

EIR

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Exposed before Congress: Weld's record on drugs
The steps to human habitation on Mars

**The German terrorist friends
of Secretary George Shultz**



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The report includes:

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- The facts on how "conservative" Jesse Helms has joined with State Department one-worlders to implement a destabilization campaign designed by the U.S. Liberal Eastern Establishment;
- How David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission and the New York Council on Foreign Relations created the "off-shore" banking center in Panama, to handle their debt-and-drug looting of South America;
- Proposals on how the United States can help secure Panama, through a series of Canal-centered development projects, which break Panama's economic dependence on the "off-shore" economy run by the international banking cartel.

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

On Aug. 15, the mass-murder technicians at the International Monetary Fund announced that the nation of Peru was officially declared ineligible for further credit. All-out financial war against the Peruvian people, including food warfare, may now be expected.

What is Peru's transgression? The government of Alan García has dared assert the sovereignty of the Peruvian people, constituted in a nation-state republic, against the murderous demands of supra-national usury.

On the same day, inside Peru, President García received a delegation of labor leaders from all over Ibero-America for a nationally televised meeting. "There cannot be democracy without economic independence," he said. "Without national sovereignty, there cannot be democracy in a single country." The meeting "plotted" the unification of Ibero-American debtors around the kind of program outlined in Lyndon LaRouche's *Operation Juárez* (see page 4).

Among the weapons being thrown at Peru is narco-terrorism, in this case involving one of the most brutal Soviet assets in the world, the Shining Path terrorists who, it would seem, can disrupt the Peruvian economy at the whim of the IMF's technicians. The only sane response is a military war on drugs—which has begun on the continent (see pages 38-43).

The *Feature* profiles the European side of Soviet low-intensity warfare—and the issue is ultimately the same, national sovereignty. West Germany's Green Party leaders, and their actions to subvert the nation-state that is the key to the continent's independence of Soviet domination, all have something in common. In their origins and actions, they are East German agents at the disposal of the KGB, and in their philosophy and political objectives, they are Nazis.

In this connection, we applaud President Reagan for his attack on the Berlin Wall, as an insult to humanity and an example of the fruits of appeasement (see *International* page 34 and *Editorial* page 72). The Soviet Union and the IMF have the same objectives, empire over a depopulated world, and Peru's García is only doing in Ibero-America what President Reagan has done for Europe—calling an end to appeasement of imperialists. Next week, *EIR* will review the economic achievements of the García government.

Vin Berg

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IMF declared 'ineligible' to run the world economy

by Mark Sonnenblick

On Aug. 15, just as the International Monetary Fund's executive directors were debating in Washington how it would look for them to declare "ineligible" a country whose airforce had just bombed cocaine laboratories, Peruvian President Alan García met in the presidential Palace in Lima with a dozen labor leaders from all over Ibero-America. Within hours, the IMF declared economic war on Peru; Fund spokesmen spewed to UPI that Peru would soon be cut off from all World Bank and private lending.

The battle lines were drawn. While the IMF seeks to give the death blow to what it calls "Peru's deteriorating financial situation," García outlined his fight to replace the "liberal and monetarist economic theory which . . . has aggravated the situation of our countries over the past 10 years. . . . There will not be a just international economic order without a monetary order to sustain it," García told them, "and this is the underlying problem with the entity which today, I am informed, could declare or has declared Peru ineligible. . . ." The trade-union leaders proposed to him that labor's political muscle be flexed to bring about "a joint position of our countries and all the workers of the region against the grave problem of the foreign debt and the International Monetary Fund."

García parlayed his greetings to the labor leaders into a dramatic lesson broadcast live on Peru's radio networks and recorded for TV. "I tell you, and through you, the Peruvian people, that there is no reason to be afraid," he concluded. "The theories, threats and declarations [by the IMF] are paper fantasies." At every moment conscious of the historical import of being the first big debtor to be blackballed by the IMF, García assured his countrymen, "know then that we are not going to do anything to historically harm the country. Rather we are opening the doors to another situation and another possibility, to leave for our children a better situation and a better and more just society, without violence."

Key labor leaders from Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Panama, and Bolivia flew to Lima to plan a continent-wide mobilization against the IMF system and for regional integration based on building great development projects. In the convocation they signed for a Latin American congress of workers, they declared, "The President of the Republic of Peru, Dr. Alan García, has had the moral integrity to decisively and responsibly confront the usurious international financial institutions which caused this crisis. But this struggle cannot be exclusively by the governments; at its head must be the trade-union movement which historically has been a factor in the great economic and social changes benefiting the population in general."

The meeting was convened by Peruvian Sen. Luis Negreiros, the veteran leader of the labor sector of García's APRA party and until recently the president of the Senate. It was organized with the assistance of the Ibero-American Trade Union Commission of the Schiller Institute. The Schiller Institute was founded in 1984 by Helga Zepp-LaRouche to save the Western alliance and to form a New World Economic Order.

The trade unionists selected Jorge Carrillo, who until hours before he left for Lima, was Colombia's labor minister, as their spokesman. Carrillo singled out Rodolfo Seguel, the Vatican-backed Chilean labor leader who was jailed for 61 days last year for his central role in the "days of protest," which were the beginning of the end for Gen. Augusto Pinochet. Carrillo told the meeting, "It would be useless, for example, for the Chilean people, who are valiantly fighting to rescue their liberty, justice, and democracy, to gain victory in the short term, if . . . the same economic policies continued to be implemented."

The four coordinators of the Trade Union Commission of the Schiller Institute, including Pedro Rubio, secretary general of the Union of Workers of Bogota and Cundinamarca,

Colombia, participated in the presidential meeting and carried out days of dialogue with Peruvian labor and political leaders.

On Aug. 14, the trade union leaders had been given an official welcome by the Peruvian Congress, which was especially excited by the presence of the best-known symbol of the fight for democracy in neighboring Chile.

In a working session together with the whole gamut of Peruvian labor leaders, plans for a general meeting of the Ibero-American labor movement had been thrashed out. Jorge Carrillo asked García for the Peruvian government to facilitate "a great encounter of Latin American workers in the middle of October." In his short, tough statement, Carrillo noted how "the majority of our countries are devoting to the service of our debt an average of about 50% of their exports. . . . The countries which have had adjustment programs imposed on them [by the IMF] have, because of them, lost nearly 10 million jobs."

Carrillo contrasted that with García's "valor and moral integrity in telling the entire world that Peru will . . . only allocate, as it has done, 10% of exports to the payment of the debt, that life comes before debt." Colombia's most respected labor leader observed, "I find no difference between the voice of Mr. President of Peru Alan García and the voice of His Holiness John Paul II, when during his recent visit to Colombia, he said: First comes Man; first comes the dignity of the human person; first comes the development of the peoples; before the payment of a debt which has been increased by the unilateral decision of our money-lenders."

Open the doors of history

In his response, García demonstrated that Peru's decision to make a stand on the debt was neither arbitrary nor "xenophobic demagoguery." He made an analogy with going on strike for decent wages: "We demand before the Fund that our labor be better valued. Because why should we accept the vile prices they pay for our raw materials? Why should we remain silent, while they pay us less and demand more interest payments from us? Why should we undermine the right to life of our workers? Why should we conclude that their sweat has no historic purpose?" He proclaimed, "We cannot tolerate the national economy being strangled to satisfy foreign demands, which might be legal, but are not moral, which have no historic reason.

"It must be understood that our workers, our Latin American people, are worth more to us than the interest rates of a few investors who have much right, but for whom this decision is not going to mean tuberculosis, nor crime, nor subversion, nor hunger. Thus we have said to the IMF . . . we will send what we can, if you accept it promptly. If you don't accept it, that's too bad." Peru did make a good faith payment of \$35 million to the IMF Aug. 13, but the Fund rejected Peru's offers to pay the other \$160 million arrears in silver or Peruvian *intis*.

García continued, "A country cannot sacrifice its people,

nor its destiny, to benefit the appetite of the international banks, whose interest rates are ferocious and usurious. And a country cannot solve these problems by resorting to new loans to pay old debts; much less can a country renounce its economic sovereignty, letting letters of intent of an economic philosophy and a theory already rejected by the people govern instead of the elected government."

García repeatedly expressed his optimism that the labor movement of Latin America would steer other debtor countries to the path Peru has chosen. "We are always going to be at the side of the Latin American workers, who are the ones who must open the broad pathways to the future. . . . What is fundamental and refreshing is that I know that in all the countries it is the workers who are in the forefront on this question, because they know that all will be short-lived without economic sovereignty; because they know that no one country alone can negotiate, renegotiate, or escape the serious problem of the foreign debt without holding a position defined by all the countries of Latin America.

"I want to tell you who come from across Latin America that the fact that we have not yet achieved a joint and unified position in all of America does not make us impatient nor are we intimidated," he stated. "Better times will come. . . . To open the doors of history frequently requires sacrificing reverential fear of many institutions."

García reversed the dire warnings that Peru would be "isolated" by bucking the IMF. He held it would be isolated "with respect to the world centers of power. . . . But I also know that there is not isolation but close identification with the countries of Latin America, and if now some don't understand or watch passively what is happening in Peru, well, they should know that tomorrow it will be their people who will unite, and not with Peru, but with the historic will of the entire continent. To fulfill the mandate left us by our old heroes and founding fathers, from the Rio Grande to the tip of Chile: independence through unity; independence through integration."

Not applause, but solidarity

García ended by telling the labor leaders, "It is very important that you are here. . . . Solidarity is the proof of democracy because while speeches can be applauded over and over again, while successes can be applauded over and over again, what for me is important is to see in my Peruvian people and in the continent not applause but, yes, solidarity at the difficult moments. Here is when one finds one's friends, when one finds if the votes were truly cast, not merely as one more option without putting one's responsibility and life on the line.

"When a people understands and knows its destiny, when a people has no fear, when a people knows that so much wealth has left here and that more wealth can be generated by its efforts, by its solidarity, without wanting it all in a single day, then the economy of Peru and of other countries will be saved."

The fraud in the budget forecasts

by David Goldman

The United States is heading toward a total federal borrowing bill approaching \$400 billion during the fiscal year beginning next Oct. 1, and the administration and Congress appear to be in competition to produce the most incompetent imaginable lies concerning this fact. While the administration admits that the deficit for the present fiscal year ending Sept. 30 will touch \$230 billion (not counting \$125 billion in "off-budget borrowing), an all-time record, it nonetheless predicts that the deficit for the next fiscal year will fall to only \$144 billion—exactly the target set forth in the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction bill. The Congressional Budget Office says the deficit will come to \$184 billion, \$40 billion above the Gramm-Rudman target.

Under that law, the administration would have no choice but to immediately chop \$40 billion of spending out of the budget.

Both of these forecasts are nonsense, and that unfortunate fact is more important than the debate over phony data. The only difference between the administration's and the Congress's position is that the former says that Gross National Product will grow by 3.2% this year, while the latter estimates only 2.9% growth.

15% to 25% rate of decline

Two issues ago, we summarized evidence that U.S. physical output is currently declining at a 15-25% annual rate, corresponding to *EIR*'s general forecast of December 1985:

1) Aluminum production fell to an annual rate of 2,883,707 metric tons in June, from 3,349,099 metric tons in May, a 16% drop during a single month. The June level also represents an 18% drop from the June 1985 level. Production of raw steel fell to 6,729,848 tons in June from 7,616,215 tons in May, a single-month decline of 13%. The June level represents an 8% decline from June of last year. Since imports of steel declined as well, there is no ambiguity concerning the implication of these data.

2) Manufacturing orders were down 4.8% in the first six months. Transportation equipment orders were down 15.9% in June, and aircraft orders were down 47%, which helps explain why basic metals production collapsed during the same month.

3) New homes sold at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in June down more than 20% from April, the slowest since October 1985.

4) U.S. automakers reported combined sales in 1986 down 3.7% from the 4.7 million units sold in the comparable 1985 period. During the week of Aug. 8, American auto makers assembled 75,584 cars, down a staggering 21% from the previous week's 96,164 and off 33% from the year-ago period, when the industry built 112,821 cars.

Abroad, these forecasts provoke cynical laughter; well-informed observers believe that growing "disenchantment" over the U.S. economic situation will increasingly determine the issues, and results, in both U.S. 1986 congressional races and the 1988 presidential run-off. The French daily *Le Monde* reported June 9 that an earlier mood of euphoria over the much-touted Reagan "recovery" has changed as people notice that the "recovery" was financed by large federal borrowing, that unemployment rates are rising, that "entire segments of the economy are in a state of extreme weakness." No matter how popular and reassuring he may be, President Reagan, it is being increasingly realized, has no "magic recipes" to erase the debts that have been accumulated. At the same time, various signs of economic trouble—the LTV failure, the First National Bank of Oklahoma collapse—demonstrate that the "recovery" is finished.

Cheap oil, cheap dollar

With the crashing oil price and the falling dollar pushing the world into financial crisis, why should the economy grow at all? *Because of* the crashing oil price and the falling dollar, reply the administration and the Congressional Budget Office. Cheap oil is supposed to increase consumer spending, and a cheap dollar is supposed to increase U.S. exports.

Here are the assumptions behind the Congressional forecast, as published in the Congressional Budget Office's August 1986 report:

"Federal tax and spending policies are assumed to satisfy the deficit requirements of the Balanced Budget Act (Gramm-Rudman);

". . . The world price of oil is assumed to remain close to \$12 per barrel through the end of 1987; and

"The exchange rate . . . is assumed to continue to decline. . . ."

On the contrary, the fall of the dollar is probably the single most important weight on the falling U.S. economy. Not that the declining dollar can be separated from the global debt crisis which has forced the dollar down; but the increased cost of imports, which is pushing this year's trade deficit to above \$170 billion, represents a sharp and immediate increase of the cost of capital goods and component parts.

For example, sales of new cars built in the U.S rose 2.4% in June 1986 compared to June 1985, while imports rose 12.4%, taking almost a third of the U.S market.

Nowhere is the impact of the sliding dollar felt as directly as in car sales. Most American imports are Japanese, and the Japanese yen has risen 40% against the dollar during the past year. Imported Japanese car prices are rising corresponding-

ly, yet sales are increasing, while American auto production has collapsed.

Overall: Production plummets

The same picture of production decline and import dependency applies to American trade and production in general; we will spend 10% more on imports this year, for 10% less in actual goods. The problem is that a great deal of American production, perhaps more than a fifth of the total, was an illusion, based on the strong dollar. America imports almost a quarter of all its capital goods, for example; at 260 yen to the dollar last year, we bought those goods at a bargain.

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But now the dollar buys only 153 yen, and American companies must spend almost as much to buy such capital goods abroad, as it would cost to manufacture them at home (except that we have given up manufacturing in many categories). The same applies to the huge inventories of auto parts, electronic components, and semi-finished goods which the United States obtains abroad. Under these conditions it is less and less profitable to produce American goods, since the subsidy to such production, in the form of low-cost foreign capital goods, components, and semi-finished goods, has disappeared with the collapsing dollar.

The Congressional Budget Office report contains the following remarkable admissions:

"So far, the depreciation of the dollar has not been reflected in an improved U.S. trade position. The real trade deficit continued to deteriorate in the first half of 1986, but at a lower pace than recorded in 1985. Most of the deterioration can be attributed to increased imports from countries whose currencies had depreciated the most in real terms against the dollar between 1980 and February 1985—major Western European countries and Japan. The share of automotive and consumer

(nonfood and nonauto) goods in total merchandise imports continued to rise substantially, and the share of capital goods—even with only moderate growth in the U.S. economy—continued to rise as well. . . . Real merchandise exports have continued a relatively slow improvement; the subdued pace of economic growth overseas, and severe financial difficulties for Latin American countries appeared to offset somewhat the effects of the depreciation of the dollar."

Fourteen-dollar-a-barrel oil will wipe out roughly 7% of all U.S. industrial output, taking into account not merely the shutdown of oil production at home, but also the elimination of capital-goods industries supporting exploration and development.

Now the International Energy Agency reports that oil consumption in the Western world is likely to rise only 2.7% this year, because of the slow economic growth in the United States. In the U.S., a growth rate of only 1.1% is expected during 1986.

"Household spending," writes the CBO, "should be supported in the year ahead by three factors: the decline in interest rates, low inflation, and the huge rise in the value of financial assets over the period." The last claim is the most outrageous, since the rise in value of financial assets referred to is the paper appreciation of stock-market prices, which had already shown their awful vulnerability at the beginning of July. The CBO appears to assume that consumers will borrow against rising stock prices (if they sold their stock in order to spend, the market price would of course fall). The low rate of inflation reflects the bankruptcy of farmers, oil-producers, developing-sector importers of U.S. goods. The collapse of economic activity associated with lower raw materials prices actually removes more income from the economic stream, than the price decline adds by way of greater after-inflation spending power.

There are already indications that the recent spectacular rise in consumer debt has peaked. Consumers took on \$5.1 billion more in installment credit than they paid back in June, which was less than May's increase of \$6.5 billion. Consumer credit rose 10.8% at an annual rate in June, compared with 13.9% in May, the second largest monthly gain this year.

That sort of bubble cannot hold up the entire economy, and it can only continue so far. In any case, both new home sales and new car sales are down drastically since April, which shows that consumer spending, the economy's last prop, has been declining through the second quarter and into the third.

Under these conditions, next year's federal deficit will not fall from this year's \$230 billion, as both Congress and the administration argue, but rise, probably above \$270 billion. Add in the government's "off-budget borrowings," and total federal borrowing will exceed \$400 billion. That presents Congress and the administration with a crisis which even Senators Gramm and Rudman could not contemplate in their worst nightmares.

AIDS cover-up exposed in Europe

Every principal myth about the AIDS disease that has been propagated by the World Health Organization and associated institutions, has been smashed in Western Europe, through explosive press accounts during the month of August. The myths include the following: 1) AIDS only hits “high-risk” groups—homosexuals, intravenous drug-abusers, and hemophiliacs; 2) AIDS is transmitted by bizarre sexual practices, not by “casual” contact; and 3) most of those infected with the AIDS virus will not come down with the disease itself.

At the center of the debate in Europe, as in the United States, is the ballot initiative in the state of California—Proposition 64—which would declare AIDS a contagious disease, and thereby mandate the application of traditional public-health measures to stop it. Two of the organizers of Proposition 64, LaRouche Democrats Ted and Dorothy Andromidas, gave a press conference in Paris on Aug. 6, which received prominent coverage in the influential Paris daily *Le Monde*. According to *Le Monde*'s Aug. 7 article, Lyndon LaRouche, the originator of the California initiative, “is on the verge of actually reaching the rank of political star. . . . Far from being an ephemeral initiative, that movement seems, on the contrary, to be catching fire remarkably: More than 600,000 people have already signed up in favor of the organization of a referendum.” *Le Monde* added that Ted Andromidas compared the recent “gay pride” parades in California with “the end of the Roman empire.”

Le Monde followed up this coverage with a half-page feature on Aug. 13, presenting the evidence of mosquito transmission of AIDS. Headlined “AIDS Epidemic in Florida: The Mosquitoes of the Okeechobee Lake,” the article reported on the work of AIDS specialist Dr. Mark Whiteside, head of the tropical medicine clinic in Belle Glade, Florida, the town which has the highest per-capita incidence of AIDS in the United States. (For Dr. Whiteside's speech in Paris on June 7, to a conference of the Fusion Energy Foundation, see *EIR*, July 18, 1986, pp. 40-41).

“Why is this Florida town, proportionally, the Western world's most AIDS-ridden city?” *Le Monde* asks. “. . . Dr. Whiteside believes that the AIDS virus, HTLV, does not suffice to induce the onset of the disease. It needs an activating, cofactor virus. And precisely such viruses are prolifer-

ating, according to him, in Belle Glade. What is worse, they are transmitted by mosquitoes. . . . For many experts, the Belle Glade epidemic looks strangely like that which is growing now in Central Africa. A worrying fact, according to Dr. Mark Whiteside; these statistics tend to prove the ‘tidal wave’ is only starting: 22% of the observed AIDS cases in Florida don't belong to any of the high-risk groups. . . . The myth that AIDS only affects homosexuals and drug addicts has outlived itself. We have to face reality in order to attempt to fight efficiently and with intelligence against this scourge, which is only starting to spread.”

No ‘homosexual disease’

Another expert whose views are well known to *EIR* readers, Dr. John Seale of London, received prominent coverage in the British newspaper *Sunday Express* on Aug. 10. (Dr. Seale's affidavit in support of the California AIDS referendum appeared in *EIR*, Aug. 15, 1986, p. 63.) He commented to the *Sunday Express* on the recent death of a 12-month-old boy from AIDS, the youngest victim ever in Great Britain: “The Government's public alert system is so grotesquely misleading that unless there is a change of approach, I fear this case will be the first of very many. The Department of Health's ‘stay pure’ message is ridiculously out of touch with reality. Ministers are still preaching on the television that the best way to beat AIDS is to avoid promiscuous relationships, particularly of a homosexual nature. As a result, many people still believe it only affects homosexuals.”

Other British experts and columnists are also now sounding the alarm. There is a “steep rise in the number of people suffering from AIDS” in Britain, the London *Daily Telegraph* reported on Aug. 9. The article cited the following new expert testimony:

- An editorial in the *British Medical Journal*'s most recent issue condemns the British government's AIDS publicity campaign as “unimaginative and of little impact,” and endorses a recent call by a medical team led by Lord Young of Dartington for a 25-fold increase in funding in the next financial year for fighting AIDS.

- Dr. Charles Farthing, an AIDS specialist, told BBC television that 10% of British homosexuals are now carrying the disease, but *every* sexually active person is at risk. “I feel that by the end of the century there won't be one family in the United Kingdom that isn't touched in some way by this disease.”

In West Germany, a feature article in the Aug. 11 edition of the news magazine *Der Spiegel* debunked the myth that only 15-20% of those infected with the AIDS virus actually come down with the disease. New studies, including one in Frankfurt, are showing that the rate is more like 75%—if researchers follow the course of the infection over a four-year period. *Der Spiegel* particularly blamed Dr. Sussmuth, the director of AIDS work at the Federal Ministry of Health, for maintaining the cover-up line.

California officials refuted on transmissibility of AIDS

This November, the California electorate will vote on Ballot Proposition 64, an initiative which calls upon the state to apply the same standard public health measures to stop the spread of AIDS which have traditionally been applied to other diseases listed by the state as "infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases." Nearly 700,000 California citizens had signed petitions to qualify Ballot Proposition 64, which has been identified internationally as the "LaRouche measure."

On July 30, California Secretary of State March Fong Eu went into California Superior Court to strike sections of arguments filed by proponents of Proposition 64. Those arguments, which outline the magnitude of the health crisis already caused by AIDS and the dangers of transmission of the disease, had been prepared for publication in the *California Voters' Handbook*.

Fong Eu filed the case under a procedure which permits the Secretary of State of the state of California to prevent publication in such pamphlets, of any copy which she or he claims to be false, misleading, or inconsistent with the requirements of the Elections Code. The case does not affect Proposition 64's ballot status, but only concerns the information which reaches the public through the *California Voters' Handbook*.

The entirety of Fong Eu's case is based on a sworn statement from Dr. Mervyn Silverman, who was health director for the City and County of San Francisco for over a decade. In short, Silverman is the man whose refusal to apply elementary public-health measures of quarantine and prevention made San Francisco an AIDS necropolis, and produced a situation in which as many as 500,000 Californians are now carrying the AIDS virus.

In his statement, Dr. Silverman advances fraudulent and preposterous arguments concerning AIDS, to the effect that only homosexuals and drug users have anything to fear from this deadly disease.

We print here the affidavit submitted in refutation of the Fong Eu claim by Dr. John Grauerholz, *EIR's* medical editor and the medical director of *EIR's* Biological Holocaust Task Force.

The declaration of Dr. Grauerholz

I, John E. Grauerholz, declare as follows:

1. I am a physician, licensed by the states of North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, and Board Certified in Anatomic and Forensic Pathology. I have served in senior level positions in the State Medical Examiner systems of North Carolina and Rhode Island and am presently a Designated Forensic Pathologist for the State of New Jersey. . . . I make this declaration of my personal knowledge and/or experience.

2. I received my medical degree from Duke University in 1973 and subsequently completed a residency in Pathology in the Pathology Department of Duke University Medical Center, during which time I was a research fellow in cytopathology and diagnostic electron microscopy, and did research on cellular immune function in cancer.

3. I completed a fellowship in Forensic Pathology at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of the State of North Carolina, during which time I served as Assistant Chief Medical Examiner of the State of North Carolina.

4. I served as Deputy Chief Medical Examiner of the State of Rhode Island and held the academic position of Instructor, and later Assistant Professor, of pathology in the Brown University Medical School. I have taught at numerous seminars for law enforcement personnel, legal personnel, and medical personnel on various medical-legal topics in North Carolina, Rhode Island, and New York.

5. Most recently I have worked as a private consultant in Forensic Pathology and Legal Medicine, and presently serve as the Medical Director of the Executive Intelligence Review Biological Holocaust Task Force and Director of Health Policy for the Fusion Energy Foundation. In these latter capacities, I have had occasion to follow the scientific literature on AIDS, and other potential pandemic diseases, as well as attend conferences of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the Conference on African AIDS, held in Brussels. In addition, I have had numerous conversations with various scientists and clinicians working in the area of AIDS research.

6. I have read the Declaration of Mervyn F. Silverman,

M.D. MPH, which appears as Exhibit E in a Petition for Writ of Mandate (No. 341940) by March Fong Eu, Secretary of State of the State of California v. Donald E. Male, State Printer of the State of California.

7. Dr. Silverman states in paragraph 11 of Exhibit E, "The authors of the above rebuttal state that 'transmission by casual contact is well established.'—This statement is false." This statement may, or may not, be false, but it is not the statement to which I agreed to append my name. The correct statement reads, "—There is no evidence for the assertion that AIDS cannot be transmitted by casual contact."

Dr. Silverman goes on to state (paragraph 11-line 20), "Modes of Transmission are well established and occur when infected blood, blood products, or semen is introduced into the body of another. In my opinion, AIDS is not transmitted by casual contact." A letter to the medical journal *The Lancet* describes "an elderly couple whose sole contact was kissing. The husband had transfusion-linked AIDS and was sexually impotent after abdominal aortic surgery. The wife, who had no other known risk factor, is HTLV-III viraemic." If casual contact is to be defined as transmission by means other than introduction of infected blood, blood products, or semen into the body of another, then this case and others like it, which do exist in spite of Dr. Silverman's opinion, certainly fall into that category.

8. Scientific evidence does not show that AIDS is not transmitted by mosquitoes or casual contact. Rather the *a priori* assumption that such transmission does not occur is used to justify a policy of not seeking relevant environmental data, or ignoring any evidence which contradicts the CDC's [Centers for Disease Control] ideological convictions on this matter. Doctors Mark Whiteside and Caroline MacLeod of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Miami, Florida, and Mr. Gus Sermos, the former CDC health officer in charge of AIDS surveillance in Florida, have abundantly documented the role of environmental factors in the transmission of AIDS and the CDC's systematic attempts to suppress that evidence.

9. The evidence for environmental factors, including biting insects, in the transmission of AIDS is at least as compelling, if not more so, than the evidence for heterosexual transmission. The AIDS virus was documented in tears, sweat, respiratory secretions, and saliva long before it was finally found in female genital secretions. The persistence of virus in both wet and dry saliva is well documented, and as the kissing case cited in paragraph 7 attests, this can function as a potential route of transmission.

10. In a letter to the HRS Program director in Florida, Dr. Mark Whiteside of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, made the following observations:

"There is a public health emergency in Belle Glade [Florida]. Over one hundred cases of AIDS and over sixty cases of tuberculosis cluster in two central depressed sections of town. There is currently an explosion of noncharacteristic or 'no identifiable risk' (NIR) AIDS from the same area. Inde-

pendent surveys document a 10% seroprevalence of antibodies to HTLV-III/LAV in this largely heterosexual population. A sexually transmitted disease does not confine itself to a single poor neighborhood. Neutralization data reveals a remarkably high prevalence of antibodies to several different, potentially pathogenic arboviruses (mosquito transmitted viruses). Seventeen percent of the target population have serum antibodies to Maguari, a Bunyamwera serogroup arbovirus endemic to the Caribbean and South America and previously never reported in the United States. This data should be irrefutable proof of environmental exposure in this economically disadvantaged group of people.

"The proposed interview form virtually ignores important environmental considerations. For example, there is no attempt to quantify exposure to blood-sucking insects, or identify time and place of exposure. Occupational history is inadequate and there is no mention of recreational activities, i.e., fishing on canals. There is no measure of exposure to wild and domestic animals which carry fleas and ticks and serve as a reservoir for arbovirus infections and such opportunistic infections as *Pneumocystis carinii*. There is nothing to document the level of fecal-oral contamination such as stool for ova and parasites or serum antibodies to infectious (type A) hepatitis. It is unfortunate that yet another scientific study overlooks what has become increasingly obvious even to the untrained lay-person: the connection between environment and disease in Belle Glade."

11. A letter in the July 5, 1986 issue of *The Lancet* documents the recovery of the AIDS virus from bedbugs one hour after they were fed on infected blood. Another letter in the March 6, 1986 *New England Journal of Medicine* reports finding antibodies to HTLV-III/LAV in 8 of 24 Venezuelan mine workers with malaria, who had no other risk factor for the disease. These data alone are more than adequate indicators of the potential of blood-sucking insects to transmit this virus.

12. On the question of potential respiratory transmission of HTLV-III/LAV, now known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, in the July 18, 1985 *New England Journal of Medicine*, researchers from the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, reported isolation of LAV (their term for AIDS virus) from the pulmonary secretions of a 30-year-old woman with ARC (AIDS-related complex) and Chronic Lymphoid Interstitial Pneumonitis. She had no history of blood transfusion, drug abuse, or sexual promiscuity, and so it is difficult to understand, if one accepts Dr. Silverman's viewpoint on transmission of this agent, how she could possibly be infected with the virus which was isolated from her respiratory secretions and blood.

13. Chronic Lymphoid Interstitial Pneumonitis represents a primary infection of the lung by the AIDS virus. No other infectious agents have been isolated from these patients, and a patient with this infection who coughs will aerosolize the virus into his/her surroundings. In view of the

large number of AIDS-infected individuals (estimated at 500,000 in California alone, according to Dr. Kenneth Kizer), and the high prevalence of tuberculosis in AIDS-infected individuals, the occurrence of simultaneous infection of the lungs with tuberculosis and the AIDS virus is more than a theoretical possibility. Again, in spite of Dr. Silverman's statement in paragraph 13 of Exhibit E that "This is false. There absolutely are no medical studies or clinical data which support this assertion" ("potential insect and respiratory transmission have been established by numerous studies"), these studies do in fact establish potential insect and respiratory transmission. Were it not for such studies, and others, as well as studies on the behavior of animal retroviruses closely related to the AIDS virus, I would not have affixed my name to the statement about potential insect and respiratory transmission.

14. The rapid spread of this infection, with an estimated 500,000 infected in the state of California, and over 30 million infected in Central Africa, indicates that this virus is not all that hard to get, and as the number of carriers increases, transmission other than by "the intimate sharing of bodily fluids during sexual relations and the exchange of blood products or blood as in IV drug abuse" will become increasingly common.

15. According to Dr. Silverman, the statement "that the vast majority of AIDS cases worldwide lie outside 'high-risk groups,' and the victims are not homosexuals and are not intravenous drug users (rebuttal paragraph 5)" is "patently false." Yet 15%-22% of AIDS victims in Central Africa are children and no studies of which I am aware have documented widespread homosexuality or intravenous drug abuse in Africa. In addition, the demonstration that bedbugs can carry the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, casts serious doubt on the question of widespread heterosexual transmission, since the vast majority of heterosexual transmission cases come from poorer socio-economic backgrounds where bedbugs are likely to be a part of the environment. The only heterosexual transmission case documented in San Francisco was in a black female, despite evidence presented by Dr. Nathan Clumeck, at the Brussels Conference on African AIDS, that 21% of homosexuals in San Francisco had had intercourse with one or more females in the last five years.

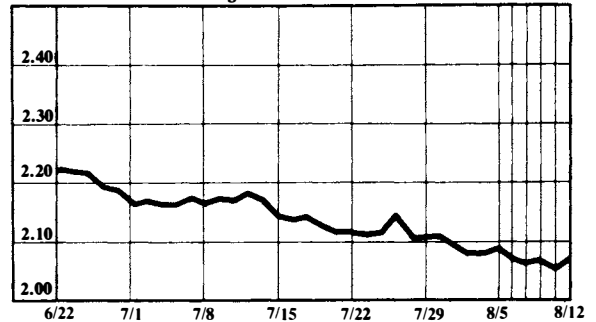
16. The facts are that AIDS is a communicable, infectious disease which is presently in an epidemic phase, and is 100% lethal once symptoms manifest themselves. The present extent of the infection indicates that it is easier to acquire than Dr. Silverman is willing to admit, and the evidence for means of transmission other than "the intimate sharing of bodily fluids during sexual relations and the exchange of blood products or blood as in IV drug abuse," is continuing to accumulate in spite of his categorical refusal to acknowledge it.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and if called upon as a witness I could competently testify thereto.

