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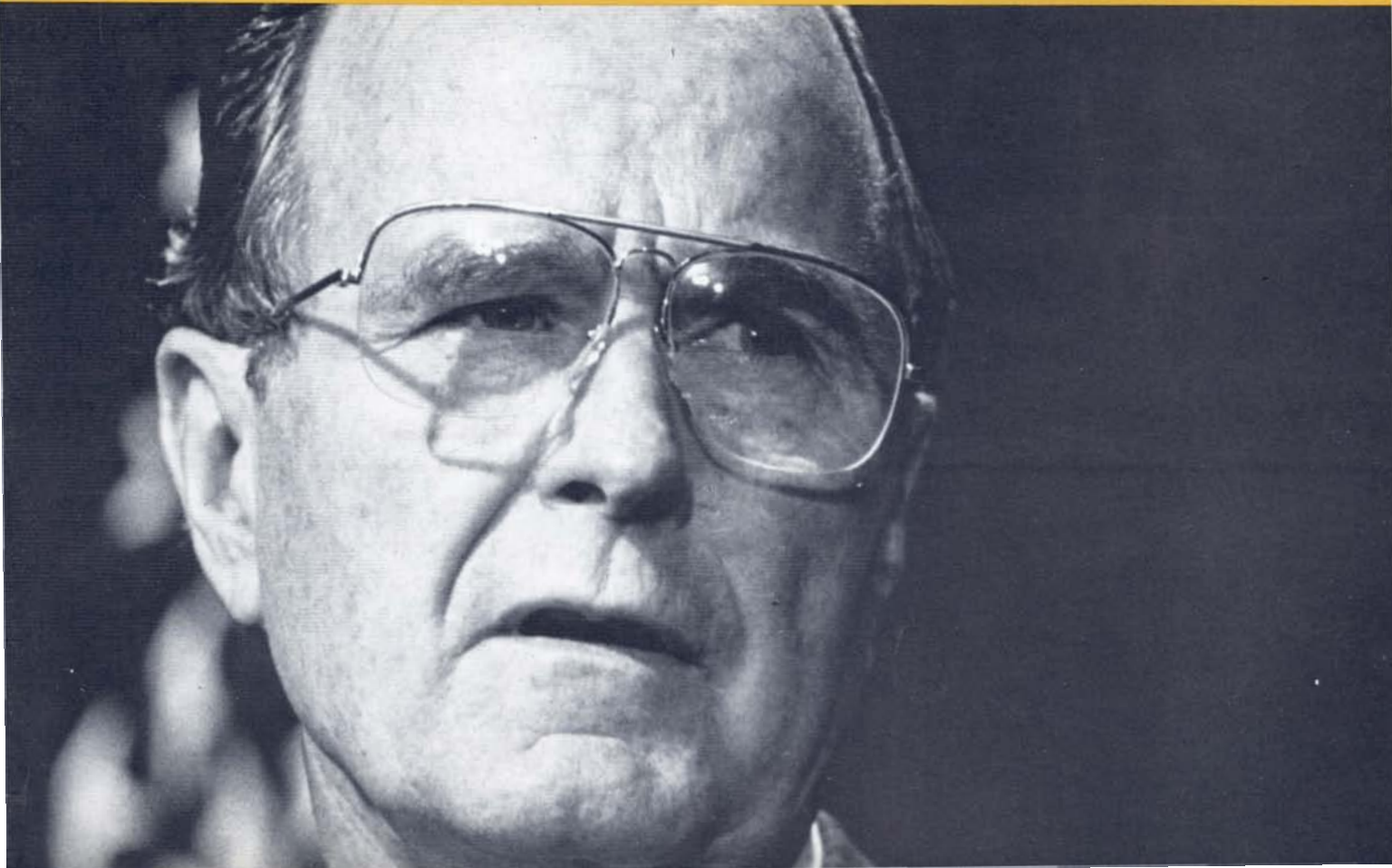
Executive Intelligence Review

