartagena group. As a member of the Third World, and of the developing countries, similarly situated as many Latin American countries, we are of course interested in any developments on the proposals of the Cartagena group as well as of President Alan García.

**EIR:** Let me ask a very blunt question. Do you think that President Reagan is being properly informed about the actual situation in the Philippines at this time? Do you think he is getting a fair and adequate estimation of what is going on, even after Senator Laxalt's trip?

**Castro:** President Marcos gave Senator Laxalt a thick memorandum, giving in detail the actual situation in the Philippines, on the insurgency, on our economic recovery program, as well as efforts of the government to address itself to these questions. We hope that President Reagan has had time to go over this memorandum, which I understand is about 300 pages long.

**EIR:** It's vital, because of the distortions in the American media and the impression that it's giving the Congress as well as the American public, that President Reagan address these issues, as presented from the Filipino point of view. However, it seems that Congress, and specifically Representative Solarz, has been trying to box the White House in on the question of releasing the funds for the leases on the bases as well as other economic aid. What is your opinion of this?

**Castro:** As I said before, the people that I have spoken to in Washington, D.C., the official relationships of the Philippine government with the United States government are proceeding normally. In fact they are good. So far, both countries have complied with their treaty commitments, the United States particularly with respect to the compensation package for the use of two of our bases, Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base, of the 13th United States Air Force, and the Seventh Fleet. The logistics of the economic support plan component of the compensation package has been going on.

**EIR:** There has been no holding back at this time by the U.S. Congress?

**Castro:** By the United States Congress, no. By the Executive Department of the United States, no.

**EIR:** So again, the U.S. media has played this up in distortion of the actual ongoing discussions between the U.S. government and the Philippine government.

**Castro:** This is what causes us so much concern, why the media is so interested in creating dissension between the United States government and the Philippine government, when we are military allies. Our objective should be to promote greater cooperation and partnership between our two countries, because we are military allies.

**EIR:** What do you think of the Soviet buildup in the Pacific

in light of the remarks you have just made?

**Castro:** The Soviet buildup in the Pacific is a natural and logical consequence of the bipolar competition between these two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Wherever one power tries to strengthen its position, the other power naturally, because of the dictates of its status in our bipolar world, will have to match the capability of the other power, and as long as this competition goes on, it will not favor stability or the desire to promote universal peace and harmony in this world. That is why we are looking forward to the summit meeting in November between the heads of state of the two superpowers, in the hope that some form of agreement will be arrived at to ensure universal peace and progress and cooperation.

**EIR:** Do you think that the Soviet buildup in Cam Ranh Bay specifically threatens the Philippines at this point, or do you see this in the larger context of this U.S.-Soviet superpower confrontation?

**Castro:** This is part of the—I wouldn't say confrontation, but the competition of the two superpowers.

**EIR:** We're looking at this Soviet buildup in the Pacific as quite significant, especially, since in the last six or seven years it has been a rather large buildup. They have about 831 ships in the Pacific area; they are building up a base at Cam Ranh Bay, and now in Kampuchea at Kompong Son, where the United States has always had its bases courtesy of the Philippine government, for the last 40 to 50 years. The competition seems to be going more in terms of the Soviet buildup, and the United States seems to be withdrawing from the Pacific, as enunciated by Henry Kissinger in the Guam Doctrine. Do you see the U.S. withdrawing from the Pacific? Do you think that the American media is looking to force the United States out of the bases in that sense?

**Castro:** As a student of history, I always look at these things from a historical perspective. I think the problem with most of the analysts is this: They look at the problems today in isolation from what has been happening in the past. I think if we look back in history, Russia has always had a powerful Far Eastern fleet, even during the time of Czar Nicholas. You will remember that after the Russo-Japanese War, after the Japanese defeated the Far Eastern fleet of Czarist Russia, they sent the Baltic fleet down all the way to the Indian Ocean—though not through the South China Sea—but the Japanese, having observed this movement of the Baltic fleet of the Soviet Union, unloosed the Russian fleet, and this is the famous battle of Tsushima Bay. And this destroyed completely Czarist Russia's naval power, which eventually led to the Russian Revolution and the downfall of Czar Nicholas. And so, when we speak about the Soviet buildup in the Pacific, I tend to look at this more philosophically, given the historical importance that the Russians have always placed upon their Far Eastern fleets. Contemporary analysts of the



strategic position of the two powers, give us very impressive figures of the number of men of war of the Seventh Fleet compared to the Soviet fleet, but if there is a dramatic increase in Soviet naval power in the South China Sea, it is because they are proceeding from zero.

This also expresses partly the problems in analyzing the extensive growth of communist insurgency in the Philippines. You see security analysts of the Philippines these days fail to take into account the fact that since we gained our independence in 1946, until President Marcos normalized relations with the People's Republic of China in 1975, and with the Soviet Union in 1976, Filipinos were completely forbidden from reading anything about communism. Filipinos, including Filipino diplomats, were forbidden from fraternizing with communists. And so of course, to an observer who is not familiar with this historical prohibition of contacts, of fraternization with Communist, Russian, or Soviet agents—there has been a 100% increase in the influence of the Soviet Union, of communist power, in the Philippines. Naturally, because there had been absolutely no contact with the Soviet Union from 1946 up to 1976, a period of 30 years.

Every time they talk about the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Philippines, I tend to be amused by the naïveté and simplistic approach to the study of the problem of communism in the Philippines.

**EIR:** Why is the United States very obviously trying to put more pressure upon your government then, to carry out so-called military reforms, economic reforms, social reforms? Why is there all this additional pressure, that seems to be coming out of the State Department?

**Castro:** As I told the reporters of the *Washington Post* yesterday, when they told me that these assessments are being made by experts and specialists based not only in Washington, D.C., but also in the Philippines, I reminded them that with all due respect to the so-called security analysis or studies about my country, the analysis of these same people about the situation in Vietnam, the situation in Cambodia, the situation in Laos, the situation in Iran, and the situation in Nicaragua, were not sustained by historical events. I think they should study this very carefully, because they might just be committing the same errors of analysis that they committed in the past, in assessing developments in the five countries I have mentioned.

**EIR:** Do you think that's due to a lack of cultural understanding on the part of U.S. analysts of the Asian culture, and specifically of the Philippines? Americans project their own values, their own outlook, on other peoples, and then interpret things from that standpoint.

**Castro:** Basically that is the reason, and secondly, there are the administrative ambitions of people. The American political process is such that a congressman, for example, has to be reelected every two years, so he must project an image of

an active representative of American interests, as an articulate defender of American interests. Also because of the nature of the bureaucracy, where every four years, with a new President, there is a change in the top administrative decision-making levels, the bureaucratic analysts must try to project themselves as wise and judicious people, as intelligent people, in formulating policies and making decisions to advance their own career ambitions. This, I believe, is part of the explanation. And of course, basically, because of the lack of cultural understanding, which is unfortunate, because we have had this long historical partnership between our two countries, beginning from the time the Americans established their consulates in the Philippines in 1876, or earlier in 1846.

One basic flaw in analyzing Philippine-American relations is that we begin in 1898 with the arrival of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. As a student of history, I would like to begin from the first time that there were official representatives of the American government in the Philippines, and this dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, when the United States had more consulates in the Philippines than they have today. . . . These are the things that have been overlooked in the analysis of Philippine-American relations: that our relationship did not begin with the guns of the *Olympia* shelling Manila Bay; it began through the peaceful methods of diplomacy and commerce and trade, such that when Admiral Dewey arrived in Manila—and probably this is the motivation of Teddy Roosevelt in ordering Commander Dewey to steam to Manila in preparation for the Spanish-American War—is that the United States was the biggest trader in the Philippines, even before Admiral Dewey arrived. . . .

**EIR:** Do you think that you have accomplished what you hoped to accomplish in your trip to the United States?

**Castro:** I had very modest objectives in coming to the United States. The first was to deliver the policy statement of the Philippine government before the United Nations General Assembly during the period of the general debate. I was able to do this on Oct. 11.

The second objective of my visit to the United States was to meet many people who are friendly and sympathetic to the Philippines, like the *Executive Intelligence Review*. I am very grateful for the honor and privilege of having dined with Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche, a very, very attractive couple, who have been helping us in our efforts to counteract the vicious media campaign against the Philippines and the Filipino people. And I am grateful for this opportunity to be able to express to the *Executive Intelligence Review* the concerns of the Philippines about the United States press. If the American press has been talking about American concern about conditions in the Philippines, I think we Filipinos are also entitled to express our own serious concern about the way we have been treated in the American media. It is totally unacceptable to any sovereign and independent country.

# Thatcher forced onto SDI bandwagon

by Laurent Murawiec

Britain became the first NATO nation on Oct. 30 to sign a government-to-government agreement with the United States on its participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. The step is to be welcomed, regardless of the peculiar circumstances under which it was taken, especially since it clears the way for other European nations, West Germany in particular, to jump on the SDI bandwagon. Of equal interest is the manner in which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government was compelled, in spite of itself, to initial an agreement that makes it party to the SDI.

Mrs. Thatcher has been trapped in the complex games of her own rhetoric: Since President Reagan's March 23, 1983 speech, H. M. Government's attitude had been to pay reluctant lip-service to the "prudence" of "conducting some research" into space defense, while trying to impose a crushing burden of qualifications and restrictions on the SDI. In short the SDI should not suppress or weaken "deterrence" (Mutually Assured Destruction, or MAD), should be restricted to research—whose testing, nevermind deployment, should "respect" arms-control treaties (interpreted as *a priori* banning strategic defense)—and should be negotiated with both friend and foe.

In the long Anglo-American negotiations on British participation in the SDI, British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, whose opposition to space defense was well known, had formulated exorbitant pretensions, such as a fixed amount of \$1.5 billion in contracts to be allocated to British firms, and further demands concerning the transfer of technologies. When he met with his American counterpart Caspar Weinberger in Brussels on Oct. 30, the result of their extended talks was indeed the initialing of a memorandum of understanding, but without any guarantees attached. And as the London *Guardian* wrote the day after, Heseltine's "ultimate bargaining counter—refusing to support Star Wars—could not be played because Mrs. Thatcher had already promised British support, provided that research was clearly separated from deployment." Weinberger's briefing to NATO defense ministers presenting Soviet arms-control treaty violations, also eliminated the British government's Chamberlain-like

denials of Soviet violations, which had featured prominently in transatlantic disputes about SDI. Reports from Brussels indicated that the talks had been what diplomats would call "frank and productive"—that Weinberger drew the line and compelled the British ally to drop once and for all the passive resistance and active foot-dragging of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe—who quietly orchestrated the opposition of other NATO foreign ministries.

A revealing twist to Thatcher's "pro-SDI" position was given one week later, when the Pentagon announced its selection of the \$4 billion French RITA battlefield communication system, over the competing British Ptarmigan bid. Outside the cost gap—Plessey's system would have cost 70% more than the French one—there had been a lot of political interference in the U.S. Department of the Army's choice. Mrs. Thatcher had boldly written a much-publicized personal letter to President Reagan, evoking Britain's support for the SDI and superior loyalty to the alliance to demand that the "right" choice be made. Failure to make that choice, it was hinted, might lead Britain to drop support for the SDI. The final decision and "the manner of the losing that compounds the misery . . . make both Britain and Margaret Thatcher look foolish," wrote the London *Times'* defense correspondent.

As soon as Washington's decision became known, Heseltine, speaking from Malaysia, "questioned the likely effectiveness of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative," according to press reports. "He expressed doubts that SDI would not provide a foolproof defense against missiles and that the Soviet Union could increase its offensive weapons. Threats from low-flying missiles remained. He said it was prudent to carry out research into SDI, but it would take many years before a reliable system could evolve." That was one display of foul mood. The *Daily Telegraph* blared, presumably not without encouragement from the Foreign Office, "Setback Leaves Number 10 Cool to SDI." This was "expected to be a factor when the Government considers its participation in America's space defense program." The leaks rashly asserted that the Weinberg-Heseltine agreement "was only provisional. It has to be approved by Mrs. Thatcher and the Cabinet and their enthusiasm will not, in the circumstances, be increased by the absence of a figure for the value of the work that will come Britain's way."