Currency Rates

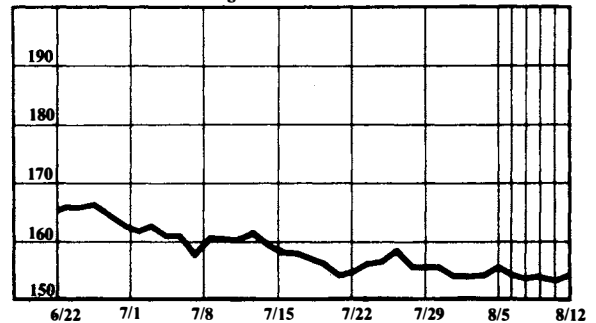
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



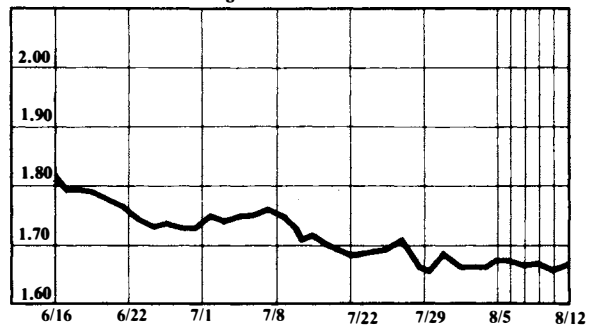
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



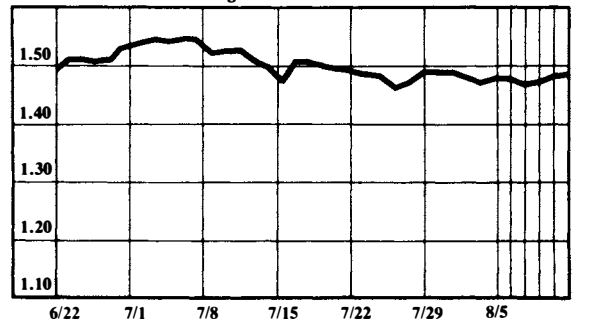
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The reality principle

Mr. Paul Volcker's failure in Europe may have something to do with the rise in the gold price.

After more than a year of quiescence, the gold price rose to \$394 on Aug. 11, well above the \$350 or so range of the preceding months. Its price on Aug. 15 had fallen slightly, to \$388, but the change in trading range appears to have been established.

Considering how much cheaper gold is now to holders of German marks or Japanese yen, the event was no cause for cheer outside of the Reserve Bank of South Africa, where it was hailed as a symbol of the strategic power of that nation's mines.

Nonetheless, the significant rise in the gold price sounds a danger alarm for the American dollar, whose exchange-rate against the German currency draws perilously near to DM 2.00 (see p. 11). It is one of those little turning points which precedes a monetary crisis as heralds.

This writer cannot help associate Monday, Aug. 11's events on the gold markets with the previous day's burial of Dr. Otmar Emminger, the late president of the Deutsche Bundesbank. I did not count Dr. Emminger among my friends, although I had frequent occasion to speak with him, and was received by him courteously when in Frankfurt. Although his health as well as his influence had waned in recent years, Dr. Emminger remained a personal symbol of the once-unshakeable Atlantic view of the Frankfurt banking community. He was not, in my judgment, a good central banker, but he frowned upon the *Mitteleuropäische* delusions of grandeur that since in-

fectured the Munich-to-Venice financial axis.

Appropriately, it was at Dr. Emminger's final resting place that his former colleague, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, was told that West Germany is far less concerned about the disintegration of the American dollar than Volcker is. It appears that a great deal of vain expectation attended Mr. Volcker's trip to West Germany; the next morning, the *Wall Street Journal* published a prominent article predicting (incorrectly) that West Germany, as well as Japan, would undertake to reflate their economies, in response to American demands to that effect.

This same charade has been played out before every international forum since the May meetings of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, and each time the West German and Japanese response has been the same: "Why should we debase our currency in order to rescue American banks from their sordid problems?" The dollar had briefly rallied against the mark and the yen before Volcker's trip. The rally broke afterwards, and the U.S. currency remains in the neighborhood of DM 2.06 and yen 153.

To the best of my knowledge—and one must always hesitate to estimate what goes on in the mirror-house of the gold markets—the sudden rise in gold, as well as platinum, prices, began in Switzerland. Most interesting are indications that German buy-

ers, under the cloak of Swiss bank secrecy, were responsible for this buying.

As noted, South Africa is a major beneficiary of this speculation; its annual export earnings will rise about \$1 billion on the strength of the early August events. There are circulating the usual complement of inaccurate market rumors, e.g., that the South African response to sanctions would be to embargo export of platinum, essential for automobile catalytic converters. South Africa supplies more than 80% of the Western world's platinum. That is to be taken with a grain of salt.

There has emerged discussion of "anticipated world inflation." A correspondent in London argues that the price increases, at least as far as timing is concerned, "have nothing to do with activities in South Africa; otherwise you would have seen this several weeks ago around the Commonwealth Games. It's linked to the recent ending of the U.S. stock market bubble. Hot money is looking for every chance to make a major killing. Platinum is just very easy to kick it off, by the nature of the market."

However, the phrase, "inflationary fears," does not adequately characterize a situation in which raw materials prices are, in general, 30% below their long-run average, according to a calculation recently published by Amex Bank of London. Indeed, the continuing weakening of physical production throughout the industrial world suggests a continuing price deflation.

Gold, however, is not a commodity that responds to the general price level, but rather, the means of settling payments of last resort. Gold buyers foresee a monetary inflation, coinciding with price deflation, and anticipate that the world will have no other resort at some unspecified but close future date.

The grain storage 'problem'

Totally foreseeable, the problem is being used by the cartels to further tighten their grip over food stocks.

In early August, President Reagan visited farmers in Illinois—the heart of the cornbelt—and promised federal help on special measures to store grain. One week earlier, he and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng promised federal help to move grain from the Midwest, where there are storage problems, to the Southeast, where grain is needed for drought relief, and where there is storage available.

These gentlemen mean well. However, make no mistake about where the “storage problem” came from. A totally foreseeable problem is being used by the commodities cartel trading companies (Cargill, Continental, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, Garnac/André, ADM and others), to further tighten their grip over food commodity production, storage, and movements.

First look at the decline in domestic grain storage capacity, and then at the declining world grain trade and domestic livestock inventories.

The trend in the last five to eight years, since Paul Volcker started as Federal Reserve chairman with his high-interest “recovery,” is that bankruptcy and disrepair have lowered the capacity of the independently owned grain elevator storage network of the farm states. Barge and railcar capacity (a “moving storage pipeline” of millions of tons of grain) has been jettisoned, as grain exports fell. Meanwhile, the cartel companies have streamlined the location of their own elevators to serve their political objectives—for example, exports to the Soviet Union. The “grain trade industry” is even requesting government guar-

antees to align still more of their facilities for such trade patterns.

Next, look at the overall world grain situation. Over the last 15 years, the U.S. annual ending stocks of grain (carryover) have accounted for a growing percentage of the world's total grain production. The percentage has gone from 3% in 1975, up to an estimated 12% in 1986. But U.S. grain exports have fallen by millions of tons annually, so the inventory is increasing. If the grain output capacity this represents is gutted—if U.S. farms are shut down, if crop acreage is permanently removed from food production, the entire world grain supply will be marginalized to the point of guaranteed, recurring famine.

Although, in the case of a growing world economy, the U.S. should be producing less of the world's grain “margin,” and more of the world's high-protein, animal food output and technology, nevertheless, at present, it is insane to sharply cut U.S. grain output capacity.

But it is not insane from the cartels' point of view. Centuries ago, Venetian grain merchants used policy and piracy to force city-states around the Mediterranean into grain shortages, and political dependency. Today, the heirs of the Venetian grain cartel are promoting cutbacks in U.S. farms and output.

U.S. wheat carryover as a percent of total world grain output has remained about the same, 7-10%. But the carryover of U.S. corn—the key high-protein livestock feed—as a percentage of total world output has grown. Corn as a percent of U.S. end-

ing stocks has gone up from about 30% in 1970, to an estimated 60% this year. Wheat, as a percent of U.S. ending stocks, has fallen from over 55% in 1970, down to 25%.

This directly reflects the rapid decline in U.S. cattle and hog inventories—utilizing less feed; and the decline in the world feed grain trade. Cattle and hog breeding stock are at levels of 25 or more years ago, and still falling. It should be a blessing that U.S. farmers—and the weather—have produced two years of high yields in the U.S. cornbelt. But under the market conditions of low prices, set by the cartel trading companies, farmers have put a record amount of corn and other grains into government farm-income support programs, piling up in storage.

Recent USDA estimates underline the point about the lack of utilization of feedgrains. Sorghum stocks of 612 million bushels are up 70% this year. Sorghum being stored on farms is a record 137 million bushels—up 54%.

Record barley supplies are 325 million bushels, up 31%, and demand is off 5%. Demand for corn is off an estimated 15%. Overall, the USDA's June grain stocks report said that corn supplies as of that month were 76% more than a year ago.

The states with the highest storage “deficit,” are: Indiana (260 million bushels), Ohio (121 million bushels), Illinois (116 million bushels), California (90 million bushels), Arkansas (65 million bushels), and Michigan (64 million bushels).

The cartel companies can purchase “generic crop” certificates from farmers who received them from the government as payments for one of the agriculture programs, and then sell them for cash. The companies can then “redeem” the certificates from the Commodity Credit Corp. for any commodity they choose—stored at government, and farmer, expense.

Business Briefs

Strategic Defense Initiative

Times targets SDI's European contractors

The *New York Times* targeted European contractors for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative in an Aug. 5 article, entitled, "'Star Wars' Luring Europe," which was filed from Bonn by John Tagliabue. The article contains a list of 10 European firms and government agencies that are working on SDI contracts.

Information on SDI contracts in the article is from the anti-SDI Federation of American Scientists, which has released a list of 25 companies involved in SDI work.

"Many European companies, particularly in West Germany, are reluctant to disclose involvement," the article states. "Thus, although federation listings include a contract awarded to the Carl Zeiss and Schott optical companies for the study and manufacture of sophisticated mirrors, neither company acknowledges a Star Wars link."

The author also states that there is an obvious concern for the safety of company executives. "Terrorists who killed the research director of the Siemens electrical group, Karl-Heinz Beckurts, in early July, cited his involvement in Star Wars as a reason. Although Mr. Beckurts, a nuclear physicist, had advised Bonn in the Star Wars negotiations with Washington, Siemens is not yet involved in the research program."

Whatever the plans of Soviet professionals, with the publication of this list, the personnel and property of these 10 firms now become targets-of-opportunity for the German "terrorist scene," as the *Times* editors are well aware.

Nuclear Energy

German SPD considers radical new programs

The German Social Democratic Party's (SPD) energy commission is advocating a withdrawal from all nuclear energy technology by 1997, among other things.

The Hauff Commission, established to formulate an energy program for the SPD, passed a platform on Aug. 11 that calls for the withdrawal from nuclear technology and research within a period of 10 years. All projects still waiting for completion would be dropped by an SPD government.

The commission further demanded that a 10 billion deutschemark reserve be established for each nuclear plant in Germany, in case there should ever be a Chernobyl-type disaster.

The commission also suggested that the ever be a Chernobyl-type disaster.

The commission also suggested that the role of the police in Germany be redefined—rather than fighting crime, the main duty of the police should be to "fight pollution!"

The SPD obviously has a coalition with the neo-Nazi Green Party in mind in its weird proposals. Joschka Fischer, the Green Party minister for environmental protection in Hesse, welcomed the new proposals. In an interview with the pro-terrorist paper *tagszeitung* on Aug. 13, Fischer said that this development is useful to the Greens and "is a red-green option."

International Trade

Soviet grain imports to increase

The Soviet Union, where grain production has suffered from drought, is expected to import its third-largest amount of grain ever this year, the U.S. Agriculture Department reported Aug. 12.

The USDA forecast that Soviet grain imports from July 1986 to June 1987 would be 36 million metric tons.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, in a front-page editorial the first week in August, criticized poor work in the agricultural sector, and said grain must be saved during the current harvest. The Party Central Committee and the government issued a joint declaration, ordering measures to prevent waste in transport, storing, and processing.

The Agriculture Department announced in early August that subsidies worth \$13 per ton would be offered to U.S. wheat export-

ers (i.e., Cargill et al.) to encourage the sale of up to 4 million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union by the end of September.

Space

U.S. to join Japan in solar program

The United States will join in a Japanese government space research project that will collect data on solar activity and could have bearing on the Strategic Defense Initiative, a spokesman for the Japanese program announced on Aug. 11.

The project, planned for the summer of 1991, could also contribute information for fusion research, said the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science. The United States will provide advanced x-ray telescopes for observing the Sun's activity. The telescopes will be mounted on a Japanese satellite capable of self-developing the pictures, the spokesman said.

A new Japanese rocket carried two satellites into orbit on Aug. 13, on its first test flight. This is the first domestically developed Japanese rocket engine.

Yataro Mitsubayashi, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, hailed the success of the rocket as "a major step forward toward Japan's space development."

Money Laundering

Panama considering tough legislation

In mid-August, the Panamanian legislature began consideration of a new drug-money laundering bill.

The bill would sentence bankers involved in laundering drug money up to five years in jail. All employees of drug traffickers involved in handling drug-money transactions would face from two to eight years in jail, including those who give "false information" to open a bank account for drug traffickers.

Briefly

The draft bill also says, "An employee of the banking institution who allows the acts described above to take place will face a jail term of from two to five years." Finally, the law would allow for rapid extradition of those charged with drug trafficking, freezing of bank accounts of known traffickers, and denial of bail to all arrested on drug charges.

All "deposits, withdrawals, transfers, loans, purchase and sale of foreign exchange, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, travelers checks, bank drafts and negotiable bearer instruments" would be monitored for drug-related profits, but the bill stops short of eliminating bank secrecy. Deposits in excess of \$100,000 would be outlawed, except where clients can give "satisfactory explanations."

The bill may come up for a vote as early as September. U.S. authorities are said to be favorable to the bill, presented to them during a recent visit by Panama's attorney general.

Sanctions

Zambian President has second thoughts

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has appealed to the Soviet Union for economic "help in the struggle with Pretoria," according to the *Sunday Times* of London on Aug. 10.

The paper notes that Kaunda received a "friendly message" from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov, via Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatolii Adamachin, on Aug. 7.

The *Times* states that Zambia and Zimbabwe "face a virtual economic war with South Africa," and that trade curbs imposed by South Africa on Zambia have already "caused great alarm" in Zambia. It is expected that South Africa's curbs will result in severe shortages of all imported goods.

Kaunda, whose concern reflects what many black and white leaders in South Africa have been saying—that sanctions will further exacerbate racial tensions in the southern cone, rather than strike a blow against apartheid—acknowledged that South

Africa's announcement of economic reprisals against hostile black African states, including Zambia and Zimbabwe, "will affect our economy very adversely indeed." Kaunda told journalists that Zambia would not cut off air links with South Africa as it would need to coordinate any such action with other Commonwealth nations, the European Community, and the United States.

Kaunda's cautious stand contrasts with that of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who stated in early August that by the end of the year, his country would fully implement a package of sanctions agreed to by six Commonwealth countries, including severing air links.

War on Drugs

U.S.-Mexico launch border campaign

A U.S.-Mexican border anti-drug campaign called "Operation Alliance" was announced at a press conference on Aug. 14 by Vice-President George Bush and Attorney-General Edwin Meese.

"Operation Alliance will be the most widespread interdiction program on our land borders in law-enforcement history," Meese said. "Smuggling occurs not just one way, but both ways, and the Mexican Attorney-General and I are determined to confront it on both sides of the border."

The anti-drug drive will be run from a new unified command center in El Paso, Texas, and will involve an increase of over 500% in personnel assigned to the border, and the deployment of five aerostat radar balloons to detect low-flying aircraft, four E-2C radar planes to fill the gaps between the balloons, and six helicopters and two C-130 transport planes equipped with special radar.

In the unified multi-department operation, U.S. Customs Service will intensify air patrols; the Defense Department will provide radar surveillance and intelligence gathering; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms will concentrate on major arms traffickers; and the Internal Revenue Service will focus on tax evasion and money-laundering cases.

● **THE RICO** anti-racketeering statute was limited in its application by a federal appeals court in early August, which ruled that Congress never intended the anti-racketeering law to be used by private parties to gain injunctions to halt business practices they oppose. The court held that the "clear message" of Congress was that only the government has the discretion to seek relief under the RICO law.

● **JAPANESE** companies have slashed their capital investment by an estimated 2.4% in the first six months of this year, compared with the previous half-year period, a government survey reported on Aug. 13. It was the first semi-annual drop in corporate capital investment in nearly two years. The survey, which canvassed nearly 4,000 major companies, forecast that Japan's major corporations would spend 4.6% less on capital investment in the second half of the year.

● **STANDARD OIL**, the nation's ninth-largest oil company, announced in late July that it has taken a \$1.4 billion write-off on the value of its oil and gas holdings, creating a second-quarter loss of \$681 million. Executives said that if oil prices do not rise, the company may post a loss for all of 1986.

● **THE 'HAMILTONIAN** solution" to the world debt problem is "probably the only way left," according to an article in the Italian daily *Il Giornale* on Aug. 11. Maurizio Blondet wrote: "The newborn United States had contracted an enormous war debt. . . . Hamilton offered to the creditors Treasury Bonds [and] linked the new Treasury Bonds to financing major public works aimed at increasing the real wealth of the country. . . . Today, the solution would have to be applied on a monetary scale enormously more difficult, but it is probably the only way left."

The steps to human habitation on Mars

The National Commission on Space has made quite clear that the goal of space exploration is to make the Solar System “the home of humanity”—and that starts with Mars. Marsha Freeman reports.

On July 20, 1976, a representative of human intelligence, the Viking 1 lander, placed its four feet on Mars. Exactly seven years earlier, two astronauts had placed their feet on the Moon, becoming the first members of the human species to land on another body in the Solar System.

From July 21-23 of this year, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Viking landing, NASA held a conference on Mars at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. It brought together the top scientists in the field for a three day meeting which heard a startling report of our knowledge about the planet most like the Earth.

This included exciting new scientific discoveries, which resulted from the reanalysis of the old Viking data, using 1980s computer imaging and other technology not available when Viking stopped transmitting data in 1982.

The reevaluated data revealed that it is too early to “close the book” on whether or not there is life on Mars. New photographs, prepared with more advanced techniques than the scientists had when they were receiving the data in real time, showed a planet with a dynamic history. Viking found evidence of catastrophic releases of flowing water, the largest volcano in the Solar System, canyons that dwarf anything on Earth, and the tantalizing possibility that Earth may not be the only planet that supports life.

Outlines for unmanned missions to Mars, required as a prerequisite for taking people to Mars, were presented at the conference, and the question of how and when a manned mission could take place was debated. The National Commission on Space, which presented its report, *Pioneering the Space Frontier*, to President Reagan on July 22 (during the

conference), has proposed that mankind return to the Moon about the year 2005, and land on Mars a decade later.

With the Commission’s recommendations as a rough guideline, a series of missions—U.S., Soviet, and international—were discussed, that could answer the scientific questions, and the technological challenges, involved in taking man to Mars.

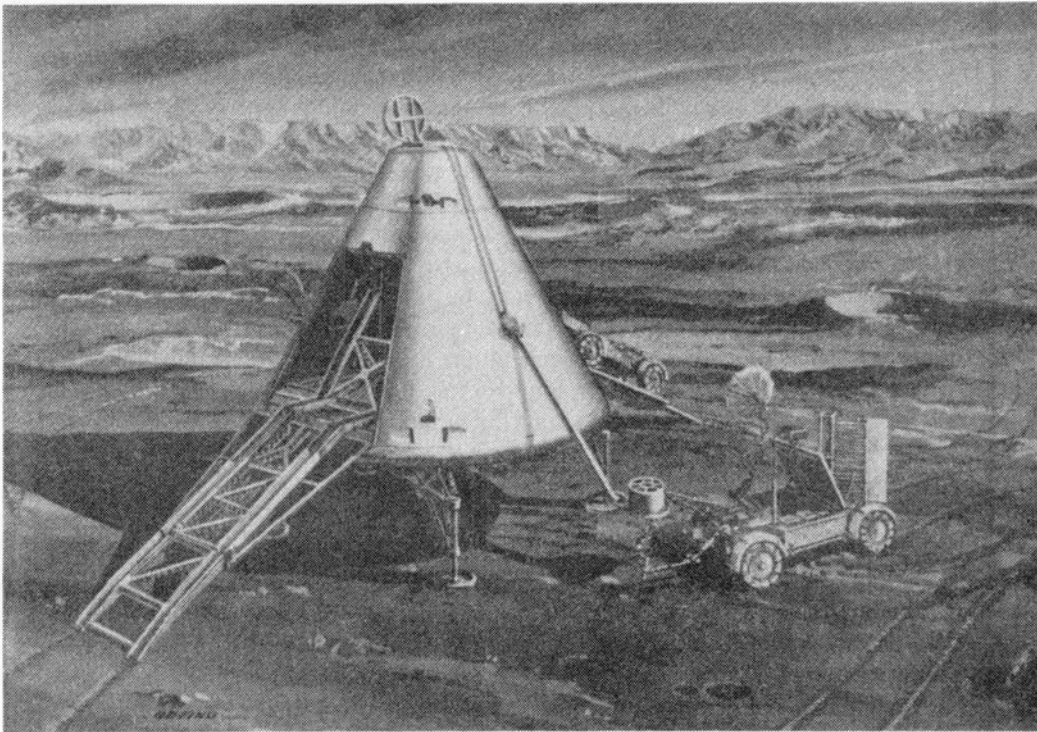
The challenge is enormous. Unlike the Moon, which at a quarter of a million miles distance from Earth, can be visited virtually over a weekend, covering the minimally 35-million-miles to Mars requires new propulsion technologies and energy-efficient trajectories to get there and back, and completely new ways to care for human explorers.

Why Mars?

What we will learn about Mars, even before we can get there ourselves, will contribute to our knowledge of the Earth and our Solar System.

The Mars we see today is not the Mars that existed in the past. How the water on Mars “disappeared,” how the atmosphere may have evolved, whether or not there was life at some previous time, how the Martian weather and climate systems work, all have a bearing on what we know about our own planet.

In 1988, the Soviets will lead an international mission to do extensive exploration of the tiny Martian moon, Phobos. Two years later, the United States will launch the Mars Observer mission, to orbit the planet and comprehensively map its atmosphere, climate, and materials. The next two decades should start with these already initiated missions, and cul-



The Mars sample return mission, which will be necessary before a manned mission can take place, is the most sophisticated unmanned spacecraft ever proposed. A rover/lander will collect samples on the surface, and deliver them to the waiting spacecraft, which will take the samples to an orbiting ship, going back to the Earth.

minate with the first humans on Mars by 2015.

The long-range explorations of the Voyager missions to the outer planets, following decades of unmanned reconnaissance of the inner planets of Mercury and Venus, have made it clear that the only planet beside the Earth which could possibly support life is Mars. Unlike our dead Moon, Mars has water, an atmosphere, weather and climate, a rich geologic history, and therefore, a process of evolutionary development and change. It is also possible that Mars had, or has, primitive life forms. The search for life by the two Viking landers is inconclusive, but the potential to bring life to Mars from Earth absolutely exists.

Just after the turn of the millenium, the manned return to the Moon will lay the basis for the Mars journey by developing fuel and materials industries on the lunar surface. In addition, the long-duration agriculture, life support, robotic manufacturing, and other technologies needed for Mars, will be developed in the lunar laboratory test bed.

The Martian atmosphere is almost entirely made up of carbon dioxide, which would clearly not sustain higher forms of life, but could be the raw material to sustain plant life. Water had been located and identified at the Martian north pole as early as the Mariner-9 mission of 1971, but new data analysis has revealed that there is more water than originally thought. According to Dr. John Lewis of the University of Arizona, there is likely also water beneath the soil surface, in the crust. New estimates indicate that if the trapped and frozen water on Mars were melted and covered the entire planet, it would be 10 meters deep.

That there was once abundant, flowing water on Mars is

undeniable, reported Dr. Victor Baker from the University of Arizona, who spoke at the conference. Huge channels, once imaginatively thought to be canals dug by intelligent beings, could have only been formed by a flowing liquid with the approximate viscosity of water.

Valles Marineris is an immense network of valleys that dwarfs the Great Rift Valley of Africa, which extends from Capetown to the Middle East. It is over 3,000 miles long, and on Earth, would stretch from New York to California. *Valles Marineris* is near the Martian equator, and the steep sides are deeper than the Grand Canyon.

Dr. Baker has calculated the amount of energy that it would take to carve out channels of this magnitude, and has concluded that there had to have been a catastrophic release of water and energy; these rifts could not have been formed by rainfall. The energy required, he stated, is greater than that in any other natural event, including storms, glaciers, and avalanches on Earth.

Dr. Larry Soderblom, who is a member of the Voyager imaging team, described the overall geology of Mars, which is quite distinct. The southern hemisphere of the planet is covered with many meteorite impact craters, and is an ancient, relatively undisturbed surface.

Most of the volcanoes of Mars are in the northern hemisphere, and the fact that there are very few impact craters near the volcanoes indicates these are younger formations, which covered the ancient craters over with lava.

The enormous Olympus Mons volcano, twice the height of Mt. Everest (16.7 miles high) and the largest volcano in the Solar System, must have dominated the entire planet

during its active time in Martian history. The great mountain is 435 miles across, and on Earth would cover the entire state of Montana. We have yet to discover how recently the Martian volcanoes were active.

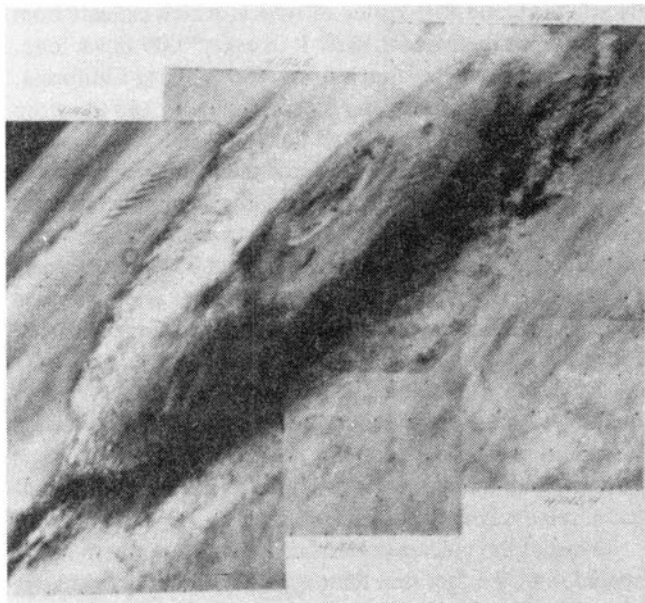
A changing planet

Mars is about the same size as the land area of the Earth. Its tilted axis produces Earth-like seasons, over a year that is nearly twice the 365-day Earth year. Though the temperature range of Mars is quite cold, never getting above 0° Fahrenheit, even at the equator in the summer, it could support lichens, or other primitive life forms that live at the Earth's poles.

The atmosphere is very thin, and does not shield the planet's surface from life-threatening ultraviolet solar radiation, but it remains to be seen whether primitive life forms could have somehow adapted to this condition.

Dr. Michael McElroy reported at the July 21-23 meeting that there have probably been changes in the Martian atmosphere over time. The fact that Mars has an atmosphere at all means that there has been interaction with the particles in the solar wind, and there continues to be evaporation and condensation of the water vapor in the atmosphere, as revealed in the Viking photos of frost forming on rocks.

The atmosphere and weather of Mars has also shaped the surface of the planet, reported Conway Leavy, from the University of Washington. The amount of sunlight received by the planet, which is between 35-70 million miles farther away



Olympus Mons, seen here with its multi-ridged caldera, or volcanic crater, only visible through a Martian dust storm, is the largest volcano in the Solar System. Note the ripples of clouds in the upper left, reminiscent of cloud formations on Earth.

from the Sun than the Earth at different points in its elliptical orbit, is only 44% that at the surface of the Earth. That lower absorption, and the three-eighths Earth gravity, contribute to the huge dust storms on Mars, which are generated during the summer in the southern hemisphere.

Because the Viking landers, which were designed to last 90 days, lasted more than six years, they were able to observe the dust storms over nearly four Martian years. The storms can apparently be either local or global, and do not occur every Martian year. Though there is dust in the Martian atmosphere all the time, these intense storms shrouded the planet for weeks at a time, preventing the Viking orbiters from seeing the surface.

The storms can start very suddenly, with very high winds. Like Earth's weather, on Mars there are cyclones, traveling from west to east, and the water vapor produces condensation "bars" in the valleys.

This very active planet has seasonal polar caps, like Earth, which in the north consists of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, forming a surface plating; residual water ice, which is there through the seasonal changes; and a series of fossil caps, made up of water ice and dust, which form layers.

Unlike the Moon, Mars is a planet rich in many kinds of volatiles, like water, which could be tapped from the atmosphere, the soil, and the polar caps to support human habitation. The promise of Mars is that mankind will not have to bring all of his oxygen, water, and other chemical building blocks with him, but will be able to "live off the land."

Considering the distance man will have to travel to get to Mars, this is not an inconsequential consideration. The more you have to take with you when you leave the Earth, just to sustain you during the trip, the exploration on Mars, and the trip home, the less payload weight of scientific experiments, instrumentation, and equipment you can carry along.

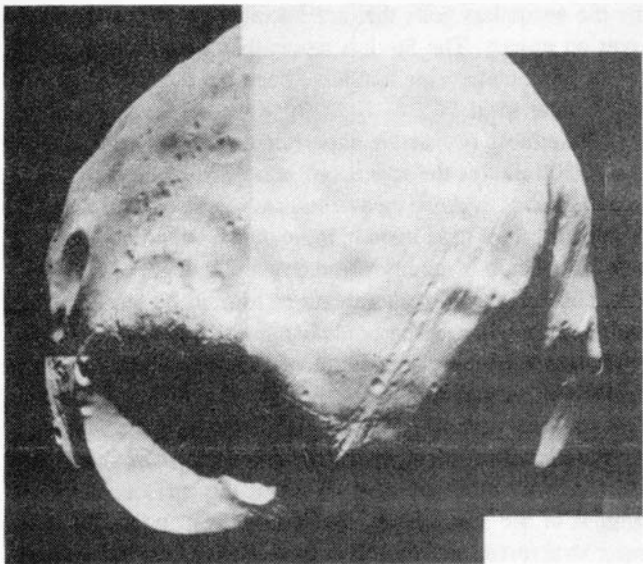
But the most intriguing question that Viking left unanswered was:

Is there already life on Mars?

The first missions the United States sent to Mars were the Mariner mission fly-bys, in 1964 and 1969. But the level of instrumentation and communication capability of these early missions showed Mars as a disappointingly Moon-like planet. Many scientists concluded that Mars was dead.

Mariner-9 radically changed that picture of Mars in its 12-month orbit around the planet during 1971, by revealing channels and other features that indicated there had at least been flowing water, at one time. When the first Viking spacecraft left Cape Canaveral for Mars on Aug. 20, 1975, its primary mission objective was to try to determine if there is life on Mars.

Three of Viking's scientific instruments were capable, within limits, of detecting life on Mars. The lander cameras could have photographed any living creatures large enough to be seen with the human eye, and could have detected



The tiny Martian moon Phobos is one of the most curiously shaped bodies in the Solar System. The huge crater Stickney, pictured here, is about one third the diameter of the entire moon, and the meteorite impact that produced it cracked the entire body.

growth changes in organisms, such as lichens.

In a 1984 publication, titled, *Viking: The Exploration of Mars*, NASA states, "The cameras found nothing that could be interpreted as living."

The second instrument, was the gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GCMS), which could have found organic molecules in the soil. The 1984 NASA publication states, "To the surprise of almost every Viking scientist, the GCMS, which easily finds organic matter in the most barren Earth soil, found no trace of any in the Martian samples."

The Viking biology instrument called the Labeled Release experiment, was the primary life-detection instrument. It was a one-cubic-foot box, "crammed with the most sophisticated scientific hardware ever built," consisting of three tiny instruments that searched the Martian soil for evidence of metabolic processes like those used by bacteria, green plants, and animals on Earth.

All of the experiments showed activity in the Martian soil which "mimicked" life, NASA reported. In 1984, however, NASA simply stated, "According to most scientists who worked on the data, it is clear that the chemical reactions were not caused by living things."

It was hypothesized at that time that the immediate release of oxygen, which was the positive result measured when the Martian soil contacted water vapor in the biology experiment, meant not that this chemical reaction was produced by life, but by oxidants, such as peroxides and superoxides, which break down organic matter and living tissue and would quickly destroy any life on Mars, were any there.

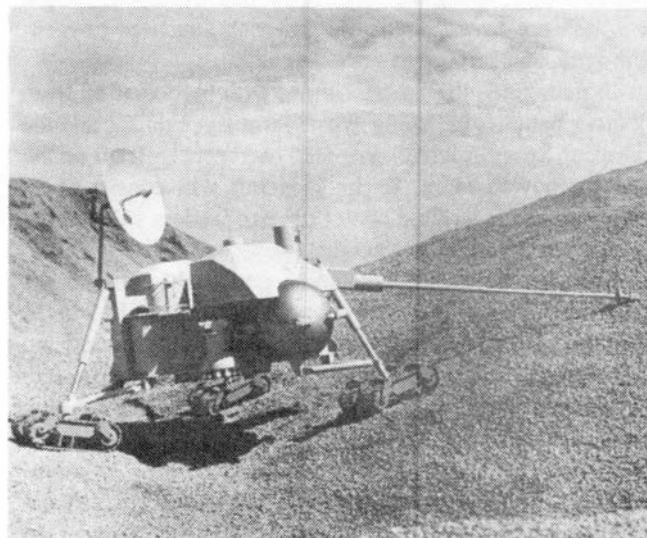
But even though no new scientific data has been transmitted from Viking since November 1982, over the past year, scientists planning for the 1990 Mars Observer mission have been able to use more sophisticated processing technology to reevaluate the tantalizing Viking data.