October 16, 1987 • Vol. 14 No. 41

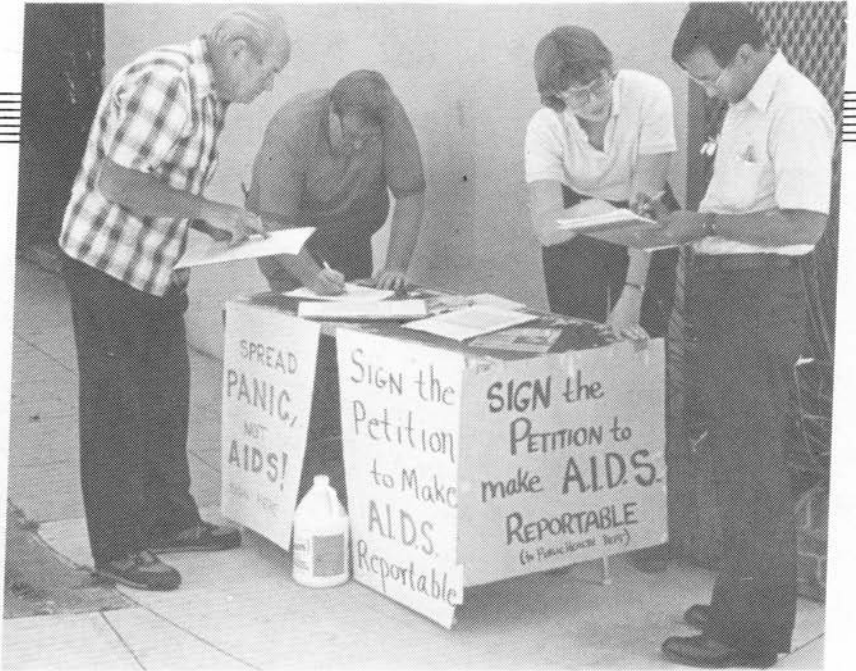
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LaRouche reviews Woodward book on Casey
Optical biophysics: cancer breakthrough ahead?
Cuomo swaps euthanasia tales in Moscow

**George Bush supporters in
wonderland, as crash looms**



AIDS WILL CHANGE THE WORLD'S ECONOMY, AND DRASTICALLY.



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EIR QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REPORT

First
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1987

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CONTENTS

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- The technology-driver of the new economic upsurge: the forty-year Mars-colonization project
- The explosive impact of AIDS on the world economy

EIR Quarterly Economic Report
\$1,000 annual subscription
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Make check or money order payable to:
Executive Intelligence Review
P.O. Box 17390
Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

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EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and last week of December by New Solidarity International Press Service P.O. Box 65178, Washington, DC 20035 (202) 785-1347

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: (06121) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Rosenvaengets Alle 20, 2100 Copenhagen OE, Tel. (01) 42-15-00

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

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

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Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Editor

Last spring, Lyndon LaRouche estimated that massive political pressures would be mobilized to attempt to postpone the biggest financial crash in history, then foreseen by leading European bankers, until after the 1988 elections. But, he warned, we must expect major shocks to financial markets, at minimum, by mid-October. LaRouche's forecast was proven right by the events of "Brown Tuesday," Oct. 6, when the New York stock market's Dow-Jones index dropped by more than 91 points.

How this looks for the presidential dreams of Vice President George Bush, among others, is reviewed in the lead article of *Economics* this week by LaRouche.

The complement to this article is LaRouche's review of the much-touted Bob Woodward book on William Casey's CIA, which he describes as a "blend of fact and fiction," or rather fiction which has been adorned with "James Bond"-style facts to make it credible to a gullible public. What LaRouche delves into here, are the deeper issues of policy which were not merely bungled, but not even *understood* by Casey, et al.

It is a question of taking on the "Olympians" of the Establishment at the very heart of their policy-goals, which conflict with those of the American republic.

At this moment, Ibero-America presents the most striking series of instances in which the Establishment's policies—emphatically including the "Contra" business in Central America—are hastening the bankruptcy and the strategic defeat of the entire West. In this issue, *EIR* presents concrete examples of how the Establishment's policies are losing us friends and potential markets, and surrounding us with weak and impoverished nations. This starts with Mexico, where the creditor banks' pick was nominated for President (page 9); Panama, where U.S. policy seems determined to drive the country into the grasp of the U.S.S.R. (page 46); and Colombia, where the refusal of U.S. authorities to prosecute Dope, Inc. bankers is turning that country into a new Lebanon (page 49).

Our view at *EIR* is that the United States should do everything in its power to rescue Iran from the grip of the mullahs—not create the hotbeds for new mullahs, and new Irans, on our own borders! If certain "conservatives" don't agree, they should have the decency to stop calling themselves patriots.