After a few days, however, poise has been restored: Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Mrs. Thatcher insisted, "You can't hold back scientific and technological advance. Throughout history, the response to a new offensive weapon has been a new defense. Moreover, the Soviet Union has for some years been devoting a massive effort to defense against nuclear weapons." Even though she insisted on "handling the results of research on both sides in accordance with treaty obligations," Mrs. Thatcher has been compelled to take the SDI door after having expected to "whittle down" the SDI. Her failure exemplifies the development of the SDI

process: Even its Western opponents are forced to jump on board lest they utterly discredit themselves.

If Whitehall and the "strategic studies community" in London and Oxbridge are moody about their defeat, large sectors of British industry aired their contrary sentiments at a conference held in London on Nov. 4-5 by the *Financial Times*. Michael Clark, deputy chairman of British defense contractor Plessey, extensively refuted the SDI opposition (see *Documentation*.)

Standard-bearers of the "official" Foreign Office line, such as Oxford historian Michael Howard and the former scientific adviser to MI6, the British secret service, Prof. R.V. Jones, only served to demonstrate the widening gap between the strategically motivated rejection of the SDI by the Whitehall appeasers, and those in industry who are not reconciled with either the de-industrialized status of Britain, or the "balance of power" game.

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## Documentation

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### The view from industry

*The keynote address at the Financial Times' conference "The SDI, Eureka and Industry," held in London on Nov. 4-5, was delivered by Mr. Michael Clark, deputy chairman and deputy chief executive of the leading British defense contractors Plessey PLC. Mr. Clark, a former officer in the Grenadier Guards, worked for Ford Motors and Bendix Aviation before creating Plessey's Electronics Division in 1950. He has been the company's second in command since 1975.*

When President Reagan made his now famous "Star Wars" speech on March 23, 1983, he evoked a wide spectrum of response. . . . Those ordinary Americans who understood him to say that it had now become scientifically practicable to consider placing a defensive umbrella over the United States, which would reduce or eliminate the chance of a successful nuclear attack, enthusiastically supported the proposal. More sophisticated listeners reacted in quite different, and, in some cases, distinctly hostile ways. No doubt that they had their good reasons, but I believe, and shall argue today, that the response of the ordinary people contained wisdom which ought not to be disregarded.

. . . It is argued by some that to date, the policy [of mutually assured destruction] has successfully guaranteed the peace of the world. Perhaps that is true, but what a hazardous and terrifying peace if it depends on maximizing the destructive effect in the event that it is broken! . . . A peace lived on the brink of disaster seems to most altogether too dangerous to be the permanent state of things, hardly

worthy of the name of peace at all, and surely in this they are right.

It is even doubtful . . . whether the 1972 [ABM] Treaty did achieve the stabilization of the international defense scenario so often claimed for it. The progressive reduction in numbers of nuclear weapons to which—let us not forget—it was supposed to be a preliminary never in fact took place. On the contrary, the level of nuclear armament has increased, but much more on the Warsaw Pact side. The West is now weaker than at the time the Treaty was first drafted. . . .

The intentions of the Treaty have been evaded both in the letter, with such projects as the building of the infamous Krasnoyarsk phased-array radar, and in the spirit, with their very extensive "undergrounding" of the organs of Soviet Government, and their anti-satellite programs, arguably in advance, so far, of those of the West. . . .

The SDI is in fact a proposal for a major advance in defensive military technology, which will impact almost as much on conventional war as on nuclear. The whole thrust of SDI thinking, for example, is towards the detection and destruction of ballistic missiles in their launch phase: if successful, it may be quite as useful for destroying weapons of short range as of long, and the techniques of electronic surveillance and of command and control which it will demand must also assuredly revolutionize the conduct of so-called "conventional wars." . . .

If you follow me this far, you will, I am sure, understand why I consider it so very important that Europe, and specifically the United Kingdom, should play a part in the SDI; why indeed, I believe that it should be a program to meet the needs of the West as a whole, and not simply those of the United States . . . if we are facing, in the longer term, a radical change in the principles and philosophy of the conduct of war, then not to participate would leave Europe wretchedly vulnerable and ultimately defenseless. . . .

European participation in SDI will not occur without an affirmative program by the U.S. administration to bring this about. . . .

The history of the last quarter century holds out no substantial evidence of success in negotiated arms reduction to date, so the prospect of SDI is unlikely to make things worse. . . . If a defensive military strategy can, in due course, be implemented, the importance of arms control will vanish. Once adequately defended, we shall have no need to seek to reduce our potential enemy's nuclear stocks: they will have become, as President Reagan has said, irrelevant. The effluxion of time will carry them away, as their costly obsolescence becomes ever more apparent. . . .

The engineering challenge presented by SDI is a very large one, but no larger, I dare say, relative to the current virtuosity of the technical community, than were the Manhattan Project or the program to put a man on the Moon in their day. I am confident that if we determine that it shall happen, and are prepared to devote the necessary resources to it, SDI can be done, one way or another. . . .

# St. Augustine, 'realistic pacifism,' and the Strategic Defense Initiative

by Gabriel Del Estal

*The following is a condensed version of a paper submitted to a conference on St. Augustine, sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Rome Nov. 1-3, 1985. Fr. Gabriel Del Estal is professor of Constitutional Law at the Real Universidad del Escorial "Maria Cristina" in Spain. Father Del Estal himself presented a summary of the paper in his speech to the conference. The full paper, titled "St. Augustine and Today's World: An Appeal to Build It By Peace, paper, titled "St. Augustine and Today's World: An Appeal to Build It By Peace, Not Destroy It By War," is available from the Schiller Institute.*

Saint Augustine is the spiritual father of the West, which, more than a geographical concept, is a spirit which has radiated through all continents of the world.

Man is not a thing, but a value. He is not animal biology. He is responsible consciousness. His role in the world is consequent action, willful risk-taking, a project for the future, ever-renewed adventure. He is on the Earth not as an inert particle, the pawn of cosmic gravitation, but as a transforming power submitted only to the gravity of the spirit. Rather than a docile tool, he is a cause.

Society, the state, man, technology, all the creations of man exist for him to perfect himself, in the world and in himself. All men are sons of God, not mere speaking beasts, but rather, creatures in the image of God, regenerated in Christ. This means that we are brothers, and as such, we must help each other. We have no castes or ranks given by nature, or privilege. In the eyes of theology, we are equal. Only God is absolute master of all goods, of all riches. From this standpoint, the economic barriers between the first, the second, and the third world must disappear if we desire that justice reign upon the Earth.

No one other than Augustine has so precisely expressed the concept of peace in its various orders and degrees, as in his work, *The City of God*. These are his words:

The peace of the body is the orderly temple of each part. The peace of the irrational soul, the orderly quiet of its appetites. The peace of the rational soul, the orderly balance between thought and action. The peace between the body and the soul, an orderly life and the health of the subject. The peace between mortal man and Immortal God, orderly obedience in faith under eternal law. The peace of man, orderly concord. Peace in the home, the orderly concord of orders and

obedience between those who therein dwell. Peace of the celestial city, the most orderly and most harmonious society, prepared to rejoice in God. . . . The peace of whole things, the quiet of order. And order, the disposition of equal and unequal things through each one being adjusted to its true and proper place.—

*The City of God*, XIX, 13, 1, PL 41, 640.

Nonetheless, for St. Augustine, a defensive war is always just. Therefore he writes words which he puts into the mouth of Evodius:

The soldier who kills the enemy in combat is a pure executor of the law, since he carries out his task without wrongdoing. Certainly, the law itself, which has been promulgated to defend the people, cannot be called licentious. Because he who gave it, if he did so by divine order, i.e., in accordance with the principles of eternal justice, can act free from all guilt.—*On Free Will*, I, 5, PL32, 1227.

Between war and peace, the value judgment cannot be clearer:

The Will must be directed towards peace, while war should be undertaken by necessity alone, while God frees us of necessity and keeps us in peace.—*Letter 189 to Boniface*, 6, PL 33, 856.

Offensive wars, devoid of other causes, are those which are unjust in themselves. Thus, Augustine says:

To declare war on neighboring peoples, and from thence, to yet other conquests, to plunder and submit peaceful peoples with only the aim of increasing the domains of the state, what name does this deserve save that of a gigantic theft?—*The City of God*, IV, 6, PL 41, 116-1170.

Although peace is placed higher than war as a category of values, this does not prevent Augustine from considering legitimate the defense of the state, with military organization and equipment in arms for the struggle against any aggressor. This is the law of primary existence.

But placing peace higher than war is not pacifism as such. There are three sorts of pacifism today:

• *Utopian pacifism*: sincere, directed by a simplistic heart. Most ordinary people, most ecologists, and some

angelic ecclesiastics who read the Bible with more of a lyrical than a pastoral bent;

● *Manipulated pacifism*: This is a form of pacifism between servile and sincere, ruled by a depersonalized reason. Ardent souls, knowingly or unknowingly the tools of a warlike power bent on the conquest of the world. The temptation and the proposal to reconstruct one *civitas* alone will be brought secretly to fruition by the most brutal war, surprising those who stand unprepared, without weapons and in no condition to resist. The victory over confidently empty arsenals will be the sure final consequence. The demonstrations and hostile cries against Ronald Reagan on his recent trip to Europe, from May 4-9, 1985, culminating in the most untriumphal fashion in Madrid on the 7th and 8th, are the model for this type of frivolous pacifism.

Both NATO and the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initia-

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*Although peace is placed higher than war as a category of values, this does not prevent Augustine from considering legitimate the defense of the state. . . . This realistic pacifism, in the terms of our times, is represented today by President Reagan and his program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.*

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tive, also known as space defense or Star Wars, have been thus rejected by certain European circles.

● *Realistic pacifism*: This is true pacifism, directed by critical thought. This pacifism grasps and takes upon itself the necessity for war, but only within just limits of those arms required to defend the highest value of peace. This is how St. Augustine understands pacifism, when he writes to General Boniface: "Peace is not sought to promote war, but war is fought to win peace."—*Epist. 189 ad Bonifacium*, 6, PL33, 856.

This realistic pacifism, in the terms of our times, is represented today by President Reagan and his program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, as he further expressed in his speech to the 40th Anniversary of the foundation of the U.N. on Oct. 24, when he committed himself to uphold decisive action in order for there to be a true peace, throwing down the gauntlet to the U.S.S.R., being yet another manifestation of the good faith of the President of the U.S.A.

One should also bear in mind that Augustine, in his

doctrinal dialectics, writes guided by the theology of sin and of grace, as a standard for reason. This theology sets man against man in a constant state of warfare, since the fall of Adam. Therefore, Augustine says: "There would be no war if human nature, using its free will, were steadfast within the uprightness in which it was created."—*The City of God*, XXI, 15, PL 41, 729.

In order that the ideals and revolutionary needs of hope lead actively to the peace of "orderly concord," there is no more noble and speedy herald than the efficient heart. St. Augustine knew this secret perfectly when in 429, he wrote an amiable letter of greetings to Count Darius, plenipotentiary of the Empire in Western Africa, sent there to reconcile the rebel General Boniface with the Ravenna court, to avoid that this last imperial province of the North African diocese fall to the vandals.

It was a moment of intense anxiety. The *Pax Romana*, far from being immortal, was in its death rattle. In addition to the external danger, there were the internal disorders, worse than the sword of the barbarians. Faced with this fragile panorama of divided resistance and wills, Augustine wrote in telegraphic style in the text of that letter, the following luminous words:

Not only those who are strong fighters shall be great and enjoy glory, but also those who fight faithfully, which is a lineage still more deserving of praise . . . but before killing men with arms, it is far more glorious to kill war itself with words, and gain and consolidate peace with peace, never with war.—*Epist. 229 to Darius*, 2, PL 33, 1019-1020.