At the recent Mars conference, Dr. Gilbert Levin, president of Biospherics, Inc. presented a somewhat startling paper which stated, "Life on Mars is more probable than not." Dr. Levin, who designed the Labeled Release experiment, and his co-experimenter, Dr. Patricia Straat, stated in their paper that after 10 years, they had done "a detailed review and analysis of all theories and laboratory data generated by scientists around the world seeking to explain away the provocative results of the Labeled Release experiment on Mars."

The researchers contend that none of "these nonbiological explanations is consistent with their experimental results." For example, a bonded soil sample from Antarctica tested in each of the two types of biology experiments aboard Viking, showed no signs of life in the organic GCMS-type experiment, but did show signs of life with the Labeled Release experimental apparatus. "Laboratory analysis confirmed that the soil did indeed contain organic matter," Levin and Straat reported.

The hydrogen peroxide scientists thought to be in the Mars soil, to account for the Labeled Release results, was not actually there, which was discovered when 1971 Mariner-9 data was closely examined by William Maguire, of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

Levin and Straat described how lichens could be a life form that would account for their experimental data, because even though the two Viking orbiters were not near the poles,



This scale model of a mobile Mars lander was built and tested by Martin Marietta Aerospace for NASA. The mobile laboratory travels on three loop tracks, and would be able to sample Martian soil, and repeat experiments at various locations on the planet.

where water definitely exists, they explained, these primitive life forms can live by extracting water from atmospheric vapor, which exists on Mars.

As a tour de force, Levin ended his presentation by showing two very provocative photos of the same rock on Mars taken by a Viking lander, at different times. These close-up pictures show a greenish patch on the rock, which changes over the time the two photographs were taken. Spectral analyses of the rock were similar to those obtained when the scientists viewed lichen-bearing rocks through a duplicate Viking lander camera, on Earth.

Dr. Levin concluded, "We have waited 10 years for all the theories and results from the many scientists investigating our experiment before voicing any conclusion. After examining these efforts in great detail, and after years of laboratory work on our part to duplicate our Mars data by nonbiological means, we find that the weight of scientific analysis makes it more probable than not that living organisms were detected on Mars."

It is clear that this argument may not finally be resolved, until we go there and look for ourselves. So, the question is, when, and how, can we get to Mars?

The Soviets to Phobos

There is a great deal we still have to learn about Mars and its neighbors before going there. We have the time over the next 20 years to send our robotic scientific instruments to do this reconnaissance, because we have not yet developed all of the technology we will need to send people.

Two of the most intriguing bodies in the Mars system are its tiny moons, Phobos and Deimos. These small bodies could hold an important key in actually settling people on Mars, because it has been hypothesized that these irregularly shaped bodies, which are only a few miles in diameter, might be a treasure trove of volatile materials, such as oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon.

In mid-1988, the Soviet Union, with participation from 12 other nations, including West Germany, France, and the European Space Agency, will send two spacecraft off on the long journey to Mars. Each spacecraft will consist of an orbiter and a lander, and one of the two landers will be able to "hop" from one spot to another.

The first spacecraft will come perilously close to the surface of Phobos, and "hover" above it for about 15 or 20 minutes, at a height of about 50 meters. The Soviets are considering sending the second Phobos mission spacecraft to perform similar experiments on the even smaller Martian moon, Deimos.

At the time of this close encounter, two of the 22 instruments aboard the spacecraft above Phobos will perform active experiments to examine the chemical composition of the small body. The first is a small laser which will be pointed at the surface and will analyze the evaporated and ionized soil that is freely scattered by the laser-beam impact.

The second instrument is an ion beam, which will mea-

sure the chemical composition of the surface soil by analyzing the secondary ions that are knocked out of the surface layer on impact. The Soviets report they hope to be able to determine the elements that have been implanted in the soil by the solar wind.

While these two active experiments are going on during the 15-20 minutes the spacecraft is hovering above the surface of Phobos, passive measurements will also be made from the spacecraft. These include radio signal soundings, which will study Phobos' composition down to a depth of 200 meters, and infrared measurements to look at its temperature profile and diurnal or seasonal changes.

In this very short time-frame of close encounter, a small lander will be dropped from the interplanetary spacecraft. This small laboratory, which is planned to be operational for one year, will contain instruments on board to study the chemical and mineral composition of the surface, the heat content of the small body, the seismology and large-scale inner structures, and the perturbations in its orbital motion around Mars.

The small lander which will be dropped off by the second spacecraft will be the hopper (see **Figure 1**). This small device contains a set of rods that control its position, and give it a little push, which enables it to hop up to 20 meters at a time. The instruments on board will be used to measure the magnetic fields, local gravitational anomalies on the small body (either Phobos or Deimos), and perform a chemical analysis at each site, to look for oxygen, magnesium, aluminum, silicon, cadmium, iron, and other elemental materials.

This hopper is a very challenging venture that will require extremely accurate control from Earth. The moons of Mars are so small, it is not hard to imagine the hopper hopping right off the edge. In addition, the gravitational force on each moon is one-thousandth Earth's gravity, and the escape velocity is so small, that if you threw a rock with normal strength, it would leave the moon never to return. Therefore, one would not want the hopper to hop with too much force.

The entire mission to explore Phobos requires extremely precise timing and maneuvering. When Viking 1 left the Earth, scientists hoped to have it land on Mars for the nation's bicentennial, on July 4, 1976. But when the orbiter showed the scientists where they had planned to set the lander, which had been picked from the photographs that were available from earlier, less capable missions, the scientists decided to look for another spot. The landing was delayed for over two weeks, until July 20.

The Soviets have not designed this mission to have a variety of opportunities to do the close-up experiments and landing at Phobos. Unfortunately, their past history of missions to Mars has been marred by 14 failures or partial failures out of 15 launches, or attempted launches.

The Soviets have not attempted a Mars mission since 1973, and some speculate that they knew at that time that they could not compete with the dramatic U.S. Viking lander



The Viking orbiter showed us the first high-resolution pictures of the Martian north pole. Visible are layers of ice, and defrosted soil material. The north pole contains both water and carbon dioxide ice, and has a layered terrain from eons of development.

mission, which was close to launch.

Undoubtedly to give the Phobos mission a higher probability of success, the Soviets have engaged many European countries to design and build the experiments, and help with the mission. For example, Bulgarian and West German scientists are developing a special laser mass spectrometer, the East Germans will supply optical systems, and there is a joint Soviet-French device for studying the chemical composition of the Martian atmosphere. Components for the complicated remote laser soil analyzer system, which is called LIMA-D, are being built by scientists from Austria, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in West Germany, in addition to the Soviet Union.

The Phobos mission will be leaving for Mars in mid-1988. Two years later, according to the current schedule, the American Mars Observer mission should be taking off.

Mars Observer: the 'Landsat' of Mars

What the Viking orbiters showed us is that Mars has been geologically active in its past, including the formation of huge features such as canyons. The major objective of the Mars Observer is to do a thorough survey to try to answer the questions, when and how did the water carve out the canyons, where did this vast amount of water go, and where is it now?

This mission will be a two-year study—the equivalent of an entire Martian year—in which the spacecraft will be in the first near-polar orbit around Mars. The poles are crucial, as they contain a large concentration of water and other vol-

atile materials.

The Mars Observer will orbit only 224 miles above the planet's surface, compared to the Viking's elliptical orbit in the thousands of miles, and in its near-polar orbit, will complete a global survey of the surface and atmosphere every 56 days.

The relatively small spacecraft will house three instruments that will map the surface of Mars. These will measure the gamma-ray, infrared, and thermal emissions from the surface, and will provide scientists information about the water, carbon dioxide, volcanic lava flows, rock types, and surface weathering effects that have shaped Mars' evolution.

The atmospheric chemistry, pressure, temperature, water content, and dust will be observed through measuring the infrared radiation. The spacecraft's radio communications system will map atmospheric pressure and structure by noting how the atmosphere effects the transmission of radio waves at different times, under different conditions.

The shape and interior of the planet, which we already know is not perfectly spherical, will be mapped by a radar altimeter, which will measure the height of slopes of ancient river channels, the exact depth of the great canyons, the shapes of the huge volcanoes, and the strength of the Martian crust. The more exact measure of all of these features is required to locate potential landing and exploration sites, for both people and robotic machines.

NASA is still determining whether or not a small camera for imaging will be included on the mission, but the overall concept is to overlay this atmospheric, geologic, and miner-

alogic data with the Viking images and produce a globe of Mars which is similar to the remote sensing data obtained by Landsat above the Earth.

Returning samples to Earth

When the planned U.S. and Soviet Mars missions have produced detailed maps of the surface, interior, atmosphere, and weather of Mars and its moons, the final step before sending people will be on-the-ground unmanned exploratory missions, where samples of Martian soil and rock, are brought back to laboratories on Earth, for the kind of detailed study that cannot be done by a small spacecraft on the surface of the planet.

The Soviets have indicated that after their Phobos mission, will come another Mars mission called Vesta, but no details have been released about its objectives. On the U.S. side, at the Mars conference, former Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) Mars-mission designer James R. French described various options for a rover-sample return mission. The object of the adventure would be to return five kilograms of material to Earth.

The lowest-risk approach would consist of sending a spacecraft into orbit around Mars, which would make the final judgment on a suitable landing site. This scenario, which was used by Viking, allowed a safe site to be chosen at the last minute. The lander would include a rover, not that different in design from the lunar rovers that preceded the Apollo manned landings.

The difference, however, is that the at least 20 minute communication time between Earth and Mars (or nearly an

hour, round-trip) means that the robot must have a much higher "intelligence," and be able to make decisions quickly, on its own. It cannot wait for commands from Earth in life-threatening situations. French has recommended that two rovers be sent together, to help fix each other if necessary, and to take pictures of each other!

In 1984, a Mars rover demonstration vehicle was built and tested at JPL, but French reported that the guidance was difficult, and that it would have to be highly intelligent to navigate autonomously. It is, therefore, likely that the rover will fulfill its mission with human intervention from Earth.

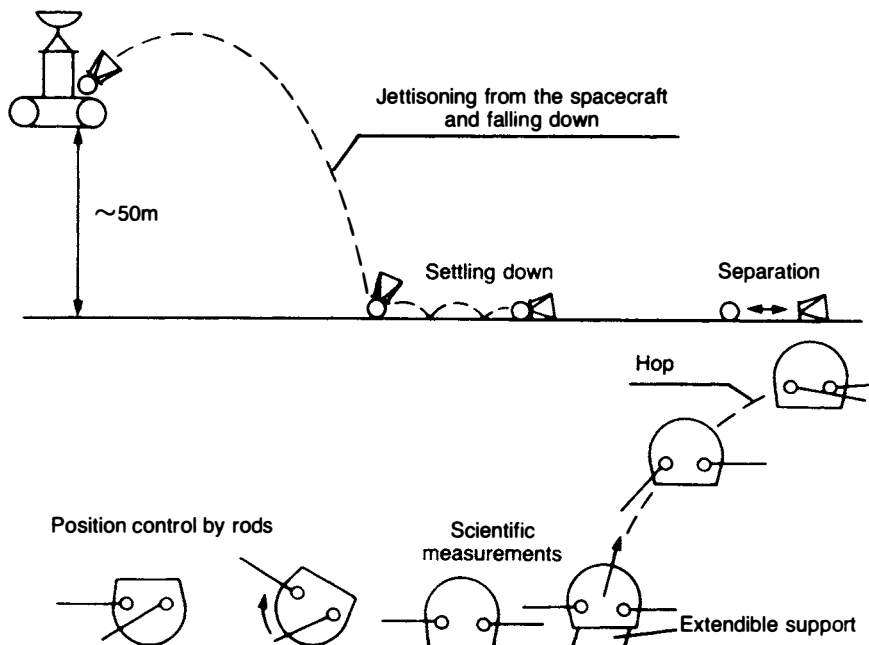
The rover would send back stereo images to the operator on Earth, who would select the path for the vehicle, after he determined that there were no obstacles, deep holes, or other potential dangers. French's estimate is that this kind of system could cover a few hundred kilometers in a year.

French presented to the conference detailed designs for mission scenarios, including the options for minimizing the amount of fuel that has to be taken to Mars for the mission, which allows more weight for payload. Unlike any of the previous, or currently planned missions, the sample return must have enough propulsive power to return to Earth orbit.

One concept is to take advantage of the fact that Mars has an atmosphere, and use the aerodynamic drag against the approaching spacecraft to slow it down. Repeated, and very precise passes through the planet's atmosphere (either Earth or Mars) can be used for aerocapture, to put the vehicle in orbit around the planet.

If this method were used, French estimated that about 80% of the vehicle weight can be payload in Mars orbit. If

FIGURE 1
Soviet hopping lander (hopper) for Phobos or Diemos mission



One of the landers planned for the 1988 Soviet Phobos mission is a hopper, seen here. It will be jettisoned from an orbiting spacecraft, settle down, and then hop from spot to spot to study the soil composition of the tiny moon. It will be able to hop about 20 meters at a time.

propulsion were used to slow the spacecraft down to achieve the same end, less than half of the weight would be payload.

This concept can also be applied to getting the lander from the orbiting spacecraft to the surface of Mars. If the lander has the ability to use aeromaneuver, like a glider, it can pick its landing site, rather than being limited to the area just beneath the orbiting craft. This requires that the lander have a high lift-to-drag ratio, and the JPL studies have suggested the shape of a bent conic, where the conical top is straight on one side.

The Mars rover-sample return mission will bring pieces of many parts of Mars right to our laboratories. Douglas Blanchard of the NASA Johnson Space Center explained that many tests, such as the precise isotopic dating of geologic samples, can only be done in sophisticated terrestrial laboratories.

The rover would have to be done in sophisticated terrestrial laboratories.

The rover would have a coring device to obtain subsurface, or fresh rock. Drills that go through permafrost will have to be developed without the use of contaminating fluids. Volatiles in the soil must be captured and preserved in their pristine state. Like the Apollo effort, one would also quarantine the samples, to prevent both back-contamination to the samples, and any possible contamination to the researchers.

The return of pieces of Mars to scientists on the Earth, would be of major importance in laying the basis for the quintessential Mars mission—the first one that brings human explorers.

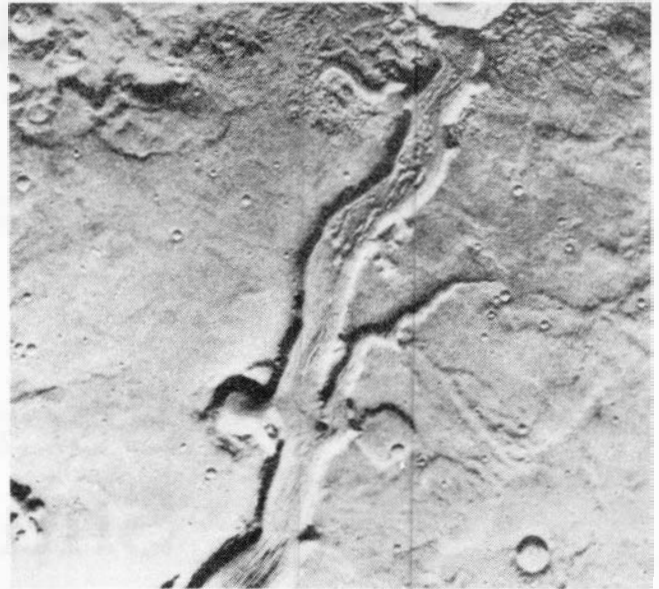
Why send people?

Over the next 20 years, while we are sending our robotic spacecraft to Mars to give us a more complete map of the planet's origin, history, evolution, weather systems, and current stock of raw materials, we will have the time to develop the next-generation technologies that will make it easier to send people.

The one, somewhat puzzling short-coming in the presentations at the Mars conference, was the reliance of the scientists on the propulsion technologies available today for the manned mission to Mars. According to the National Commission on Space timetable, that venture will take place around the year 2015.

Years before that, the Strategic Defense Initiative program will have deployed systems requiring multi-megawatt nuclear reactors in space, and other frontier technologies, which will surely be available for applications in the civilian space effort.

The question of what propulsion technologies are available for the manned Mars mission is a pivotal one. As discussed at the conference by Dr. Nicogossian, the head of the life science programs at NASA, the experience of the Soviet long-duration space-station flights has shown marked and long-lasting deleterious physical effects on the cosmonauts.



Scientists believe that the huge channels on Mars were carved into the soil from catastrophic releases of flowing water. This small channel is about 1.5 miles across and shows the relative age of this channeling, by the craters which have been created since.

There are only two methods for providing a simulated Earth gravity on the voyage to Mars. One is to rotate the spacecraft, using the resulting centrifugal force as an artificial gravity. Dr. Nicogossian pointed out, however, that you have very limited movement without becoming disoriented, when "up" is actually the outer section of a spinning spacecraft.

The other alternative is to use a propulsion system that does not drift on a ballistic trajectory, but is constantly accelerating. This rate of acceleration produces a simulated gravity, with a most important bonus of also traveling faster and getting the crew to Mars in considerably less time than the six months today's chemical propulsion systems could get them there.

Though the Mars scientists are trying to make the point that it is not necessary to wait yet another 30 years, or to develop exotic new technologies to take man to Mars, it is short-sighted not to start planning missions that will make use of the technologies that will be available at that time, even if it is not just NASA that pays for their development. These new technologies may well make the mission actually possible.

Within the next five years, three more spacecraft will make their way to Mars; the two to Phobos and the Mars Observer mission. The National Commission on Space has made quite clear that the goal of space exploration should be to make the Solar System "the home of humanity." After the industrial development of our Moon, which will prove to be an *in situ* test bed for space-living technologies, the goal is the only other planet in the Earth's neighborhood which can potentially support life—Mars.

Secretary George Shultz's German terrorist friends

The policy disagreement between the President of the United States and the State Department has reached the point of being an “irrepressible conflict.” The conflict has escalated into open warfare since President Ronald Reagan’s July letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov, in which, as the President made clear during the first week of August, the United States not only refused to give away the Strategic Defense Initiative as a “bargaining chip” in the arms-control process, but indeed, offered to jointly develop with the U.S.S.R. the defensive technologies based on “new physical principles” which will render nuclear warheads impotent and obsolete.

Reagan’s determination to see the SDI through to fruition is now so strong, that he may even back the repeal of the 22nd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which limits U.S. Presidents to two terms in office, in order to preside over this fundamental shift in U.S. military doctrine. In response to that—and to the fact that the Soviets have yet to give an official reply to Reagan’s generous offer on the SDI—George Shultz’s State Department, a stronghold of the arms-control, pro-appeasement faction in Washington, has stepped up its overt sabotage of the President’s policies.

The terrain which Shultz has selected for his showdown with Reagan is the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the second week of August, two clamorous incidents occurred, perpetrated by State Department functionaries. First, on Aug. 14, John Kornblum, U.S. Mission Chief in Berlin, publicly disputed the President’s courageous statements on the Berlin Wall, made two days earlier (see article, page 34). During the same period, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, Shultz’s second-in-command, praised a speech by West Germany’s Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which Genscher had made to the German-American Chamber of Commerce. The speech which the State Department went out of its way to praise was one in which Genscher, the dean of the Western European appeasers, had sneered at Reagan’s SDI offer to the Russians and asserted that “we Europeans” know far more about détente than the Americans!

These actions are consistent with a shocking fact that is familiar to *EIR*’s long-time readers: The U.S. State Department has made possible the survival and



Punkers and terrorists in the city of Braunschweig, during the June 1986 election campaign in the German state of Lower Saxony. The thugs, armed with knives and deadly slingshots, surrounded a literature table of the Patriots for Germany, assaulted campaign workers, and battled with police.

NSIPF

growth of a party in West Germany, the Greens, whose platform reads like a “wish list” of the Kremlin leadership. The Greens demand: West Germany out of NATO, all U.S. troops out of West Germany, no West German participation in the SDI, slash the strength of the German Federal Army, close down all nuclear power plants in the Federal Republic, etc. Together with the German Communist Party (DKP), which has been in an official electoral alliance with the Greens since last spring, the Greens form the core of Moscow’s Fifth Column shock troops against Germany.

In May-June 1986, these shock troops surfaced the most violent phase to date of Soviet-steered “irregular warfare” against Federal German institutions, with military attacks against the nuclear installation sites of Wackersdorf and Brokdorf. Simultaneously, as photographs accompanying this article show, the entire counterculture flotsam and the terrorist hard-core embedded in the Green movement were unleashed, on the exact model of Hitler’s SA, against the Patriots for Germany, the new party campaigning in the Lower Saxony state elections on a platform of vigorous support for the SDI and the Western alliance.

On July 9, the warfare went a step further, with the bombing assassination of a leading West German scientist, Karl Heinz Beckurts, near Munich. The Red Army Faction terrorists who took credit for the killing, explicitly named Beckurts’s relationship to research for the SDI as the reason for the murder. Other bombings of industries said to be working on SDI projects followed during the month of July. At exactly the same time, the Soviets were warning, in their official military publication, that they would “never allow” the SDI to be implemented.

West Germany during the past year, has had the highest

number of terrorist incidents in the world—outside of Lebanon.

Shultz’s State Department has never repudiated its ties to the Green Party. Arthur Burns, ambassador to Bonn until 1985, made a practice of inviting three top Green leaders Petra Kelly, Gert Bastian, and Otto Schily to his home every two or three months.

Kelly’s three tours of the United States were facilitated by Ambassador Burns and the State Department, beginning in July 1983. On her first tour, Kelly attempted to enlist the State Department as an ally in blocking the “Euromissile” deployment. She went also directly from meetings with high ranking State Department officials, to demonstrate with U.S. “peace movement” figure Philip Berrigan in front of the White House against President Ronald Reagan, whom the Greens labeled “a new Hitler.”

Burns stated in June (see *EIR*, June 6, 1986, p. 44) that he was staking his hopes upon Otto Schily, the national chairman of the Green Party, as allegedly “more pragmatic” than Petra Kelly. Under Burns’s successor Richard Burt, the policy of regular meetings with the Greens has continued. On March 16 of this year, the *New York Times* described a Tex-Mex dinner Ambassador Burt threw for “a delegation from the anti-NATO Green Party.”

The dossier below, an extract translated from *EIR*’s German-language *Special Report* on the Green threat, shows who the Green party leadership really is: criminals and terrorists whose biographies unmistakably point to the fact that they serve a foreign intelligence service, that of East Germany—the Soviet-occupied zone. We particularly underline the shocking case of Otto Schily, the latest State Department darling.

Greens, terrorists, and the subversion of the German state

1. Green Party parliamentarians and other functionaries

Brigitte Heinrich, Member of the European Parliament since 1984; 1980 imprisonment for a year and nine months for violation of laws governing weapons and explosives. In the mid-1970s, active as a courier for the Red Army Faction (RAF), supplying weapons and explosives. Close ties to **Ilse Jandt**, the former communist and co-founder of the RAF's **Second of June Movement**. Since the student unrest of the end of the 1960s, more arrests and investigations. With other members of the Strassburg Rainbow Faction, especially active in Spain and Portugal, against "repression," including participation in the support campaign for the imprisoned leader of the Portuguese terrorist organization **FP 25, Otelo de Carvalho**. Contact to the "legal" arm of **ETA, Herri Bata-suna**. December 1984 participation in a Middle East trip of a Green delegation. Delegation met with, among others, representatives of the **PFLP, PDFLP**, and the Syrian foreign minister. Israel banned her from entering.

Michael Klöckner/Benedikt Härlin, Members of the European Parliament since 1984; March 1984, sentenced to two and a half years in prison for inciting illegal acts and advertising for a terrorist group. The two were publishers of the Berlin anarcho-terrorist underground newspaper *Radikal*, which still functions as the communications organ of the RAF, Red Cells, and the autonomist scene. December 1984 (during the RAF hunger strike) advertisement for a European-wide "Jail Project" with clear reference to the terrorist scene; co-signers Michael Klöckner, **Gerhard Albartus** (jailed for membership in a Red Cell in the Ruhr region at the end of the 1970s) and **Harry Stürmer** (jailed for many years for membership in the Second of June Movement). Stürmer was one of Klöckner's "parliamentary aides."

Frank Schwalba-Hoth, Member of the European Parliament since 1984; poured blood on American General Williams on Aug. 3, 1983. One of his "parliamentary aides" is

Rudolf Raabe, veteran of the terrorist Red Cells, who fled to Ireland under threat of criminal prosecution, took refuge with the IRA, returned in 1979, and was jailed.

Since 1976, work with Schwalba-Hoth at the Frankfurt Information Bureau for the Proliferation of Blacked-Out News (ID). At that time, the ID was under official surveillance, as a "legal" hang-out of terrorists. . . . On Jan. 15, 1985, Schwalba-Hoth co-initiated an "urgent proposal" for a delegation of European Greens to be "mediators" for RAF terrorist hunger strikers. . . .

Dirk Schneider, Member of the Bundestag from 1983-85; co-founder of the Berlin underground's *Agit 883*, which heavily influenced the budding terrorist movement at the beginning of the 1970s. The first volume of *Agit 883*, in May 1970, soon after terrorists freed Andreas Baader, included the following, under the headline, "Build the Red Army":

Could any pig really believe, that we can talk about the unfolding of the class struggle, the reorganization of the proletariat, without arming ourselves?

Could the pigs really believe, that we could do without Comrade Baader in the struggle against American imperialism for two or three years?

To unfold the class struggle? Organize the proletariat! To begin the armed resistance? Build the Red Army!

Schneider was for years the deputy chairman of the **Berlin Newspaper Cooperative**, the publishers of the illegal underground newspaper *Radikal*. As a Green, he remained true to his old views. During the high point of the political conflicts around the 1984-85 RAF hunger strike, he criticized the Greens' declaration of support for the RAF terrorists, as not sufficiently direct. He called it "the annoyance of an established party" over the fact that "some people are still revolutionaries."

Dieter Kunzelmann, in 1978 the co-founder of the Berlin Alternative List (AL), city parliamentarian since 1983; co-founder of *Kommune I*; numerous investigations, arrests, and convictions; a trial for attempted murder and arson led

to a nine year and one month prison sentence, which was then lifted by the federal tribunal. Several years in jail for terrorist-related offenses such as falsification of documents and attempted arson, endangering human life. Kunzelman, in a radio interview in 1983, stated:

I was already active in the 1962 confrontations in Schwabing. And then, in 1966, I went from Munich to Berlin and was very active in the SDS and the anti-authoritarian movement. From 1970 to 1975, I was in prison because of alleged terrorist acts. Of the five years I spent in prison, the court had to admit that I was not guilty for three of those years. And I got out in 1975 and fell in with one of the communist groups, the KPD. I was active in the Red Help, and then in the summer of 1978, I co-founded the Alternative List, in which I have been active ever since, particularly in the field of democratic law, where we have to deal with the justice ministries, the police, computerized data files, and thus the restriction of our democratic rights. (Prema Press Agency, June 28, 1983)

Gerald Klöpner, 1984, included "symbolically" in the Alternative List candidates for the Berlin House of Deputies; sentenced in 1980 to 11 years and 2 months in prison for terrorist crimes such as taking hostages, kidnaping, membership in a criminal association, etc. In 1975, Klöpner participated in the abduction of Berlin Christian Democratic Union chairman Peter Lorenz, which was carried out by the "2nd of June Movement."

Ulrich Fischer, Member of Parliament since 1985. According to his own resumé: "1970-71, under investigative arrest for 13 months concerning an attack on the Amerika-Haus in Berlin following the American invasion of Cambodia." In 1973, he was legally absolved of this accusation. "1970-73, prison work as a member of the Rote Hilfe [Red Aid] in West Berlin." The "Red Aid" groups were at that time part of the RAF's support apparatus. The Christian Democratic Union's document, "The Green Cadre," also notes that Fischer was the only delegate to abstain on a recommendation on fighting terrorism passed at a parliamentary gathering of the European Council on Jan. 30, 1986.

Ulf Preuss-Lausitz, run by the Berlin Alternative List in 1984 as a candidate for the Berlin House of Deputies. According to Berlin press reports, Preuss-Lausitz belonged to the 48 college professors and lawyers who explicitly defended the infamous "Buback Obituary" written by a "Göttingen mescalero" shortly after the assassination of the Attorney General, which read:

I was struck by a few things about this Buback story; these belches ought to go down on paper; perhaps they'll contribute a little to a public controversy. My immediate response, my "gut reaction" to the shooting of Buback can be quickly described: I could

not, and would (and will) not deny my secret rejoicing. I've often heard the rantings of this guy; I know he played a prominent role in the persecution, criminalization, torture of leftists.

Hans Christian Ströbele, Member of Parliament since 1985. While still in school, he was under the influence of the East Berlin lawyer *Friedrich Karl Kaul*, now deceased. Kaul was a senior lawyer of the East German Socialist Unity Party. Among other things, Kaul was personally involved in the international web of firms whose covert financial transactions are used by the East Berlin and Moscow leadership to finance disinformation projects and other intelligence initiatives. Kaul also turns up as Ströbele's lawyer. Ströbele made the following remarks on Tiedge, the West German intelligence official who defected to the East, on Sept. 3, 1985 in *tageszeitung*:

For the Greens, a spy is first and foremost a man who helps to carry state secrets abroad or to reveal them. And since we are fundamentally opposed to states having secrets, we have a certain sympathy for spies.

In March 1986, Ströbele applied to the subcommittee on espionage with a remarkable demand that they respond to a signal concerning Tiedge from the East German Ministry for State Security. He requested that Tiedge testify either in Bonn or in East Berlin. Ströbele said he had knowledge of the "willingness" of both Tiedge and the East Berlin authorities, "to be available to make statements to the investigatory commission."

Ströbele is one of the Greens' chief spokesmen for sabotage of the internal security of the Federal Republic of Germany. Ströbele's stock demand is the "abolition of the intelligence services," the creation of a "transparent state." Ströbele is also author of the left-wing extremist handbook *Geheim (Secret)*, which is a call-to-arms against German and allied security organs and which is also used for recruitment into the terrorist milieu.

Ströbele belongs to the hard core of the RAF's lawyers, who among other things operated the illegal "Info-System." In 1982, he was sentenced to 10 months on probation for assisting a criminal association. Among other things, he penned at least 19 circulars, camouflaged as legal correspondence, which went to jailed RAF members. One of Ströbele's circulars was found in July 1973 in the cells of the prisoners Ensslin, Möller, Meinhof, and Baader. In the document, the incarcerated terrorists were kept up to date on the latest events around the hunger strike. Ströbele's operational participation in the RAF's plans clearly emerged from certain passages in the document.

Otto Schily, Member of Parliament 1983-86. The fact that Schily, who now passes himself off as a moderate, was a defense lawyer for *Gudrun Ensslin* only 10 years ago (along

with Ströbele, Croissant, and Grönewold), is widely thought not worth mentioning anymore. He called the trial of Ensslin and other terrorist killers a “political instrument of war.”

Schily’s “Motion for Halting of the Stammheim Trial,” which dates from that period, documents Schily’s intense commitment at the time to the RAF and its ideology.

As early as 1972, the Attorney General’s office suspected Schily of having smuggled a note out of prison for his client Ensslin. In all, 70 pieces of evidence were gathered as proof of his unprofessional conduct during the Stammheim trials. These included expressions of disdain for the authority of the court, such as “farce,” “the law of Stammheim province,” and “arguments from the cesspool.”

There is not a word about the long list of gruesome and cold-blooded crimes committed by the Baader-Meinhof terrorists. Schily put his “motion” into writing only eight weeks after the attack on the West German embassy in Stockholm, an action conceived as a means of liberating the RAF prisoners from Stammheim and carried out with unparalleled brutality. Two embassy workers were shot in cold blood; another was thrown down the stairs with five bullets in his body and was left lying there—still alive—for an hour before he was allowed to be treated. Seven hostages were injured when a bomb was detonated.

The utter hypocrisy of such tracts as Schily’s “motion” becomes clear in light of the fact, that this very action in Stockholm documents the role of the RAF lawyers as a conduit for information between the terrorists in jail and those “in deployment.” In early 1975, the long drawn-out hunger strike of the Stammheim prisoners was finally broken. The previously spurned exercise machines were suddenly used with great zeal, and the prisoners visibly took pains to get their strength back as quickly as possible. In mid-April 1975, Baader penned a cell-block circular containing a reference to “Hanna.” The terrorists imprisoned in Hamburg packed up their things, and one even joked to a guard: “I’m leaving today.” On April 21, 1975, there were a remarkable number of visits from lawyers. On April 24, the action in Stockholm began, with the participation of “Hanna”-Elise Krabbe—the “Hanna” named in Baader’s note!

Schily’s commitment to the left-extremist and terrorist milieu began as early as the late 1960s, when Schily represented his colleague **Horst Mahler** before the court. Shortly thereafter, Mahler played a leading role in the Baader-Meinhof gang’s first armed actions. Schily also ran the defense in the trial against Mahler for founding a criminal association and being an accessory to a bank robbery. Not a word of criticism was heard from Schily about Mahler’s infamous final statement at this trial (“You don’t talk with the jailkeepers of capital; you shoot at them”). As Schily said at one point, “Allowing the client his own identity, is part of conducting a loyal defense.”

Said Schily: “I am a little proud that today there are a

lot of good leftist lawyers, some of them quite excellent fellows. And that certainly goes back to Horst Mahler, Klaus Eschen, Christian Ströbele, and myself. We were the first.”