Nora Hamerman

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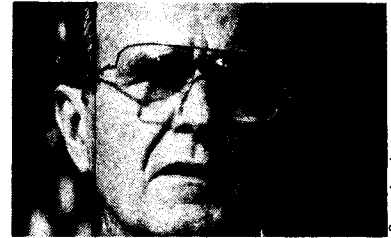
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Correction: Due to an editing error, in the article "U.S. Senate resolution against Panama condemned by Ibero-America," on page 56 of our Oct. 9 issue, Costa Rica was identified as one of the Contadora nations. The actual Contadora Group, seeking a regional peace settlement for Central America, consists only of Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia.

Bush supporters in wonderland

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. released this statement under the title, "Bush Supporters in Wonderland: Financial Markets in 'Positive Feedback,' " on Oct. 7 through his campaign news bureau.

"Brown Tuesday," we might call it. On Tuesday, Oct. 6, the New York stock market's Dow-Jones index dropped by more than 91 points. Nervous optimists reacted by insisting that this drop was only one-quarter the scale of the collapse on that famous "black" day in 1929; but wags spoke of renaming the Dow "the Davey-Jones Index."

For the past six months, more and more leading bankers in Europe have warned that the world is on the edge of the biggest financial crash in history. About \$18 trillions of financial paper exposed to international markets is about to come crashing down. With net price-earnings floating in the vicinity of 1,000-to-1 in many sectors, the best guess is that more than \$10 trillions could be wiped out by the time the spiral of collapse begins to level off, with U.S. financial markets the hardest hit.

Back during the spring, the realistic estimate around Washington and London was that the crash could erupt as soon as some time between August and October. My opinion then, was that massive political pressures would be mobilized to attempt to postpone the crash until after the 1988 elections, but that we must expect major shocks to financial markets—if not an outright crash—by the middle of October. Obviously, my estimate was right.

During the spring, there was talk among Anglo-American establishment circles that if the crash were coming, one might have to tolerate my becoming the next U.S. President. About June, this thought was dropped, and the word was given to

the Justice Department to go ahead with indicting me, to take me out of the 1988 presidential campaign.

The Republican Party convinced itself that a Republican could be elected President in 1988, on two conditions: that the financial crash was delayed until after the 1988 elections, and that the Democratic candidates were systematically disgraced.

For the moment, the favored choice among the majority of the establishment has been Vice President George Bush, with Bush-man Treasury Secretary James Baker III a possible running mate. The establishment choice of Bush is not yet "set in concrete," but if U.S. financial markets get safely through the end of the year, the commitment to Bush might become almost irreversible. Forces allied with Senator Moynihan would then ensure that the Democratic convention would be rigged to choose a presidential ticket which Bush might be able to beat easily.

The majority of the establishment is betting that the lid can be kept on the financial crash until after November 1988. The administration is relying on Bush's friends to ensure that everything necessary is done to let Ronald Reagan leave office without experiencing the big crash. Although Bush is pledged to support the SDI, the Bush candidacy is also the linchpin of the administration's commitment to conclude a "Munich-style" summit agreement with Moscow this year.

The eruption of a financial crash during the weeks ahead, would put Bush's candidacy on the skids.

'Positive feedback looping'

Aim a microphone at the amplifier's speaker. The amplified output from the speaker feeds into the microphone, and is heard amplified from the speaker. The sound rises at a rate

determined chiefly by the factor of the distance between the speaker and the microphone. It builds into a roar, and sky-rockets into a screeching whine.

That is "positive feedback." That is the way a major financial crash would erupt. A single day's drop in the "Davy-Jones Index" of about 100 points, would be about the minimum level of disturbance needed to set off the beginning of a crash-threatening "positive feedback" looping. We came near to that during the second half of 1986, and again this past Tuesday, Oct. 6th.

Yet, even with a single day's drop of that size, or even slightly greater, the crash would not necessarily follow. Major financial interests and governments would usually intervene, to pour billions of dollars into the markets overnight, and, for a brief period thereafter, the index for some sections of the financial market would rise, seeming to cause a financial recovery.

This sort of intervention to stop a financial "positive feedback looping," can be called "damping the feedback," like putting one's hand on the microphone, and turning it slightly, to interrupt the speaker-microphone coupling when the speakers begin to howl. Sometimes that tactic fails. Then, one must shut off the microphone or one or more of the speakers, or some combination of both actions.