The *Pax Romana* of the dying empire suffered yet another ratchet turn, with the sack of Rome which occurred in August 410. Other citizens of the *Civitas*, especially those of Rome itself, who had remained faithful to the pagan divinities, attributed the causes of the catastrophe to Christianity. Augustine refutes this accusation. He suffered more than anyone from the fall of Rome. But he transferred to the Romans themselves, by the perversion of their habits, the causes for the terrible devastation wreaked upon the City. And to demonstrate this, in his great Christian theology of history, represented by the twenty books of the *City of God*. In this way, there can be said in the first pages of this *magnum opus*: "Those evils, which they justly suffer due to the perversion of their habits, are imputed by the blasphemers to Christ."—*The City of God*, I, 3, PL 41, 17.

The death rattle of the *Pax Romana*, of which Augustine was a witness in his day, could well become the death rattle of the *Pax Humanitas*, which many of us foresee for our time. Unless we desire to perish in a universal holocaust, it has never been more urgent to walk together along a civilizing path, ever higher toward peaceful concord. Either we build a new world through peace, or we destroy the one we are living in through war.

# Portugal before the presidential election

by Laurent Murawiec

In January, Portugal will enter the third phase of its existence as a republic: After the revolutionary tempests of 1974-75 and the 10 years of stabilization under President Ramalho Eanes, the respected moderate general will step down after two mandates, and the outcome of the presidential elections will shape the country's political physiognomy for the period ahead.

Following the Oct. 15 parliamentary elections, the new parliament differs sharply from its predecessors, since the long-dominant Socialist Party (PS) of U.S. State Department-ally Mario Soares has taken a drubbing, and fallen to second place; it has been replaced as premier party by the right-of-center electoral coalition, the Social-Democrats of the PSD, whose young leader Anibal Cavaco Silva has been sworn in as prime minister. Additionally, the party newly formed at the behest of President Eanes, the Renovators (PRD), has taken a strong third place, way ahead of the declining Communist Party of die-hard Stalinist Alvaro Cunhal. After his electoral victory, Cavaco Silva, a British-educated economist, using his party's pivotal parliamentary position, chose an alliance with the right-wing losers at the polls, the Democratic-Christian Social Center Party (CDS), by selecting a former leader of that party, Diogo Freitas de Amaral, as his presidential candidate.

The President's new party, the Renovators, which had gained slightly less than 18% of the national vote, forthwith split into a series of rival factions, and escaped out of control of Eanes. His favored candidate, Col. Costa Braz, former government minister and current head of the Anti-Corruption Office—not a small job under the Socialist rule of Soares—was rejected by the PRD, and had to withdraw his candidacy—a severe defeat for the President. Undaunted by the failure, Eanes then encouraged the candidacy of dissident Socialist leader Salgado Zenha, a sworn opponent of Soares, and one who had largely contributed to Eanes's own electoral victory in 1980. Repaying a past debt, the President issued an official letter of "total and unreserved support" for Zenha, a frequent guest at Lisbon's overstuffed Soviet embassy.

Zenha will draw votes away from Soares, who is a de-

clared, if hopeless candidate after his party's rout in the parliamentary elections, but also from the Communist candidate, a bureaucratic non-entity by the name of Angelo Veloso—a pro forma candidate imposed by Cunhal, but one who could throw in the towel in favor of Zenha, as the Communist leader stated that "a rapprochement with the party of Eanes is possible," and declared himself "ready to ally with the new party" whose "viability is necessary." Given the fact that the Renovators are a mixture of veterans from all other parties, from the old revolutionary Movement of the Armed Forces (MFA) to newcomers in active politics, the Communist Party, whose power in Portugal goes far beyond the simplicities of electoral arithmetic, has sent in numerous submerged agents and sleepers. Communist support was critical to enable President Eanes to be re-elected in 1980, and this debt has not stopped producing interest. The PRD itself, dazzled by an unexpectedly large electoral triumph, and devoid of proper organization, has splintered into contending factions, and its continued existence is by no means assured.

A presidential victory of Freitas de Amaral, who is presently visiting the King of Spain, his old friend Helmut Kohl, and his role-model Margaret Thatcher, appears the likeliest. He is also polishing up a centrist image to superimpose on a past profile tending much farther to the right—in a country where the corporatist dictatorship of Dr. Salazar was still in power 11 years ago. Freitas de Amaral is backed by the Church. His rumored connections to the Opus Dei order are not irrelevant to such support.

## The government's program

Neither Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, whose government program was announced on Nov. 15, and barely goes beyond bland generalities, nor Freitas de Amaral, has given any significant content to their proclamations. The general orientation of this potential duet calls for a disinflation of the swollen government bureaucracy, privatization of parts of the nationalized sector, "less state, but a better state," boosting private initiative—a re-hash of the worn-out clichés of "Reaganomics" and Margaret Thatcher's recipes. The issue of oppression of Portugal by the International Monetary Fund has been very carefully avoided. Nor does the government program take up the question of urgent investment in infrastructure and energy which prefigure economic recovery in a country that has suffered colonial wars, revolution, strikes, socialist bureaucratization, oil crises, and the world economic depression.

From the flow of electoral hot air, a few points can be excerpted, such as Cavaco's promise that, at long last, Portugal will rebuild its intelligence service and Freitas de Amaral's statement of support for the Strategic Defense Initiative. But once the electoral dust settles, after the Dec. 15 local elections and the presidential vote in January, the brutal realities of a backward, devastated economy, will have to be faced.

## Looking closely at LaRouche

*If the treatment accorded his policy adviser Webster Tarpley is any indication, many Italians would like to see him become President.*

Important political circles in Italy are looking with growing interest to Lyndon LaRouche's presidential candidacy in 1988. This was indicated last week by a series of interviews, on national radio and on some private television stations, with LaRouche adviser Webster G. Tarpley, who was in Italy to participate to the international conference of the Schiller Institute on St. Augustine.

In a half-hour interview with a private television station in Brescia, near Milan, Tarpley was presented as "a very important international personality," the "foreign policy adviser of U.S. candidate Lyndon LaRouche." The questions posed by the interviewers show a great deal of worry that the U.S. administration might abandon Europe and Italy to the Russians in exchange for so-called concessions in Geneva. "What can we expect from Geneva?" was a recurring question, to which Tarpley answered, "We fear concessions on the SDI, while what Europe urgently needs is a crash program to develop a space shield, since the Russians are building 12 new MIRVS per day; and continuously breaking the SALT and ABM treaties."

"You are the foreign policy adviser of a U.S. candidate. How do you explain the fact that most U.S. Presidents make mistakes in foreign policy and give in so easily to what you rightly call New Yalta plans?" was another question.

Tarpley explained that President Reagan and many of his predecessors have been prisoners of an evil "palace

guard" led by the State Department.

"What is your candidate's program for Italy?" was the last question. The interviewers seemed satisfied with Tarpley's reply: "We are the European lobby in the United States. If Ted Kennedy were to be elected, Italy and Europe would be decoupled from the United States. We are proposing to strengthen the alliance on cultural bases, and that Europe and Italy participate in the SDI, not on a subcontracting basis, but as equal and sovereign states."

"We can only hope that this candidate of yours will win the elections in 1988," was the conclusion of the interviewers, one of whom was a Catholic scholar, Prof. Matteo Perrini, who was among the speakers on St. Augustine at the Rome conference.

Professor Perrini also endorsed LaRouche's U.S. presidential candidacy in an article he wrote for the daily *Il Giornale di Brescia*, which served as a report on the St. Augustine conference. The article, entitled "With the Schiller Institute for a New Renaissance," began by quoting the Hon. Hulan Jack, the former Borough President of Manhattan, New York, "who announced at the conference that LaRouche will run in 1988, and will receive the votes of the blacks." "For the first time," commented Professor Perrini, in reference to LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Schiller Institute's founder, "the First Lady will not be a Hollywood dummy like the ones we have seen until now, but the daughter of European human-

ism, a partisan of *Logos* and *Agape*."

In the week prior to the Geneva summit, Tarpley was interviewed almost every day, prime time, by the second channel of the Italian national radio, GR2, reaching 20-30 million Italians. The interviews were broadcast at the close of the early morning news, which has a very broad listenership. The interviews were billed as special features on the Geneva summit.

The first, transmitted on Nov. 14, dealt with the secret Soviet plans to build a space shield and "reach absolute military superiority by 1987-88, unless something is done quickly to match them," as Tarpley explained. The second interview, aired on Nov. 16, started with Red Army songs taken from one of LaRouche's television broadcasts during the 1984 U.S. presidential campaign. The interviewer stated: "There is a Russian plan to invade Europe. Marshal Ogarkov was not at all ousted. Let us listen to a specialist, Webster Tarpley."

Tarpley described his tour of 30 U.S. states and asserted: "The American population feels undefended and betrayed by Henry Kissinger's MAD doctrine" and added that "90% of the U.S. population is for a strong defense."

The third interview, aired on Nov. 18, concerned "European participation in the SDI." The last interview on national radio was transmitted the day of the Geneva summit, on Nov. 19, and was entitled "Is the Soviet Union spreading AIDS?"

Also during the summit, the major conservative daily, *Il Giornale*, published two full pages on EIR's special report, *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, calling it "a report everybody should read," which is "now also available in Italian."



## García and John Paul II discuss debt

*The Vatican daily prominently covered Peru's President during his trip to Rome and meeting with the Pope.*

**T**he International Monetary Fund Does Not Facilitate Third World Development" was the banner headline of *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican daily, on Nov. 13, the day when Pope John Paul II met Peruvian President Alan García in Rome. The front page article in *Osservatore Romano* reported at great length on García's plan to solve the Latin American debt problem.

"President of Peru Alan García," wrote *Osservatore Romano*, "yesterday accused the International Monetary Fund of being responsible for the food crisis in the Third World and defined as 'irrevocable' Peru's decision to assign only 10% of its export income to pay back its foreign debt (\$14 billion).

"In the face of hundreds of millions of people starving in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the banks can wait," declared García in his inaugural speech to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) general conference. "Between the Monetary Fund and the FAO," *Osservatore Romano* continues, quoting García, "'we prefer the FAO, since the vocation of our governments is neither to pay the foreign debt nor to accept austerity policies.'

"García, President of Peru for 100 days, said that he foresees 'sanctions' against his country. 'But,' he added, 'this is the price we have to pay for having reconquered our sovereignty. This debt, due to unjust terms of exchange, made more onerous by usurious interest rates and made even

worse by the protectionism which reduced the prices of our products and blocked our exports, is unjust.'

"Alan García," continues the Vatican paper, "was speaking before the agricultural ministers of 156 countries meeting in Rome for the FAO general conference. Besides the accusations against the Monetary Fund and the criticism of the proposals recently made in Seoul to relaunch the IMF ('their aim is to consolidate the preeminence of an organization whose criteria and whose conditionalities had the effect of worsening our economic problems,' he said) García demanded a rapid conclusion to the 'agro-nutritive colonialism' to which Third World countries are subjected."

While García was speaking at the FAO general conference, Pope John Paul II gave a sermon in Saint Peter's on the 40th anniversary of the FAO, in which he asked "that the world food security treaty proposed and approved at the FAO conference not only have an ethical value, but also juridical force" in order to ensure, juridically, that every citizen of the world is assured "the primordial right to satisfy one's hunger" and called, particularly in Africa, "for development projects aimed at relaunching the productive potential and at defeating the desert and the drought."

At the same time, from the birthplace of the late Pope Paul VI, the industrial Catholic city of Brescia, came a positive article on the Schiller Institute's efforts to put an end to misery and hunger. *Il Giornale di Brescia*

published an article on the Schiller Institute's conference in Rome in honor of St. Augustine, where international support for the efforts of Alan García had been a major theme. The article was written by one of the speakers at the conference, Prof. Matteo Perrini. "In the first week of November almost a thousand people, many of them Africans and Americans, met in Rome, determined not to give in to desperation and stupidity."

"The Schiller Institute, from the name of the great German poet of freedom, is the international association which is changing politics and culture and wants to give back to politics its dimension of the art of the common good. The heart and head of the Schiller Institute is a young, educated, and determined woman, Helga Zepp, whose action is supported by many hundreds of prominent personalities who are able to supply first-hand information and elaborate it in operative proposals."