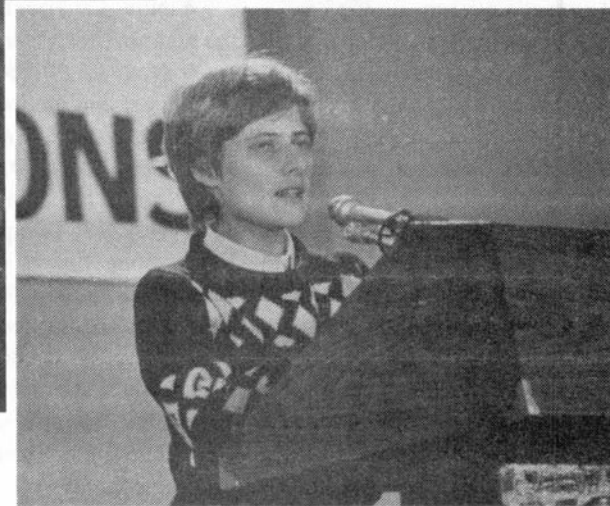
Schily said on another occasion, “One of them, who had declared he was joining the ranks of the RAF, and published articles about it and admitted it in court—Horst Mahler, a very intelligent, top-notch lawyer—has in the meantime found his way back into normal life. Hopefully, he’ll soon be getting back his license to practice law. You know, I’d be the last person to hold his past against him” (July 1986 interview).

Klaus Croissant, collaborator of the Berlin Alternative List and the Greens’ European Parliament group; sentenced in 1979 to two and a half years in prison for assisting a criminal association. Croissant was one of the hard-core RAF lawyers who built up an illegal “Info-System” in order to permit communication between imprisoned and active RAF members, and thus further armed actions.

Raphael Keppel, “Assistant” to the Green faction within the Hesse state assembly. In September 1979, he attempted to hijack a Lufthansa aircraft, and was sentenced to three and a half years in prison. According to his own testimony, he had recognized “the impotence of parliamentary democracy” early in life, and “has no choice” but to work for “alternatives.” He had hijacked the plane “out of my feeling of total impotence over this inhuman system,” and had presented a “catalog of demands to professional politicians for more human living conditions”. . . .

Thomas Wüppesahl, Green party district chairman in Lauenburg in the state of Schleswig-Holstein, told ZDF-TV’s “Today’s Journal” show in January 1975, concerning a terrorist sabotage attack on a high-voltage electric tower which temporarily incapacitated the Krümmel nuclear power plant, that he has to “clearly assert, that it is obvious that such activity is occurring at this time, since it offers the only opportunity to get the political movement accepted into the public discussion of nuclear energy.” It was possible to “conceptually fully endorse” what happened at the Krümmel nuclear plant.

Hartmut Barth-Engelbarth, spokesman of the Green faction on the county board of Main-Kinzig. Formerly a member of the the Kommunistische Bund Westdeutschland (KBW—Communist League West Germany). Only a few days following the RAF murder of Attorney General Buback at the market square in Hanau, Barth-Engelbarth scorned the assassination victim as the “highest-paid criminal in the Federal Republic.” In addition, he publicly approved of the crime, with the words, “The Buback thing is going right.” Barth-Engelbarth was sentenced to six months in prison without probation, which after an appeal was reduced to three months without probation. When Christian Democratic spokesman Walter Kurzkurt demanded in May 1985 that the Green spokesman therefore resign from his post, he caught the following catcall from the Social Democratic



The U.S. State Department persists in its "dialogue" with the Greens, despite the party's role in running cover for terrorism. Shown are (clockwise, from the bottom) Green leader Petra Kelly, during a U.S. tour sponsored by the State Department; U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Richard Burt; and Secretary of State George Shultz.

delegate, Anton Straub: "Is this Goebbels' son?"

Manfred Mombaur, former member of the state assembly in Lower Saxony. Mombaur was at the center of the militant campaign against the transport of radioactive waste in the county of Lüchow-Dannenberg. This campaign was especially intensive in 1984, was accompanied by numerous terrorist attacks, and was sustained by the Greens of Lower Saxony, with the slogan: "Day X—Halt the Transport of Nuclear Waste." By that time, there had already been over 4 million deutschemarks damage in Wendland from terrorist attacks against construction vehicles and machines, offices, and railroad tracks.

In late September 1984, the district courts in Göttingen and in Dannenberg forbade the distribution of leaflets and posters on "Day X," effective nationwide, since the printing plants would be guilty of publicly calling for the commission of criminal acts. The state offices of the Greens in Hanover were promptly searched by the police. But delegates Mombaur and Garbe publicly announced that the leaflets and posters would continue to be distributed, and furthermore, the federal executive committee of the Greens would take legal responsibility for the new printing. Numerous other pamphlets in a similar vein were distributed from out of Lüneburg, suggesting "attacks, all the way to bomb attacks"

and such measures as the smoke-bombing of nuclear waste transporters. The wave of arson and bombing attacks, dangerous disruptions of rail traffic, etc., has not ceased up to the present day.

Mombaur also declared his open support for the violent actions in the campaign against the construction of a new airstrip on the western edge of the Frankfurt airport. In a fulminating letter to the editor in *tageszeitung* in January 1985, Mombaur attacked the Green "realist" Joschka Fischer in the following terms:

While a couple hundred airstrip opponents are freezing their asses off on New Year's Eve, in order to bring attention to one of our most urgent problems; and while the Greens in Hesse seem to have finally realized that the expansion of Alkem/Nukem can't be halted with shingle-Börner [a reference to Hesse's minister president Holger Börner, who before he joined the environmentalist camp said he would beat the Greens with shingles], you talk so small in your Channel 3 show—and in vain! . . . Dear Joschka, I wish that in the future you would speak more loudly and clearly . . . for those who, for example, sitting on the western airstrip on New Year's Eve, have also acted in your own emergency defense.

The “emergency defense” to which Mombaur refers, consisted of three hours of violent attacks on the police with flare-guns, steel pellets, and stones. Nineteen cement struts from the protective wall were “trashed” and one gate broken through.

2. Support of terrorist actions

The Frankfurt Airport

Begun in 1980 and still sustained by the Greens, the campaign against the Frankfurt airport’s western airstrip has become a national Mecca for the milieu of violent disrupters, ever since the escalation of violence in November 1981. Up to the present day, violent attacks on police and the airport property regularly occur in connection with the famous “Sunday strolls.” The airstrip has developed into a sort of “military training grounds” for the terrorist milieu.

The events of November 1981 should once again be referenced, because of their immediate relation to the Greens. On Nov. 15, 1981, one day after a mass demonstration by the Green-supported **AG Volksbegehren und Volksentscheid—Keine Startbahn West** (People’s Will and Decision, Inc.—No Western Airstrip), massive altercations occurred after the spokesman of the Citizens Initiative, **Alexander Schubart**, called for “paying a visit” to the airport. Up to 1,000 persons attempted to tear down the concrete wall at the construction site, and were able to seriously damage it. At the same time, blockades were erected at various points. This all occurred in the vicinity of the airport terminal, where all traffic came to a standstill. Subway service to the airport was broken. Barricades of branches and logs were erected and some set on fire on the two highways in the immediate vicinity of the airport. When helicopters were deployed to break up the barricades, the troops and equipment were massively attacked. The squad leader described the situation:

He said he was surprised by the “aggressiveness of the confrontation.” Immediately after landing, the officers were “attacked frontally” by demonstrators with a hail of projectiles—sticks, stones, and bottles. Five to six police were seriously wounded, and nearly half the unit received slight wounds. On “purely theoretical grounds,” he continued, the use of guns had been forbidden on that Sunday. Injured officers, who had wanted to pull back with the medics, were forced to draw their guns. “A fight was necessary to clear space” for a landing site for the second helicopter. “Militant individuals” were so close to the machine that an officer, “in order to create some breathing space,” set off a smoke bomb. Only then was it possible for the officers to leave the helicopter.

The fire brigade deployed against the burning barricades were obstructed from putting out the fires. Two additional federal roads were blocked; torn-down barricades were im-

mediately set up in other locations.

In the wake of these events, there was a nationwide series of terrorist attacks and violent clashes:

- Nov. 14: Demonstration with 700 individuals in Bremen; store windows smashed.
- Nov 15: Fire bombing of a police car in Marburg.
- Nov. 16: Stone throwing caused 20,000 DM damage to store windows in Freiburg.
- Nov. 15-16: American automobiles in Frankfurt are defaced with graffiti with slogans such as “No NATO Runway,” “Yankees Fuck Off,” and “Ramstein and Kroesen Are an Example.” Tires punctured on 11 trucks.
- Nov. 17: Tires on six police vehicles punctured during the night in Mörfelden.
- Nov. 17: 20,000 DM in damages from painted graffiti in Giessen and environs with slogans such as “If You Cut Down the Woods, We Will Ice Gries and Börner.”
- Nov. 18: 15,000 DM in damages from firebombing the offices of the Züblin company in Stuttgart.
- Nov. 18: Two paving stones were thrown through the living-room window of the co-publisher of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Robert Held. An “apology” for previous articles was demanded, and “harsher attacks” threatened.
- Nov. 18: 2,000-3,000 hoodlums gather in the construction area at Frankfurt airport and damaged the site fence.
- Nov. 19: A construction truck of the Holzmann firm was set on fire in Frankfurt.

Immediately following the Frankfurt riots, the federal attorney general’s office began an official inquiry against Schubart concerning use of force against constitutional institutions. There was a broad expression of solidarity within the left-extremist spectrum and among the Greens for the “criminalized” Schubart. A good half-million deutschemarks were mobilized for many full-page ads with “proclamations of solidarity” and with lists of signatures. Among the signators were Green leaders Petra Kelly and Rudolf Bahro, the Green Alternative List (GAL) deputy Bettina Hoeltge, Ulla Jelpge, and Thea Bock.

In the trial that followed, Schubart was sentenced to two years in prison on probation. The judgment stated, “It is not sufficient to preach non-violence, while simultaneously creating situations that lead to violence.” Schubart sneered: “This kind of justice is fascist to the core.” The judgment was later partially reversed by the federal courts, but the charges of disturbing the peace and using force against the individuals involved were upheld. The Hessian Greens then proposed Schubart, shortly after the announcement of the judgment of the first trial, as a candidate for election to the Hessian state court! Other demands of the Greens were retraction of Schubart’s suspension as municipal director and the retraction of the damage judgment, trial and legal costs, which amounted to 500,000 DM. After participation in a blockade of the Wildflecken military training ground, Schubart was again fined for use of force.

Greens and the 'squatters'

Leading Greens belonged to the "Founding Fathers" of the militant house-occupiers or squatters movement, which developed at the outset of the 1980s into an important collecting place and recruitment field for violent autonomous groups and terrorists. The project, "Network Self-Help—Funds for Political and Alternative Projects," played a significant role. The "network" had previously supported (1980) such "projects" as the Hanover *UJZ Kornstrasse*, which today is part of the RAF-Red Cell periphery and functions as a rendezvous place for punks and autonomists. Among the backers of the "Network" in 1980 were the following Greens: Martin Mombaur, Otto Schily, Roland Vogt, and those in the narrower founding circle in 1978-79, Hans Christian Ströbele and Dirk Schneider.

The intensity of the violent attacks that emanated from these illegal "squatters" is still vividly in the memory of all Germans. Equally shocking are the published reports of what happened after the "legalization" of the occupied houses in Berlin.

A spring 1984 report of the Berlin Security Police reveals that the signing of agreements between owners and squatters of the houses brought no "real reduction of criminal activities." At that time, 75 houses were legalized, 50 in Kreuzberg. Security forces said one of the reasons for the continuation of criminal actions was the fact that the squatters who profited from the legalization were individuals "who, in order to carry out their political and private goals, are or have been willing to accept the risk of breaking the law, and derive their strength of action from, among other things, their collectivist mode of operation, their spatial proximity to one another, and their negative attitude toward the state."

Because 50 "legalized" houses were in a small area in Kreuzberg, many squatters who had been cleared out of their houses by police moved into the "legalized" houses or into their immediate environs. Concerning this immigration of squatters from other regions of the city, "it was mostly former squatters from 'militant' houses."

The report continues: This "suction action" unleashed by the "legalization" led to this section of Kreuzberg becoming the gathering and dwelling place for punks from throughout the nation and from foreign nations. According to the estimates of the security forces, there are around 1,000 people living in these 50 "legalized" houses. "Legalization" created an infrastructure "from which they can act in the future in relative safety."

Police and legal measures against the situation there have been severely restricted, "if not totally impeded." Carrying out police and judicial business, the identification, arrest, and prosecution of individuals allegedly guilty of criminal acts, was made more difficult by the many entrances and means by which to flee the legalized houses, for example, through holes and "runways" on the roofs. The legalized houses are thus a "favorable operational and retreat base for

criminals, which in advance considerably restricts the police unit's prospects for success," according to the report.

"[It] is not known who actually lives in the buildings." This stems essentially from the fact that most of the houses are constantly kept closed. Strangers are allowed neither to enter nor to gain any information. On and in the structures there are neither name plates nor mail boxes. Official mail could "not be regularly delivered," except possibly through "contact persons."

Many of these houses are, for these reasons, "gathering places for criminals or individuals for whom there are arrest warrants, who go underground there." Because of delivery problems, warrants and court summons cannot be served, so that the transaction of legal affairs is either hindered or prevented altogether.

In regard to one house in Oranien Strasse, which was occupied on Oct. 10, 1980 and "legalized" on Aug. 26, 1983, a total of 78 crimes are cited in the security report; 170 other official investigations were initiated or pending against the occupiers there, for crimes including felonious disturbance of the peace, arson, illegal possession of weapons, felonious assault, grand larceny. The earlier occupiers returned to the house after legalization, and then there were more crimes: felonious assault, theft, resistance to court officials, drug trafficking.

The series of crimes alleged by security forces in formerly occupied and then "legalized" houses is long. According to the report, the legalization of the houses has "created [not only] a zone of protection but also a time of rest in which to analyze the experiences of the house struggle period and to draw the appropriate conclusions." The extreme groups in Kreuzberg now "have a reservoir of people available who reject the state, from which they can now recruit like-minded individuals and can put their struggle against the state on a firmer footing."

The same conditions are found in Hamburg, where the Social-Democratic government has refused to take effective action against the occupied houses in Hafen Strasse, which has become a "lawless space" for autonomists, punks, and common criminals, from which massive crimes have been committed without the risk of criminal prosecution. Since the winter of 1984-85, there have been regular large-scale violent actions by the Hafen Strasse scene.

Even the director of the Hamburg office for protection of the constitution, otherwise hardly renowned for professional analyses of the security situation, felt it necessary in October 1985 to state, "RAF women have moved their residence there since summer."

Greens and imprisoned terrorists

For years, the Greens have made crystal clear their attitude toward terrorist organizations in their catalogue of demands for "democracy and justice." Among the Greens' demands for sabotage of the internal security of the Federal



The Lower Saxony election: a poster of the Patriots for Germany is defaced by the German Communist Party (DKP). The DKP's sign advertised the June 7 anti-nuclear demonstration at the Brokdorf nuclear site, one of the most violent assaults on nuclear power to date.

Republic are the following:

- "Cancellation of the anti-terror law (Paragraph 129, 129a, Federal Penal Code)"
- "Abolition of life imprisonment and security confinement"
- "Dissolution of all special prison confinement and areas (for example, high-security wings)"
- "Police without guns"
- "Dissolution of special-duty police on alert status and of the border police"
- "Dissolution of existing offices for protection of the constitution"

That these otherwise absurd demands are to be taken as a declaration of "solidarity with terrorists," is shown by a whole series of events in which representatives of the Greens are prominent:

The RAF hunger strike of 1984-85

During the hunger strike, which was accompanied by waves of terrorist incidents, many leading Greens, including **Michael Schroeren**, **Dirk Schneider**, and **Dieter Burgmann**, showed where they stand most clearly. Burgmann stated that the Greens have never produced a proof that a non-violent change of society is possible. In case it should turn out that the Greens are unable to supply such a proof, then it must be accepted that "in a destructive society, armed struggle is also a means."

Green organizations on all political levels showed solidarity with the demands of the hunger strikers. The Green's National Steering Committee, the Lower Saxony Greens, the "Jail and Justice Study Group," the Hamburg Green Alter-

native group, the Berlin Alternative List, the Bonn District Union of Greens, the State Union of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Cologne Council Faction of Greens, the Hessian Greens, and the Greens in the Stuttgart state assembly.

During the high point of the terrorist attacks (five days after the murder of French Gen. René Audran), the Greens **Christa Nickels** and **Antje Vollmer** wrote a letter to the RAF terrorists on hunger strike stating that the Greens had "politically ignored the imprisoned RAF members far too long, and it is now time that we have discussions with you." Further letters of the same sort followed. In July 1985, Bundestag deputy **Udo Tischer** offered an appointment for a discussion to the imprisoned RAF terrorist Christian Klar. Vollmer and Nickels wrote an "open letter" to the "Women of the RAF" in September 1985. In November, Nickels and **Norbert Mann** visited the imprisoned RAF members Wackernagel and Schneider.

Also revealing are incidents such as the appointment of Frankfurt lawyer **Rupert von Plottnitz** to the judicial electoral committee, at the initiative of the Hessian Greens. Plottnitz, like Croissant, Ströbele, and Grönwol, were part of the hard core of RAF lawyers in the Stammheimer trials of the 1970s. In a review of the film *Stammheim* in February of this year, Plottnitz wrote: "Stammheim stands for surveillance and spying, threats, and for carefully committed law-breaking for the sake of the state. Stammheim stands for dead political prisoners, and unexplained causes of death."

When this incredible RAF-jargon-ridden formulation was attacked by CDU deputies, the Greens voted together with the SPD against the removal of the lawyer from his position.

In October 1985, a preliminary investigation was launched

against **Erika Wojak**, the Green faction executive in the Dortmund city hall, because of suspicion of support of a terrorist organization. Erika Wojak was among the signers of a statement in January 1985 giving support to the demands of the jailed RAF hunger strikers.

In November 1985, the Hessian Green Party Convention decided to guarantee the financing of “jail magazine subscriptions” for interested “political prisoners.”

The Greens and Peru's Shining Path

Representatives of the Greens have repeatedly attacked the Peruvian government of President Alan García, but have remained silent on the incredibly brutal actions of the terrorist organization **Shining Path** (Sendero Luminoso)—certainly one of the most barbaric groups in the world.

In October 1985, Green Deputy Christian Ströble raised a parliamentary question concerning the “imprisonment without trial of a German citizen in Lima,” **Renate Hehr**. According to Peruvian officials, Hehr had been part of Shining Path dynamite attacks and was in possession of weapons and explosives at the time of her arrest. Among other things, Ströble demanded that the German federal government intervene to secure her immediate release.

The former Green parliamentary deputy **Walter Schwenninger**, who has visited Peru many times, following a stay in April, demanded an end to the delivery of Germany military equipment to the Peruvian government. He repeated this demand during the bloody prison revolt of Shining Path inmates in June, in which more than 700 died.

3. The Greens and terrorist governments

Libya: The first contacts between Muammar Qaddafi and representatives of the Greens occurred in 1982 in meetings in Vienna and Tripoli. The Green representatives were **Otto Schily**, **Roland Vogt**, and **Alfred Mechttersheimer**. At the first meeting in Vienna, the Greens discovered a “partial identity of interests.” The “European and American peace movements are the natural partners in dialogue” with Libya. After a trip to Libya, the Hessian Green **Gertrud Schilling** euphorically demanded the abolition of parliament. Despite some internal controversies over the open relationship with Libya, relations were not broken off. In the Libyan-backed Austrian magazine *Moderne Zeiten* in September 1985, Qaddafi expressed himself with enthusiasm concerning the Greens:

“If the Green movement develops, it is the single hope for this world. We began this revolution, for we wished that peace and the color green should rule in this world, for green is the color of life and of nature. We shall support the Green movement, for it is our movement. Why? Because the imperialistic forces wish that the world not be changed for the benefit of the masses, and therefore are attempting to drive a wedge between Qaddafi and the Green movement, and are

even attempting to lock up individuals in the movement, in order to destroy this movement.”

In January, after the announcement of American economic sanctions against Libya as a result of bomb attacks in Vienna and Rome, Qaddafi announced that he wanted “to conclude an historical alliance with the European peace movement and with the alternative movement, in order to eliminate the American bases in Europe and the Mediterranean.” America must be made to realize “that these alliances with the peace movement in Europe, with the Greens and with all alternative movements that are opposed to the American presence in Europe, are a thousand times more dangerous than our alliance with the Palestinians.”

After the American air raids on Libya in April, the Green Deputy **Annemarie Borgmann** called the American action a “military attack” carried out according to the “international law of the club” and the “law of the jungle.” The “U.S. aggression against Libya” is a “danger for world peace,” and “playing with the fire of a superpower confrontation.” There is no difference between “the U.S. Air Force attack on Libya and the terrorists’ attacks on airports, airplanes, or discotheques—except that they are more comprehensive, bloodier, and carried out by a NATO army.”

North Korea: The Greens put forward writer **Luise Rinser** as their candidate during the last German presidential election. Rinser, who is celebrated as a best-selling author, once rejoiced in Hitler, and idolatrously worshiped Stalin. Today, she is an agent of the government of North Korea. She has been received many times in Pyongyang by dictator **Kim Il-Sung**, whom she glorified in her small book, *North Korean Diary*.

Rinser has long sympathized with the RAF terrorists. In 1970, she received the RAF leaders **Andreas Baader** and **Gudrun Ensslin** in her “capitalistic” villa in Rome. RAF member **Ulrike Meinhof** once asked Kim Il-Sung for weapons. The telephone number of the North Korean embassy in East Berlin or Vienna has been found on many arrested German terrorists.

In June 1981, Green **Rolf Stolz** and his wife, **Ingrid Stolz**, traveled with Green **Reinhard Müller** to North Korea. In a press conference upon their return, the group praised the “astonishing construction achievements of [North Korea] that are largely unknown in the Federal Republic.” In *Debatte* newspaper, Stolz lavished praise on North Korea.

In 1980, when the Greens first won seats in a state parliament (Baden-Württemberg), North Korea began to take a serious interest in them. Green **Rudolf Bahro**, an East German “defector,” traveled to North Korea in the fall of 1981, and attended an “inner party convention” there. “It is a lot a crap to put Hitler, Stalin, and Kim Il-Sung in the same bag. I believe that he is, in fact, a great man.”

On Oct. 9, 1983, this “great man” had a shrine in Rangoon bombed. Four South Korean ministers and 17 other South Korean and Burmese officials died in the blast.

Berlin policy: State Department flouts Reagan

by Rainer Apel

On Aug. 12, President Reagan became the first ranking U.S. politician in office to state publicly that the Kennedy administration failed in August 1961, when it allowed the Soviets to build the infamous Berlin Wall. In a speech in Rosemont, Illinois, Reagan said: "I think this is a wall that should never have been built. They started with wire, barbed wire, instead of a wall. . . . If we had gone in there and had torn this wire down, there would be no wall today, I think, because I don't believe they [the Soviets] had really wanted to wage a war over this question."

Supporting not only President Reagan's statement but his courage in making it, U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche said on Aug. 15, that "what the President did, was something which no President since 1961 had the courage to do earlier, to declassify the U.S.A.'s files on Kennedy administration actions during the Berlin Wall crisis, and to do so publicly."

LaRouche also called for the immediate resignation of the U.S. Mission Chief in Berlin, John Kornblum. On Aug. 13 Kornblum said, in a televised interview broadcast by the ZDF, the second network channel of the Federal Republic of Germany, that the President's words expressed "merely understandable rage," and bore no practical political content. Kornblum asserted that no President of the United States could have acted differently in 1961 than Kennedy did.

The day before his Rosemont speech, Reagan had stated in an interview to West Germany's largest daily, the million-run *Bildzeitung*, that he considered the Berlin Wall "an insult to the human mind."

"The wall recalls to our memory," continued Reagan in the interview, "that Europe, Germany, and Berlin are still partitioned. Leveling the wall would be an essential step towards improved relations between East and West. As long

as the wall stands, it is an aggravation of our relations to those regimes which built it." Reagan attacked Erich Honecker's regime in East Germany for treating the East Germans "like a prisoner." He added that he would bring the issue up in his next summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov.

Reagan's statements, and the efforts by State Department traitors like Kornblum to refute them, show that what many might have believed was a piece of the historical past, is a live and burning issue today. The policy-issues at stake in the Berlin Wall, require a review of what actually happened 25 years ago, when McGeorge Bundy successfully manipulated Kennedy into backing down before Khrushchov.

Why the Wall was built

There were several East bloc motives to raise the Wall in 1961. First, it was to stop the stream of refugees leaving East Germany for the West, a continuous drain of labor force for the socialist puppet regime. Between 1945 and 1958, 2.5 million had fled from East Germany, and after the infamous Berlin Ultimatum of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchov on Nov. 27, 1958, another 400,000 escaped west until January 1961.

Khrushchov had demanded that the Western allies leave Berlin, and that the whole city was to be turned over to Soviet dominance. He had threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with the East German regime of Walter Ulbricht—a step which would have sealed the remaining holes in the Iron Curtain, and put an abrupt end to all discussion on the eventual reunification of Germany. It would also have sealed the fence around this huge prison with 16 million captives, which the Soviet occupation regime had made of its zone between 1945 and 1958.

The German population in Soviet-occupied East Ger-

many knew what Khrushchov's ultimatum meant for them, and the stream of refugees became larger and larger. For most of the Germans who escaped through the hole in the Iron Curtain, which Berlin still was, this escape was the last desperate chance. The events of Aug. 13, 1961, proved their fears to be sound: Between January and August 1961, more than 150,000 were able to escape, after August, the figures went down to several hundreds and soon to the tens. From Aug. 13, 1961, on, the Iron Curtain was perfect.

The passivity of the three Western powers—the United Kingdom, France, and the United States—in this crisis of August 1961 had the most demoralizing effect not only upon the population of Berlin, but on all Germans, especially the 16 million in the East who had still hoped for some reunification-like settlement of the German question, had hoped for a return of political and private freedoms.

On Aug. 13, 1961, the Germans, and especially those who lived in Berlin, asked themselves why the three Western allies did not act, but let the Berlin Wall grow. Questions were posed, why neither President Kennedy, nor Britain's Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, nor France's President Charles de Gaulle thought it necessary to interrupt their vacationing on this Aug. 12-14 weekend. Even the American officers and diplomats on duty in Berlin posed the question, why the Department of State did not seem to be alarmed at the events.

Allan Lightner, the U.S. Mission Chief in Berlin in 1961, was interviewed for a special program on German television on the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall, and said he had always smelled a deal between East and West on Berlin. Also John Ausland, working with the Berlin Task Force at the State Department in 1961, revealed on the same program that there was no "emergency plan for this crisis." As he reported, the briefcase in his office, which was to contain emergency orders about Berlin, was "completely empty," when he opened it on Aug. 13, 1961.

The 'old Yalta' resurfacing

The State Department was complicit in the crisis of this weekend in August 1961. Secretary Dean Rusk followed policy guidelines worked out at the National Security Council of President Kennedy, which was chaired by McGeorge Bundy.

The guidelines themselves had been pre-formulated during the crisis around the aforementioned ultimatum by Khrushchov in November 1958. The United States, faced with a crisis over Berlin and two others over Lebanon and Iraq, as well as a new confrontation between Red China and Taiwan over the Quemoy islands, should decide for a policy of "limited" show of force, but in the framework of appeasement toward the Soviet Union. The 1943 Yalta agreements with the Soviets, dividing the world into zones of influence, were not to be violated, but reaffirmed.

Aspects of this new policy, which was to the disadvantage

of the German nation, were related to the public by Wilhelm Grewe, Bonn's ambassador to Washington between 1958 and 1962. Addressing the appeasing climate in the United States in a speech at the National Press Club on Dec. 12, 1958—two weeks after Khrushchov's ultimatum on Berlin, Grewe warned: "I do not intend to over-emphasize our national German interests, on this occasion. I am firmly convinced that Berlin is no longer merely a national problem of the German people. After the blockade of 1948, and the uprising [of workers in East Germany] on June 17, 1953, Berlin has become a cause of the free world." Grewe continued: "That is why the West cannot sacrifice Berlin, without seriously demoralizing millions of human beings in Germany, as well as in other European countries and in Asia and Africa at the same time."

Many in the policy-making circles of Washington, D.C., who listened to such warnings by Grewe, considered him a nuisance. From inside the Dulles machine in the State Department, Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was given hints not to listen to his ambassador, but trust the stated U.S. commitment to defend Berlin and the interests of the German nation. It was through pressure from the same State Department circles, that Grewe's replacement by Bonn ambassador was finally achieved in 1962.

The policy of U.S. concessions, which Grewe and others had already warned of in 1958, became more visible during the presidential election campaign of 1960. The staff of advisers which Democratic Party candidate John F. Kennedy was to bring into the White House, was dominated by the appeasement group around Dean Rusk, McGeorge Bundy, Averell Harriman, John J. McCloy, and Martin Hillenbrand.

New President—new policy

When Kennedy took office in January 1961, the new policy on Germany and Berlin became the official policy of the U.S. administration. On March 5, 1961, Kennedy's special envoy Averell Harriman arrived in Bonn, to assure Chancellor Adenauer of an "unchanged" U.S. policy, but also to prepare him for "changes." On March 8, Harriman revealed at a press conference that President Kennedy would "not continue the Berlin policy of the previous administrations," but have "a policy of his own."

The failed Bay of Pigs invasion of exile Cubans several weeks later made visible what Bonn's ambassador Grewe had warned of in 1958: Concessions on Berlin would mean concessions in other parts of the world. The debacle at the Bay of Pigs resulted in U.S. appeasement on Cuba, and its ties to the Soviet Union. This was a signal to Khrushchov that he would not meet a strong U.S. reaction, when he tightened the noose around Berlin. The Soviet approach on Berlin had already been discussed by the Warsaw Pact leaders at a Moscow meeting in March, but concrete actions were postponed to later that year.

Then, the summit meeting in Vienna between Kennedy

and Khrushchov (June 3-4) sealed the new policy. Khrushchov reiterated his 1958 ultimatum, threatening nuclear war on Germany and Europe, if Kennedy tried to block his way in Berlin. McGeorge Bundy, Harriman, and McCloy advised Kennedy to state three "essentials" on Berlin: 1) free access to and presence in Berlin of the Western allies, 2) free air transit between West Germany and West Berlin, and 3) economic and political safety of the population in West Berlin.

By stating his essentials valid only for West Berlin, Kennedy gave the Soviets and their socialist puppet regime in East Germany a free hand in the eastern part of the city. This was to underline that the West would not maintain its rights in East Berlin. The Vienna summit meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchov was the actual foundation stone for the Berlin Wall.

The last act of the drama

After the Vienna summit, things developed fast: In early July, Kennedy authorized as the official U.S. position the formulation: "We will always defend West Berlin." No more mention of the Allied rights over all of Berlin. On July 30, Sen. J. W. Fulbright, then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made headlines around the world, when he stated: "I don't understand why the East Germans don't close their borders. They got all the right to close them." On Aug. 3-5, the Warsaw Pact leaders met again, in Moscow, and gave East Germany's Walter Ulbricht the go-ahead for building the Wall. Khrushchov left Moscow for vacationing in Sochi, on the Black Sea. John J. McCloy arrived there, "unexpectedly," for talks with Khrushchov. This encounter is said to have given the Western go-ahead for the Wall, together with the warning not to "touch West Berlin."

The U.S. policy shift on Berlin also became visible in the treatment of Bonn's Chancellor Adenauer. He was not fully informed about the shift in Berlin policy. It is not clear how much Adenauer knew, but members of his staff reported later that he hesitated to react publicly on the events of Aug. 13, because he tried to consult with the three Western powers, first. MacMillan would not interrupt his weekend vacationing, nor would General de Gaulle, he learned. Nor would President Kennedy stop sailing at Hyannis Port, Adenauer heard from Washington, D.C.

Faced with this situation, Adenauer hesitated to fly to Berlin, because he recalled that during the last big Berlin crisis of June 1953, not even West Berlin's governing mayor, Ernst Reuter, who was abroad, was let into the city by the Allied powers. Obviously, Adenauer feared the same treatment, because air transit to Berlin was an Allied privilege.

The feared humiliation by the Allied powers, which Adenauer tried to avoid, came nevertheless, when he learned that Kennedy had ordered Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to visit West Berlin on Aug. 19—almost one week after the construction of the wall. Chancellor Adenauer asked whether Johnson would take him to Berlin on his plane, but was told

the U.S. administration did "not intend to interfere with the ongoing election campaign in the Federal Republic," which had started at the beginning of August. The United States told Adenauer that by taking him to Berlin, Johnson would support one of the chancellor candidates in the elections. However, when Johnson arrived in West Berlin, he entered a motorcade with the city's Mayor Willy Brandt—the Social Democratic contender for chancellorship against Christian Democrat Adenauer!

Brandt had written a letter to Kennedy on Aug. 16, recommending a statement declaring a "three-power-status for West Berlin." Willy Brandt was fully in line with the State Department, as can be seen. This is why Johnson drove around with him in West Berlin. Adenauer only arrived three days later. The media blamed him for not having cared about Berlin, and praised Brandt as the "defender of the city." This did have an effect on the German elections, which took place in September: Adenauer lost confidence among many voters, and lost his absolute majority. Brandt did not win, but had opened the door to the chairmanship of the Social Democratic Party, which he took over in 1964. For him, this was the step into Bonn politics, and toward the chancellorship in 1969.