One special, technical problem, which makes it increasingly difficult for government and financiers to control such positive feedback looping in the financial markets today, is that the amplifier is turned up each time the technicians intervene to stop a threatened market collapse. A glance at the price-earnings ratios in these markets shows why this is so.

Under what used to be thought of as normal conditions, the value of a common stock, for example, was based on the ratio of stock price to the after-tax corporate earnings per average share of that stock. Holders and purchasers of stock looked to expected paid-out dividends in the short term, and to a combination of dividends and capital appreciation of the corporation's net worth in the longer term. Investors in stocks balanced risk against expected earnings, in about the same way an insurance company calculates prices of policies. It was said that financial markets fluctuated slightly around a level of combined risk and (after-tax) price-earnings equilibrium.

Then, especially about 20 years ago, things began to grow wild. Earnings became less and less a factor in determining prices of stocks, bonds, and financial paper generally. "Capital gains" on the market price of these financial investments took over as a marginally decisive factor in determining price.

As a result, the world's financial markets, including real-estate prices, have been turned into a John Law-style "financial bubble." A "highly leveraged" billionaire is the fellow most likely to be expected either to jump from a skyscraper's window, or be found soon enough selling apples on New York's Broad Street. Thus, we see today markets in which price-earnings ratios have climbed from a "normal" 10-to-1 or 20-to-1, up into the stratosphere of as much as 1,000-to-1

or more, in terms of paid-out corporate or equivalent earnings.

Purely speculative kinds of financial "capital gains" in prices of financial instruments have become a substitute basis for determining price-earnings ratios for these investments. So, to keep financial markets stable, governments and financier interests must keep on inflating markets with more and more such speculative forms of "capital gains," to prevent markets from collapsing down to something near "normal" kinds of price-earnings ratios.

So, the tricks used by George Bush's friends, to dampen "positive feedback looping" in financial markets, all boil down to pouring more and more inflation into prices in those markets. Since the threat of the worldwide financial crash erupted last spring, Japan, Western Europe, and the Arab oil-exporting states have poured an estimated \$90 billion of good money into what is about to become almost worthless paper, to attempt to keep inflating the New York financial markets, to delay the financial crash for the sake of Republicans' presidential aspirations.

The result is the inflationary boom in New York markets' stock and related prices.

The key point is this. The "amplifier" responsible for "positive feedback looping" in financial markets, is the ratio of two ratios. The first ratio, which we might call "price-earnings ratio B," is the ratio of prices of paper to the expected financial capital gains on that paper. The second ratio, "price-earnings ratio A," is the "normal" price-earnings ratio. The ratio of the two ratios, the "financial leverage," B/A, is the factor of amplification.

So, every effort by Bush's friends to dampen a new disturbance in the U.S. markets, has the effect of increasing the amplification factor, B/A, by a significant amount. So, each time such a dampening operation is conducted, the effect is to make the financial markets more explosive, to make the next shock much less easily controlled.

There are two complicating factors, apart from the dollar prices of U.S. stocks, for example: the price of the U.S. dollar on world financial markets, and the absolute and relative levels of prevailing interest rates in various key countries.

As the dollar falls, the price of U.S. stocks and bonds falls on world markets, and the indebtedness of the U.S. government and private U.S. interests is multiplied by the amount by which the price of the dollar falls. Japan, the West Europeans, and the Arab investors are caught between a rock and a hard place. They lose money on every dollar they invest in the attempt to bail out U.S. financial markets; but, if they do not increase their bail-out of Mr. Bush's political ambitions, U.S. financial markets will collapse, and they will lose massively on everything they have already invested in the U.S.

Yet, the Reagan administration, especially Bush's friend, James Baker III, continues, foolishly, to "talk down" the price of the U.S. dollar on world markets, saying that this

will help the U.S. economy to recover its trade-balance!

Most financial markets today are "highly leveraged," holding paper purchased with large accumulations of borrowed money. So, each time the prevailing interest-rate rises by a half a point or so, this forces some among the investors in financial markets to suffer a significant loss of gains. The financial markets are depressed. Each time the interest-rate is lowered, most of the increased borrowing goes, not into sound investments, but into financial markets; the factor of amplification, B/A , is increased.

So, we have the worst financial bubble in modern history, and the biggest in world history. It is stretched to the bursting-point already, and Bush's friends are hoping to delay its bursting by methods which stretch the bubble still more.