"Helga Zepp," continues the Brescia daily, "is a truly humanistic politician who fights the new racism of the international oligarchy embedded in the IMF and in other decision-making institutions who prevent the development of these poor countries, making themselves responsible for the genocide, through hunger and epidemics, of tens of millions of human beings."

"They are no less criminal than Hitler," the Brescia paper quotes Helga Zepp, "and they have more victims."

Another speaker at the Rome conference on St. Augustine, Father Cremona, the Vatican expert of the second channel of the Italian national radio, GR2, interviewed the president of the Schiller Institute in Rome, Fiorella Operto, on his national radio program with an audience of 20 million listeners.

## **Kissinger on the hot seat in Thailand**

*General Kriangsak is publicly citing EIR's charge that Kissinger ordered his "judicial murder."*

On the eve of Henry Kissinger's Nov. 21 arrival in Bangkok, the press corps and political elite of Thailand was buzzing with speculation about the former secretary of state's role in the jailing of Thailand's former prime minister and general, Kriangsak Chamonan. Kriangsak is currently awaiting trial for his alleged role in the aborted coup of Sept. 9.

*Asia Week* magazine went so far as to hint that Kissinger may be called in for official questioning, on charges—leveled by *EIR* in its Oct. 25, 1985 issue and widely reported in the Thai press—that he ordered the "judicial murder" of the former prime minister. *EIR* reported that during a luncheon in New York City, Kissinger told Thailand's current prime minister, Prem Tinsulamond, that General Kriangsak "is dangerous and should be eliminated."

Kriangsak, currently a parliamentarian, is one of the most highly respected political leaders in Thailand, and was in a position to take the point in a growing battle against the International Monetary Fund, begun by another former prime minister, Kukrit Pramoj of the Socialist Action Party.

*Asia Week* published an exclusive interview with Kriangsak in mid-November, during which the general passed reporter Anthony Pauls "a news clipping from a U.S.-based newsletter [*EIR*] alleging that Henry Kissinger has called for Kriangsak's 'judicial murder.'" Kriangsak further told the reporter that he is concerned about

"remarks he thinks were made about him to Prem in Jakarta by U.S. Ambassador John Holdridge on the morning of the coup."

Holdridge is a Kissinger flunkey who helped arrange Kissinger's 1971 trip to China.

On Nov. 19, Pauls' interview was published in its entirety in the prestigious *Bangkok Post*, the day before Kissinger's arrival for talks with Prem and Foreign Minister Siddhi Savestila. The paper also reported that Thai National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Soonsiri had refused to confirm the *EIR* story.

Kissinger has made it clear that he will accept no interviews with Thai television, although he was scheduled for a live interview from Bangkok with ABC-TV.

*EIR's* charge has spread like wildfire throughout leading media and political institutions in Thailand, as the outlines of the U.S. State Department's plan to withdraw U.S. influence from the Asian theater becomes clear. Given Kriangsak's attempts to forge an independent course for Thailand amid the manipulations of Moscow, Peking, and Washington, it comes as no surprise that Kissinger would want to make Kriangsak into another "horrible example," as he did with former Pakistani President Ali Bhutto.

Earlier in November, the weekly *Chatatipatai (National Sovereignty)*, began running a series of articles on Kissinger's stand on defense matters,

and quoting *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche that "Kissinger is a Soviet agent of influence."

By now, Bangkok's radio stations are abuzz with Kissinger-Kriangsak story. Media representatives are taking bets on who will be the first one to ask some nasty questions to Kissinger at his press conference at the Oriental Hotel.

On Nov. 21, the *Bangkok Post* reported that Kissinger himself had denied *EIR's* charges: "Kissinger described the report by the *EIR* which was widely quoted in local publications here as 'an absolute lie.' Kissinger told reporters on arrival here from Peking that he had never discussed this issue with any Thai official or anybody else." Prime Minister Prem also denied the report, as did U.S. Ambassador William Brown, who greeted Kissinger at the airport along with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savestila.

The *Post* also stressed that Prime Minister Prem has announced that there will be no amnesty for Kriangsak and other senior generals.

According to the *Bangkok Post*, Kissinger said: "The *EIR* is well known for its obsessive hostility towards me and its inaccuracies. . . . I never discussed this issue with any Thai official or with anybody else. It is an absolutely internal Thai matter. I have no recommendation with respect to it. It is an absolute lie, an invention. And it has not even the slightest element of truth."

But such denials will not hold much water, given increasingly widespread knowledge of what Kissinger's policy represents. Paisal Thawatchainan, president of the Thai Trade Union Confederation (TTUC), reportedly used the *EIR* report on Kissinger in his speech before the Rhamkhamhaeng University student body in Bangkok on Nov. 16.

## Election results could destabilize Sarney

*Sao Paulo governor Franco Montoro, a small man with pharaonic ambitions, is to blame for a defeat with grave implications.*

What could have been routine municipal elections in Brazil's state capitals and the previously designated national security zones, turned into a tough test for the government of the "New Republic," and President José Sarney. The triumph of ex-President Janio Quadros in Sao Paulo, which is the power base of the main governing party, the PMDB, threatens to destabilize Sarney's government: He will now have to confront growing radicalization between right and left, and thus, the threat of early presidential elections in 1986, reducing his mandate to only two years.

The PMDB, despite sweeping the elections in most of the contested cities, was the big loser, only winning 8 million of the 18 million votes cast, and losing the big capitals: Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Recife, and Fortaleza. Ballot victors, besides Quadros, were the PDT party; Rio de Janeiro governor Leonel Brizola, the self-proclaimed "Willy Brandt of Brazil"; and the PT of metalworker union leader Luio Ignacio Da Silva, known as Lula, an anarcho-syndicalist whose power comes out of the "Marxist-Christian dialogue" sponsored by Fidel Castro and the Jesuits. Besides a significant vote total, the PT got a surprising 20% in Sao Paulo, together with a victory in Fortaleza.

EIR has learned that there is concern in political and military circles that the situation may be headed for a replay of the 1961-64 period, which culminated in a military takeover. That

process began when then-President Janio Quadros's government resigned, plunging Brazil into an institutional crisis. Vice-President João Goulart gave free rein to the disintegration that served as the pretext for the military coup in 1964. By a cruel irony, those strengthened in the recent municipal elections, were those who threw away democracy in Brazil: Janio Quadros himself; Leonel Brizola, as political heir to Goulart; and Lula. Though these men do not share federal power now, at least Brizola and Lula are sounding out the possibility of a 1986 presidential election. In addition, the resurgence of Quadros and Brizola, according to Aeronautics Minister Moreira Lima, "reflects the 20 years of authoritarianism, when no new leaders were formed."

Janio Quadros won due to the support he received from a broad spectrum of political forces, ranging from the pro-fascists of Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP), to former minister Delfim Netto and corrupt Paulo Maluf, to the more moderate forces discontent with various policies of the governing party. But the greatest blame lies with the PMDB, and the popular dislike which the governor of Sao Paulo, Franco Montoro, has accumulated in his three years in power.

Montoro, a promoter of the Club of Rome's zero population growth theories, has carried out a big publicity campaign selling the sophistry that great economic infrastructure projects are synonymous with "authoritarian-

ism," and "dictatorship," while small projects and mini-businesses represent "democracy." The governor personally runs the ecologist campaigns that have earned him the hatred of many industrialists, and promotes the creation of a "Green Party" within the PMDB. (There is speculation also that the phantom Humanist Party, fanatic and nature-worshiping, is financed from Montoro's offices.)

PMDB candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso was not able during his campaign to step out of the shadow of the hated Governor Montoro. This was all to the advantage of ex-President Quadros, who presented himself "as the symbol of seriousness, security, and order" (in the words of the Tradition, Family, and Property fascists) and defeated the strong PMDB candidate with manipulation and demagoguery.

But the decrepit Janio Quadros is not an independent political phenomenon, as he pretends. Those who will gain the most from the victory of Quadros are the economic arch-liberals around former Planning Minister Delfim Netto and the president of the Sao Paulo Trade Association, Guilherme Afif Domingos, who see in Janio's victory the chance to reverse the timid anti-monetarist policy of President Sarney, and his finance minister, Dilson Funaro. Delfim Netto, Afif Domingos, and the editors of the newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* are fighting for the privatization of all the Brazilian state sector industries, such as Vale del Rio Doce and Petrobras, as part of their plans to implant a Brazilian version of the Argentine Austral Plan. These forces want to engulf Brazil in a catastrophic economic recession and new waves of domestic austerity, while they support sacking the country by exporting its national wealth to pay the debt.

# International Intelligence

## **Soviet line on AIDS surfaces in Latin America**

The Peruvian leftist newspaper *Marka* on Nov. 19 ran a front-page screaming headline, "AIDS Came Out of the Pentagon"—picking up the Soviet propaganda line which surfaced in the KGB's weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* on Oct. 30.

*Marka* wrote that the U.S. Marines were the first carriers, and that the Secret Service is likewise infected. The AIDS virus leaked out of a Pentagon biological warfare lab, the article continued, and is now infecting its creators themselves. The article warned against any sexual contact with North Americans, saying they are all potential carriers! Military personnel from Peru who have attended training courses with North Americans should be checked for the disease. "We are not facing an epidemic," says *Marka*, "but a pandemic which could threaten the world's population if the contagion continues as explosive as it has until now. In the U.S. nothing can be done, but here—yes!"

## **Swiss Nazi banker Genoud gives up lawsuit**

Swiss pro-Nazi financier François Genoud on Nov. 15 withdrew his long-prepared lawsuit against six European journalists who had exposed aspects of his role in funding international terrorism.

"Judicial Capitulation of a Pro-Nazi Swiss Financier" was the headline in the French daily *Le Monde* Nov. 16; the article explained how Genoud's lawyers fought unsuccessfully for six hours to get the defendants to drop their attacks against him.

In his suit, Genoud did not deny that he was a Nazi or a terrorist-supporter, but zeroed in on marginal points of factual error which, under a new Swiss press law, would have assured him of winning the legal battle.

As *EIR* reported on Oct. 25, however, the case threatened to bring much more to trial than Genoud's personal, sordid history. The trial, had it been allowed to proceed,

could have brought into the public view the history of the last 40 years of the survival of National Socialism; the role of the Nazi International in terrorism and drugs; and its connections to Soviet intelligence and Islamic fundamentalism. Genoud's role on behalf of Khomeini's Iran would certainly have come to light, among other closely guarded secrets.

More next week. . . .

## **NATO allies approve \$200 million R&D project**

A meeting of assistant defense ministers of NATO countries, held in Brussels on Nov. 15, agreed to join a \$200 million U.S. military research and development project. The project includes ammunition, targeting systems, pilotless drones, a new NATO frigate, and short-range anti-radar missiles.

The decision is a breakthrough, after years of heated debate. It overturns the so-called Nunn amendment, passed by the U.S. Congress, which allocated the \$200 million authorization, but with the condition that if the European allies failed to at least match the offer, Congress would reduce U.S. military commitments in Europe.

## **Banker Ulloa: No to García, viva Hong Kong!**

Peruvian banker and former prime minister Manuel Ulloa accused the government of President Alan García of planning to destroy "the legal state" by restricting private monopolies and challenging the holdings of Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Corp. Ulloa called for reducing the centralism of the nation, and endorsed a separatist plan to move Peru's capital from Lima to Cuzco.

An editorial in Ulloa's tabloid daily *Expreso* on Nov. 16 upheld the "free enterprise" model of economics, against García's dirigist policies. "Not even those few non-aligned leaders worthy of respect," the paper argued, "have been able to establish a

totally independent economic system which bears fruit, nor build a political front capable of speaking as equals with Washington and Moscow." The only Third World countries which can speak as equals are Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea, "because they have free-market policies and private enterprise." The only way Peru can someday become independent is by "subordinating politics to economics, and not vice versa," Ulloa's paper claimed.

## **European defense leaders back anti-missile system**

West German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner is sounding out the European allies about joint research into a land-based anti-missile system to counter Soviet short-range and medium-range ballistic missiles aimed at Western Europe, according to the Nov. 20 British daily *Financial Times*.