The Wall—a chair for appeasers

The main protagonists of the East-West deals of August 1961, and all appeasers alike, have shaped official historiography on the Berlin Wall ever since: Appeasement in 1961 helped to prevent a war over the wall, they say.

For today's decouplers, this argument is most useful, because it seems to prove that one "cannot rely on the United States, when it comes to a point of decision."

This is the line put out now by the Social Democrats of party chairman Willy Brandt, who propagate "security partnership with the East," instead. Every German who would argue in favor of the alliance with the Americans, would be told: "See how they treated us in August 1961! You cannot rely on them. We have to talk to the Soviets, instead." One has to live with the Wall, for considerable time into the future, decouplers and appeasers tell the pro-American German. Instead of thinking about the wall, one has to proceed with détente, said Willy Brandt on Aug. 13, 1986. Thus, the Berlin Wall, which is a fruit of past appeasement, serves the appeasers even today.

It is the memory of this drastic change of U.S. policy on Germany under Kennedy that is one of the main tools for mind control in the hands of today's decouplers. When the current pro-decoupling U.S. ambassador to Bonn, Richard Burt, told an interviewer of *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* Aug. 5 that he could not rule out future U.S. troop withdrawal from Germany, he used the revealing formulation: "... I know no plans for a substantial withdrawal of American troops. But as you may know, there have always been political changes under the different [U.S.] Presidents, and eventually there will be such changes over the next decades."

Political 'strains' take toll on Queen?

by Mark Burdman

Five days after the tumultuous Commonwealth "mini-summit" on South Africa ended in London, the Aug. 10 *Sunday Mirror* reported that Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, had secretly visited the National Heart Hospital for an electrocardiogram test.

Buckingham Palace quickly put out a disclaimer. The visit was "routine," and the Queen was in dandy health. But this failed to prevent the spreading rumors and speculation: Was the Queen, aged 60, actually possessed of a failing heart? Astute observers pointed out, that Buckingham Palace has its own fancy heart equipment, so why a trip to the National Heart Hospital, unless something really was a-flutter?

An elaborate publicity stunt was contrived. The Queen, visiting Scotland, climbed a steep lighthouse, and reached the top, without collapsing. Wasn't this proof that all was well?

Not so, the Aug. 11 *Daily Telegraph* suggested. "Strains" resulting from tensions at the Commonwealth mini-summit, combined with other factors, were taking their toll, the paper said. Should the Queen have such a heavy traveling schedule, the paper asked? What would become of her planned trip to China in October of this year, in the company of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh?

Evidently, the heir to the throne did not have his doubts dispelled, either. Charles, Duke of Cornwall, protégé of the late Lord Mountbatten and Soviet-linked multibillionaire Armand Hammer, interrupted a vacation stay in Majorca, Spain, and flew back alone to Britain, leaving Lady Di and royal tots William and Henry behind. West Germany's gossip-sheet, *Bild Zeitung*, reported Aug. 13, that Charles had returned to Britain precipitously, "out of concern for the heart condition of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II."

Does Charles know something that most of the world does not yet know? Is a failing heart only another public symptom of a constitutional crisis in Britain, a crisis that may soon involve an abdication or a crisis of succession?

New scandal hits the palace

In the days following the mini-summit, the "Palacegate" controversy pitting the Royal Household against 10 Downing Street has not receded, as the official and semi-official mouthpieces of the Palace would have us believe, but has actually expanded, on several fronts, albeit in an "underground" way.

Palacegate erupted with the July 20 publication, in London's *Sunday Times*, of leaks emanating from high-level sources at Buckingham Palace, attacking Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for her policies on South Africa, her domestic policies, and other issues. *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche asserted, in a July 25 document entitled "Is Queen Elizabeth II Sinking?" that the real issue was a battle between the pro-Moscow elements of the Palace, and a patriotic group in Britain's Establishment, opposed to a new global deal with the Russians.

At the mini-summit itself, Mrs. Thatcher fundamentally held the line against the weight of Commonwealth and monarchy, refusing to buckle to pressure for sanctions on South Africa. The *Guardian* reported an atmosphere of tension at the Queen's dinner table on the evening of Aug. 3 as the Commonwealth leaders gathered. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda reinforced this report, when he arrived at Heathrow Airport Aug. 5, to depart for home. Heaping scorn on Mrs. Thatcher in statements to the press, he could not contain his admiration for the Queen.

The summit was no sooner out of the headlines than the *Sunday Times* reported another bombshell. The much-touted Commonwealth Games, upon which the monarchy had staked so much of its reputation, would be having its accrued debts repaid by a Japanese multimillionaire named Ryiochi Sasakawa, after entreaties by Robert Maxwell, publisher of Britain's *Mirror* newspaper chain. The article reported three central facts about Sasakawa: that he had made his fortune early on by gambling; that he had built up, in the years leading up to World War II, a private fascist army of 15,000 men known as the "Black Shirts"; and that he has been, in the past few years, a central funder of the cult of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon!

Since Maxwell is known throughout Britain as an agent of Soviet influence, the "close friendship" between him and Sasakawa is notable. Moreover, the *Times'* report that the building housing the *Mirror* chain, also houses the Great Britain Sasakawa Foundation, an entity formed to "forward British-Japanese relations," which has on its advisory board Trilateral Commission member David Owen, Anglo-Soviet Consultative Commission member Sir John Butterfield, and Lonrho, Ltd. chairman Sir Edward DuCann.

What has this to do with Palacegate? The article was accompanied by a photograph: Sasakawa on the left, Maxwell on the right, and, in the middle, Prince Edward, Charles and Andrew's younger brother!

One day after this piece, on Aug. 11, the London *Guardian* ran a piece, entitled, "The real issues that divide Palace and Premier," reporting that "the 'argument' between the Queen and the Prime Minister is more than a clash of the respective prejudices of Elisabeth Windsor and Margaret Thatcher. It is, in a way, a deep and forward-looking confrontation between two views of what we are, of what Britain is, and will be."

Peru bombs cocaine bases, as Ibero-America unites to fight drugs

by Ricardo Martín and Valerie Rush

The Peruvian government of Alan García made history on Aug. 9 when it ordered the first deployment ever of fighter bombers against drug traffickers' bases hidden in the Peruvian Amazon. Two giant complexes—including laboratories, warehouses, dormitories, and concrete airstrips—were strafed and bombed to smithereens by two squadrons of Peruvian Air Force war jets backed by helicopter gunships.

Peru has now set the example for an all-out military War on Drugs, very similar to that proposed by *EIR* contributing editor Lyndon LaRouche in March 1985, in a policy paper stressing that the Western Hemisphere's governments are under assault by *armies* of narco-terrorists that are well financed, well armed, and directly challenging legitimate governments.

'A scourge of vast dimensions'

Significantly, Peru's military assault was ordered on the final day of a conference on South American security matters taking place in Caracas, Venezuela (see Conference Report, page 40), where police commanders from throughout the continent had gathered for a five-day strategy session on the battle against drugs and terrorism—which, as the host, Venezuela Justice Minister Manzo González noted, "are intimately linked to each other."

The conference, among other points, proposed a multilateral extradition treaty for the continent, a unified anti-drug police force which could be called upon by any participating nation in need of its assistance, and the creation of police commissions to lobby with their respective governments for implementation of the conference proposals. Attendees were unanimous that nothing less than unified action could stop what one participant described as "a scourge of vast dimensions."

Peruvian delegate Gen. Landauro Yvascone emphasized to his colleagues at the conference that, since the drug trade destroys not only economies, but the "moral fiber" of nations and "that sense of national identity known as patriotism," nothing less than continent-wide collaboration to fight drugs would suffice. "Only thus," insisted the general, "can we face history, and say that we are nation-builders."

While urging mutual cooperation among the nations of Ibero-America, Gen. Landauro Yvascone was quick to note that his proposal "does not exclude the collaboration of non-

South American international organizations, including the United States." He especially thanked the Colombians for their collaboration in anti-drug operations along their shared border, and noted that Ecuador was being invited to do likewise. He also emphasized that past and future joint operations would take place within the framework of the regional Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Agreement signed last May 1, in commemoration of the Colombian Justice Minister slain in 1984 for his battle against the drug mob.

Numerous delegates at the conference emphasized the connection of economic development to ensuring that the drug trade does not gain a foothold within the citizenry and national institutions. Justice Minister Manzo urged the delegates to realize that "economic development is also a fundamental factor in the prevention of crime." He noted that the "critical poverty" in which the majority of Ibero-America's population lives makes it "practically impossible to create citizens apt for life in a republic."

A battle report

The Peruvian military offensive begun on Aug. 9 drew upon the combined forces of the Peruvian armed forces and civil guard, backed by Air Force bombers and helicopters. Deployed were 300 troops—between soldiers and police officers—backed by two combat squadrons of T-37 bombers from the air force base in Piura, and MI-81 and Bell 212 military helicopters, as well as a Buffalo airplane for troop transport and logistical matériel.

While the operation was under way, President García told the Argentine daily *El Tiempo* that "the drug trade from the production side is a matter that concerns several Latin American countries, including Peru, Colombia and Bolivia," and he urged that the three countries named "mount a joint operation" before "asking the intervention of U.S. troops which should be deployed to combat the consumption problem, which is the origin of the drama."

Peruvian Interior Minister Abel Salinas also told the press that "We want to show that Peru is using its own means to fight drug traffickers. . . ."

The base of operations of the combined military/civil guard force was in Caballococha, where just under one year ago a vast cocaine production complex was destroyed in

Peru's operation Condor I. The 2,000-meter runway had been preserved to serve as a base of operations for the police ever since. From Caballococha, the combined troops flew to their objective: Nueva Jerusalem, in the so-called "Amazon Trapezoid" near the common borders of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil. Nueva Jerusalem had been converted into the traffickers' key fortress in the region; the airport alone was provided a runway 1,500 meters long by 20 meters wide, and constructed of foot-thick concrete.

At 1215 hours, an intense bombardment of the Nueva Jerusalem complex was begun, using 500-pound bombs to pulverize the runway, while the armored helicopters piloted by Civil Guardsmen kept close guard at either end of the airstrip. The drug traffickers, who had tried to fend off the initial helicopter offensive with heavy machine-gun fire, fled into the dense jungle at the approach of the bombers, heading for the mafia strongholds of Leticia in Colombia, and the ports of Marco and Tabatinga in Brazil. By 1240, just 25 minutes later, the operation was terminated.

Deputy Interior Minister Agustín Mantilla visited the site on Aug. 12, and told the press that the local native Ticunas tribe had been enslaved by the traffickers over a three-year period to construct the installations and work in the cocaine processing facilities.

Also on Aug. 9, a second military offensive started at 1530 hours, targeting both the cocaine laboratory at San Pedro de Lago Yaucamayo and two clandestine runways in the region which serviced the facility. One, at Tierra Amarilla, was 1,500-meters long, and the other at San José de Loretoyacu, 1,200 meters long by 15 meters wide. Both were bombed into oblivion, together with the laboratory complex.

That operation terminated at 1600 hours, a complete success.

On Aug. 11, Interior Minister Salinas reported that another 10 trafficking bases had been discovered and destroyed the previous night, bringing the toll of the two days of operations to 12 complexes put out of business. He also reported that the Air Force helicopters were being used to scour the jungle for the fugitive traffickers.

According to his deputy, Agustín Mantilla, joint operations with Colombia, an extension of the "Condor IV" operations launched Aug. 9, were to be resumed the following week, focusing on eradication of all cocaine installations along the border region. Said Mantilla, "We are working together for anti-drug success within the terms of our bilateral agreement." He added that no U.S. aid would be sought for those operations: "We are prepared and trained to combat the drug trade and we don't need any U.S. pilots in our relentless battle" against drugs.

U.S. assistance sought

While the majority of Ibero-American countries are making it clear that the deployment of U.S. troops is unnecessary and would be viewed as a violation of their national sovereignty, they have also made it clear that U.S. assistance—

technical and financial—would be more than welcome.

In an Aug. 5 statement to the press following the first reports from "Operation Blast Furnace" in Bolivia, Ann Wroblewski of the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters declared that future joint operations "may not involve the U.S. military." She said that her bureau and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) were now focusing their efforts "on building indigenous capability in the region, through acquisition of additional aircraft. . . .

The base of operations of the combined military/civil guard force was in Caballococha, where just under one year ago a vast cocaine production complex had been destroyed in Peru's operation "Condor I."

For example, [the bureau] is building a regional airwing, which can assist in airlifting troops in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and elsewhere, and we also have plans to acquire additional spray aircraft for use throughout the Southern Hemisphere." Such planes would be used for aerial eradication efforts on the continent.

Also on Aug. 5, White House drug abuse adviser Carlton Turner told a group of foreign correspondents, "In Mexico, we have equipped them with a massive fleet of helicopters. We have equipped them with a good fleet of fixed-wing aircraft. The same thing in Colombia. So I think it is fair to say in those two cases they would not need the support to transport their troops."

The Bolivian government, meanwhile, has released a statement to the U.S. press outlining a proposed 60-day transition period for phasing out U.S. troop involvement in Operation Blast Furnace. The plan is to overcome technical problems, such as the inability of Bolivian pilots to handle the sophisticated U.S. helicopters being used in the anti-drug offensive. Bolivia's ambassador to the United States said that his government was prepared to take on phase two of the anti-drug war using the nation's own military and other resources. He expressed confidence that all illegal drug operations in the country would be eliminated within the remaining three years of the Paz Estenssoro government.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian police reported that on Aug. 9, the day of the Peruvian assault, 11 cocaine factories were destroyed in the coca zone of Chapare by the U.S.-trained anti-drug units known as UMOPAR (Mobile Units of Rural Patrol).

Caracas meeting proposes continental police force against drugs

The following is an eyewitness report from the Aug. 5-9 Fourth South American Congress of Public Security, held in Caracas, Venezuela:

"The Congress addressed itself to three issues: the drug trade, terrorism, and subversion, all of which "are intimately connected with each other," according to Venezuelan Justice Minister José Manzo González, who opened up the congress.

The event was attended by delegations from Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, and was organized by the Cooperative Armed Forces of Venezuela, whose training school EFOFAC was used as the headquarters of the event.

Dr. Manzo González spoke of "international collaboration" as the "key" to resolving the problems facing humanity. He referred to the need for international collaboration in cultural matters, and stressed that, therefore, "there is even more reason for such collaboration when referring to the fight against different forms of criminal activity." He addressed the links between drugs and subversion, offering as an example last November's M-19 assault on the Colombian Justice Palace, which he described as "monstrous." The fact that "the paid assailants burned the files on the drug traffickers" who were to be extradited, "shows the hand of the drug trade," said Dr. Manzo.

The Justice Minister referred to the "international of crime" and issued a call for "coordination to fight jointly" and at the same time to promote the economic development of the nations of the continent: "[Crime is prevented through] improvement in the living standards and conditions of life of our Latin American population, who in their majority live in critical poverty, making it practically impossible for there to emerge citizens appropriate to life in a republic."

Brazilian representative Col. Jayro Gomes de Oliveira reiterated those same sentiments, explaining that "the principal cause (of "Contemporary Crime" [title of his presentation]) is in the economic crisis which increasingly generates misery and marginalization. . . ." He proposed attacking the problem from three viewpoints: "With the effort of an increasingly trained police force; with the readiness of governments to toughen their laws and prepare plans to give citizens

a better living standard. . . . Also we must have the support of the community to do its part in forming a better social person."

Call for international police network

The head of the delegation from Colombia, Brig.-Gen. José Luis Vargas Villegas, spoke of the organizational and legal role in the fight against these crimes, while Lt.-Col. Teodoro Campos Gómez, director of the Colombian anti-narcotics police, emphasized Colombia's anti-drug successes and the need for unity. He explained that Colombia was no longer the world's leading exporter of marijuana, due to "the commitment of a country which emphatically rejects the drug trade" and which has "as a national purpose and institutional objective, to fight against the drug trade and the drug traffickers." He stressed the need for "an international network of police integration" to coordinate international and national operations against drugs.

Campos also presented a videotape of his country's anti-drug operations in the *Llanos* zone, and publicly, applauded the cooperation of Peru in joint operations to eradicate laboratories and drug cultivation along their common border. He insisted that the chemicals used to fumigate coca and marijuana plants are not herbicides, and that any real ecological damage is done by the drug traffickers. He ended his presentation with the stirring words, "United We Can" (*Unidos si podemos*).

Among Colombia's proposals to the conference were: broadening bilateral agreements; expanding the network of information and intensifying joint actions; continuing with border agreements; recognizing the drug trade as a crime against humanity, with its consequences from the point of view of international law; and expanding extradition treaties.

Peruvian representative Gen. Manuel Landauro Yvascone also emphasized unity, since the drug trade "is not confined to a single nation. . . . No nation is invulnerable, nor can it be a passive link in the chain" of drug trafficking." He called for the creation of special operatives to "destroy the [traffickers'] organizations, since "no one country can be solely responsible" for the war against drugs. He gave as proof of the efficacy of unity in the fight the coordinated

operations between Colombia and Ecuador, and Colombia and Peru. He also pointed to the regional Lara Bonilla Agreement against drugs signed last May 1, and personally thanked Colombia for the collaboration offered in Peru's "Condor" anti-drug operations, about which he presented a videotape.

The illegal trafficking in drugs "destroys the economies, the moral fiber, and the sense of national identity known as patriotism," said General Landauro, and the solution "is mutual cooperation," since "only thus can we face history, to say that we are nation-builders."

Yearly conference proposed

General Landauro Yvascone concluded with the proposal for "a systematic-functional organization of uniformed South American police against the illegal drug trade," which would hold a yearly conference of the continent's police commanders to maintain a unified force which might be called upon to act in any country that requests such aid. The general emphasized that this proposal "does not exclude the collaboration of non-South American international organizations, including the United States."

General Landauro argued that the crime of drug trafficking be permanently designated "a crime against humanity," and that commissions be sent out from the congress to urge all participating governments to apply the conclusions of the Congress within a maximum of six months, in the meanwhile turning the police commands of each nation into centers of information on the drug trade. He also proposed the creation of a "South American multilateral extradition treaty," and asked all participants to accept the offer of Peru to serve as a provisional center while implementation of such a system is put in place.

The presentation from Venezuela was given by Brig.-Gen. Freddy Maya Cardona, intelligence director of the Cooperative Armed Forces (FAC). He first expressed his concern that the fight against drugs be considered just another task. "It must be done away with," he said, and to accomplish this there is "a common need for a unified South America against the drug trade, which otherwise contributes to the destabilization of our governments."

He recognized Venezuela as "a fundamental link in the chain" because of its geography and its "perspective of becoming a great drug depository." He mentioned the recent convention against the drug trade, held in Vienna on July 27 through Aug. 1 and attended by some of the high military commanders of Ibero-America. At that meeting, there was discussion of joint extradition treaties as well.

Saving future generations

One of the most important presentations to the conference was that of Gen. Alfredo Sandoval Hernández, chief of Venezuela's National Guard, who emphasized that the drug trade "is a plague of protean dimensions, which seeks not only to

dissolve the moral framework of all mankind, but also to set up channels leading to the physical and mental annihilation of present and future generations, in a demented desire to see the defeat of man's destiny on Earth."

General Sandoval continued, "We should not lack the courage to identify the sinister targets, which we should shoot with a sure aim. Our very survival demands it. And we are not going to relent in this endeavor. . . . This is not a dream, gentlemen. It is a reality which we must build with firm spirit and grand ambition to win the victory, which is not tangled up in utopian folds, but which defiantly sets itself up as a judicious possibility."

Joint military action against drugs takes off

Mexico

Five thousand Mexican army troops and Federal Judicial Police agents fanned out across Northwest Mexico Aug. 11 to destroy marijuana and opium poppy fields just before the harvest. In launching *Operación Pacífico VII*, Attorney-General Sergio García Ramírez said it would last until February and would involve 40 airplanes and helicopters operated exclusively by the Mexican authorities. He stressed that this is in addition to the 30,000 men permanently involved in anti-drug activities. The aircraft are used to help locate the narcotics fields and move troops to them or spray them with herbicides from the air. The sweep will hit the core drug producing centers of the states of Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa.

Guatemala

Guatemala and the United States have agreed to joint anti-drug operations, the press office of the U.S. embassy in Guatemala announced Aug. 9. Combined teams from Guatemala's Treasury Police and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will spray herbicides on opium poppies and marijuana plantations in the northern jungle state of El Petén. No U.S. military forces will be involved.

Last August, *EIR* issued a 33-minute film documentary on Guatemala's battle against the narco-terrorists and a 109-page Special Report written as a "combat manual" for implementing a War on Drugs. These helped mobilize public support inside Guatemala for aggressive action against the drug traffickers and political support in Washington for backing up that effort.

U.S. and Mexican Presidents join forces for the war on drugs

by D. E. Pettingell

Mexican-American friendship was strengthened with the Aug. 12-14 visit by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid to Washington. President Reagan stated following the meeting with "my friend" de la Madrid, that the "people and the government of the United States are ready to lend a hand when and where it can make a difference," and that the relationship between the two countries was based on "respect and understanding."

This, the fifth meeting between the two leaders since 1983, was an effort to try to smooth out frictions resulting from a venomous campaign against the Mexican government waged by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and certain administration officials.

As a demonstration of good will, Reagan announced the lifting of a six-year embargo on Mexican tuna. But it was in the area of fighting drugs that the two governments reached most significant agreement and committed themselves to further collaboration. "What we really hoped for in this visit was a joint declaration of war against drug trafficking, and that is what you saw," a senior administration official told reporters after the meeting.

De la Madrid said that both Presidents agreed to "attack all the links of the chain—that is production, distribution, and consumption" of drugs. He praised Reagan's "very important" crusade to reduce narcotics consumption in the United States.

Mexican Attorney-General Sergio García Ramírez underlined on Aug. 11, before leaving for Washington with the President's delegation, that the next challenge facing the war on drugs is to go after those "legitimate" businesses and financial interests that profit from the narcotics traffic. "Those businesses, legitimate in appearance, but which also have an illegal, illicit origin, have to be affected, because they serve to finance drug traffic or, in any case, cause the loss of lives. . . . I believe that this is a superior and more important, stage in the campaign. . . . It is absolutely indispensable to affect the profits of the drug trade." Those involved must be punished, "no matter what level they are at—the higher they are, the worse the damage they are causing."

The meeting between Reagan and de la Madrid managed to defuse, for the time being at least, the campaign to overthrow the Mexican government. But the battle is far from over. Efforts to sabotage a positive outcome of the Reagan-

de la Madrid meeting escalated even during the Mexican President's stay in Washington.

The Mexican President took the occasion to make clear several points to the American public. First, he reiterated his commitment to fighting drugs and reported that 25,000 Mexican troops are permanently involved in the war on drugs, that 50% of the attorney-general's budget goes for drug eradication, and that over 1,000 Mexican law-enforcement agents and troops have died in the war. He lamented that in the United States, Mexico's anti-drug war is not "well appreciated."

In response to questions on "illegal" immigration, de la Madrid stated that the fundamental solution to the flow of Mexican workers into the United States, is for Mexico to grow economically and provide jobs for those jobless workers. He condemned the "physical violence" that Mexican immigrants are subjected to, because it "violates their individual rights."

De la Madrid was also queried about Chihuahua, the northern state where the National Action Party (PAN) is openly backed by anti-Vatican insurrectionist priests, as well as by numerous Wall Street-controlled media and U.S. politicians. The Mexican President explained that in Mexico, by constitutional law, the Church is not allowed to take part in politics. He further said that the Electoral College in Chihuahua had reviewed the alleged electoral "irregularities" and found nothing that justified "voiding" the elections, the demand which the PAN's U.S. supporters were flaunting all week. He reiterated that Mexicans will always reject intervention in the nation's electoral or other internal affairs.

'No to intervention'

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) met privately with de la Madrid on Aug. 12, to demand that the July 6 elections in the northern Mexican state of Chihuahua be "annulled," because of what the senator described as "massive vote fraud" by the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) against the opposition National Action Party (PAN). The PRI has governed Mexico for 60-plus years, and is virtually synonymous with the stability of the nation's institutions; the PAN is backed by Nazis, communists, drug-runners, and landlords, and is committed to dismembering the Mexican nation.

DeConcini and five Republican senators are the sponsors

of an interventionist "resolution" favoring the PAN.

DeConcini informed the astonished de la Madrid, "You cannot violate human rights" so close to the United States, and threatened to give Mexico the Philippines treatment if it did not agree to the demands dictated by the U.S. congressional group. "Ferdinand Marcos told us that it was not our business, and that we should not worry, that everything was under control"—and look what happened to him, DeConcini told the Mexican President, according to a report in the Mexican newspaper *Excelsior* on Aug. 13.

In answering DeConcini's threats, de la Madrid set the tone of his visit. "Mexicans reject any foreign intervention in our electoral process," de la Madrid said, adding that the senator's "information" on alleged "vote fraud" was "incomplete" and wrong. De la Madrid's warnings made banner headlines in Mexico City's dailies.

DeConcini was basing his allegations of vote fraud in Chihuahua on propaganda put out by the Nazi PAN and the Communist PSUM, better known as the "PANSUM" alliance, as well as PAN backers in the U.S. media and academic circles.

The PANSUM's U.S. political and financial backers decided to bring a group of PAN members to back up DeConcini and Senator Helms's attacks against Mexico during de la Madrid's visit. The group was led by PAN leader Alfredo Corella, from Monterrey, Nuevo León, who arrived in Washington a few days before the presidential visit, to hand out videocassettes to legislators, academics, and the media, on the "electoral atrocities" against the PAN in Chihuahua.

Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) acted as the public relations firm for the PAN group. Delal Baer, who heads CSIS's "Mexican Project," met with the visiting PAN members and put them in touch with legislators and television networks. Baer is the author of several pro-PAN "study papers" on the "lack of democracy" in Mexico.

On Aug. 13, the Council for Inter-American Security, headed by Lyn Bouchey, paid \$50,000 to publish a full-page ad in the *Washington Post* calling on de la Madrid to "Void the Chihuahua Elections." The text consisted of a reprint of ads published in the Mexican press by three Catholic bishops of Chihuahua, a group of "opposition" parties led by the PANSUM, and a group of "intellectuals" including "Aztec fundamentalist" writer Octavio Paz.

Senator Helms, who gets his information against the Mexican government from the PAN, invited the group of PAN fanatics to "make their point" in a hearing room at the Senate. Alfredo Corella denounced the Mexican system as a "soft dictatorship" and lied that de la Madrid had never met with the "opposition." Corella accused the small group of reporters that attended the event of being agents of the Mexican government, including this writer!

An hour later, the group of provocateurs, who are unable to spell the word "Mexico" (they write it with a "j" instead of an "x"), moved to the National Press Building, where de la



Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in Washington, after laying a wreath before a statue of Benito Juárez, Mexico's founding father.

Madrid was the guest of honor of a well-attended press luncheon.

In a final attempt to try to sabotage joint U.S.-Mexico efforts against drugs, the *New York Times* on Aug. 14, the day de la Madrid left Washington, published a front-page article lying that Mexico may allow American aircraft to fly over the border to chase drug-trafficking aircraft.

In his appearance at the National Press Club, de la Madrid denied that claim. "There is no basis for such information," he said. "Agreements on cooperation that both governments have made are based on the principle that each one of the governments must assume within its own territory, with its own elements, the fight against drug-trafficking. We are convinced of the need of more effective cooperation, but with full respect for the sovereignty and the right of each nation, and without allowing the public forces of another country to go into the other country when waging this battle."

Attorney-General Ed Meese, in a press conference announcing a new interdiction program along the U.S.-Mexican border called "Operation Alliance," echoed the Mexican President and explained that in his talks with his Mexican counterpart, they agreed that Mexican aircraft will patrol their side of the border, in close coordination with their American counterparts.

Talks on the Sino-Indian border dispute: the ritual continues

by Susan and Ramtanu Maitra

For the seventh time in the last four and a half years, Indian and Chinese officials sat around the table on July 21 in Beijing to discuss the disputed borders between the two countries, and for the seventh time they failed to make any headway. The officials talked on the same old stalemated concepts, and promised to meet for the eighth round in New Delhi next year.

The ritual belied expectations built up around Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's "very friendly" meeting with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in New York early this year, that a political breakthrough may be in the making. In early June in Beijing, Liu Shuqing, Chinese vice-minister for foreign affairs, had told visiting Indian journalists that China wanted a negotiated solution to the dispute.

However, on July 15, the Indian foreign ministry suddenly surfaced allegations that the Chinese had crossed the line of actual control and moved into Arunachal Pradesh, a northeastern Indian state. The charges, flashed on the front page by all leading dailies, concerned a month-old event in which some 40 Chinese, both in and out of uniform, were spotted six to seven kilometers inside Indian territory. The Indian government, the news flash noted, had sent its protest to China. A subsequent Chinese statement denied any intrusion into "Indian territory," and counter-alleged that Indian troops had regularly made incursions into China.

A senior Indian foreign ministry official reported, the Chinese intrusion took place in the Kameng division of Arunachal Pradesh and in the vicinity of Sumdorong Chu Valley. The area is easily accessible to China, while India reportedly must make a special effort to maintain vigil in this sector.

Although Indian Foreign Secretary A. P. Venkateswaran, head of the Indian delegation to Beijing, assured that the talks were indeed still "on," the publicity move had already had its effect. In India, the Sino-Indian border issue is an emotional touchstone: China still occupies 37,000 square kilometers of what India claims as its territory, as a result of the military humiliation it delivered to India in 1962. Revelation of new Chinese moves creates a surge of vengeful suspicion in the Indian mind.

What is at stake

As with the previous six, the seventh round of border talks centered on a 2,500-mile-long Sino-Indian border broken up into three different sectors. In the eastern sector, which stretches from the trijunction with Bhutan to the trijunction of Burma, the present line of actual control, known as the McMahon Line, which follows for the most part the watershed line of the Himalayas, is recognized by India as the legitimate border between China and India. China rejects the Indian claim. The border in the middle sector, which is entirely demarcated by the Himalayan watershed, is agreeable to both.

The western sector is a major bone of contention, because of its strategic location. The area under Chinese control includes almost the entire Aksai Chin, a barren, bulb-like protrusion in the northeastern part of Kashmir, and a part of northeastern Ladakh adjoining the Aksai Chin area.

The present border negotiations began in December 1981, after a 15-year hiatus was broken in Sino-Indian relations following the 1962 war, with the establishment of ambassadorial links in 1976. In 1977, Yu Chan, Chinese vice-minister for foreign affairs, and Han Nienlung, vice foreign minister and head of the Chinese delegation in the first round of talks, told Indian journalists of the Chinese interest in re-establishing friendly relations with India. At that time, the Chinese advocated a discussion of political, cultural, and trade relations before tackling border negotiations.

In 1979, India's then-foreign minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, visited Beijing with the hope of breaking ground. But his trip was cut short rudely when China chose to "teach Vietnam a lesson" while the Indian foreign minister was in town.

Late in June 1981, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited India. He had earlier met the late Indian prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in Salisbury, and his party boss, Hua Guofeng, met her a month later in Belgrade. Hua's visit to Delhi ended with a friendly press conference in which he called for a "fair, reasonable, and comprehensive settlement" of the border dispute, taking into account the "historical

background, the present actual situation, and the national feelings of the two peoples."

In December of that same year, two teams met for the first time since the 1962 war to discuss the border. As early as June 1981, in an interview with an Indian journalist, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping had spelled out Chinese strategy: "While we can recognize the present line of actual control in the eastern sector, India should recognize the status quo in the western sector." Deng was offering the Indians a package deal in which China keeps what it has already grabbed, and India gives something to China!

The Indians, for lack of a counter-proposal, made a sector-by-sector settlement their negotiating platform. (India was not prepared to insist that talks begin only after Chinese troops had been withdrawn in the western sector.) As a result, negotiations were effectively stalled at the procedural level.

Behind the stalemate

To the Chinese, the McMahon Line is a "cartographic boundary," drawn by the colonialists. The Chinese note that the line, agreed between Imperial Britain and Tibet at Simla in 1914, was boycotted by the Chinese plenipotentiary under orders from Beijing.

In 1950 China invaded Tibet and annexed it militarily. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's claim that India recognized the "sovereignty" of China over Tibet but not its "sovereign" rights, did not have much weight against the Chinese military *fait accompli*. By the time Nehru finally raised the border dispute in 1958, China had already built the road through Aksai Chin. Nehru believed that bringing India and China together for the cause of non-alignment would preempt superpower designs in Asia. Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai was disarmingly receptive to the idea. The love-fest with China reached its feverish pitch at the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in April 1955.

Nehru had earlier formulated the *Panch Shila*, or Five Principles, of non-interference and peaceful co-existence as Asia's answer to the United States' SEATO/CENTO pacts. Nehru saw his and Chou en-Lai's signing of the declaration in New Delhi in 1954 as representing "a certain historic change in the relationships of forces in Asia."

In 1956, when Chou visited India again, he skillfully avoided endorsing the validity of the demarcation, but agreed to accept the line as the border with India. Two years later, when Nehru wrote to Chou, following official protestation by the Indian government to a map published by *China Pictorial*, about settling "very minor border problems," Chou's response was ruthless. The McMahon Line was a "product of the British policy of aggression against the Tibet region of China," Chou said, adding that this "illegal" line had never been "formally delimited" and that the Aksai Chin Highway had been built on Chinese territory.

Chou's 1958 statement made plain what China had already demonstrated with hands and feet. China's continuing

rejection of the McMahon Line—like its rejection of a sector-by-sector settlement—is rooted in China's chief concern: hanging onto the strategic piece of real estate they have occupied in the western sector. China cannot afford to give up the threat of a substantial claim in the east without first gaining India's acceptance of their land-grab in the west.