Therefore, worried European bankers say that U.S. economic policy has gone insane. James Baker III is considered out of his mind, and references are made to Federal Reserve chairman Greenspan as an "Ayatollah."

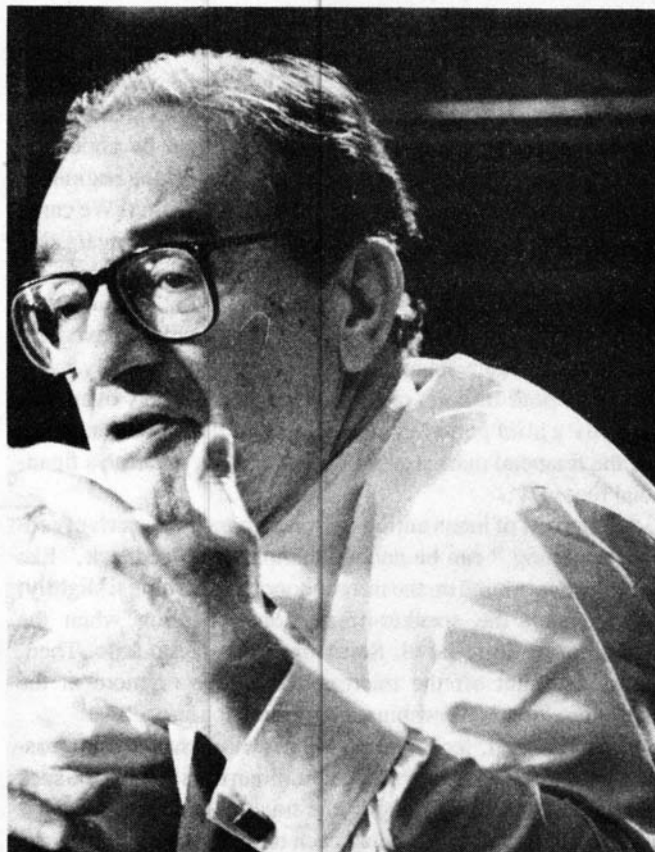
The 'LaRouche option'

European and other leading bankers have been studying my proposed monetary and economic reforms since April 1975. The greatest attention has been given, in these quarters, to a book-length study I published during the first week of August 1982, *Operation Juárez*. It is the expressed opinion of the most powerful banking institutions that my analysis is correct, and that my proposals will work exactly as I have stated. However, it is also the expressed, angry opinion of the same circles, that my reforms are to be avoided, if it is possible to delay the financial crash for a while in any other way.

It is agreed in those circles, that my reforms would save the banking system. However, it is also agreed that my reforms would eliminate the "post-industrial" policies of the past 20 years, and would strip away much of the enormous political power which international financier circles exert over the U.S. government today. Therefore, most leading bankers refuse to accept my reforms, as long as they see any way of avoiding this last-ditch alternative.

These bankers are also troubled by another issue. They ask themselves, "Can we not keep LaRouche's reforms in reserve and, if necessary, implement those reforms without allowing LaRouche to become President? Can we not groom some other choice of candidate to carry out his reforms, and get rid of him?" They know that would not work, but they hope desperately that it would.

Any major crisis is what mathematical physicists would describe as "nonlinear." In other words, during a crisis, every significant development leads into what physicists would describe as a "phase shift" in the general situation. Every solution leads to such "phase-changes." No political careerist, who has come up through the ranks of our political system over the past twenty years, is mentally or emotionally equipped to deal with a crisis which is dominated by successive "phase-



Stuart Lewis

References are made to Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan as an "Ayatollah."

changes" of that sort. Such crises require someone like France's President Charles de Gaulle, from outside the ranks of ordinary leading politicians.

In a crisis, every week is a new crisis. The President must have the knowledge and temperament to make the right spot reaction immediately, with no drawn-out deliberations. He is like the captain of a ship, passing through perilous waters during a fierce storm. He is like the commander-in-chief in a major war. Only an original thinker, who has correctly worked through each step of the crisis over many years before the crisis struck, has the acquired knowledge and instinct for the right choice of almost life-or-death decisions under the conditions of crisis now erupting. The ordinary sort of politician is a disaster under such circumstances, even if his general policies might be the correct ones.

This is made somewhat clearer by listing some of the most important changes in policy needed to overcome the financial crash now looming on the horizon.