Under discussion are land-based anti-missile missiles or lasers and tracking systems. A European version of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) "is still not an official initiative of our government," Wörner said in an interview with the *Financial Times*. "It is just my personal idea and I want to test the reaction before I go on to the political process. . . . Regardless of SDI . . . we all have to be concerned at the threat of short-range, ballistic or cruise missiles on the Soviet side."

Meanwhile the French chief of staff under former President Giscard d'Estaing, General Méry, endorsed the SDI in a Nov. 20 article in the French daily *Le Figaro*. Méry had attended a seminar on the SDI together with the director of the Institute of Atomic Physics in France, M. Felden.

## **Soviet official denies 'New Yalta' deal**

During a tour of Syria and Lebanon early in November, Soviet Central Committee official K. Brutents denied that there is a new "Yalta" deal in the works to carve up the Middle East between Western and Soviet

## Briefly

spheres of influence. That charge had been made by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat, in an interview with *Al Ahram* on July 25, 1985, and has been the subject of numerous commentaries in *EIR*.

In an interview with the Syrian newspaper *Al-Baath* on Nov. 3, he said: "Of course, if we take into consideration the importance of the Middle East, there is no doubt that the matter will be discussed at the Geneva summit talks, but how detailed and to what extent . . . it is hard to tell today. . . . Our stand, of course, is principled and known; we do not intend to change this stand. There can never be a second Yalta. Yalta is a term coined by the bourgeois press. 'Yalta' is not an insult; Yalta was the meeting of the alliance hostile to Hitlerism, at which agreement was reached on measures that would ensure the total annihilation of Hitlerism, and not on dividing Europe, as the imperialist propaganda continuously alleges. There will not be any Yalta."

Brutents criticized the agreements between the PLO and Jordan, and called for a rapprochement between Syria and Jordan instead.

### ***Peru's Operation Condor smashes drug facilities***

The third phase of Peru's military-police anti-drug campaign, Operation Condor, went into effect Nov. 15-17 and, despite setbacks due to bad weather conditions in the target zone, dynamited three airport runways belonging to narco-traffickers. The site included drug-processing facilities, outboard motorboats, electric generators, saws, army uniforms, and weapons.

The Peruvian daily *La Crónica* interviewed Interior Minister Agustín Mantilla prior to the operation. He emphasized that without international aid to support the Peruvian effort, elimination of the drug trade is "impossible." He described as "ridiculous" and "unserious" the U.S. anti-drug aid of \$3.5 million for the period from October 1985 to September 1986. What is needed, he said, is a \$300 million program to establish a permanent law enforcement presence in coca-growing regions of the jungle, which

should be financed in part by the United States—the country that is the market for most of Peru's cocaine.

Mantilla added that Peru is about to approve an anti-consumption law that would make possession of more than one gram of narcotic drugs a criminal offense.

### ***Anti-American rioters storm through Athens***

One hundred thousand anti-American demonstrators rampaged through Athens on Nov. 17, shouting slogans calling for withdrawal from NATO, the expulsion of U.S. bases from Greece, and for nuclear disarmament. The march was organized by the PASOK socialist party of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the Communist Party (KKE), the National Students Association of Greece, and the Society of Imprisoned and Exiled Resistance Fighters.

The march began at the Athens Technical University, and then moved three miles to the U.S. embassy, smashing store windows and car windshields as it proceeded. Police at one point opened fire on the demonstrators, killing a 15-year-old boy.

Minister of Public Order Agamemnon Koutsoyorgas and his most senior aide Tsouras submitted their resignations the following day, but Papandreou refused to accept them. Greece's top three police chiefs were suspended from duty, pending an inquiry into the death of the boy.

### ***Mexican governors rally behind de la Madrid***

In an unusual advertisement run in all major newspapers on Nov. 18, all of Mexico's state governors called on "all Mexicans . . . to remain united around the basic values of the nation, defined in the Constitution." They affirmed their commitment to "fight with patriotic voluntarism against any adverse circumstance and in defense of Mexico."

The difficult financial situation demands unity around President Miguel de la Madrid, they said.

● **BELISARIO BETANCUR**, the Colombian President, held a three-and-a-half-hour meeting with all the country's living former Presidents on Nov. 19, following which they all gave their full backing to his handling of the terrorist siege of the Palace of Justice. They called on all Colombians to defend the "constitutional institutions and the system of laws" from anything which goes beyond "legitimate partisan controversy."

● **THE UNITED ARAB Emirates** announced on Nov. 15 that it has become the third Arab power in the Persian Gulf region to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Kuwait and Oman had previously established diplomatic ties with Moscow.

● **INDIAN Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi** will pay a four-day official visit to Japan starting Nov. 28. He will call on Emperor Hirohito and will have talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other officials.

● **UMBERTO ECO**, Italian sympathizer of the Red Brigades terrorist group, and author of the bestseller *The Name of the Rose*, was awarded the McLuhan Teleglobe prize on Nov. 18 for his "contribution to understanding the influence of communications in society." Eco's book is a propaganda piece for a New Dark Age, an irrationalist world outlook.

● **A COORDINATING Committee** to support Peru's Shining Path terrorists (*Sendero Luminoso*), known as the Committee of Solidarity with the Popular War in Peru, has been established in Paris. It includes representatives from Turkey, India, Iran, Afghanistan, the United States, Chile, and Colombia. The group will meet Dec. 1 at the offices of the Cultural Association of Turkish Workers, a front group for the Turkish Workers' Party/Marxist-Leninist.

# Geneva unmask's Soviets' 'post-Reagan' intentions

by Konstantin George

The Geneva Summit has now occurred. Behind the atmospherics, the smiles and hand-shaking for the TV cameras, the applause of the journalists assembled in the International Conference Center in Geneva, to hear the prepared statements by President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov at the closing ceremony, an obvious question deserves to be asked: What happened?

This writer does not pretend access at this point to a large amount of privileged information. Nonetheless, an examination of the text of the documents—the joint communiqué, Reagan and Gorbachov's closing speeches, and Gorbachov's 95-minute press conference following the closing ceremony—suffice to demolish the false climate of "optimism." There is no "new age of détente," as now promoted by the Western media. To think so is dangerous for the United States and Western Europe.

From the information available to the public, an accurate portrayal of what happened at Geneva and the real Soviet policy intentions revealed by the proceedings is possible. So now, away from the atmospherics and down to the facts.

The core issue involved in the Geneva talks: the American SDI program. On this cardinal point, Reagan stood firm. No concessions were made. Secretary of State Shultz was forced to emphasize this in his post-ceremony press conference, when he announced that Reagan had made "in no way any concessions" on the SDI, and then added: "The SDI will not be dropped."

Gorbachov conceded, bitterly, in his press conference, that the SDI will remain a pillar of U.S. defense policy as long as Reagan is President, complaining that he realized from his talks with Reagan that the U.S. President "believes in the SDI like a grand vision." Gorbachov, sounding far removed from any "spirit of détente," repeated the long-standing Soviet ultimatum: "If the U.S. sticks to the SDI, then in the other areas of talks there will be no progress."

But then, Gorbachov gave away the Soviets orientation—to the *next President*. He drew an unmistakable distinction between Reagan and the "United States": "I think that the United States has not said its last word on the SDI."

From the Soviet standpoint, provided they can "tame" the SDI, time is on their side. The U.S. defense budget under Reagan, thanks to Congress, in real dollar and hardware procurement terms, is lower than the abysmal Carter levels. If present trends continue, Russia will be at peak superiority over the United States between 1988 and 1990—the post-Reagan era.

The Soviets also calculate—unfortunately correctly—that there exists a very good chance of an international financial blow-out in the West, bringing down leading U.S. and Western banks. Gorbachov gloated at his press conference over the "explosive consequences" when countries like Mexico, Brazil, etc., can no longer maintain the fiction of debt payment. "This will lead to a breaking point."

Another reason that time is on Moscow's side is that the process of U.S.-European "decoupling," orchestrated between the State Department and European foreign ministries is well under way, with every prospect that the "neutralist" SPD will come to power in Germany in 1987. The SPD leadership endorsed as a "discussion paper" a recent document by party defense expert Andreas von Bülow, declaring the "goal" of withdrawal of U.S. troops.

A signal of State Department agreement was given by the U.S. Ambassador to Germany, Richard Burt, who, on Nov. 18, told a German audience at a symposium hosted by the Hans-Seidel Foundation in Munich: If Europe doesn't want our help, "we'll go home, and, if the Soviet Union does likewise, then the partition of Europe will be overcome."

The joint communiqué itself makes Moscow's intentions clear. Russia has nothing to lose by keeping all sorts of negotiations and a flashy regularity of summitry going (Gor-



bachov will visit Washington in early 1986 and Reagan is scheduled, at least on paper, to visit Moscow by late 1986 or early 1987). Many things could happen to drastically alter the situation to Moscow's favor: an early termination of the Reagan presidency for health reasons, and the German elections, to name a few.

One of the most important passages in the joint communiqué was the section stating: "Besides the meetings of the two leaders, regular meetings of the two Foreign Ministers [Shultz and Shevardnadze] as well as the heads of other ministries and agencies are planned." In plain English, Russia will pursue a hidden agenda with the State Department faction, getting what it can while Reagan remains in office, and paving the way for potential big giveaways in the post-Reagan era.

### **Gorbachov: Silence Weinberger. . .**

While Burt was speaking in Munich before the summit, the *New York Times*, his one-time employer, splashed on its front page a private, "leaked" letter from Defense Secretary Weinberger to President Reagan, telling him to stand firm on the SDI at Geneva, to agree to no strict interpretation of the ABM treaty, and to make no commitment on renewing adherence to the SALT II treaty. Weinberger cited Russia's massive violations of both treaties.

The *Times* leak was promptly used by the Soviet officials to demand Weinberger's head. The director of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute in Moscow, Georgii Arbatov, present in Geneva, denounced Weinberger: "It is tantamount to Weinberger saying openly what we have suspected: that U.S. officials are seeking to disrupt the whole structure and prevent us from reaching an agreement." Arbatov accused Weinberger of "a direct attempt to torpedo the whole arms negotiations process."

Soviet policy seeks to isolate Reagan from any counsel either within or outside the administration that would steer him away from the appeasement of the State Department, the horrendous conditionality policies of the IMF which are destroying U.S. friends and allies across the world, and the Paul Volcker/Don Regan credit policies destroying U.S. industry and agriculture.

### **. . . and LaRouche!**

Weinberger is the principal target of Soviet wrath inside the administration. But outside the administration, the *bête noire* for the Moscow leadership is declared 1988 U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, *EIR*'s founder. In mid-1985, LaRouche commissioned an *EIR* Special Report, *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, which circulated in thousands of copies among influential circles in the West. More recently, *EIR* has published a series documenting the Soviet control of those sections of the World Health Organization now covering up the truth about the AIDS pandemic.

Well-placed sources say that Gorbachov complained bit-

terly to Reagan about the sharp attacks against him and the Moscow leadership in *EIR*. The Kremlin dictator actually termed these attacks "human rights violations." According to these sources, Reagan quietly replied, that in a democratic society such as the United States, LaRouche has the right to publish his views.

### **Disarmament optimism: a media fraud**

There is no reason to engage in any speculation regarding possible disarmament agreements arising out of Geneva. President Reagan, in his closing ceremony address, made the following observation after two days of talks with Gorbachov: "There will be no results in either the next months or years." Shultz at his press conference, when asked what he expected in the future, was forced to reply, bluntly; "I have no assurances it will go anywhere."

Gorbachov was equally candid: "There remain between us sharp differences on the principal questions." He stressed, as he did several times, that no agreement is possible unless the U.S. capitulates on the SDI. "Then," said the Soviet leader, "will the work achieved here in Geneva these past days not have been in vain."

The much talked about "50% reduction in strategic weapons" is nothing more than hot air. Besides the unacceptable Soviet pre-condition that the United States scrap the SDI, one must remember that one month before the Geneva Summit, Mikhail Gorbachov in Paris unveiled a new, extremely provocative definition of "strategic weapons," adding the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles stationed in Europe, as well as all U.S. nuclear-capable forward-based aircraft to the 50% reduction list. In that same single stroke he removed, even in nominal terms, Soviet SS-20s and other missile systems directed against Europe and the Far East from negotiations.