Chinese forces had remained all along the frontier they claim in the west, which coincides roughly with the watershed of the Karakoram range, after the 1962 war. During the war, China occupied a large amount of territory—almost 6,500 square kilometers—in northeastern Ladakh. But long before they started shooting, during the heyday of the slogan, *Hindi Chini bhai bhai* ("Indians and Chinese are brothers"), China had built the Aksai Chin Highway connecting its Xin-kiang Province with western Tibet across land India claims as its own.

Geo-strategic maneuvering

China's concern for Aksai Chin is geo-strategic. Not only does it provide a crucial access-link between Tibet and Xin-kiang, but by occupying almost the entire area between the Karakoram and Kunlun ranges, China has virtually choked off India's access to Central Asia.

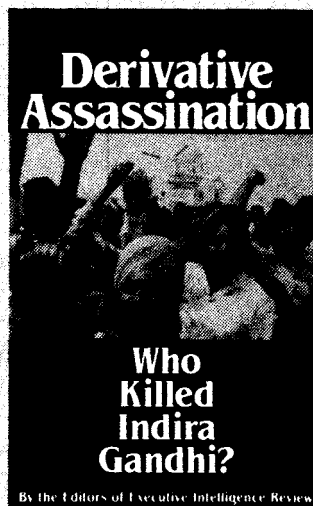
In 1963, China signed an agreement with Pakistan which endorsed Pakistan's grab of Kashmir. The agreement recognized China's border with "the contiguous areas, defense of

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which is under control of Pakistan," and added that "after the settlement of the dispute over Kashmir between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authorities concerned shall reopen negotiations with the Chinese government regarding the boundary of Kashmir, so as to sign a formal boundary treaty to replace the provisional agreement"

From the Indian side, the mistrust of China is not based entirely on China's rigid negotiating policy nor on the border issue per se. India believes that China has armed and trained the Mizo and Naga rebel insurgents in India's underdeveloped and politically sensitive northeastern border region. New Delhi also voiced its opposition to China's construction of the Karakoram Highway, opened in 1978, linking Pakistan to China.

Pakistan furthermore receives significant economic and military aid from China. Concerned with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, China has developed close contact with the Pakistani army. China has also reiterated its support for Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir dispute. Chinese support to Pakistan in 1971 to prevent the formation of Bangladesh and issuance of tough notes to India during the period did not go unnoticed in New Delhi.

China's intransigent back-handedness has been exploited by influential forces in India to make the India-China relationship a permanent problem. The most active *anti-China* lobby in India is the *Soviet* lobby, working through the left faction of the ruling Congress (I) Party, socialists, Communist Party members, pressmen, and some high-level bureaucrats. On the other side, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chinese Communist Party boss Hu Yaobang, during their recent separate trips through Europe, pointed out that China continues to view the close relationship between Delhi and Moscow as an impediment, if not a barrier, to better understanding with Beijing.

The Soviet Union does not want any betterment of relations between India and China. The image of India and China ganging up in Asia would ruin the Soviet dream of controlling the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union's friendly relations with India are strictly determined by such perceptions of self-interest. Nehru's move to combine India and China, however premature it might have been, was not appreciated by the Kremlin bosses. One need only recall the pile of abuse the Soviet leadership routinely heaped upon Nehru in the post-Independence days.

India's Soviet lobby insists that, since the formation of a U.S.-China-Pakistan axis is aimed against India, any friendly gesture from China only hides evil intentions. They point in particular to the re-opening of the Chinese claim to 90,000 square kilometers in the eastern sector, as occurred in the last round of talks, when China agreed to India's demand for a sector-by-sector discussion. Never mind that the claim is the same exact hard-bargaining stance the Chinese have had from the beginning—in the 1950s, when the Soviets and Chinese were comrades—to today, when the Soviets are once again courting their long-lost comrades.

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France joins Spain in war on ETA terror

by L. Servadio

On Aug. 5, French Security Minister Pandraud and Spanish Interior Minister Barrionuevo met in Madrid and signed a pact against terrorism and drug traffic. The joint communiqué emphasizes the intensification of cooperation on the border, to identify and capture those who attempt to cross illegally.

The formal agreement comes after several weeks of intense but informal cooperation between French and Spanish authorities against the Basque terrorist gang known as ETA. During the recent period, five ETA terrorists have been handed over to the Spanish authorities by French police, representing a 180-degree policy shift by the French since the government of Jacques Chirac took office. Previously, France had served as a safehouse and base of operations for the ETA, whose assassins were granted the status of "political refugees" in the French part of the Basque region. It is estimated that at least 700 ETA killers now live there.

The Chirac government appears to recognize that ETA is not just a Spanish problem, or representative of some legitimate political interest. "ETA" is merely the Spanish name for Soviet low-intensity warfare in Europe, here utilizing "separatist" nuts as cover. Police indicated as much on Aug. 4, when ETA sent threatening letters to the embassies of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Italy, France, and Belgium: the better part of the Free World. Police experts observed that, although the letters were signed "ETA," they were not written in the style of ETA. Is not "ETA" now merely an acronym, behind which Soviet KGB operations are run?

In fact, as Spanish-French collaboration began to materialize, blistering attacks on both governments were launched by higher-level Soviet collaborators.

'It's LaRouche!'

The first, panicked reaction came from *El Pais*, the newspaper owned by Trilateral Commission member Jesus de Polanco, which has on its board Jesus Aguirre, the Duke of Alba. On June 16, it carried an article smearing American political figure Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. *El Pais* accused LaRouche of mediating between the French and the Spanish police to establish cooperation against ETA!

El Pais re-published the slander of LaRouche on Aug. 5,

the day that Pandraud arrived in Madrid!

The article was a patent attempt to discredit the collaboration, and to set up LaRouche and associates for "ETA" assassination. (But it effectively informed the world that, in the eyes of the KGB, if you are seriously opposed to terrorism, you are "an ally of LaRouche.")

Intelligence sources informed *EIR* that behind the article was the network of Philip Agee, part of the "Tricontinental" apparatus created in Cuba in 1965 as a joint venture of the KGB and various Western agencies, for example, the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies. That gives a good idea of who is pulling ETA's strings.

In mid-July, ETA launched its worst atrocities yet, killing 11 Civil Guardsmen in a bombing attack on a bus, and damaging the defense ministry in Madrid with anti-tank grenades. In subsequent days, Spanish security personnel were killed in Navarra and the Basque region. ETA's above-ground political arm, Herri Batasuna, staged demonstrations against the French-Spanish cooperation.

But French Premier Jacques Chirac's response was that France would not vacillate, but intended to go all the way in the fight against terrorism.

Never had "ETA" been more threatened.

Hence, on Aug. 1, *El Pais* published a lengthy statement by an unnamed "French spokesman for ETA," who stated: "ETA is as strong as ever. With its latest actions in Madrid and Euskadi [separatist lingo for the Basque region], it has clearly reached the primary objective of the armed struggle—to create a correlation of forces that permits a dialogue with Madrid based on the KAS alternative"—separatist lingo for the full independence of the Basque "people."

The demand for "dialogue" was seconded by Communist Party official Sartorius, who criticized Prime Minister Felipe González's refusal to negotiate. Xavier Arzallus, the president of the National Basque Party, the biggest in the region, wrote: "ETA wants to talk, but Madrid does not." Monsignor Setien, a Basque-based Catholic prelate, chimed in: "Those who hold power should negotiate, and pay the price that is required."

Then, none other than former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who did his best to keep Spain out of NATO while in office, declared: "If there exists an opportunity for dialogue . . . it must be taken."

González replied as had Chirac: "Those who want to negotiate with the terrorists, irrespective of all the blood they have shed, should say exactly what they are ready to concede to them." The government knows that to negotiate with ETA would mean the dissolution of the nation-state, to give way to all sorts of separatism.

All the demands for dialogue are, in that sense, quite useful, for those making the demands also know that it would mean the dissolution of the nation. With every demand for dialogue, therefore, a traitor to Spain and the West has walked out into the open and identified himself.

Garrigues exit: a Trilatfall in Spain

by Mark Burdman and Leonardo Servadio

This is not a happy time for Antonio Garrigues Walker, the Spanish politician and wheeler-dealer who helped found David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission in 1973-74. Over Aug. 8-10, two weeklies, *Cambio 16* and the liberal-Trilateral Commission-run *El País*, reported that Garrigues Walker had suddenly withdrawn from politics.

Cambio 16 said the withdrawal followed the humiliating defeat of his Reform Democratic Party in Spain's June 27 national elections. *El País* added some mystery and intrigue to the story, quoting an unnamed "close friend" of Garrigues Walker, affirming that the latter had retired from politics; the paper added that Garrigues Walker himself was nowhere to be found.

Other informed speculation in Spain holds that he has to find special ways to pay back his campaign debt. Garrigues Walker's much-touted Reform group had received the third highest amount of loans from Spanish banks, after Felipe González's Socialist Party and the chief opposition Popular Action group. The loans had been granted under the financing regulations of Spanish electoral law. The amount for Garrigues Walker's party had been about 800 million pesetas (roughly \$4 million).

Spanish sources report that the protagonist in this story is personally "devastated" by the voters' response. Garrigues Walker's Trilateral Commission-linked party had campaigned ambitiously, and, in the weeks leading up to the election, had been expected to achieve perhaps 20 seats in Spain's Parliament. The party received *no* seats!

It is not known whether some of Spain's political and financial insiders made a decision to pull the plug on Antonio, as the election approached. What is certain, is that the voters expressed their abhorrence with his party's International Monetary Fund-authored program, which included "liberalization" of the economy and large-scale cuts in social services.

What makes Garrigues Walker's humiliation all the more instructive, is that it conforms to a pattern of Trilateral Commission favorites doing miserably in democratic elections. Outside of the fraud that brought Trilateralist Jimmy Carter to the presidency in 1976, voters in Western democracies are eager to send Trilateralists into political oblivion, once these voters become aware of the Trilaterals' program.

There is the famous case of Walter Mondale's landslide

loss in the 1984 American presidential elections. More recently in Europe, France's Raymond Barre was trounced in France's mid-March national legislative elections. There is no question whatsoever that the issue that destroyed Barre was his Trilateral Commission membership and policies, an issue that had been brought to the fore by the Parti Ouvrier Européen.

In Spain, *EIR* held a press conference exposing the Trilateral Commission's global deal with Moscow, in Madrid in early May, days before the Commission summit of May 17-20. *EIR* drew attention to the shady activities of Garrigues Walker and other individuals, especially the descendants of deceased banker Juan March. Earlier in this century, Juan March was the chief Spanish representative of the East-West collaborative entity known as "The Trust," making his wealth in shady arms deals, smuggling, banking, and the tobacco trade.

The lesson of Barre and Garrigues Walker's humiliation should make other politicians in Europe hesitate—such as British Trilateralist David Owen, rumored to be making a power play to replace Margaret Thatcher, and the Trilateralists in West Germany who are colluding with Moscow, including Christian Democrats Kurt Biedenkopf and Volker Rühle, and Social Democrat Horst Ehmke, all of whom have political ambitions.

The Garrigues Walker clan is known among Madrid insiders as "Spain's version of the Boston Brahmins." The family is well connected into some of the more prominent U.S. families, including the du Ponts and the Carpenters. Antonio's father was formerly Spain's ambassador to the United States.

Antonio, who runs a consulting/deal-brokering/legal firm in Madrid, known as J&A Garrigues, has brokered some important deals between Spain and the United States, including the purchase by Spain of F-18s. He is a semi-official mediator between the two countries. He is also used for special missions on behalf of U.S.-based financial interests into Ibero-America. Antonio is also a very good buddy of Henry Kissinger.

Informed Mediterranean sources also insist that Antonio is a "special operations" front man for the March banking interests, particularly for March clan head Carlos March Delgado, a leader of the Spanish branch of the Trilateral Commission.

Antonio's recent problems are not the only ills to beset the Garrigues Walker clan. Brother Juan, who worked with Carlos March Delgado and others to build up quite a financial connection into the U.S.S.R. and who was intimate with Soviet intelligence operative Julian Semyonov, suddenly died earlier this year, after the exposés in the Spanish press identified him as a chief KGB link in Spain (see *EIR*, May 2). The consensus, now, among those in the know in Spain, is that Juan's death was not caused by a car accident, as originally reported, but was a suicide.

Soviets court rapprochement in Israel

While Western appeasers are actively encouraging Moscow, the Soviet actions in reality are motivated by a kind of desperation.

In the weeks immediately following the July 22 historic summit meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Morocco's King Hassan, the Soviet Union made a flurry of diplomatic gestures toward Israel, focusing on the long-festered issue of reestablishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. While appeasement factions in the West such as the U.S. State Department have been actively encouraging these moves as a step toward an international conference on the Mideast, in reality, the Soviet actions are motivated by a kind of desperation.

The new peace initiatives begun by Peres and Hassan, with the overt backing of Egypt, and quiet support of the United States and several moderate Arab nations, have frozen the Soviets out of the process. Moreover, the reaction to the summit by Syria, the Soviet's main client-state, as indicated by their hysterical break of relations with Morocco, has wrecked the Syrian card backed by Secretary of State George Shultz and has laid the groundwork for backing Syria into an isolated corner in the Arab world.

The timing of the Soviet offensive, right on the heels of the trip of Vice-President George Bush to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, is also a signal of their concern. Bush's trip, which was not intended to develop any major new policies, nonetheless helped maintain the momentum begun by Peres and Hassan. For example, he met with 18 West Bank Palestinians, including two who represent the PLO, and he carried messages from Peres to Jordan's King

Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Since Bush's trip, secret meetings have been going on between the Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. With the preliminary resolution of the Taba dispute, a meeting between Peres and Mubarak is expected shortly. Finally, Peres recently stated in the *Wall Street Journal* that he will continue his peace efforts, even after the agreed-upon rotation of positions with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in October, even if it means a breaking up of the government.

Thus the carefully constructed scenario discussed by State Department representative Richard Murphy and Soviet Foreign Ministry representative Vladimir Polyakov has fallen apart, and the Soviets have responded in typical fashion, carrot and stick. While on the one hand, they have launched a full diplomatic offensive, they have meanwhile directed their Syrian ally, as well as their allies around Israel's Ariel Sharon, to blow up the region as a way to force themselves back into the picture.

The "rapprochement offensive," as some Israeli sources have called it, began on Aug. 4 when Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerassimov announced that Moscow was opening talks with Israel on unresolved disputes over the properties belonging to the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem. What followed were reports that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary would set up interest sections in Israel, with Israel doing the same in those countries. Soon after, Bulgaria

invited the wife of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for an official visit.

Still to come is the planned meeting between Israeli and Soviet representatives in Helsinki on Aug. 18. On Aug. 8, the authoritative Soviet journalist Victor Louis told a London-based Jewish newspaper that the Soviet move was "a major step toward a full normalization of relations between Moscow and Israel."

In tandem with these diplomatic moves, the Soviets, through Syria, blew up Lebanon. Not a day goes by without a new bombing in Beirut or an exchange of artillery fire between the Islamic and Christian factions there. The purpose is to substantially build up Syrian presence in Lebanon, politically and militarily, ultimately forcing Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to surrender Lebanese sovereignty to Syria in exchange for keeping the peace. With Syria in control over Lebanon as a "peace-maker," it is once again propelled into the region as a recognized major player in any discussions for peace.

The Soviets are also hedging their bets in Israel. While on the one hand they are in discussions with the current government run by Peres, U.S. intelligence sources have reported that they are pursuing a completely separate track with the Likud, whose leader Shamir will come to power in October.

This was the meaning of secret meetings that took place between Ariel Sharon and Soviet diplomats in Turkey at the end of July, according to these sources. In striking a separate deal with the Likud, in which the Soviets will release Russian Jews for settlement in the West Bank, in exchange for a Greater Israel/Greater Syria partition of the region, the Soviets are hoping to once again rule affairs in the Middle East.

Nazi-Communists renew alliance

The Nazi right and Communist left in Mexico have again joined forces to try to sink the nation in chaos.

As the Aug. 13 summit of Presidents Reagan and De la Madrid in Washington neared, the political tensions triggered in Mexico by last month's state elections in Chihuahua and Durango worsened. The opposition National Action Party (PAN), in a renewed alliance with Mexico's communist PSUM and PMT parties, has escalated its violence.

Amid opposition threats of "mass uprisings," "revolution," and "the beginning of the end," the bloodshed has begun. On Aug. 9, one person was killed and 38 injured when supporters of the PAN and the ruling PRI party clashed; the opposition forces had tried to seize the state legislature in Durango as the Electoral College met to certify the state elections. Only the intervention of the Army prevented greater bloodshed.

The same day, the Mexican press published the "petition" of a group of U.S. senators to the Mexican government to "nullify the Chihuahua elections" and accept foreign supervision of upcoming elections. The same proposal had been made by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) during his notorious anti-Mexico hearings in Washington last spring.

The anti-government wing of the Catholic Church has also joined in. The pro-Marxist "Theology of Liberation" bishops Manuel Talamas of Ciudad Juárez, Adalberto Almeida of Chihuahua, and José A. Llaguno of Taramara put a paid ad in the press Aug. 9 calling for annulling the July 6 Chihuahua elections. Only days before, Bishop Almeida had given a press

interview to the press suggesting that the Mexican constitution be changed to permit participation of the clergy in politics, from which they were banned in the Reform Laws of 1858.

The same bishops were expressly forbidden by Pope John Paul II to suspend Sunday mass on July 20, when they had planned to support PAN attacks on the government.

The PAN protests were to culminate in a new bloody showdown with the government through the hunger strikes of Chihuahua Mayor Luis Alvarez and two other prominent PANistas who had proclaimed their readiness to die to force the government to annul the state elections.

As in July, the Vatican intervened against the rebellion, this time through a statement released to the press Aug. 7 by Papal Nuncio Jerónimo Prigione. He told the hunger strikers to end their protest. Said Prigione, "All life is sacred, and should be cherished like a gift." He added, "All martyrs are dangerous."

The hunger strikes were called off. However, Mexico's enemies have decided to revive an old card: the Nazi-Communist alliance. The Mexican left's amorous relations with the PAN had considerably cooled during the Chihuahua elections, when exposure of the PAN's alliance with Senator Helms and other members of the U.S. Congress against Mexico, made the PAN too hot to handle. However, the hunger strikes and prospects for new violence have brought the left opposition running back.

Heberto Castillo, pro-Cuban lead-

er of the PMT, whose testimony was used by the Helms hearings as evidence that Mexico is "not democratic," traveled to Ciudad Juárez to show his solidarity with the PAN hunger strikers and to invite them to form a front with the left to combat the government "dictatorship." It was reported that the meeting between the PAN mayor and Trotskyist leader began "with a warm embrace."

In Ciudad Juárez, the main leaders of the opposition parties immediately began to gather: Pablo Emilio Madero of the PAN; Arnoldo Martínez Verdugo of the Moscow-directed PSUM; Heberto Castillo of the PMT; Rosario Ibarra de Piedra of the Revolutionary Workers Party (who became well known, through the backing of the U.S. Heritage Foundation and Commission of Human Rights for her fight to find her son, who disappeared in the 1970s as a member of the 23rd of September Communist League); and Luis Sánchez Aguilar (of the extinct Social Democratic Party, which became famous in the early 1980s as a front for the FBI).

The objective of the North-South Summit Forum, as these forces dubbed it, was to create a National Democratic Movement "to achieve in 1988 a truly pluralist government." Product of this meeting was a Manifesto to the People of Mexico, published as a paid ad in the national dailies. It asserted that "the systematic violation of human rights and especially of the constitutional right of all Mexicans to elect their rulers, has reached intolerable limits in Chihuahua, Durango, and Oaxaca. . . . It is necessary and urgent that Mexicans of all ideological tendencies . . . join forces to guarantee that the Mexican people may elect their rulers through genuine elections, for which a reform of current electoral laws is imperative."

Barco's first week

Colombia's new President is already drawing fire from leading enemies of the Republic. What will the future hold?

Only a week old, the administration of the new Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas had already become the target of unexpected vitriol on Aug. 12. The weekly magazine *Semana*, owned by former President Alfonso López Michelsen and managed by López's son, carried an unsigned article which compared Barco to Adolf Hitler, and warned that if the President did not pay more attention to his advisers, he could end up as Hitler did—in an “irreversible catastrophe.”

“Presidents, . . . even the ones most attentive to political rumor, end up isolating themselves. . . . In the case of Virgilio Barco this tendency may be accentuated because of . . . his electoral campaign in which he won overwhelmingly while general opinion, including that of his own advisers, agreed that his strategy was wrong. . . . History has demonstrated that a series of successes against all advice can create a worrisome syndrome of infallibility. Something similar happened to Hitler, who again and again proved right against the opinion of all his military experts in the first years of the world war—and with perfect confidence and against them all launched himself irreversibly into the catastrophic Russian campaign.”

Whence such dire predictions about a just-inaugurated President? López Michelsen is the head of the Liberal Party which swept Barco into office, and as such was clearly counting on holding the reins of power of the new administration. Judging from López's outburst, that apparently

hasn't happened—at least not yet. López Michelsen is also the man who, more than any other Colombian, is responsible for turning his country into a haven for the drug mafia during his 1974-78 term in office, and who has remained the public-relations man for the mob ever since.

As was widely rumored during the last months of the Betancur government, leading mafia fugitives like Pablo Escobar, Carlos Lehder, and Matata Ballesteros were only waiting for Barco to take power in order to return to Colombia. The rumor at the time was that some overly confident person around the Barco camp had offered them guarantees of safe passage.

In both his inaugural speech on Aug. 7 and in discussions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Bogota, Barco stressed his government's readiness to continue the fight against such “crimes against humanity” as terrorism and the drug trade. On the specific issue of enforcing the U.S.-Colombia Extradition Treaty which, as ambassador to the U.S. in 1984, Barco negotiated, the new Justice Minister Jaime Suescun Monroy declared Aug. 9, “All international treaties to combat this scourge would be complied with by the Colombian government.”

What has López so worried is the popular mandate that Barco received in last May's presidential elections, a mandate which gives him political strength the power-hungry López had not reckoned on.

López, however, has other cards

to play, including majority control of the Colombian congress and a presidential cabinet dominated by the most treasonous characters López was able to foist on the politically indebted President.

Specifically, Barco will have to ride roughshod over several of his ministers, if he is to truly rule in the national interest. Finance Minister Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, a lover of rock music and of such fascist/existentialist authors as Mario Vargas Llosa, Gabriel García Márquez, and his own beloved Alfonso López Michelsen, is also a former employee of the dope-promoting International Monetary Fund and director of the anti-papal magazine *Consigna*. He has publicly criticized former President Betancur's “adjustment program” under IMF guidelines as coming too late: “The delay in taking measures brought us a tremendously severe and recessive adjustment. . . . The current period . . . must adapt to its possibilities and to those of the country, so as not to make the error of investments which have led to excessive installed capacity. . . .”

Labor Minister José Name Terán, from the drug-infested state of Atlántico, is considered the political “godfather” of Victor Acosta, president of the UTC labor federation. The UTC just lost the majority of its union affiliates (see *EIR*, Aug. 15, page 40) due to Acosta's known links to the drug mafia. Name offered the post of deputy minister of labor to the UTC president, but Acosta refused it, apparently afraid of losing the UTC entirely should he take the required leave of absence to enter the ministry.

Other ministers to beware of include Interior Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa, Mines and Energy Minister Guillermo Perry, and Education Minister Marina Uribe de Euse.

International Intelligence

China boosts satellite launch capability

China is on course to become a major space power, according to a report in the London *Times* published July 30. In fact, following the recent disasters which have grounded the whole Western satellite launch fleet—the U.S. Space Shuttle, the Delta, Titan, Atlas, and Ariane rockets—commercial satellite business is turning increasingly to China. “At the moment,” the *Times* writes, “the Chinese and the Russians are the only organizations that can offer a launch date before the 1990s.”

The Ariane will be operating again shortly, but is booked solid for several years. The Space Shuttle, once it resumes operation, will mostly service military satellites.

The *Times* reports that the Chinese are expanding the launches of Long March-3 rockets from 3 to 12 per year, and are expanding the launch payload from 1.4 tons to 2.5 tons, by using strap-on solid launch boosters. The Chinese can also offer to launch 30 months after a contract has been signed—a capability only the Soviets can now match.

China is now estimated to be spending \$2.8 billion per year on its space program, which employs 12,000 people. They are also spending heavily on space medicine, and are training an astronaut corps. They expect to launch a small, re-usable shuttle by the mid-1990s.

Panamanians rally to support General Noriega

Three hundred thousand Panamanians took to the streets on “Loyalty Day,” Aug. 12, to demonstrate their support for Gen. Manuel Noriega. The general, who heads the Panamanian Defense Forces, is an opponent of the International Monetary Fund, and has been targeted for ouster by the U.S. State Department and Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.).

“We are going to see a union between uniformed and civilian Panamanians, to demonstrate the unity between the people and the Defense Forces,” an organizer of the demonstration told the press.

Panamanian President Eric Delvalle told the rally, “We want to demonstrate to the world that we Panamanians have, and will always have, a religion which unites us: The defense of the Canal and the defense of our sovereignty. This people is not Haiti, nor the Philippines.”

General Noriega, in his speech to the crowd, stressed that “traditionally we have been friends of the North American people. But we won’t allow colonialist leaders . . . to smear our conquests.” He denounced the campaign against him as a “dirty war” designed to prevent Panama from taking over the Canal as scheduled in the year 2000, as provided in the 1978 Canal Treaties. “This commander doesn’t surrender, and he doesn’t back down,” Noriega stated, vowing to make sure “these treaties are honored from their first to their last letter.”

Peru recalls ambassador from East Germany

Peruvian President Alan García withdrew his ambassador from East Germany on Aug. 12, charging that the East German government had failed to account for its role in the “illicit arms traffic.”

Three weeks before, Peru had requested information from East Berlin on a shipment of 250 tons of military equipment found aboard the Danish ship *Pia Vesta* in June. The equipment was unloaded in East Germany, and is believed to have been intended to supply Peru’s Shining Path narco-terrorists. The Peruvian government demanded clarification of the final destination of the weapons shipment, copies of the shipping and trade documents involved, and an explanation of the role of East German state trade companies in shipping the weapons. No reply was forthcoming from the East Germans.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner, in his diplomatic note recalling the ambassador, said: “In accordance with international law, I must express the Peruvian government’s strong protest for not having received . . . documented information which would allow us to clarify the participation of your country’s state firms in what shapes up to be a case of illicit arms traffic.” Those behind the shipment, he said, “have put in risk the security of Peru and the sovereignty of the country.”

Asked in a radio interview whether the move pointed to a possible break in diplomatic relations, Wagner replied: “This is a decision that the government will have to weigh at the proper moment.”

New Zealand expelled from ANZUS treaty

The United States formally ended its defense ties with New Zealand, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced Aug. 11 at a news conference in San Francisco. At issue was the refusal of New Zealand’s Labour government to allow U.S. nuclear-powered ships to dock in the nation’s ports.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden supported the U.S. move to suspend New Zealand from the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-U.S.) treaty organization, but added that Australia would maintain its bilateral military ties with New Zealand.

New Zealand’s Prime Minister David Lange declared that the break only made official the state of affairs that had existed anyway for the past two years. “We regret the United States has felt the need to announce the suspension of its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty,” he said on Aug. 12. “The New Zealand government faced a clear choice and has remained determined to honor its election pledge and the wishes of the overwhelming majority of New Zealanders, to keep nuclear weapons out of New Zealand.”

The prime minister, who had dashed back at dawn from a South Pacific Forum meeting

Briefly

● **KING HASSAN** of Morocco announced on Aug. 7 that if he were a Palestinian, he would negotiate directly with Israel. The King was speaking in a "background briefing" to international journalists. Reviewing the recent Ifrane summit with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Hassan stressed that he has received the "tacit approval of several Arab countries" and expects that Morocco will go on acting as a mediator.

● **SYRIA IS DEVELOPING** chemical warheads for its surface-to-surface medium-range missiles, revealed Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Aug. 7, during a speech at the National Institute of Strategic Studies. Peres subsequently warned that Syria is "the most important center of international terrorism" in the region, and accused Damascus of responsibility for recent attacks against El Al airline.

● **WEST GERMANY** is the number-two country in the world in terms of terrorist incidents, second only to Lebanon, according to the annual report on international terrorism of the Jaffee Institute for Strategic Studies in Tel Aviv.

● **'THE FAILURE** of the international community to fully recognize terrorism as criminal behavior and low-intensity warfare, has encouraged the growth of terrorist activity," writes Hebrew University's Yonah Alexander in the Aug. 8 *Jerusalem Post* magazine. "Soviet strategic thinking calls for the manipulation of terrorism as a suitable substitute for traditional warfare."

● **IGOR ROGACHEV** is the latest of several new Soviet deputy foreign ministers to be named, on Aug. 14. In keeping with Mikhail Gorbachov's diplomatic offensive toward Asia, Rogachev has headed both the Soviet foreign ministry's Southeast Asia Department and, since 1983, the First Far Eastern Department (covering China, the Koreas, and Mongolia).

in Fiji in order to deal with the ANZUS issue and to refuse the resignation of his finance minister, told reporters: "It's been a busy week. On the whole, I'd rather be snorkeling in Fiji."

Editorials in New Zealand's major newspapers bitterly denounced Lange. The *New Zealand Herald* said the Labour government had "created a wholly unnecessary dispute with the U.S. and . . . taken this traditionally internationalist country into virtually defenseless, ignominious neutralism." The *Christchurch Press* said that New Zealand is now "close to isolation from all its former friends and allies in the Western world."

Will the French support Reagan's war on drugs?

Taking to task liberal French opponents of President Reagan's war on drugs, columnist Annie Kriegel asks in the Aug. 14 issue of *Le Figaro* newspaper whether they would rather see a war on drugs à la Lyndon LaRouche.

Kriegel, a former Communist, now finds herself on the "conservative" side of the French political spectrum.

Her column, titled "Drugs: End of a Hypocrisy," reports President Reagan's new commitment to "mobilize society against drug abuse." This has created consternation in France, where the advocates of "soft drug legalization" attempt to differentiate "soft drugs" from "hard drugs," claiming that "soft drugs" are no more dangerous than alcohol and tobacco. Leading French papers like *Libération* and *Le Monde* have editorialized against the President's plan.

"Would one rather," she asks, "that parties, movements, and sects seize upon this drama, and exploit to their profit the disarray and despair of a population that is unable to come to the aid of its children, as the La Rouch [sic] group in the United States is trying to do?"

Borrowing liberally from *EIR*'s best-selling book *Dope, Inc.*—without crediting

the source—Kriegel proceeds to document the "very nasty role of the English Empire," which, "in the name of free trade, developed the opium trade," and created the preconditions for the Opium Wars against China. Because the Chinese nationalists were impotent to stop the drug traffickers residing in the "foreign concessions" area, she writes, drugs in China were only stopped when the Communists came to power.

The Chernobyl aftermath: More Soviet heads roll

In the latest round of purges of industry officials, accused of negligence in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Aug. 14 expelled two party officials and disciplined four others.

Ye. V. Kulikov, expelled from the party, was a department chief in the Ministry for Medium Machine Building, whose first deputy minister, A. G. Meshkov, was already fired from his job in the post-Chernobyl sweep and is one of those reprimanded by the party in this second round. The Ministry for Medium Machine Building is a key defense-industry organization, responsible for warhead-production as well as fuel-cycle operations in civilian and military nuclear plants.

Also thrown out of the party was G. V. Veretennikov, head of the atomic division of the Ministry for Power Engineering. Among the other disciplined officials was V. A. Sidorenko, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for the Safe Conduct of Work in the Nuclear Power Industry. His former boss (and former official of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building), Yevgenii Kulov, was already "removed from his post for major mistakes and shortcomings." Sidorenko was the only official from the shadowy, defense-linked "safety" committee to speak up in the weeks immediately following the Chernobyl accident: He first told reporters about the "experiments," as yet not fully described by the Soviets, that led to the explosion.

Time to open the Mario Cuomo file!

by Joseph Brewda

Well-placed sources have informed *EIR* that a special national security task force is operating in Washington, whose urgent purpose is to prevent any organized crime-linked hireling, such as New York State's Gov. Mario Cuomo, from becoming the 1988 presidential candidate of either party. According to these sources, it is a pressing national security concern that the New York State Democratic Party, and other state party machines' decades-long partnership with the mafia be abruptly ended.

Not the least of the causes of concern is that what is often labeled organized crime, is primarily an adjunct to foreign intelligence networks, as the examples of the Soviet, Cuban, and Israeli mafias make clear. These sources point out that in 1984 the international cartel of narco-bankers, traditional mafias, and the KGB, felt sufficiently confident in their power, to shamelessly run a known "mafia princess," Geraldine Ferraro, for vice president of the United States. The Gambino family-linked Ferraro candidacy was, in effect, nothing but the trial run for a Cuomo mob candidacy in 1988.

The eruption of a series of corruption scandals in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, over the last six months, indicates that the purging of state Democratic Parties of their narcotics ties is moving ahead on schedule, and that Cuomo's ambitions will soon be derailed. Since the suicide of Queens Borough President Donald Manes in March, over his impending federal indictment, a dozen New York City and state politicians have resigned, under charges of mafia kickbacks, bid-rigging, embezzlement, and related crimes. Bronx Democratic Party chairman Stanley Friedman is under indictment; Staten Island president Ralph Lamberti is under federal investigation; the Queens records of the Democratic Party have been seized by the FBI.