The roots of the present financial and economic crises go back to the end of World War II, and especially to the reforms in credit policies and the Internal Revenue Code, back in 1954. Truman's administration bungled the transition to peace time production, and bungled the postwar inflationary crisis. President Eisenhower came in under the influence of a rabid

“free-trader,” economics professor Arthur Burns.

Even as late as 1967-68, the Bretton Woods monetary system could have been saved, had neo-malthusian convert President Johnson not acted to cut back on rates of investment in capital-intensive modes of technological progress, and had he acted to increase the price of gold monetary reserves to reflect the price of production of monetary gold. Johnson bungled the 1968 monetary crisis. Nixon inherited Johnson’s bungling and neo-malthusian drift in policies, and made matters worse by adopting “Ayatollah” Milton Friedman’s “free trade” dogmas. Like Johnson in March 1968, Nixon reacted to the near-financial-crisis of 1970 and the crisis of August 1971 with the worst possible choice of policy-changes, creating the “floating exchange-rate” system, to replace the gold-reserve system.

It is that “floating exchange system,” created under Nixon and Ford by such officials as George Bush and Paul Volcker at the 1972 Azores and 1975 Rambouillet conferences, which created the bubble now on the verge of bursting into the biggest financial crash in history.

So, what I must do to bring the crash under control, as your next President, breaks down into two general topics: first, the sweeping change in economic philosophy of government which must be introduced; second, the concrete measures which must be taken in accord with that economic philosophy.

Essentially, my economic philosophy is summed up in the words, “The United States shall be returned to the American System of political economy, as established by President George Washington, as elaborated in Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton’s three famous reports to the Congress, on the subjects of national credit, a national bank, and manufactures.”

This means an end to Adam Smith, “free trade,” “deregulation,” and “monetarism.” It means a return to emphasis on fostering capital-intensive investments in high rates of technological progress. It means low borrowing costs for investments in these categories. It means generous investment tax-credit incentives for these categories. It means a massive program of repair and improvements in the nation’s basic economic infrastructure, both by public utilities, and by agencies and authorities of federal, state, and local government, including rebuilding of education and the health-care system.

I shall defend the value of the U.S. dollar on world markets. I shall defend the par value of the debt of the government of the United States. I shall keep essential local banking institutions’ doors open, and act to protect the par value of savings by depositors. I shall use the regulatory powers of government, as provided by the Constitution and by acts of Congress, to accomplish these four primary goals of financial stabilization.

I shall declare a national economic emergency, under which I shall “federalize” the Federal Reserve System, trans-

forming the Federal Reserve banks into a de facto national bank along the lines of the original and second Bank of the United States. I shall ask Congress to authorize successive issues of gold-reserve-denominated U.S. Treasury currency-notes, as required under Article I of our federal Constitution. These issues, which will total several trillions of dollars over the period of my first administration, shall be loaned through the Federal Reserve System at interest rates of between 1% and 2%, for job-creating investments in agriculture, manufacturing, other physical-goods-producing industries, basic economic infrastructure, and export-credit loans for production by U.S. farmers and manufacturers. By these means, the tax-revenue base, in the form of increased incomes of business and households, shall be expanded to effect the balancing of the federal budget without increasing tax-rates on the basic income of households or operating incomes of businesses producing physical goods.

The included purpose of these emergency reforms, is to shift the percentages of employment of the total workforce, away from emphasis on overhead-burden occupations in services, administration, and sales, back into employment of scientists, engineers, technicians, and operatives, in the production of physical goods. The immediate objective is to increase employment of industrial operatives by 5 million, and to proceed toward a goal of 50% of the labor force employed as such scientists, engineers, technicians, and operatives before the end of this century.

This shift in composition of employment will, by itself, be counterinflationary and will significantly increase the productivity and competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

To ensure the permanent growth of household and business incomes, I shall establish a super-NASA program of cooperation between government and private agencies, around the long-term objective of establishing cities of permanent colonization of Mars beginning approximately the year 2027 A.D. This program will become rapidly the main supplier of advanced technologies into the private sector of our national economy, and will be geared to foster both a technological revolution and large-scale growth in the U.S. machine-tool sector supplying capital goods to U.S. employers.

I must also deal with AIDS crisis, as the Reagan administration has refused to face this horrifying reality thus far. I shall begin with \$3 billions a year for biological research leading toward a cure for AIDS, and shall supplement that with major measures, in cooperation with states and localities, for providing facilities specializing in health care for victims of the infection. I shall reconstruct the national public-health system torn down significantly under President Carter, and institute universal periodic testing for AIDS, combined with such measures of quarantine, modeled upon the successful “Chicago” program for the “white death” plague of tuberculosis, as biological professionals agree is necessary. I shall bite the bullet on this, as government so far has refused to do.