These moves alone relegate future U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks to the level of tragic farce, if they were ever anything else. The danger now is that the siren song of "new détente" will lull the West to complacency.

The different shadings of the appeasement faction in West Germany are already speaking out. On Nov. 21, the foreign policy spokesman of the ruling Christian Democratic faction in parliament, Volker Ruehe, appeared on national television to deliver a verdict on the summit. Saying nothing of substance, he exuded optimism: "A better negotiations climate now exists. . . . 50% reduction, that's the decisive point, that must be concretized." Then when asked whether East German leader Erich Honecker could now visit West Germany, Ruehe stated that we will know "relatively soon."

Opposition Social Democratic leader Horst Ehmke then chirped to German TV: "The time of speechlessness between the two [superpowers] is over," and added: "Geneva represents the confirmation of a security partnership"—i.e., a "security partnership" between Germany and Russia!

Such "new détente" nonsense can be more dangerous than military hardware—and the Kremlin knows this.

# Vitalii Yurchenko, the CIA, and the 'Holy Matushka Rus' debate

by Criton Zoakos

There now appears to be a consensus among the members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, that the CIA erred in its handling of Soviet KGB defector Vitalii Yurchenko. According to senators' opinions reaching the public, the consensus appears to include the opinion that there is a larger, more pervasive problem with the CIA in particular and with the intelligence community more generally. **Sen. David Durenberger** (IR-Minn.), the Select Committee's chairman, believes that whatever flaws exist, derive from a lack of clearcut policy perspective, i.e., a lack of criteria by means of which intelligence collectors and analysts would judge, evaluate, and set intelligence and counterintelligence goals for themselves. Those to whom more details of the Select Committee's thinking have been intimated, say that this specific form of Durenberger's criticism is aimed against **William Casey**, the director of Central Intelligence.

**Senator Patrick Leahy** (D-Vt.) and others are more explicit in their criticisms against Mr. Casey, and they accuse the CIA of attempting to go back to the "good old days" and eliminate any and all responsible congressional oversight over the government's intelligence activities.

**Senator Jesse Helms** (R-N.C.), in a letter to the President, gets more specific, as he accuses the CIA of having suffered, over the past 20 years, from a systematic bias, at least in the areas of analysis and evaluations of Soviet capabilities, a bias which consistently causes the agency to underestimate Soviet military and other capabilities.

**Senator Malcolm Wallop** (R-Wyo.), in an article penned under his name, makes a most interesting case: He argues, in qualified terms, that at least in the area of counterintelligence, U.S. intelligence is suffering from a bureaucratic complacency which verges on downright incompetence. In an unusual departure from standard and pat criticisms of the CIA, Wallop argues that the problem is the epistemological malaise of empiricism. He says: "Most of our technical collectors remain innocent of the fact that the other side can manage its exposure to our satellites. Our collectors continue to believe that 'a picture is a picture' and 'a signal is a signal' or even worse, that 'a defector is a defector.' . . . Frequently, the intelligence community is so eager for intelligence successes that it believes any Soviet secrets it receives are genuine."

Wallop then goes on to argue that these basic flaws in

method became dramatically evident in the case of Vitalii Yurchenko. He says that Yurchenko made himself a credible "defector" in the eyes of the CIA, because "Yurchenko told it exactly what it wanted to hear—that the CIA was basically unpenetrated and their operations were safe." Finally, in an aside against Deputy CIA Director **John McMahon**, the senator informs us, "Just 48 hours before Yurchenko's redefection, a very high-ranking intelligence official told me he would stake his career on Yurchenko's *bona fides*."

Senator Wallop, with subtlety and guile, is raising again the old specter of the "Soviet mole," a subject on which **James Jesus Angleton** consumed a lifelong career to no discernible result. Senator Helms, in his letter to the President, raises the same subject in a more blunt way: "The bias of the CIA for underestimating Soviet intention and capabilities over the last 25 years has already had deleterious effects on U.S. national security. . . . But the recent implications of information resulting from KGB defections suggest that we should inquire further into the problem of this bias."

As all the critics of the CIA at this time have linked the subject of Yurchenko in particular with that of Soviet disinformation by means of fake defectors, one is led to believe that all these critics are engaged in an effort to discredit whatever information Yurchenko may have passed on during his debriefings. What this information is, we do not know. But both the CIA and its critics do know.

Prior to Yurchenko's redefection, and therefore prior to the Senate Select Committee's open criticisms of the CIA, there was one other line of criticism, generally attributed by the press to "sources in the National Security Council." The fight between NSC and CIA, as it appeared in the press prior to Yurchenko's redefection, was centered on the question of whether or not Yurchenko's information was sound. The CIA said it was, the NSC said it was not. By NSC, one must assume is meant the Soviet Affairs desk chief there, **Jack Matlock**, and his sidekick, **John Lenczowski**, author of the notorious "Foreign Policy for Reaganauts." Matlock is a **Kissinger** protégé who replaced, under mysterious circumstances, **Richard Pipes** in that NSC post, right before President Reagan's historic speech of March 23, 1983, inaugurating the Strategic Defense Initiative. Matlock and Lenczowski are believers in the theory that the United States

should do everything in its power to strengthen the Great Russian chauvinist tendencies inside the Soviet elite, as a foil to "communism." Matlock believes that a revival of Holy *Matushka Rus*—Mother Russia—is the political force with which the United States can comfortably deal. This same belief is shared by at least one more critic of the CIA, the shadowy **Jon Speller**, who exerts great influence in Senator Helms's office on these matters.

Not being privy to Yurchenko's debriefings, we are not in a position to categorically assert that the issue of contention between NSC and CIA was related to the evaluation of the political potency of Russian chauvinist tendencies in Moscow. It is noteworthy, however, that Director Casey, defending himself against Senate critics, wrote a letter arguing that the CIA's "recent analyses in support of arms control were praised by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, representing the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board" and that "recent CIA analyses of the crisis in the Philippines, Shi'ite Moslem fundamentalism and the energy problem . . . the CIA has been far out in front."

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*How are the Soviets to secure the rest of the world's acceptance of their emerging pre-eminence? Judge the current far-flung intelligence reorganizations in Washington from that perspective.*

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### **The broader picture**

There is, however, a larger picture to consider: A reorganization of all Western intelligence agencies has been going on since the summer of this year, much of it prompted by a spate of defections and espionage scandals. In what direction is this reorganization going, and how much of it is induced by Soviet prompting?

Take for instance the reorganization of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), carried out Oct. 28, 1985, five days before Yurchenko's redefection. The reorganization, by executive order, strengthens the hand of four persons, chairman **Anne Armstrong**, vice-chairman **Leo Cherne**, **Henry Kissinger**, and **Jeane Kirkpatrick**. The Board's powers to set policy guidelines for the CIA and other agencies is increased, as is its access to the President. Those who know the political pedigrees and preferences of this group of people, will be able to judge on which side of the Holy *Matushka Rus* controversy, for example, they would be drawn.

The reforms of intelligence functions now proposed by Senator Durenberger and others at the Select Committee,

appear to be headed in the same direction as the reorganization of the PFIAB—more power to the Social Democratic, Aristotelian Society "old hands" of "The Trust," whose only big quarrel with Russia has been that Joseph Stalin cut them out of the action during the mid-1930s and reneged on earlier agreements of condominium. Of course, the final outcome of the reorganization now underway at the Select Committee and elsewhere, is not yet in sight and is far from determined.

But Washington's is not the only intelligence reorganization project underway. Since July and August, the West German and French intelligence establishments have been shaken to their roots. The first, directly as a result of Soviet-orchestrated defections and other revelations; the second, with help from Moscow-aligned British intelligence operations associated with the Greenpeace affair in France, and also with help from the Trilateral Commission. As a result, official French intelligence institutions are now, at least temporarily, hemmed in by that extensive Soviet-controlled Mediterranean Nazi-Communist capability known as the "Curiel Apparat." British intelligence, on the other hand, has been aligned with current Soviet short-term strategic objectives in Europe, the Middle East, and in the arms-control arena, at least since Lord Carrington became secretary general of NATO.

In these matters of strategic political intelligence, "victory," "defeat," "takeover," and so forth, are not defined as in football or in physical combat. Instead, they are the products of subtle tilts and shifts in the *criteria of policy* which guide the work of governmental intelligence agencies. The difference between strategic victory and strategic disaster may, sometimes, result from a single paragraph, omitted or included in a policy guidance memorandum.

At the present time, the relevant such paragraph is likely to be on one of three major strategic subjects: fundamental science policy, fundamental choices in economic policy, and Holy *Matushka Rus*. The present Soviet leadership, rallied around a messianic idea of unique national mission, that of the Third and Final Rome, is already making preparations to celebrate its millenary anniversary in 1988. This leadership is managing its eruption into world dominion, backed by history's most unprecedented, and most sustained military buildup. The "home stretch" of this buildup, between now and 1988, has been envisaged by the current Soviet leadership, to be based on its most ambitious drive yet to expand the frontiers of science and technology, which is at the core of Gorbachov's current 20-year plan.

One of these leaders' major concerns is how to manage the rest of the world's acceptance of their emerging pre-eminence. They are concerned with influencing the guidelines and policy criteria under which Western intelligence services are mandated to work. This year's far-flung and widespread "intelligence reorganizations," including the one now underway in Washington, should be seen from this perspective.

## A new Dr. Brandt at the HHS

by Linda Everett

When President Reagan recently nominated Otis R. Bowen, the former governor of Indiana, as Secretary of Health and Human Services, the nation's media greeted the nomination with sighs of relief. Everyone had speculated over whether the President's choice would be of an "ideological cast" or of a "pragmatic" conservative stripe. With Bowen nominated, the administration's "ideological conservatives" are reportedly disappointed, and the "fiscal conservatives" are delighted.

The *New York Times* reports that Wilbur J. Cohen, who served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under the Johnson administration, sees Dr. Bowen as "the one to manage the Reagan administration's cost-control program for physicians. He'll be the one who enforces fee controls. That's the right thing to do—appoint a person who can deal with the doctors."

Bowen's nomination recalled for many President Carter's threat to enforce the cost-efficient scheme of his secretary, Robert Derzon. In 1977, Derzon suggested in a private memorandum that any state which did not endorse "living will" legislation, would be cut off from Medicare benefits.

Just what is Dr. Otis R. Bowen, and what will he mean to the health and welfare of American citizens?

### A profile

Dr. Otis R. Bowen bears more allegiance to the interests of banking and insurance companies than to his Hypocratic Oath. That makes him, under present circumstances, the sort of fellow we hanged at Nuremberg at the end of the last world war.

Currently clinical professor of family medicine in Indiana University Medical School, the 67-year-old Bowen is billed by the media as the most popular governor in Indiana's history, and a family doctor straight out of a Norman Rockwell painting. Besides serving two terms as Indiana's governor, Bowen also served for six years in the Indiana legislature as Speaker of the House.

While chairman of the Advisory Council on Social Security in 1982 and 1983, it is said that he displayed a "low-keyed, avuncular style." Yet it was in the capacity of chairman to that Council, created by the federal government to

recommnd "cost-containment" changes in Medicare, that he became known as the Republican version of Colorado's notorious Gov. Richard Lamm. His "recommendations" before the Senate Finance Committee in April 1984 are indicative:

"The Council endorses the concept of 'Advance Directives' or 'Living Wills' which are currently recognized by law in fourteen states. The Council called for a study to look at the impact on health expenditures in those states having such laws and encouraged other states to adopt similar legislation. Living Wills would prevent unnecessarily heroic measures being taken in the terminal days of life. Eleven percent of Medicare expenditures are spent in the last forty days of life and some 25 percent of Medicare expenditures are incurred in the last year of life. The Council fully recognizes that this may be a controversial recommendation; however, the Council unanimously endorsed it. As a physician, I initiated Council discussions on this subject having recently lost my father and thus knowing the enormous costs that were incurred in his terminal days prior to death."