New York State governor and presidential aspirant Mario Cuomo is aware that he is one of the main targets in these federal indictments and probes. Cuomo, and New York City Mayor Ed Koch, also know that as increasing numbers of their cronies are abandoned to long prison terms, more and more of them will decide to cooperate with authorities and tell where the bodies are buried.

Take the case of **Michael Lazar**, the indicted real estate partner of Cuomo's son-in-law, and the beneficiary of a series of glaringly corrupt deals with the Cuomo-controlled, mafia-infested, state Urban Development Corporation. Will Lazar talk? If he does not, there are others who will—scores more like him, who will soon be indicted or sentenced.

Despite this looming threat to his career, the governor still dreams of becoming the 1988 Democratic presidential candidate. As recently as late July, Cuomo and fellow presidential aspirant Gary Hart held a forum in Buffalo, New York to discuss their prospects. When Fernando Oliver, the LaRouche-Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, told the gathering of the governor's mob ties, he was dragged from the room, while Cuomo muttered threats of slander suits. Later, Cuomo's machine engineered throwing Oliver's slate off the ballot, in a case now being contested in federal court. Despite such precautions, rather than being nominated, the governor may soon be indicted.

Just what Mario Cuomo is, is indicated by a series of cases, all in the public record, which show the governor to be deeply, and wittingly, tied to the mafia. Cuomo argues that the term "mafia" is an ethnic slur; yet he promotes the business interests of organized-crime families, and allows his name to be used to promote corrupt deals. Cuomo purports to be running a war on drugs, yet allows the state Urban Development Corporation, run by his top campaign fundrais-

er Vincent Tese, to be central to the Democratic Party machine's financial liaison to the city's narco-bankers and mafia contractors. Cuomo pretends to be shocked by state and city corruption, yet his son and hatchetman, Andrew, works for Bank Leumi, documented in the book *Dope, Inc.* as one of the biggest narcotics money-laundering banks in New York.

Is the evidence in the public domain sufficient for Cuomo's immediate indictment? Perhaps not, but Cuomo's documented actions already demand the convening of a grand jury.

Case 1: Nicky Sands and Pittsburgh airport

EIR is in possession of official documents showing that Governor Cuomo allowed his name to be used as a reference for the mafia-linked Mattone Group Ltd., in its bid last May for a multimillion-dollar construction project at the Pittsburgh airport.

Despite the veneer of respectability associated with the governor's recommendation, the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners was forced to abruptly end its contract with Mattone, after finding out that its vice president, **Nicholas Sands** (a.k.a. Nicky Santiago), is the reputed godson of Carlo Gambino, the notorious mob chieftain, and the company, a mafia front. As a result of the commissioner's actions, the U.S. Attorney's office in Pittsburgh is now probing into how the firm got its initial contract, sources say.

Sands was too much to take for Pittsburgh, if not for Governor Cuomo. Sands had been indicted and jailed in 1975 for embezzling \$500,000 from the pension fund of the Carpenters Local 3108 which he headed. He had been a key associate of the deceased mob tool, Queens Borough president Donald Manes. In May 1980, he had been the victim of an intended mob rub-out, when he was shot nine times in front of his Queens home. Sands made his mafia connections more glaring, by refusing to cooperate with authorities on the attempted murder.

Just why Mattone Group Ltd. was interested in getting a contract at Pittsburgh airport is clear from the airport expansion they proposed. Currently, the vast proportion of total airborne freight entering the country, and a sizable portion of narcotics, enters through Kennedy Airport in New York. Under the Mattone proposal, Pittsburgh would have a customs house for the first time, allowing them to receive international freight—making narcotics smuggling into the area easier.

Mario Cuomo cannot credibly claim that his name was misused by Mattone Group as a reference, or that he has had no contact with the firm. **Joe Mattone**, the chairman of the mob front in question, is currently on the governor's campaign committee, and has been the leading fundraiser for Cuomo for all of his previous campaigns. In fact, Mattone is a childhood friend.

Nicky Sands is also undeniably well known to the governor. Sands was a top fundraiser for Cuomo's protégé **Geraldine Ferraro**, in her 1978 congressional campaign, and is



the person responsible for making Ferraro's contributor list read like a "Mafia Who's Who." Sands is a business partner with Cuomo's mentor, **Meade Esposito**, the former Brooklyn Democratic Party chairman, currently indicted for charges relating to municipal corruption.

Case 2: Lawrence Iorizzo and Mob campaign contributions

On July 15, Colombo-family mobster **Lawrence Iorizzo** testified before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Operations, that Cuomo's gubernatorial campaign received at least five \$1,000 contributions from his mob associates in 1983. Despite the small amount of funds reportedly received, Cuomo spokesmen were quick to attack reportage of Iorizzo's confessions as "irresponsible." Why was Cuomo so hypersensitive?

Lawrence Iorizzo had been arrested in 1985, with several dozen other mafia cronies, by a federal interagency operation known as "Tiger Tail." Iorizzo had been involved in a vast scheme to evade gasoline taxes in Florida, and otherwise engage in cocaine smuggling, money laundering, and Caribbean-based insurance fraud.

One of Iorizzo's partners in such swindles has been **Martin Carey**, the brother of former New York Gov. Hugh Carey. Governor Carey was the first one to bring Cuomo into government. Another Iorizzo partner is **Michael Franzese**, a boss in the Nicky Sands-linked Gambino family. A third group tied to Iorizzo is the Soviet Jewish emigré mafia of Brighton Beach, New York, which was conduited into the country through the efforts of the mob-front, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The same ADL is now meeting regularly with the heads of the state Democratic Party, controlled by Cuomo, to formulate strategy against his LaRouche-Democratic opponents for office in the state.

This is not the first time that Cuomo has been charged with having corrupt campaign backers.

Back in 1977, Cuomo's unsuccessful New York mayoral campaign was caught distributing \$100,000 in small bills, the evening before the election, to "get out the vote." Cuomo's law partner at the time, Peter Dwyer, reportedly served as the mob liaison in this characteristic New York Democratic approach to the electoral process. Where these funds came from was made clear by Tony Scotto, the International Longshoresmen's union leader, who was convicted of receiving \$150,000 in bribes that year. Scotto reported the cash was not intended for himself but for Cuomo and Carey's campaign. Scotto went to jail. Dwyer died in a car accident. Cuomo evaded prosecution.

But the most interesting feature of Iorizzo's admissions is that the day when his firms made contributions funneling mafia dollars to Cuomo, was the same day that one **William Mack** also gave the governor's campaign \$50,000 in funds, under the name of the fictitious firm, 140 Ridgewood Avenue Associates: a simultaneity of date, not judged to be mere coincidence. William Mack is today the chairman of the Jacob Javits Convention Center Development Corporation, recently subpoenaed in the latest of the exploding New York corruption scandals. The Javits Center is a \$500 million project of the UDC.

Case 3: Michael Lazar and the Urban Development Corporation

On Aug. 6, Michael Lazar, a business partner of Cuomo's son-in-law Peter Perpignano, received his second round of recent federal indictments. He was charged with bribing Alex Liberman, the former New York City Lease Director, now in jail. The indictment charges that Lazar bribed Liberman to locate the Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) in the Candler building on 42nd Street, adjacent to the vast and corrupt state-financed 42nd Street Development project, where Lazar has other "sweetheart" contracts. Lazar was earlier indicted for bribery relating to the Parking Violations Bureau, which, like the TLC, he formerly chaired.

According to reports, Lazar, a top funder of the governor's campaigns, and a long-time neighbor, parlayed his friendship into a multi-million-dollar business after leaving city government in 1976. According to reports, his frequent use of Cuomo's name was no less useful in his securing favorable state and city contracts than his connection with Liberman, the bagman of Cuomo's mentor, Brooklyn Democratic boss Meade Esposito.

For example, how exactly did Lazar's relation to Cuomo figure in the highly dubious state decision to vacate state agencies from the World Trade Center, and relocate them, at higher rent, to Lazar's buildings in Queens? Why is it, one may ask, that Lazar was given a plush contract to renovate five theaters around Times Square, for the UDC development project, when he had no experience in the business? When the U.S. Attorney's office of the Southern District of New York raided the UDC offices and the UDC-run Jacob Javits Convention Center last March, perhaps they had such con-

siderations in mind.

Even before the UDC was redesigned by Governor Carey to foster large-scale developments to benefit real-estate developers well suited to the laundering of illegal drug money, it had the aroma of being a key payoff mechanism for the Democratic Party. Through control of the UDC, Cuomo, and Carey before him, were perfectly situated to receive millions of dollars in kickbacks from contractors. (One could ask how **William Mack**, the above-cited Cuomo contributor and Javits Center chairman, got his job.)

The individual Cuomo appointed to chair the UDC in 1985, is **Vincent Tese**, Cuomo's top fundraiser in his current campaign for governor. **William Stern** had been Tese's

A chronology of scandals

Sept. 13, 1983.

City leasing director Alex Liberman, a political bagman for former Brooklyn Democratic Party chairman Meade Esposito, is arrested by federal authorities for receiving \$2,500,000 in bribes from landlords bidding for lucrative city leases. Pleads guilty to one count, sentenced to 12 years; begins talking to authorities.

Jan. 10, 1986.

Queens Borough President Donald Manes makes first attempt at suicide, following a meeting at the Israeli consulate, with which he maintains corrupt financial connections. Rumors of impending indictment.

Jan. 14.

Federal authorities announce the arrest of Geoffrey Lindenauer, deputy director of the Parking Violations Bureau, after the Queens borough campaign manager of Mario Cuomo's 1977 New York mayoral campaign, Michael Dowd, admits to paying Lindenauer and Manes bribes.

Jan. 20.

City cancels \$22.7 million contract with Citisources Inc., citing failure of contract and fraud. Charges firm misrepresented its ownership by Bronx Democratic chairman Stanley Friedman. Former Gov. Hugh Carey, Cuomo's mentor, is also shareholder.

Jan. 31.

FBI raids Queens Democratic Party Committee headquarters and seizes financial records relating to ongoing investigation of Manes.

Feb. 7.

Queens grand jury subpoenas cable TV franchises awarded by city, including Queens Inner Unity Cable, owned

predecessor at the UDC, when he was the governor's top fundraiser prior to Tese.

A young Wall Street tycoon, who made millions in mysterious ways, Tese was appointed State Banking Superintendent in 1983, after his stint raising funds for Mario. Among his major accomplishments at that post, was pushing through the 1983 Omnibus State Banking Act, which dramatically increased the powers of narcotics-linked foreign banks, such as the Israeli Bank Leumi, in the city.

Among the lines of investigation which must be pursued, regarding Cuomo and the mob, is the following. Michael Lazar, in addition to his other corrupt dealings, has been a leading director of the **Jewish National Fund (JNF)**, which

has been documented as a favorite dope-money laundering mechanism for the mafia. Major JNF contributors and activists have included the late Donald Manes, Thomas Gambino (nephew of Carlo), real-estate operator Donald Trump, and the late partner of Stanley Friedman, mob attorney Roy Cohn. (Trump, Friedman, and Cohn were major targets of an exposé published in 1980 by *War on Drugs* magazine, linking the New York real-estate boom to drug money-laundering.) Is it only coincidence that all of the real-estate bribes paid to Alex Liberman, including that of Lazar, were laundered through "Jewish" philanthropies tied to the JNF? Or that Cuomo's son does "collections" for the Bank Leumi, tied to the JNF since their joint creation?

by former Manhattan borough president Percy Sutton.

March 10.

Lindenuer pleads guilty to racketeering.

March 13.

Donald Manes fatally stabs himself.

March 21.

It is announced that 21 high-ranking officials in the Koch administration have resigned since his re-election in November, half explicitly under charges of improprieties.

March 26.

PVB director Lester Shafran and Michael Lazar, former city transportation commissioner and former chairman of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, are indicted on mail fraud and racketeering, for their corrupt operating of the PVB. Shafran fails to reveal that he and Lazar are partners in the Times Square building where the TLC is chief tenant. Manes, Lindenuer, and former city marshal Sheldon Chevlowe are named as unindicted co-conspirators in sharing \$542,000 in PVB bribes.

March 27.

Federal authorities subpoena 16 years of records of the state Urban Development Corporation and the Jacob Javits Convention Center, after allegations that contractors were told to give contributions to Governor Mario Cuomo's election efforts.

March 27.

Bronx Democratic party chairman Stanley Friedman indicted by federal government on charges of fraudulently obtaining city contracts. Also indicted are Michael Lazar and Lester Shafran.

April 1.

Former New York Health and Hospital Corp. chairman John McLaughlin indicted for taking bribe from Nu-med to secure city contract.

April 23.

Edmund Lee, former top executive of Hyfin credit union, pleads guilty to \$30,000 bribe paid to recently resigned City Taxi and Limousine Commission director Jay Turoff, to secure city contract. State Investigations Commission criticizes state banking department for failing to uncover \$15 million misappropriation by Hyfin, diverted into real estate investments and kickback arrangements with other city and state politicians. Investigations begin in earnest of outstanding "loans" by Hyfin to several New York state politicians.

June 11.

New York City Health and Human Services Administrator Victor Botnick resigns after revelations that his reported academic credentials were fraudulent. Botnick, an aide to Koch since 1972 and a very intimate friend, was also the mayor's formal liaison to Israel.

July 15.

Convicted mobster Lawrence Iorizzo testifies before House Subcommittee on Operations that mafia partners of his made contributions to Governor Cuomo's re-election fund in 1983. On the same date of Iorizzo and his associates' contributions, William Mack, current chairman of the state-financed Javits Convention Center, gave \$50,000 under a fictitious corporate name.

July 31.

Mafia-linked Nanco contracting corporation indicted by state grand jury for fraud relating to city contracts. Nanco owner Carl Capasso is the lover of New York City commissioner for cultural affairs, Bess Myerson.

Aug. 6.

Michael Lazar indicted by federal prosecutors for bribing the imprisoned former city lease negotiator Alex Liberman in 1982. In return for the bribes, Liberman awarded Lazar city leases at his 42nd Street Candler building.

Will perjury charges ruin William Weld's career?

by Michele Steinberg

In an unexpected upset, the confirmation vote for U.S. Attorney of Massachusetts, William Weld, to become the new chief of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department was stalled on Aug. 14 amid accusations of perjury, conflict of interest, and political corruption.

Weld, a representative of Wall Street in the Justice Department, was pushed for the Justice Department job by White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan. It was Regan's Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith which bought out White Weld & Company, William Weld's family's company, in 1978. By 1982, Merrill Lynch was laundering money for the opium/heroin trade.

In early 1985, U.S. Attorney Weld carried out the biggest coverup of drug money laundering in the history of U.S. law enforcement, when he reduced a potential 1,163-count felony indictment to *one* count, and fined the Bank of Boston a mere \$500,000 for illegally handling cash transactions with Switzerland in the amount of \$1.22 billion. In 1985, *EIR* exposed the fact that Weld had a personal link to one of the Swiss banks involved in those illegal transactions, *Crédit Suisse*, which had a long-standing Europe-based partnership with Weld's father's company White Weld, an investment firm.

In short, Weld's appointment to the Justice post, number four in the chain of command, would deliver a deadly blow to President Reagan's war on drugs and his promise to escalate the war to go after the financiers.

The Senate Judiciary Committee wisely decided to delay the confirmation of Weld, and not even consider the confirmation until after Sept. 8 when the Congress returns from recess. The vote is delayed until sufficient review and debate of some sensitive issues, including those raised by the National Democratic Policy Committee, the political action committee of which Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is the chairman emeritus, could take place.

The committee had clearly acted on the advisement of

NDPC Chairman Warren J. Hamerman, who testified at Weld's confirmation hearings, Aug. 13, and demanded that the senators "decouple the car in which William Weld sits, from the rest of the railroad train of appointments which appear headed for an expedited approval."

Shock for Weld

From appearances, blueblood, Harvard "summa cum laude" William Weld, is not used to criticism, and was certainly not prepared for the hostile atmosphere which began after the polite introductions were over.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, led the questioning of Weld with a shocker that set the press and the other Judiciary nominees in the room buzzing. "Mr. Weld, the committee will hear testimony today," stated Sen. Charles Grassley (D-Iowa), who delivered the questions for Senator Thurmond, "that you have a conflict-of-interest in the criminal prosecution and plea agreement reached in the case brought against the Bank of Boston. . . ."

Weld, noticeably aware of the 20 or so political activists from the NDPC at the hearings, defended himself that the claim was political "sour grapes" by the NDPC, an organization he is investigating. But Weld planted the land mines of untruth which were to blow up a few minutes later, when the NDPC presented testimony.

Speaking next, NDPC chairman Hamerman exposed William Weld as covering up his personal ties to money laundering. Showing the committee a sheaf of documentation, Hamerman said "I have, and would like to submit for the record to add to my testimony, the financial disclosure report that Mr. Weld submitted in 1985, which lists six trust funds coming from the will of his father David Weld, which was set up in the year 1976-77. These six trust funds from his father's estate are all set up in a fashion that Mr. William Weld is the trustee. And I would ask the committee to fully

investigate what are the funds—are they Crédit Suisse funds, and look at the relationship of the Weld family trusts.”

Only moments earlier, Weld had asserted that he and his family had no current links to the financial networks identified by the NDPC as linking him to the Bank of Boston through the Crédit Suisse/White Weld nexus. Weld insisted all family links ended in 1972 with the death of his father, David Weld. The records produced by the NDPC show that the trusts were not set up under his father's will until at least 1976. Forced to watch Hamerman expose one coverup after another in his sworn testimony, Weld dejectedly refused to answer the rebuttal when given a chance to do so.

Hamerman also said, “[Weld] did not answer to the two Bank of Boston officials who contributed to his Attorney General campaign in Massachusetts, in 1978. Nor did he make mention of the fact that his cousin is in the law firm which is attorney of the Bank of Boston.

“Mr. Weld's disqualifications are demonstrated by his poor performance in Boston on drug-related matters and by the possibly questionable private business links, and I must add, by his incredible obfuscation of the direct questions put before him today.”

Fishing expedition

Frantically trying to cover up the clear facts of his conflict of interest, and his record of using bully tactics against political opponents, Weld denied in answer to the second question by Sen. Strom Thurmond, that his two-year, ongoing investigation of the NDPC was a “fishing expedition.” But again, in doing so, Weld compulsively distorted the truth.

To prove his assertion that his investigation was not a fishing expedition, Weld *lied* that failure to produce election campaign records of the 1984 LaRouche presidential campaign had resulted in a contempt of court decision. In point of fact, the 1984 election campaign committees of Lyndon LaRouche had fully complied, since 1985, with every request for documents from Weld's office, and have *never* been found to be in contempt by a federal judge. Every bank record of those campaigns has been in Weld's hands since November 1984.

Other factors that came out in Weld's testimony indicate that he is a potential threat to national security. Weld, a liberal Republican, nevertheless had support from the two ultra-liberal Democratic Senators from his home state of Massachusetts—Edward Kennedy and John Kerry—who came to commend him to the committee. (Humorously, Kennedy was late for the hearings, and after he staggered in to deliver his short speech, Senator Thurmond ordered the statement into the record earlier to make it appear that Kennedy had introduced Weld).

In keeping with that liberal support, Weld repeatedly promised Senator Grassley that he will make the prosecution of defense companies for fraud a major priority of his work at the Criminal Division. On questions of terrorism and espionage, Weld drew a blank.

Documentation

William Weld goes on the record

The following are extracts of Weld's testimony on Aug. 13 to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Grassley: . . . The Committee will hear testimony today . . . that you have a conflict-of-interest in the criminal prosecution and plea agreement reached in the case brought against the Bank of Boston for failure to file currency transaction reports. The allegations relate to your family's business interests. I'd like to have you comment on that allegation.

Weld: By way of procedural background, I believe the complaint is raised by supporters of Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. In October of 1984 and November of 1984, numerous complaints were made to the FBI in Boston. . . . The allegation was that these complaining individuals had had unauthorized credit card charges of \$500 or a \$1,000 placed on their credit card in favor of the presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche. These seemed to be non-frivolous allegations, and it is now public knowledge that a grand jury was empaneled, under my direction to investigate these charges. In April of 1985, the LaRouche organizations sent a letter to Attorney-General Meese seeking to have me removed from supervision of the grand jury investigation. That matter was referred to OPR in the Justice Department and they conducted an investigation and found no support for the allegations, and closed the matter in October of 1985. . . .

The Boston grand jury investigation has become a matter of public record because the LaRouche organizations failed to produce documents in response to subpoenas issued by the grand jury there. We filed a motion to have them held in contempt. . . . They were found in contempt, and the judge assessed monetary penalties. They appealed that judgment to the first circuit court of appeals and the . . . judgment of contempt and fines was recently affirmed.

On the merits of the allegation raised by the LaRouche's candidates as to conflict of interest in the Bank of Boston case . . . there was a fine of \$500,000 which at that time was the largest criminal fine ever imposed for a violation of Title 31, Currency Reporting Law. I think that case has been very salutary in promoting compliance with the financial reporting requirements of Title 31. . . .

As to the . . . conflict of interest . . . the allegation is that my action in that case was tainted, or . . . perceive to

have been tainted because of financial or family tie to one of several organizations, White Weld & Co., Crédit Suisse . . . , Clarendon Bank, Merrill Lynch, Crédit Suisse First Boston, and/or Bank of Boston. I investigated this matter when it first came out . . . Neither I nor any member of my immediate family nor of my siblings or my mother, who is since deceased, has any financial interest in White Weld & Co., Credit Suisse, Clarendon bank, Merrill Lynch, Crédit Suisse First Boston or Bank of Boston. And I did with both financial advisors and legal counsel. . . .

My father, the late David Weld of Smithtown, New York was a general partner of the firm White Weld & Co. till his death in 1972. Since my father's death, my family has had no financial interest in . . . White Weld. That investment house in fact was acquired by Merrill Lynch in 1978, and has since ceased to exist. . . . So, I guess the short answer to the . . . question is that there is no tie personal, or financial, of myself or my family.

Grassley: Another allegation against you concerns an ongoing grand jury investigation of the NDPC . . . [of which] Mr. LaRouche is the chairman emeritus. This investigation has been described by the NDPC as a fishing expedition . . . comment on that matter, if you can.

Weld: I can understand how supporters of Mr. LaRouche might experience some frustration about the grand jury investigation, which as a matter of public record for almost two years now, has not come to a conclusion . . . that's understandable, and I assure you, and I assure them, that the matter has my full intention, uh, attention, and there is no intent on our part to have there be any delay in that grand jury investigation.

As I mentioned, *however*, there was ample predication for that grand jury investigation at the time the grand jury began to hear evidence in late 1984. . . .

And the way, as the senator knows, that a grand jury investigation works is that a grand jury can subpoena either witnesses or documents, and in this particular case, because the allegation involved alleged fraud, *much of which would be reflected in financial, credit card, election campaign type records, that the subject of the investigation, the LaRouche organizations would keep* . . . *No documents*—no ability for the grand jury to return a true bill, or a no bill based on all the evidence. And it's been those documents, and refusal to comply with . . . subpoenas for those documents, that all the shooting's been about for the last year and a half. That's the case which was fully briefed and argued before the district Judge David Mazzone, appealed to the first circuit, with a full argument in the first circuit, which Judge Mazzone affirmed. Petition for re-hearing, petition denied. That has finally wound its course, and a week or two ago with the denial of a petition for re-hearing. So as I said I am hopeful that at this point, we can get on with it. But a fishing expedition, *no!*

The case against

The following is the "Testimony in Opposition to the Nomination of William Weld for Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice," submitted by Warren J. Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, to the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Aug. 13, 1986.

My name is Warren J. Hamerman, and I have been the chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee since its founding in August 1980. The National Democratic Policy Committee is a multi-candidate political action committee which has advocated and campaigned for a policy of an all-out War on Drugs since its inception; I therefore feel historically compelled to testify against the nomination of Mr. William Weld, currently the U.S. Attorney of Boston, to the fourth-highest position in the U.S. Department of Justice.

The President of the United States, in cooperation with other forces nationally, and allied governments internationally, has launched a major military war on drug trafficking. The War on Drugs is rightly seen by the President as a combined major strategic, national security, and domestic initiative. The same drug problem which is the target of our nation's war mobilization, is also a chief source of street crime inside the United States, a criminal problem which reaches to the highest levels of our society. In this context, high government officials with responsibility for the investigation and enforcement of all federal criminal statutes, relevant to the War on Drugs and to eradicating street crime, must be dedicated individuals who are completely beyond any personal suspicion.

Therefore, our citizens must be assured of the *impeccable* commitment of Department of Justice officials, particularly the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, to carry out the War on Drugs with vigor, and with highest regard for principles of law and justice. The *impeccable* commitment of the head of the Criminal Division is the issue before us today.

By this standard, Mr. William Weld of Boston is *eminently unqualified* to serve as head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

The position to which Mr. Weld aspires is of such importance that its occupant could personally determine the course of the President's War on Drugs.

Mr. Weld's disqualifications are demonstrated by his poor

William Weld

performance in Boston on drug-related matters and by his possibly questionable private business links.

To appoint Mr. Weld would send a wrong signal to the international and domestic law-enforcement and military community whose soldiers are heroically placing their lives on the line to fight the War on Drugs.

I believe that a full investigation of the following major areas of Mr. Weld's record and person must be thoroughly conducted *before* the Senate Judiciary Committee can vote on his appointment: his conduct with regard to drug-related and other criminal matters in Boston; his personal background; his private business affairs; and his methods of prosecution, which the First Circuit Court of Appeals, in reviewing Mr. Weld's conduct, on July 1, 1985 characterized as bordering on the "Soviet legal principle" of "crimes by analogy."

Mr. Weld and the Bank of Boston drug-money-laundering cover-up

A serious misrepresentation of fact was created in February of 1985, when the public was led to believe that the felony conviction of the Bank of Boston for currency reporting violations represented a serious attack on money laundering. What actually took place was a monumental cover-up, orchestrated by William Weld.

Over a four-year period, the Bank of Boston ignored the law not once or twice, but 1,163 times, failing on each of those 1,163 occasions, to report cash transactions over \$10,000. Former Assistant Treasury Secretary for Enforcement John M. Walker, testifying before a congressional committee at the time, said, "There is every indication that the \$600 million of small bills that the bank took in was the laundering of 'drug money'. . . . Why else would the money be in \$20 bills?"

The Bank of Boston's violations could have cost it over \$1 billion in fines and forfeitures. Instead, the deal struck by Mr. Weld fined the bank for a one-count felony, and protected any bank officials from prosecution. Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) described the fine against the Bank of Boston as "a pittance," an absurd "four ten-thousandths" of the money laundered. The Bank's own annual report boasted that the prosecution would not have any serious effect on its profits.

Contrary to common belief, Mr. Weld never prosecuted the Bank of Boston for violations of the law that pertained to

money laundering by the Angiulo organized-crime family. Kept out of the indictment was the fact that, between 1979 and 1983, the bank sold \$7.3 million in cashiers' checks to various members of the Angiulo family, among them 163 checks for \$2.2 million in cash.

According to Weld's own financial disclosures, he is tied to *both* sides of the bank transfers willfully concealed by the Bank of Boston. In his 1978 unsuccessful bid for Massachusetts Attorney-General, he received campaign contributions from two Bank of Boston officials: William C. Mercer, an honorary director, and Peter M. Whitman, senior vice-president. The other side is Cr dit Suisse, with which Weld has a direct family interest.

Among the most important of the Swiss banks involved in the Bank of Boston case is Cr dit Suisse of Zurich, Switzerland. A survey taken of law-enforcement agencies of several Western countries by the journal *Executive Intelligence Review*, confirms that Cr dit Suisse may well be the "king" of Swiss laundromats. The bank was a recipient of the take from the famous "Pizza Connection" heroin-trafficking ring; Operation Greenback, the first major multi-agency federal investigation of drug-money laundering, nailed Cr dit Suisse's Miami branch in repeated currency reporting violations; Cr dit Suisse was Robert Vesco's major bank in the days of Investors Overseas Services.

Cr dit Suisse has been the Weld family bank since at least the time when Mr. Weld's father, David Weld, was a general partner of the investment house known as White Weld, in 1948. White Weld Securities is the basis of the Weld family fortune. The Weld family fortune's biggest venture at this time in the international markets is an outfit in London called White Weld Securities, the Eurobond syndication subsidiary of Cr dit Suisse First Boston, Ltd. Until 1978 it was known as Cr dit Suisse White Weld. During the summer of 1978, a baffling sequence of transactions took place among White Weld, Cr dit Suisse, Merrill Lynch, First Boston, Inc., and others. Merrill Lynch appeared to have purchased White Weld for the sum of \$50 million. Subsequently, Cr dit Suisse purchased from Merrill Lynch, White Weld's stockholders' "stake" for \$25 million. Afterward, Cr dit Suisse bought into First Boston, Inc. and First Boston bought into White Weld Securities of London. By the time the transactions were completed, the tangle became impenetrable.

Estimates of investigators, among them the President's Commission on Organized Crime, are that annual revenues from the international drug trade are approximately \$400 billion. Much of it is leveraged four-to-five-fold and is invested into purchase of options in the Eurobond market. This is a world market, 85% of whose activities are controlled by three financial institutions:

1) **Credit Suisse/White Weld** of London; 2) **First Boston Corporation** of New York, and 3) **Merrill Lynch** of New York and London.

This evidence was brought before the Senate Permanent

Investigations Subcommittee at the time of the Bank of Boston hearings last year, yet no action was taken. Similarly, in February of 1985, the Caracas, Venezuela, daily *El Mundo* detailed how \$12 billion of flight capital, much of it going through the Bank of Boston, had been identified. William Weld is reported to have a file of evidence presented in the *El Mundo* article. Yet nothing has been done. These are just a few of the cases.

Mr. Weld's questionable judicial methods

William Weld has a history of abuse of office and selective prosecution against political enemies, with which the residents of Massachusetts are all too familiar. He is a proponent of the school of prosecution that targets the *individual* rather than the crime.

The most celebrated case was the judicial murder of the political machine of former Boston Mayor Kevin White; the goal and end result—to prevent White from running for reelection. The sacrificial lamb in this series of indictments was White's chief fundraiser, Theodore Anzalone, who was initially convicted of extortion and, ironically enough, violating currency-reporting requirements. Anzalone was acquitted on appeal. In its July 1, 1985 opinion, the Appeals court issued a sharp rebuke to Weld, stating:

In contrast to what is permitted under other legal systems, the Constitution of the United States mandates that, before any person is held responsible for violation of the criminal laws of this country, the conduct for which he is accountable be prohibited with sufficient specificity to forewarn of the proscription of said conduct.

The court pointed to the principle of "crimes by analogy" in the Soviet legal system, and quoted from Article 16 of the Soviet Criminal Code which states:

If any socially dangerous act has not been directly provided for in the present Code, the basis and extent of liability for it is determined by applying to it those articles of the Code which deal with the offenses most similar in nature.

In other words, make the crime fit the would-be criminal. The government (i.e., Weld's office) was trying to "test the limits of statutory interpretation," said the court, and it should not expect the courts to "stretch statutory interpretation past the breaking point to accommodate the government's interpretation."

On June 13, 1983, long before the appeals court decision was made, the *National Law Journal* published an article describing William Weld's actions as a "textbook example of a prosecutor misusing his powers to bully witnesses and manipulate the political process."

It is exactly this method which has been used in the almost-two-year-long fishing expedition targeting my as-

sociate, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., through an alleged investigation of his 1984 campaign committees, and also the NDPC and other organizations Weld regards as "LaRouche-related."

As with other cases, the "sting" and the corrupt witness, are the food which feeds the beast. In fact, most recently, Mr. Weld has chosen to use hardened criminals as his key witnesses.

The latest witness brought to testify against Mr. LaRouche and his associates is Mordechai Levi, a suspected terrorist and member of the Jewish Defense League who has personally threatened the life of Mr. LaRouche. Earlier this year, the FBI issued a report of terrorist incidents in the U.S., identifying "Jewish extremists" as the major domestic terrorist operation. One of the incidents named in the report was the murder of Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee leader Alex Odeh, who was blown up in a booby-trapped bomb, wired to his office door, in October 1985.

Two other incidents, the August 1985 bombing of Tscherim Soobzokov, which caused his death, and the September 1985 bombing of the home of Elmar Sporgis, both involved Mordechai Levi, who held public meetings calling for the two men's deaths shortly before the bombings. A special report issued by *Executive Intelligence Review* in March 1986 documents how Levi has served as a paid agent of the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, and the FBI. In August 1985, two associates of Mr. LaRouche petitioned Attorney-General Edwin Meese to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the terrorist attack on Soobzokov, stating that since Levi was an FBI informant, there would not be an objective investigation of his role in these assassinations. I wonder now whether Levi will be given immunity from prosecution in the Soobzokov, Sporgis, and Odeh cases, in exchange for his perjured testimony against LaRouche?

Levi and the JDL are also suspected of planting a bomb that maimed for life a Boston police officer last year. But this is not the only complaint the city's officers have with Mr. Weld. He has been on a rampage against so-called "police corruption," using as his star witness one Jesse Waters, a convicted drug-dealer and tax evader who shot and seriously wounded a Boston police officer who was attempting to stop Waters in a drug sale. Waters, now in the Federal Witness Protection Program, is providing evidence on bribery charges against Boston police officers.

Attached to my testimony is a seven-page document which lists the kinds of questions which need to be asked of Mr. Weld. If this committee upholds its responsibility and investigates these facts, *prior* to voting on this nomination, I am confident that not only will you deny the position to William Weld, but the results of the investigation will provide major new leads that will contribute to the rapid advance of the War on Drugs.