While acting so to control the financial crisis, and expand the economy, I must deal simultaneously with the effects of this financial and economic crisis on a world-scale.

As a result of the worldwide influence of my 1982 *Operation Juárez* proposal, I have agreements from developing-sector nations already in my pocket, so to speak. We should expect new treaty agreements settling the "Third World" debt problem within the first days of my presidency.

I must also reach agreements on this with Western Europe and Japan. This will include agreements establishing a new gold-reserve monetary system, and tariff and trade agreements designed to foster rapid expansion in levels of world-trade.

These agreements will all be reached during the first week or so of my presidency; the months between my election, in November 1988, and my January inauguration, will be used to allow those foreign nations to prepare to reach agreements rapidly once I am inaugurated. Similarly, all of the executive orders and bills I must introduce at the beginning of my administration will be readied for introduction at the time of my initial address to the new Congress.

In every area of economic policy, foreign policy, and defense policy of the federal government, I shall personally design the policy. I shall go far beyond President Franklin Roosevelt, in television and radio appearances in which I personally explain our new policies in these areas to the citizens. The only Western head of state in the postwar period who was nearly as deeply involved in running his own government as I shall be, was President Charles de Gaulle, and I shall be much more an activist in this way than de Gaulle was, or Franklin Roosevelt before him.

It has become conventional to imagine that some people specialize in thinking, while others specialize in doing. One of the reasons the establishment fears me, is that I fit neither type, because I do both. I am much more a thinker than any head of state of any nation during the postwar period to date, but I act decisively in implementation of my policies. I accomplish this by neglecting matters which are of no direct bearing on the purpose of my work, and by working long hours, with great concentration on what I am doing.

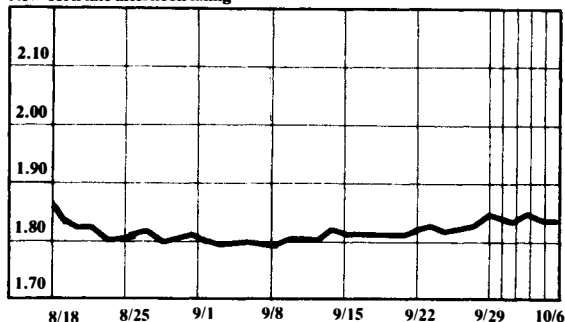
The establishment prefers to have the thinkers in one corner, and the doers in another. In that way, the establishment can control the traffic of policy-shaping ideas between those thinkers and the doers. In such cases as the captain guiding a ship through a perilous stormy way, or the commander in major wars, or the President of the United States in a crisis like the one before us, such division between thinkers and executives who do is fatal to all concerned. If the establishment believes that a crisis is running out of control, the establishment itself screams for a man who is both a thinker and a doer; at all other times, the establishment prefers to bury such exceptional sorts of potential statesmen.

So much for the establishment. Perhaps, this time, for a change, you the citizens ought to make the choice.

Currency Rates

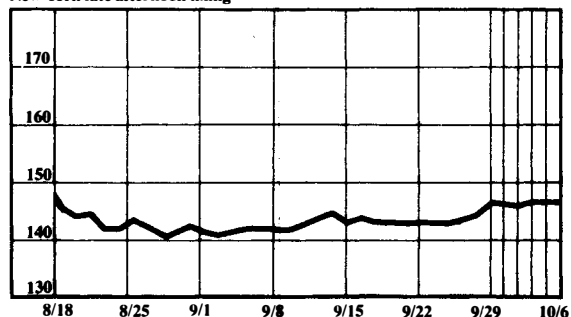
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



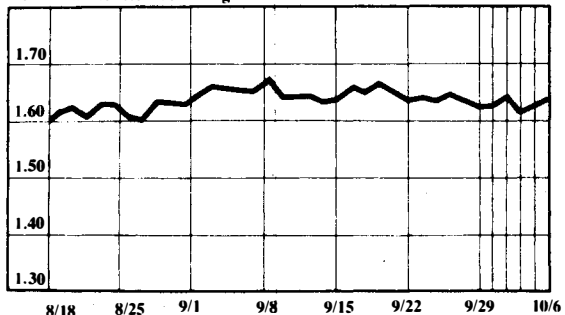
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