In addition to nationwide adoption of "living wills," Bowen's Council recommended other measures which would mean a radical reduction in the amount and quality of health care available, including: raising the age of Medicare eligibility from 65 to 67, a measure which would mean early death for many elderly; taxing employer-paid health benefits; and increasing the amount Medicare recipients must pay for medical care.

### The murder of 'Baby Doe'

In the case of "Baby Doe," the Bloomington, Indiana infant who was born with a mild case of Down's Syndrome and was allowed to starve to death, Bowen publicly backed the decision by State Supreme Court Chief Gibbon to permit the infant's parents and Bloomington hospital officials to withhold food, water, and medical treatment from the baby. Is there any reason to believe that this Nazi-styled decision would not be extended by Bowen to the elimination of nutrition and hydration from the terminally ill, handicapped, comatose—all cases where cutting lives would nicely cut costs?

This nation urgently requires a mobilization to wipe out cancer with national protocols. But Bowen is more likely to use his cabinet post to initiate the use of heroin or marijuana for "treatment of pain." He admits giving his wife, who was dying of cancer, a marijuana derivative and another drug, dimethyl sulfoxide, which was not approved for treatment of cancer patients. Bowen not only defended his action, but criticized the Food and Drug Administration, a part of HHS—for its "interference" in medicine.

The administration's economic policies have hurled the nation's health care over the brink of disaster. The nomination of Dr. Otis R. Bowen, however, will officially bring the nation under the goosetep of another "fiscal conservative" physician, Hitler's Dr. Karl Brandt.

## Casual contact can cause AIDS

"Casual Contact With a Russian Bear Can Cause AIDS," was the sign worn by one of the demonstrators in front of the annual convention of the American Public Health Association (APHA) here last week.

There was more than a little contact going on with the Soviets in the conference itself, as APHA President Victor Sidel signed a "peace agreement" with his Russian counterpart, the head of the Medical Workers Union there, Dr. Lydia Novak.

This was not, however, before pandemonium broke out when this reporter demanded that Novak respond to charges that her government is responsible for synthesizing the AIDS virus for biological warfare purposes.

That question referred to the allegations published twice in the KGB-run Soviet *Literaturnaya Gazeta* paper about AIDS as a weapon developed by the CIA. Naturally, the Soviets attribute its cause to the United States (and Lyndon LaRouche) in the article, but heretofore, no one had ever indicated the possibility that AIDS was biological warfare by anyone. Since it is known that the Soviets are running the cover-up of the nature and extent of AIDS through the World Health Organization, the Soviet biological warfare charge amounts to a self-admission.

This revelation upset the planned love-in with the Russians at the APHA

conference, which was why both the APHA executive director and president hit the roof with one of the more colorful displays of public hysteria seen in Washington in the recent period. Their shouting at this reporter for asking the question had to be amplified to be heard over the rapid-fire exchanges going on in the Russian tongue by the Soviet delegation, which was trying to figure out how to respond.

Finally, the Novak took the hastily-conceived advice of APHA President Sidel and tried to explain that she knew nothing about it.

Meanwhile, at both the State Department and the Pentagon, official press spokesmen claimed to know nothing either.

The Pentagon claimed total ignorance, and the State Department said, "Well, I haven't heard about it, but since you say the Soviets are accusing the Pentagon of manufacturing AIDS, then I guess the easy copout would be to direct you to the Pentagon for a response!"

When it was learned that, in fact, the subject came up between Reagan and Gorbachov at the summit, the State Department continued to refuse to supply any official comment.

By then, this reporter had to remind State Department press spokesman Charles Redman that not only had Gorbachov mentioned this to Reagan, but it had been in the Soviets' *Lit Gaz* magazine twice, had been reproduced in the State Department's own Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), and also reprinted in full in a Peruvian leftist newspaper, *Marka*.

Redman could only turn red, and profess to know nothing.

A follow-up question to mine asked—not irrelevantly—whether there were any statistics on how many State Department personnel, in the hierarchy, foreign or general service,

have been known to have contracted AIDS.

This drew a loud howl from the press corps, and an embarrassed denial by Redman that he had seen such statistics. "I doubt if such statistics exist," he said.

The reporter who asked the question told me afterwards, "You know, if what LaRouche is saying about Soviet admission of creating AIDS is true, my question was right on the mark. Forget this dusting at the embassy. Hell, they could be giving our people AIDS. This is serious!"

## 'Lucky if we get \$3 billion'

Tom Donnelly, head of the National Water Resources Association, which represents Western states' water interests—especially irrigation of cropland—said bitterly that the \$19 billion pricetag on the Omnibus Water Bill that just passed the House is a joke, in a conversation with this reporter.

"Reagan has already said that he will never sign a water bill with even half that much money involved," he said, adding that a Senate version of the bill will leave out about \$10 billion in projects from the House version.

"Even if the President does sign a water authorization bill," Donnelly added, "I figure we will be lucky if \$3 billion ever actually gets appropriated."

The great irony is, of course, that even the \$19 billion House bill is a travesty, not beginning to touch the drastic conditions that actually face the nation's water future. Over 300 projects which had been approved by earlier congressional votes were axed in this bill. And, such will undoubtedly be the fate of many of the programs in the present bill.

## House passes reform of Joint Chiefs

The old adage, "If it ain't broke don't fix it," does not apply to the American military as far as the U.S. Congress is concerned. So it is no surprise that for the third time in recent sessions, the House passed a reform of the structure of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the "Joint Chiefs of Staff Reorganization Act of 1985," H.R. 3622, on Nov. 20 by a vote of 383 to 27. But this year is the first time that the Senate is expected to act. A Senate Armed Services Committee staff report recommended far more sweeping changes in the military structure than does the bill passed by the House.

The House bill contains significant changes in structure: The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff becomes the sole person to advise the President and secretary of defense, rather than the JCS as a whole; he controls the Joint Staff, serves for four years instead of two, and assumes sole responsibility for "second-order" joint military issues, leaving only first-order issues to the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The chairman also assumes daily supervision over the specified and unified commanders, currently the responsibility of the secretary of defense; the chairman consults them for advice, and acts as their spokesman.

The defense secretary may also put the chairman into the chain of command. A deputy chairman of the Joint Chiefs position is newly created to fill in for the chairman in his absence and to assume various "administrative" functions.

Representative Bill Nichols (D-Ala.), a chief sponsor of the bill, ad-

vised against eliminating the Joint Chiefs altogether. But he said it was the committee's intention that the chairman give special attention to "programs and budgets, roles and missions, etc."

Among the main critics of the bill were three prominent members of the House Armed Services Committee, Reps. Charles Bennett (D-Fla.), Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.), and John McCain (R-Ariz.).

Bennett pointed out areas in which the bill "is likely to prove disappointing and possibly damaging." He asked whether it would "make life easier or harder for the fighting man to succeed in combat." He said that the bill did nothing to end parochial disarray or improve command efficiency by directing the chairman to recommend "a single undivided commander for each combat operation or theater." An amendment to establish such operational command authority was defeated.

Bennett also asked whether the bill would "strengthen or weaken civilian control of our nation" by making the chairman the "single military voice" and giving him the power to "quietly suppress interservice disagreements." "What secretary of defense, or even President, would find it possible to repeatedly overrule the single-voice recommendation of the entire military establishment, no matter how faulty those recommendations might be," Bennett asked. "And what does that do to the U.S. Constitution?" Stratton and McCain both strongly emphasized the difference between an operational command where a single authority is desired, to developing ideas and strategy, where controversy is desired.

## Bailout of farm credit planned

When it comes to financial institutions, the Congress prefers to adopt the adage, "don't fix it until it's broke." So only now is the broken-down Farm Credit System getting congressional attention. A major bailout is planned, which will, however, offer no relief to the hundreds of thousands of debt-strapped farmers. The bill, H.R. 3792, will be marked up in the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development on Dec. 3.

The bill contains the worst of both possible worlds. It does not save any farmers from bankruptcy, in a situation where as many as 400,000 of the nation's 2.2 million farmers are facing extinction in the immediate future. At the same time, it puts the federal government, using taxpayer money or borrowed funds, in the position of guarantor of billions in bad debt.

The bill would streamline the Farm Credit System, which holds about one-third of the nation's over \$200 billion farm debt, by using funds from different segments of the system to shore up weaker segments. It would remove the Farm Credit Administration from management of the system and make it an arms-length regulator.

According to testimony of Donald Wilkinson, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, there is now \$13 billion worth of non-performing debt. He estimates that a \$5 to \$6 billion cash infusion will be required over the next two years to keep the system afloat.

The third section of the bill creates the mechanism for unlimited federal buy-up of bad debt. A Farm Credit



System Capital Corporation is created which can buy up the paper at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The administration for the first time implicitly acknowledged the impending bankruptcy when Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles Sethness, testifying for the Treasury, limited his opposition to the third section to the grounds that financial assistance is not needed this instant.

At Nov. 21 hearings on the bill, Rep. James Weaver (D-Ore.) warned against a bailout that could theoretically buy up the entire value of the Farm Credit System. With land values collapsing like the 1930s, and no prospect of improvement in farm income, Weaver warned that people "should not be so sure" that the government would not have to do just that. Treasury would have to borrow in the public bond markets to finance any buy-up, directly increasing the federal deficit.

Representative Lindsey Thomas (D-Ga.) complained during hearings that, despite the potentially massive bailout provisions in the bill, all witnesses were accepting as an inevitable fact that another wave of bankruptcies was going to decimate the farm sector.

## **Kemp, Wallop confirm EIR's 'Global Showdown'**

In a letter sent to the President shortly before his departure for Geneva, Sen. Malcom Wallop (R-Wyo.) and Rep. Jack Kemp (R.-N.Y.) express views reflecting the assessment of super-power relations found in *EIR's Global Showdown* report.

The two legislators write: "Contrary to popular misconceptions, the

strategic imbalance to which you pointed when you first sought the presidency has not been eliminated. Indeed, even if every program you proposed to Congress had been fully funded, the Soviet Union's edge over us in counterforce weapons would continue to grow indefinitely. By 1988, our relative strategic position is projected to be worse than it was in 1980. The Soviets are now deploying mobile missile systems unlike anything we ever plan to build. As Soviet strategic forces become mobile, the tasks demanded of our few counterforce weapons, due in the late 1980s and 1990s, will become ever more difficult. In other words, under present plans, defending the U.S. against Soviet missiles is the only opportunity we have of preventing Soviet strategic superiority from becoming permanent."

Wallop and Kemp urge the President to move as quickly as possible in deploying an anti-missile defense system in the United States and to ignore the arms-control lobby's call to respect the "integrity of the ABM treaty." "As we see it," they conclude, "the noble goal of protecting rather than avenging lives is precisely opposite to what has been called 'the integrity of the ABM treaty,' when that 'integrity' presumes the defenselessness of the American people."

## **Congress tries its hand at currency reform**

Representative Jack Kemp (R.-N.Y.) and Sen. Bill Bradley (D.-N.J.), both of whom entertain presidential ambitions, co-hosted a conference on international monetary issues on Nov. 12-

13, entitled "U.S. Congressional Summit on Exchange Rates and the Dollar" (see *EIR*, Nov. 22, 1985, "Congressional 'summit' admits the system is broke"). Both of these former athletes feel the need to swim in deep waters, because to seek the presidency these days you have to prove you can live among the sharks.

Now we are reaping the benefits of this new congressional enlightenment. Congress wants to take over the regulating of international monetary matters. The House Banking Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy began hearings November 19 on two bills, H.R. 3498 and H.R. 3573, that would force the Reagan administration toward adoption of a currency "snake," or target zone for international currency exchange rates. The bills would also mandate that the administration convene an international conference on monetary reform, and create a "Strategic Capital Reserve" of \$3 billion for currency purchases.

Both bills were introduced by Rep. Stan Lundine (D-N.Y.), a participant in the Kemp-Bradley conference.

Other congressional activity on exchange rates included introduction of H.R. 3771 by House Chief Majority Whip Rep. Bill Alexander (D-Ark.), who also attended the conference. The bill would create a "U.S. Dollar Valuation Board" to start an ongoing process to "reach an international accord on monetary exchange rates." Alexander characterized this as a long-term policy step to help the American farmer, whom he characterized "as an economic serf in a system of capitalistic fiefdoms which causes the farmer to be enslaved to the present policy."