Where Reagan disagrees with LaRouche

President Ronald Reagan raised more doubts than he dispelled, in remarks on Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, at a televised press conference in Chicago, on the evening of April 12.

In reply to a question on LaRouche, put by the *Chicago Sun-Times*' Basil Talbot, the President replied: ". . . I'm not here to do battle with him, but I don't believe I could find myself in agreement with him on just about everything that he stands for."

The President has agreed with LaRouche on a number of major policy-issues over the past six years, but has obviously rejected LaRouche's policies on a greater number of others. The accompanying table is a sampling.

Issue by issue, the President seems to reject LaRouche on most of the issues on which the Democratic candidate has

taken a public stand. Yet, the liberal Democrats and the Soviet government have repeatedly demanded that the President break with LaRouche demonstratively. The President's statement in Chicago, will only increase suspicions in those quarters, not diminish them.

The liberal Democrats and Soviet officials concentrate their attention on the typical areas in which the two political figures agree. It is clear that President so far rejects all of LaRouche's economic analysis and policies, but that the two tend to agree on national defense and promoting technological progress. Except for economics, the two seem to converge in political philosophy on defense, and in support for traditional family moral values in domestic policy. So, both the liberals and Soviet officials see the two as closely allied in general outlook.

LaRouche and Reagan on key policy-issues

	Date of policy statement		LaRouche	Reagan
	LaRouche	Reagan		
They have agreed on:				
SDI?	February 1982	March 1983	Yes	Yes
War on drugs?				
General	1978	1981	Yes	Yes
Military	March 1985	April 1986	Yes	Yes
War on narco-terrorism?	March 1985	April 1986	Yes	Yes
President's defense budget?	1981-86	1981-86	Yes	Yes
South Africa sanctions?	1986	1986	No	No
Mars colonization?	June 1985	July 1986	Yes	Yes
They have disagreed on:				
Deregulation?	1979-81	1979-86	No	Yes
Dump Paul Volcker?	October 1979	June 1981	Yes	No
U.S. farmers	1981-86	1981-86	Pro	Anti
Aid Britain vs. Argentina?	May-June 1982	May-June 1982	No	Yes
Mexico debt relief?	April 1975	October 1982	Yes	No
IMF conditions?	April 1975	1983	No	Yes
Gramm-Rudman?	1985-86	1985-86	No	Yes
Contras aid?	1986	1986	No	Yes
Tax reform?	1985-86	1985-86	No	Yes
Kissinger appointment	1982-84	1982-84	No	Yes
Don Regan appointment	1985-86	1985-86	No	Yes
Dump Marcos?	1985-86	1986	No	Yes
Dump Shultz?	1985-86	1986	Yes	No
U.S. aid to PAN?	1984-86	1984-86	No	Yes

Military's testing results show the war on drugs can be won

by Nicholas F. Benton

"Call it off!" shrieked the *Washington Post* in a self-revealing Aug. 8 editorial demanding that President Ronald Reagan rescind his latest orders for escalating the war on drugs with measures that include widespread use of both mandatory and voluntary testing. Particularly threatening to the *Post*, and a lot of other mouthpieces like it, was the announcement that Reagan himself and 79 other members of the White House senior staff were voluntarily submitting to drug tests to set an example for the rest of the country.

Aside from the fact that the *Post* and other major media fear they would be hard pressed to find anyone on their dole qualified to get past government security checks if such tests were prerequisites, the *Post's* transparent argument that such testing "won't work" has already been proven fraudulent by impressive results in the military since 1980.

With the aid of mandatory testing, overall drug abuse in the military has declined by a dramatic 67% since 1980. In 1980, 27% of those in the military used an illegal drug within a 30-day period of the date they were questioned. By 1985, that percentage had dropped to 8.9%. The surveys were done by use of anonymous questionnaires and have corresponded almost exactly to trends revealed by the testing itself, indi-

cating a high degree of accuracy. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger presented the 1985 survey results to President Reagan at the White House Aug. 5.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs William Mayer, at a recent Pentagon press briefing, said that the anti-drug effort in the military "would have been infinitely less effective without the testing." He said that "command attention" to the problem and rehabilitation programs have also been vital to its success.

Mayer said that the military program "does function as a prototype for at least some portion of the federal workforce." Both he and a senior administration official, who briefed the press at the White House immediately after Reagan's first announcement of his new anti-drug offensive on Aug. 4, said that mandatory testing would be expanded within the federal workforce beyond the "sensitive employment areas" where it currently exists, such as law enforcement and aviation.

However, the biggest emphasis will still be on voluntary testing programs, where "peer pressure" will be the major component in effectiveness. To make this work, the senior administration official said, "The emphasis has to be on rehabilitation rather than punishment." This is the case even

FIGURE 1
Drug use for enlisted personnel within a previous 30-day period, 1985

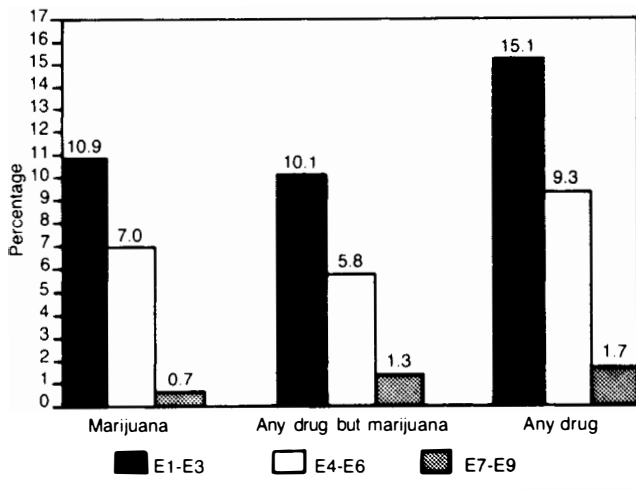


FIGURE 2
Trends in drug use past 30 days, total Department of Defense 1980-85

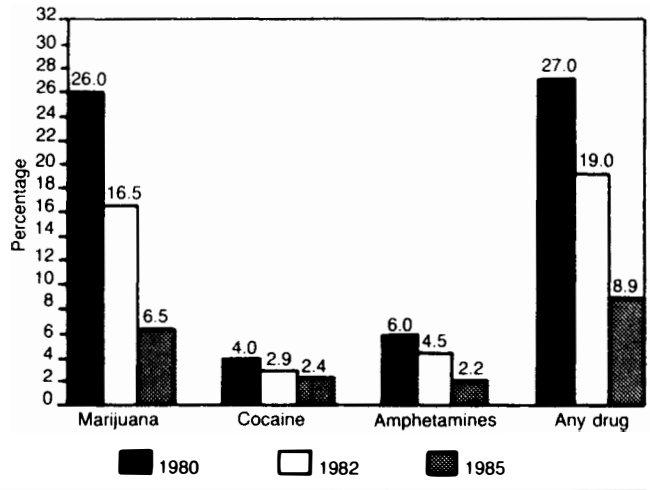
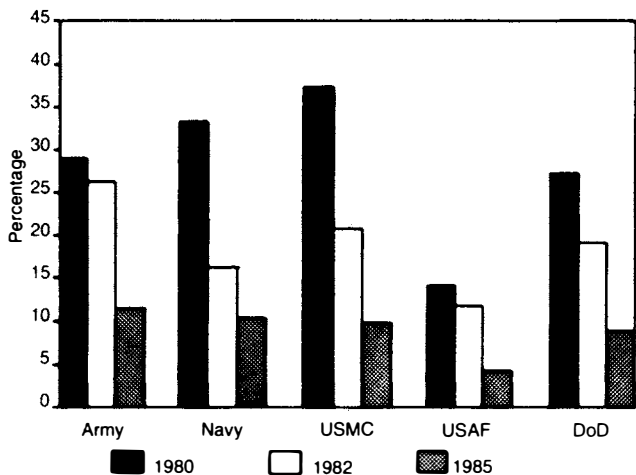


FIGURE 3

Service trends in any drug use, past 30 days, 1982-85



where testing is mandatory, such as in the military, he said. There, for example, the percentage of individuals effectively treated is very encouraging. In one year, he said, only 15,900 persons had to be discharged from the military for drug abuse, while another 60,000 were effectively treated and kept in.

Only in the case of commissioned and non-commissioned officers does evidence of drug abuse lead to automatic dismissal, Mayer said. This is because officers are "required to meet requirements of trust and responsibility" that are not matched by the duties of young recruits, who are offered "reality-based rehabilitation and counseling."

Mayer said the main problem in drug rehabilitation is the lack of an effective treatment regimen for the "chronic" abuser. He said that while chronic alcoholism can now be effectively treated, even though at great expense and effort, there is no effective medical treatment for the chronic drug abuser. In the case of cocaine, studies at Texas A&M University suggest that regular use causes a "speeding up of the aging

process of the brain by causing irreparable damage to crucial nerve cells," bringing on symptoms similar to Parkinson's Disease. This obviously demonstrates the problems in rehabilitation. Dr. Michael Trulson of Texas A&M said, "Our research suggests that cocaine destroys 60% of the cells related to motor skills, and that leads to an earlier onset of a condition like Parkinson's [a progressive disease creating difficulty in speaking, writing, and moving]."

It is for these kinds of reasons that only the "first-time" or relatively infrequent users can be successfully rehabilitated at this time, Dr. Mayer said.

Dr. Carlton Turner, head of the White House drug abuse policy team, said that there are an estimated 1.5 to 2 million "chronic" cocaine abusers in the United States today, and that the figure is expected to rise dramatically with the appearance of the potent, highly addictive, and inexpensive form of cocaine known as "crack." The rate of hospital emergency room incidents and deaths related to cocaine, he said, has tripled in the last three years, indicative of the rising trend in "chronic" abuse.

On the other hand, progress in the rehabilitation of the chronic marijuana abuser has occurred. Turner reported on the effectiveness of a government program which targeted the chronic abuser of marijuana among the nation's high-school seniors. As a result of the effort, the rate has declined from 1-in-11 high-school seniors who used marijuana daily in 1981 to 1-in-21 in 1985. But the worst threat to the high schools is the new "crack" crisis. So potent is "crack" that one use can induce addiction and permanent brain damage.

Thus, President Reagan's pledge that his new offensive is going to target drug eradication in the schools comes not a moment too soon. White House spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed on Aug. 11, that Secretary Bennett's Education Department is making preparations now to launch a major offensive "when the children start back to school this fall."

Despite the cries of the *Washington Post* and everyone else who wants to keep the drug trade flourishing, concerted efforts do produce results. If fought vigorously on all levels, the war on drugs can, and must, be won.

TABLE 1

Frequency of marijuana/hashish use during the past 30 days

Days of Use	Service									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		Total DoD	
None	90.8	(1.1)	93.0	(1.0)	92.3	(3.2)	97.5	(0.8)	93.5	(0.6)
1-3	4.8	(0.7)	3.8	(0.9)	4.0	(1.2)	1.3	(0.2)	3.4	(0.4)
4-10	1.4	(0.2)	1.5	(0.6)	0.9	(0.4)	0.9	(0.6)	1.2	(0.2)
11-30	3.0	(0.5)	1.7	(0.6)	2.7	(2.0)	0.4	(0.1)	1.9	(0.3)

Note: Tabled values are percentages and represent prevalence estimates with standard errors in parentheses.

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.

Bolivian anti-drug war declared a success

"Operation Blast Furnace," the joint U.S.-Bolivian military crackdown against drug trafficking launched in July, has scored major successes against cocaine production at its source, reported Gen. John Galvin, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Southern Command, at a Pentagon press conference Aug. 14. This, despite a persistent media campaign to portray the operation as a failure.

The war on drugs being waged by countries in the region, he said, is increasingly the result of a struggle for national survival, and is therefore being launched way ahead of any initiatives from the United States. He cited Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil, in particular, for their anti-drug efforts. All except Brazil have been "firing weapons" in the war on drugs, he pointed out.

Both General Galvin and a senior White House spokesman confirmed that the argument made by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), some State Department officials, and author James Mills, blaming the governments of Ibero-America for the drug trade, is a "total fallacy."

At a White House briefing on the visit of three Bolivian government officials to President Reagan and members of his cabinet in Washington on Aug. 14, for example, a State Department spokesman exclaimed that reality in Bolivia is "100% opposite" from

the picture that Helms and others are trying to paint. "For President Paz of Bolivia to have gone after the cocaine the way he did, knowing how big a part of the Bolivian economy cocaine had become, is absolutely extraordinary."

General Galvin pointed out that the U.S. helicopters and personnel that went into Bolivia were invited by the Bolivian government, which was in charge of the operation, and that the U.S. involvement was under the direction of the Drug Enforcement Administration, not the military.

Reports that Bolivian government officials had asked for the early removal of U.S. military personnel were not true, according to a White House spokesman. In fact, the timetable for the departure of the U.S. team and equipment is being kept secret, to keep the drug traffickers off balance.

The State Department spokesman said that "Operation Blast Furnace" proved to be far more effective than originally conceived, even though advance leaks (from the *New York Times* and other press) let the drug kingpins know days ahead of time that the operation was under way.

Seven major cocaine-processing labs have been destroyed, and an estimated 24 tons of finished cocaine wiped out—an enormous quantity. This will begin to affect the availability of cocaine on the international market within weeks, a White House spokesman said.

He also reported that all the major producers have fled Bolivia "and are now hanging out in hotels in Paraguay and Panama," waiting for the heat to come off. Extradicting those kingpins requires court-admissible evidence, which is sometimes hard to obtain.

Nonetheless, the key to the success of "Blast Furnace" will be the

ability of the Bolivian government to continue the effort after the U.S. assistance is withdrawn. Providing the Bolivian government with the means to do this—both military and economic—was the subject of the discussions with the Bolivian officials Aug. 14.

Effect on the world drug markets

The White House spokesman said the reason that spraying herbicides was not used in Bolivia, is that legal cocaine is also grown there, for sale to the United States, where the coca leaves are processed, part for use in making Coca-Cola, and the cocaine part for medicinal use. That makes the situation in Bolivia different from that in Colombia, for instance, where all the coca is illegal, and thus spraying with deadly herbicides is effective.

But detroying the labs in Bolivia has had the effect of driving the price of illegal coca leaves down to roughly half the cost of production, which will ultimately have the same effect as a herbicide, the official said.

He also noted that other governments are now in negotiation with the United States for help in eradicating marijuana crops and stopping transport of drugs through their countries.

He said that the marijuana eradication efforts in Mexico, Colombia, and the United States itself have now created a "severe shortage" of marijuana, which the media is attributing to drought. "That's a bunch of bull," he said. "They won't report what's really going on, and that is that our efforts are working. We've wiped out so much marijuana here and in Colombia and other places, that there is now a record shortage on the streets in the United States. We hope to see the same thing happen with cocaine soon."

Congress mimics Moscow in attack on defense

Demonstrating total disregard for the security of the United States and its allies, the U.S. Congress chopped, lopped, and amended the 1987 defense authorization bill so brutally, that the end result might well have been fashioned by the Soviet Presidium.

In their handling of the bill during the first weeks of August, the Senate, and the House even more so, not only slashed general defense spending levels, as well as allocations for certain key technologies. They also tried to restructure the entirety of Reagan administration strategic and arms-control policies, through a series of amendments that would completely reorient the Strategic Defense Initiative, force the U.S. to impose a nuclear-test moratorium on itself, require U.S. compliance with the discredited, unratified SALT II treaty, ban testing of anti-satellite weapons, and other dangerous idiocies.

The overall spending levels allocated by the Congress testify to the utter stupidity and downright treachery prevailing on the Hill. Whereas President Reagan had proposed a \$320 billion military budget—representing a tiny 3% increase over 1986 defense spending levels—the Senate voted 86-3 to cut that down to \$295 billion, while the Democratic-controlled House went even further, reducing military spending to a measly \$286 billion.

Contrary to last year, when the administration acquiesced in massive defense budget cuts, the White House is threatening to veto the more egregious assaults on the defense bill.

At the White House briefing Aug. 13, Larry Speakes sharply criticized the House's actions on the defense bill. "Steps that would reduce our defense modernization, specifically SDI, are the wrong actions taken at the wrong time," said Speakes, adding that President Reagan would seriously consider vetoing any measure aimed at forcing him to abide by the 1979 SALT treaty. "We would regard this as a serious step toward trying to control the President's conduct of foreign policy by the legislative branch. . . . A veto would certainly be recommended to him."

In an Aug. 14 statement, the White House charged that the House bill "threatens to reduce our national security and undercut the delicate and sensitive arms-control negotiations now under way."

The statement also charged that the bill "has the effect of tying the President's hands when we should be strengthening his hand for negotiations with the Soviet Union. It affects the prospects for real reduction in nuclear weapons," and is "an improper vehicle to legislate foreign policy," which "gives the Soviets many things they want without the necessity of negotiation."

Two Senate-approved amendments have caused particular concern to SDI backers. One, sponsored by Trilateral Commission member John Glenn (D-Ohio), and passed 64-33, prohibits foreign governments and firms from receiving contracts for research and development of the SDI unless the defense secretary certifies that the work "cannot be reasonably performed by a U.S. firm."

Glenn reached hypocritical heights in motivating the measure. "I say it's time we support ourselves," he declared. "At a time when we're cutting back on our own research efforts in our own country [and] our own universities are crying for help in this country . . . we're going to curry favor with our allies who won't share their burdens to begin with and we're going to give them our research money."

Glenn's ostensible concerns ring hollow, when viewed against his consistent opposition to SDI funding. One could safely wager that what he really aims to achieve with his amendment is not protection of U.S. technology, but the destruction of allied support and participation, deemed crucial to the SDI's success, as Secretary Weinberger emphasized on the "Today" show Aug. 13.

The second troublesome amendment, sponsored chiefly by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), an agent-of-influence of the Trilateral Commission circles of Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, directs the President to restructure the SDI so that its major focus would be on defending U.S. missiles and command centers rather than populations.

This contradicts Reagan's oft-stated goal for the SDI, namely, to defend the U.S. and allied *populations* against nuclear attack. In the days immediately preceding the Senate action, Reagan and Weinberger both went out of their way to assert as clearly as possible, that SDI is not a terminal defense program. But the Senate, true to form, decided that no defense is better than defense.

'Strangle the SDI in its crib'

The system which came under the most brutal attack from the KGB loyalists on the Hill was, as expected, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Both houses conducted days of acrimonious debate over the system, which holds the potential for defending the West's population against a nuclear holocaust.

Voting 239-176 on Aug. 12, the Democratic-controlled House gouged more than \$2 billion out of the administration's \$5.3 billion SDI request for FY87, in effect freezing the budget at this year's level. Amendments to slash the program's budget to \$1 billion (proposed by superliberal California Democrat Ron Dellums), and to restore the funding requested by the administration, were both defeated.

Attacks on the system bordered on the rabid. "It is time to strangle 'Star Wars' in its crib," screeched Rep. Ed Markey (D-Mass.), during floor debate Aug. 12. "If we don't," he continued, "we will rue the day when we missed this opportunity. It's time to take Star Wars out of the heavens and put it on the table in Geneva."

New York Rep. Bob Mrazek, one of Markey's ultraliberal colleagues, argued that Americans think under Reagan's vision of the SDI they could step outside after dinner and watch "the pinball wizards of the 'Star Wars' program blast Soviet warheads out of the sky." "We're talking," he continued, "about the biggest pork-barrel project in the history of the world. It will set in motion a whole new nuclear arms race between the United States and Soviet Union."

Although funding for the SDI fared somewhat better in the Senate, where

it received \$3.95 billion, that body placed restrictions on the program's functioning which could prove more devastating than outright budget cuts.

Going back to the SALT II treaty

The House passed another amendment which could have an even more deleterious impact on the conduct of U.S. strategic policy, and members were so intent on doing so that they didn't hesitate to step wholly outside the U.S. Constitution's separation of powers (what else from a body that passed Gramm-Rudman!). The measure, approved 225-186, bars funds for deployment of any nuclear weapons that violate limits of the 1979 SALT II treaty. Republican Minority Leader Robert Michel of Illinois characterized the votes as reflecting "an attempt by critics to dismantle [Reagan's] foreign policy, amendment by amendment."

Washington Democrat Norman Dicks said the vote to force Reagan to stay within SALT II "may be the most important arms-control vote in this decade."

The Senate passed a non-binding resolution urging the administration to continue compliance with the treaty.

Chemical weapons were another major defense system that took it on the chin. By a one-vote margin, House members knocked out of the defense bill \$68 million for the new binary chemical weapons program Reagan had requested. "This fulfills a long held Soviet objective for a chemical-free zone in Western Europe," said Illinois

Republican John Porter.

Differences between the House and Senate versions of the defense authorization bill must go to conference. That means there is still time for the American people to force Congress into undoing at least the worst damage.

Banning nuclear tests and ASATs

Congress wrought intense damage to U.S. national security in other areas as well. On Aug. 8, the House voted 234-166 for an amendment to impose a one-year test ban on all but the smallest U.S. nuclear weapons. The moratorium, strongly opposed by the Reagan administration, would take effect Jan. 1, 1987.

On the same day, the Senate endorsed a non-binding amendment to the defense bill which calls upon Reagan to resume negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty with Moscow, and to submit two other more limited treaties for Senate ratification.

Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), a chief sponsor of the test-ban resolution, roused himself from a drunken stupor long enough to say that the amendment represents the first step toward a comprehensive test ban. "It will not end the arms race," he said, "but it does play an important role in putting a brake on the proliferation of weapons systems."

That is a cover-story for treason. What a test ban would actually do—and this is the reason Moscow has been promoting it like crazy—is stop the testing of U.S. nuclear weapons essential to SDI, in particular, nipping in the bud development of the x-ray laser.

National News

LaRouche asks death penalty for 'legalizers'

Lyndon LaRouche, *EIR*'s founder and a presidential candidate, issued a statement Aug. 13 under the title, "Under What Conditions the Death-Penalty Should Be Sought for Those Promoting Legalization of Drug-Trafficking." In the statement, he cites various treaty agreements between nations characterizing drug traffic as a "crime against humanity," which "makes it a 'Nuremberg-Trial' class of offense to promote legalization of drug traffic, as well as to engage directly in that traffic."

LaRouche says that the same logic must be applied to those who would legalize drug trafficking as to those who would seek to block effective actions against Soviet-directed international terrorism—and the two are, in fact, closely linked.

"Without liberal backing for drug trafficking by circles of such 'respectable' figures as those of Sol Linowitz and Senator Moynihan, today's levels of drug-trafficking would be impossible. These drug-lobbyist liberals are therefore directly responsible for the deaths and other sufferings of millions, and for promoting a major national-security threat to our own and other nations of this hemisphere. By Nuremberg Trial standards, they are as guilty as Hell.

"The object is not to have lesser fry, such as Chicago's barroom drug-lobbyist, Mike Royko, hanging from every lamp-post. The object is to root out the big fry, to establish an awful example which will scare the wits out of lesser fry.

"Indict and punish the big fry, and the lesser fry will promptly cease their campaigning for legalization."

Bryen worried by information release

Senior Pentagon official Stephen Bryen denounced as "ethnic McCarthyism," the re-

lease to the public of 100 pages of Justice Department documents, showing that he was suspected of passing classified data to Israel.

The documents, obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, were made public by the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), which has asked the Defense Department to suspend Bryen's top-security clearance, and called for a grand jury investigation.

Evan Hedricks, a spokesman for NAAA, said Bryen's remarks were an effort to distort the issues, which "relate to the potential security risk and Mr. Bryen's relations with a foreign country."

Hollywood stars falling over LaRouche

A group of Hollywood movie stars has formed a "No to 64—Stop LaRouche" Entertainment Committee in Hollywood, according to a *Los Angeles Times* story of Aug. 8. Proposition 64 is the California ballot initiative, sponsored by supporters of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, that would mandate the use of traditional public health measures of quarantine and prevention for AIDS.

Leading the pack in defense of the civil rights of the AIDS virus are Bob Hope, Elizabeth Taylor, Gregory Peck, Carl Burnett, Goldie Hawn, Barbara Streisand, Diahann Carroll, Sally Field, Gene Kelly, and Quincy Jones.

Says the article: "Also industry biggies like movie executive Barbara Corday, producer Barry Krost, songwriters Alan and Marilyn Bergman, and directors Sydney Pollack and Martin Ritt. The committee will mobilize the entertainment industry for No on 64, the initiative that the opposition said will quarantine people with AIDS. . . ."

Lyndon LaRouche had his own comments, issued Aug. 9:

"In Hell, Satan tortures the dead pimps by forcing them to watch old Elizabeth Taylor movies, over and over, through a good chunk of eternity. The latest from Meyer Lansky's and Sidney Korshak's Hollywood, is that 'Liz' Taylor has now given

new meaning to the term "femme fatale"; she's promoting the spread of the most deadly disease since plague, AIDS. . . .

"In a way, the funniest thing I've heard all week, is the news from Hollywood, that Liz Taylor turned down Proposition 64. . . .

"As for popular respect for Hollywood stars, this must be said. As a people selects its heroes, so it judges itself. As a people so judges itself, so will the remorseless progression of events pass judgment of history upon that nation. If some among us admire fallen stars, then, to that degree, our nation's star will fall."

Weinberger critical of Glenn's SDI amendment

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has criticized Sen. John Glenn's (D-Ohio) amendment barring foreign firms from getting research contracts unless no U. S. firms could do the work.

Appearing on the "Today" show on Aug. 13, Weinberger responded to a question as to whether the amendment would bind his hands: "Oh, I think it will. It's also another part of this isolationist tendency of buy-American kind of philosophy that totally fails to recognize how much value we get from our relationships with our allies. It also fails to recognize how important contributions can be made to all of our defense needs by our allies.

"It certainly is an important part of the program that we utilize the very best brains that we can find anywhere to work on the program and some of those are not in the United States—many of them are. We would like to be free to draw on the best talents we can find anywhere."

Found in a bottle on Capitol Hill

Senator Ted Kennedy tottered, about an hour late, into the Senate Judiciary Committee

hearings on mass-perjurer William Weld. Obviously, the Senator's condition was that of a man exhausted from an hour's breathing fuel into the carburetor of his limousine.

The Senator managed to aim himself at the microphone, probably guided, patriotically, by the latest Massachusetts microchip in his spectacles. Before being mustered out of the hearing-room, he delivered what seemed to be a very brief graveside elegy for that lying son of a spalpeen, Weld.

It has been an unusually active August for the Senator. Apart from the occasional bit of *purely social* drinking (mind you) with the odd friend or acquaintance, himself has endorsed the leftist U.S. Representative from Maryland, Barbara "Bubba" Mikulski. Mikulski may smell of an undredged harbor-channel, and may be so stupid, that she probably thinks radioactivity from nuclear families causes athlete's foot, but, even so, how could The Honorable resist making the endorsement?

Veteran (of something or other) Mikulski is shaped like a bottle and wears a skirt.

Reagan again refuses South Africa sanctions

President Reagan made one of his strongest statements yet in rejection of sanctions against South Africa, during a nationally televised press conference in Chicago Aug. 12. Punitive sanctions, he said, "would not only be disruptive to surrounding states that are virtually linked to South Africa's economy, but would also be very punitive to the people that we want to help."

The President also endorsed the call of South African President P. W. Botha for a meeting of major Western nations with representatives of the Pretoria government to work out an orderly process of abolishing the apartheid system.

The President cited Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu/Natal, and other black leaders opposed to sanctions against the South African economy. One black leader "wrote a most statesman-like and eloquent letter to me just recently, and he pointed out that while, yes, there was impatience and, yes, we hope we can make

progress faster, he pointed out he did not disapprove of Botha."

Biggest coke bust in U.S. history

On Aug. 8, the Justice Department announced that federal agents have broken up the largest cocaine trafficking ring in U.S. history. The announcement came only two weeks after President Reagan committed the nation to an all-out War on Drugs.

Twelve people were arrested in raids in the Pocono Mountain region of Pennsylvania. Eight Colombians and four Americans were charged with using Air America of Avoca, Pa. to fly cocaine into the United States, receiving more than \$25 million in profits. Federal agents recovered more than \$4 million in cash during the raids.

The ring was responsible for "the largest documented amount of cocaine ever smuggled into this country by a single trafficking organization," said Attorney-General Ed Meese.

Marijuana famine hits East Coast

Authorities say a marijuana "famine" has hit the East Coast of the United States because of the U.S.-Colombian effort to cut supplies, the *Washington Post* reported Aug. 9.

An estimated 20 million Americans regularly smoke marijuana, according to government surveys. They are finding their supply uncommonly hard to find. "Yes, there's a famine on the East Coast," Kevin Zeese, director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) told the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star*.

"He's probably right," said Virginia Beach narcotics investigator Gary Goodfellow. "It is slack right now."

This year's marijuana crop from Colombia is expected to be 1,250 metric tons, considerably down from the 1983 harvest of 13,500 tons and less than half of the 3,000 metric tons produced in 1985.

Briefly

● **WHITE HOUSE** spokesman Larry Speakes praised Peru's war on drugs during an Aug. 1 press briefing, but the statement was blacked out of the U.S. press: "We applaud the fact that the government of Alan García took the matter in its own hands and went to the very sources of the drugs." The Peruvian Air Force had just completed bombing runs against jungle cocaine labs.

● **THE WASHINGTON POST** and the *New York Times* both misreported what President Reagan said about Lyndon LaRouche at his Aug. 12 Chicago press conference. The *Post* quotes Reagan: "Well, let me say, I'm as yet to do battle with him. . . ." The *Times*' version: "Well, let me say I'm here to do battle with him. . . ." Reagan's actual formulation was: "Well, let me say I'm not here to do battle with him. . . ." The *Washington Times* decided not to quote—Reagan went on to say he didn't "agree with everything" LaRouche stands for.

● **U.S. POLICE CHIEFS** recommended Aug. 13 that police departments test all new employees for drug use, regularly recheck narcotics officers, and give urinalyses to any other civilian or uniformed employee who shows signs of drug abuse. Jerold Vaughn, executive director for the International Association of Chief of Police, said the group opted for mandatory testing of all new employees, civilian or uniformed, "to head off future problems."

● **AN AMENDMENT** to the 1987 defense bill to withdraw roughly 200,000 U.S. ground troops from Europe and Asia over the next five years was defeated 322-90 in the House Aug. 12. The amendment, sponsored by Colorado Democrat Pat Shroeder, called for withdrawing 35,000 troops a year from Europe and 10,000 annually from Asia—primarily Japan.

Kornblum should resign

We join Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in calling for the immediate resignation of John C. Kornblum, U.S. Mission Chief in Berlin.

This demand is based on statements made by Kornblum during an Aug. 13 televised interview, broadcast in the Federal Republic of Germany. Any member of the U.S. foreign service who insults his President as flagrantly as Kornblum has done, must be ordered to submit his resignation immediately. There was a time, when government officials were expected to shoot themselves for perpetrating deeds less dishonorable than Kornblum has done.

On the subject of the Kennedy administration's lack of action, at the time Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov ordered the wall installed, Kornblum is either totally ignorant of the circumstances of that incident, or he is lying. What President Reagan did, was something which no President since 1961 had the courage to do earlier: to declassify U.S. files on Kennedy administration actions during the Berlin Wall crisis, and to do so publicly. What the President said happened, is precisely what did happen. Kornblum either does not know the facts, or he was lying.

But for the intervention of President Kennedy's National Security Adviser, McGeorge Bundy, not only would U.S. armed forces have taken down the wire dividing Berlin immediately, but Soviet dictator Nikita Khrushchov would have backed down immediately. In addition, if U.S. armed forces had taken down the wall then, Khrushchov would probably not have risked the Cuban Missiles Crisis the following year.

From the beginning of the Kennedy administration, it was Soviet Premier Khrushchov's estimate, that the new President was a "playboy," who could be intimidated into backing down before menacing Soviet gestures. Khrushchov came away from his brief private meeting with Kennedy at Vienna, strengthened in this belief. So, Khrushchov deployed a number of risky adventures, including the Berlin Wall actions, and the later Missiles Crisis, gambling on this assessment of the young President.

Khrushchov had strategic assets inside the Kennedy administration, centered around former Stalin crony W. Averell Harriman, and McGeorge Bundy. During the second half of the 1950s, Khrushchov had reached agreements with a leading section of the U.S. Liberal Establishment, on "nuclear deterrence," through a network of private back-channels centered around Bertrand Russell and the Pugwash Conference. In recent public statements, McGeorge Bundy has admitted that he, like Robert S. McNamara, was opposed to the President's thinking on strategic matters. Harriman's circles inside the State Department, and Bundy in a key position inside the White House, were able to manipulate U.S. policy, and to prevent the President from gaining vital intelligence in time.

These were the factors which shaped the U.S. failure to tear down the Wall at the beginning, as the United States could have done successfully at the time.

U.S. intelligence services' station chiefs in Berlin, and elsewhere, had highest-level intelligence from inside Soviet and East German circles, outlining the way Khrushchov intended to orchestrate the Berlin Wall scenario, and including information on Soviet willingness to back down, if the United States took decisive action to tear down the wall. This intelligence never reached the President during the Berlin Wall crisis. Through McGeorge Bundy, orders were issued not to transmit such intelligence to Washington.

For 25 years, those facts about the Berlin Wall incident have sat in both U.S. intelligence archives and in the private knowledge of those involved at the time. The facts have been an open secret within the intelligence community. Now, 25 years later, President Reagan has publicly declassified the facts.

What President Reagan said, is absolutely accurate. Kornblum should resign immediately, not only because he has behaved like a scoundrel, but because keeping such weak-kneed Soviet appeasers in key U.S. positions in the Federal Republic of Germany is itself a repetition of the kind of blunder which permitted the Wall to become the institution it has become today.

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