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# National News

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## Drug-traffickers tap top-secret phone lines

Drug-traffickers and terrorists, including the Colombian M-19 narco-terrorist gang, have been tapping the most secret and critical U.S. military and law enforcement communications. Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Rep. Glenn English (D-Okla.) released a letter to President Reagan on Nov. 18 which states that "indisputable evidence exists which demonstrates that military and law enforcement radio communication frequencies of enormous sensitivity are in the possession of criminals, and that criminals actively monitor those frequencies. These frequencies include those in Air Force One and . . . those used by the Secret Service Presidential Protection detail."

English and DeConcini reported that the drug-mafia-backed M-19 terrorists, who seized the Colombian Supreme Court Nov. 6-7, had placed phone taps through the building, indicating a high degree of sophistication in communications interception. Citing congressional hearings which they conducted and which documented critical deficiencies in law enforcement communications, the two legislators call for a National Security Council investigation and a Drug Enforcement Policy Board review.

They conclude their letter: "Mr. President, a successful war on drugs must include orderly, regular, and secure communications between air, marine, and ground units," and urge the installation of a secure communications capability.

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## Insurance companies refuse to cover AIDS

The American Council of Life Insurers has reported that 18 states have approved testing applicants for AIDS. Any applicant found to have the AIDS virus will be proclaimed

uninsurable, according to a council spokesman, who explained that "death is a certainty for the AIDS victim." That view was seconded by a doctor from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., who remarked that AIDS makes for "an awful lot of unexpected and unpriced-for [sic] mortality."

The Equitable Assurance Society of the United States appears to lead the pack in reducing AIDS costs for insurers—by using home care and hospices. Its vice-president says hospitals are over-using their intensive care units, and besides, hospitals are "dangerous" to AIDS victims, because of the risk of other infections. "We effect a timely discharge and put the necessary services and support in action," he said. ". . . It's far more humane than separating him from other patients."

The spokesman neglected to say how much money this would save the insurance companies.

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## Weld threatens to jail EIR editor

Susan Welsh, a managing editor of *Executive Intelligence Review*, was found in contempt of court on Nov. 14 by Boston Federal District Judge Joseph L. Tauro, for asserting both her constitutional right of political association under the First Amendment, and her marital privilege not to testify about communications with her husband.

Although she subsequently testified for three hours in two separate sessions, answering all questions put to her, the contempt ruling was not lifted.

Boston U.S. Attorney William Weld and his assistant, Dan Small, are running a grand jury investigation of organizations and persons associated with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. Mrs. Welsh had testified before the grand jury in her capacity as keeper of the records for Campaigner Publications, but was handed a personal subpoena when she declined to answer questions unrelated to that office.

The same treatment had been accorded Elliot Greenspan, the keeper of records for Caucus Distributors, Inc., who was jailed Oct. 22-24 on orders of Judge David Mazzone (see *EIR*, Dec. 8, 1985, "Who in Washington is sabotaging the War on Drugs?")

Attorneys for Mrs. Welsh filed a Motion for Reconsideration on Nov. 19, seeking to reverse Judge Tauro's blanket rejection of the marital privilege. The privileged character of communications between husband and wife has long been recognized in U.S. law.

In a statement released Nov. 19, Mrs. Welsh declared: "The court's decision in my case will tell the world a lot about whether the rule of law still applies in the state of Massachusetts, or whether the Boston blue-bloods and their friends in the Justice Department, will be given a carte blanche for a vendetta against their political opponents. . . ."

"[Assistant U.S. Attorney Small] is 'fishing' for information that he and his cronies can use against political associates of Lyndon LaRouche, and particularly for information about my husband.

"My husband is one of the most honest men on God's green earth, but evidently to the Boston U.S. Attorney's office, 'innocence is no excuse.' When I took my marriage vows 15 years ago, I did not do it so that Dan Small and William Weld could force me to testify against this man. If they choose to tear up the laws of the United States, they should not expect me to help them."

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## Mondale campaign violated Hatch Act

The chief administrative law judge of the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), Edward J. Reidy, has found the leaders of the three largest federal employee unions guilty of Hatch Act violations for engaging in partisan political activities, in their support work for Walter F. Mondale's 1984 campaign. Reidy recommended they be sus-

pended for 60 days from their federal jobs.

The three charged are American Federation of Government Employees President Kenneth Blaylock, National Association of Letter Carriers President Vincent Sombrotto, and American Postal Workers' Union President Moe Biller. These would be the first suspensions since the Hatch Act's passage in 1939.

Reidy's decision is merely a recommendation, which the board members may now either accept or reject.

The presidents of the unions have charged that the investigation were instigated by President Reagan, and all defendants have indicated they will appeal the decision.

## What's really behind the Bhagwan affair?

After an Oregon grand jury handed down 35 indictments for immigration fraud against Bhagwan Rashneesh, the Sufi leader of a 250,000-member sex cult, Bhagwan quietly pled guilty to reduced immigration fraud charges, was fined \$400,000, and was promptly deported to New Delhi, following his capture in North Carolina while attempting flight to avoid prosecution.

*EIR* has learned that the "peace and love" guru was, during World War II, a follower of the infamous Chandra Bhoze, an asset of Nazi Intelligence circles who organized an Indian volunteer army that fought for the Axis powers in Burma. Bhoze was defeated by Mahatma Gandhi in a fight for control of the Congress Movement. This places the wealthy Bhagwan in the midst of networks that pose a dangerous threat to the current government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

It appears that the real fight in the United States was over control of the Bhagwan cult's estimated \$50 million assets.

Talking to the press in New Delhi, Bhagwan now says, "I shall never leave India again. I don't consider them [Americans] human, they are subhuman. The Soviet Union is far better than the United

States." The guru has been calling upon his international following, which heavily overlaps the leadership of the West German Green Party, to mobilize in behalf of the U.S.S.R. against the United States. In the past, Rashneesh has also expressed his strong admiration for Adolf Hitler.

The cult's money is now reportedly being controlled by a group calling itself the "Hollywood mafia," led by Ma Prem Hasya, also known as Mrs. Françoise Ruddy, a former member of the Israeli Army, and the ex-wife of Hollywood movie producer Al Ruddy.

As the dust settles, it appears that Ruddy and her group engineered the factional splits in the leadership of the cult last year, which assisted grand jury and FBI investigations of the guru.

## Abrahamson: SDI plans to move rapidly ahead

Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, the director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, announced on Nov. 21 that he expects to receive instructions after the Geneva summit to move ahead "much more quickly and effectively" with the design of a space-based defense against nuclear missiles.

Apparently seeking to counter speculation that the Reagan administration would agree to limits on the SDI research program, Abrahamson told military officials and defense industry executives at a space technology conference in Colorado Springs that, "when the team comes back from Geneva, it will not be to say what we must give up, but rather that we must go ahead even further." Pressed by reporters, he added that "your assumption is that the SDI is a bargaining chip to be thrown away or that it is an opponent of arms control. That is not the case. There are shades of gray in between."

Abrahamson said the research phase of the project could stay within the bounds of the ABM treaty, but there would come a time, probably in the mid-1990s, when modifications would become necessary.

## Briefly

● **NEW YORK'S** City Council voted on Nov. 19 to approve a resolution urging the Koch administration to close homosexual bathhouses in an effort to halt the spread of AIDS. The resolutions expressed the will of the council, and does not have the force of law. It was approved by a vote of 22-9 with four members abstaining.

● **THE NATIONAL** Democratic Policy Committee announced on Nov. 19 that it will call on U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese to appoint a Special Prosecutor to investigate drug-money-laundering in the United States. The NDPC is a multi-candidate political action committee, philosophically aligned with presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

● **THE SIMPSON-MAZZOLI** bill on immigration restriction, with substantial revisions, cleared a deeply divided House Judiciary subcommittee Nov. 19. The decision to send the bill into committee puts off the final congressional showdown until next year.

● **JOHN J. SWEENEY**, president of the Service Employees International Union, has accused the leadership of the Democratic Party of mishandling Walter F. Mondale's 1984 campaign, and declared that organized labor should demand a managerial role in the campaign of the next Democratic candidate it endorses for President. He was speaking before a two-day legislative conference in Washington, D.C.

● **THE SUPREME COURT** decided on Nov. 18 to let stand the California Supreme Court decision that public employees have a right to strike, unless the work stoppage creates a "substantial and imminent threat" to public health. The case stemmed from an 11-day strike in July 1976 by Local 660 of the Service Employees International Union, after it failed to reach a collective bargaining agreement with Los Angeles County.

## Editorial

### *The stench of Munich 1938*

A stench emanates from the official statements and press coverage of the Nov. 19-20 Geneva summit, such as the praise of "progress" and "accomplishment" in the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* editorials. The odor is that of Neville Chamberlain boasting of the "accomplishments" of the Munich summit of 1938, where Britain approved Adolf Hitler's lawless annexation of the Sudetenland. Chamberlain claimed, in some of the most cynical words ever uttered, that he had achieved "peace in our time." Soon after, World War II broke out, as the Nazi war economy inexorably moved on its murderous path; at least 60 million people died as a result of Munich 1938.

The lesson of the summit is simply this: We must reconvene the Nuremberg Tribunal to try today's Nazis for "crimes against humanity"—before World War III, or an ecological holocaust more terrible even than thermonuclear war, overtakes mankind.

The elementary fact is that the Soviets, whose economy has been turned into a Nazi-like war machine and who are on a drive to dominate the world by 1988, used the Geneva meeting to buy time—two or three years—in which to lull the West. The real winner was Gorbachov, who was able to sell the image of himself as a reasonable fellow to the West.

It is also clear that although President Ronald Reagan, on the surface, appeared to hold the line on the Strategic Defense Initiative, the whole program is up for grabs. Moscow's view is that Reagan will not get anything more out of Congress, since congressional support for SDI has peaked, and that it will taper off by the time the next President takes office. Reports reaching *EIR* indicate that the Soviets are orienting everything toward the "post-Reagan era." They see Reagan as irrelevant, because they have their deal with the Shultz-State Department crowd, who have pledged that the SDI is negotiable—no matter what Reagan says.

The Munich parallel goes deeper. Chamberlain did not make a "mistake"; he appeased the Nazis because he belonged to an oligarchical faction who had put Adolf Hitler into power. These were the international

bankers, particularly British and Swiss, but also, emphatically, involving the American Morgan, Dulles and other pro-Nazi "patrician" families with a long pedigree of treason, who backed the liberal German banker Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's economics minister. They backed Schacht's policies of bleeding the German economy for debt collection, policies that led to Nazi euthanasia and then to the mass death-camps.

The unfinished business of Nuremberg is that Schacht as well as his international backers were let off the hook in the trials for crimes against humanity four decades ago. Today, the same evil policies are being perpetrated, by the heirs of the original Nazi bankers—their ideological, institutional, and in many cases, their genealogical heirs. These are the people who run the International Monetary Fund and use it to overrule the sovereignty of nations, wiping out spending for infrastructure, for food, for development, and for national security. Not coincidentally, they are in the forefront of the West's faction that argues for appeasing Gorbachov, and says we "can't afford" the SDI.

Today no one can claim "not to know" the consequences of such policies. No one can claim not to be aware of the millions of people dying of famine and disease in Africa. No one can ignore the fact that the drug traffic is killing the minds of millions of youth.

At the new Nuremberg Tribunal, the Soviet leaders responsible for genocide in Afghanistan must be put in the dock side by side with the International Monetary Fund bankers who are committing genocide by their Malthusian policies; with the narcoterrorists and their financial and legal backers, including the Bank of Boston, and Peru's Manuel Ulloa; with the mass murderers Qaddafi and Khomeini, and the striped-pants liberals who have supported their savage usurpation of power, from within the so-called advanced sector.

We urge Chancellor Kohl to respond positively to Helga Zepp-LaRouche's appeal that he make West Germany the host country for the reconvened Nuremberg Tribunal. Justice must be done now, before today's appeasers reap the evil harvest of their crimes.

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