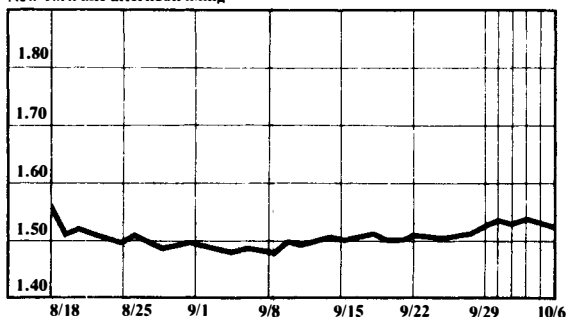
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Mexican presidential pick Salinas: 'man the creditors would choose'

by Mark Sonnenblick

The reporters who rushed to the home of Attorney General Sergio García Ramírez after the announcement at dawn Sunday, Oct. 4, that he would be Mexico's next President, were soon astounded to find that they were at the wrong place. It was Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the planning and budget secretary, who won the nomination of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), tantamount to being chosen the next President.

The official media brushed off the incident as "a monumental error" by once-front-runner, Energy Secretary Alfredo del Mazo, who had gone on the radio to proclaim García Ramírez's victory. More likely, the staid del Mazo had sacrificed his career in an attempted *madrugete*, the "dawn raid" of Mexican political folklore, to try to impose the nationalist anti-drug fighter as President. It was the first time that the *madrugete* has been attempted as a presidential succession coup. The mysterious masonic rites by which the PRI's inner elite chooses Presidents leave an opening for such maneuvers, and Salinas de Gortari's skills at political fence-mending could well smooth over the resentments caused by it.

But, the last-minute showdown inside the PRI was not a political eccentricity. It marked a rebellion against the policies which Salinas has carried out over the past five years at the behest of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the holders of Mexico's \$112 billion debt. In order to service that debt, he has reduced living standards by at least 40%, crippled new investment, and begun dismantling Mexico's industry and resource base, and turning them over to the creditors.

"Salinas de Gortari is clearly the man creditor banks would choose, if they had a voice," a senior City of London banking source told *EIR* Oct. 5. "Gortari has no base in the PRI, unlike other candidates. It is clear the creditors will be pleased."

The impact will soon be seen far beyond Mexico. The prospect of a major debtor playing ball by the creditors' rules until 1994—were that possible—will make it more difficult for Peru's President Alan García to unite debtors around his fight to reform the international financial system. The im-

mediate target of banker escalations is likely to be Brazil. Brazilian nationalist factions which want to maintain their debt moratorium and not submit to IMF conditionalities, will undoubtedly feel that the Mexican decision has left them isolated.

The fact that labor chieftain Fidel Velázquez, the traditional proclaimer of Presidents, angrily got up and walked off the podium while Salinas made his acceptance speech on Oct. 4, shows that the battle over economic policy is far from over. Velázquez had expended his considerable influence in the labor movement countering efforts by hungry rank-and-file and leftists that labor should strike against the decimation of real wages. He argued that if labor did not rock the boat, he could bring forth a President who would change Mexico's course. He failed.

The pressures for a return to rapid economic growth, for the restoration of real wages, for 12 million new jobs are now ready to explode in Salinas's face. There is no telling whether Mexico's people will remain passive, even if he makes promises of recovery to be implemented after he wins the July 1988 general election and is sworn in that December. If the austerity which has so endeared him to Wall Street is not broken between now and the elections, he is unlikely to get a credible mandate. Less than half of the eligible voters turned out for Miguel de la Madrid in 1982. And, unless Salinas makes a radical break from his profile—which is always a possibility in Mexican politics—the PRI labor political captains who always herd Mexico's masses onto busses and trucks for their election day duties to the party, may go fishing instead.

Moscow's minions in Mexico fully shared Wall Street's glee at the selection of Salinas de Gortari. Mexican Socialist Party (PMS) presidential candidate Heberto Castillo ventured so far as to suggest that he could even win the general elections against a PRI contender so alien to Mexico's majorities. While a left election victory is too much to be expected, there is little doubt of a radicalization in Mexico. The formal parties of the left, and their rightist opposition allies who once supported the Nazis against the United States, will have a field day.

The Harvard dynasty

The choice of the most anti-popular contender shocked Mexican political insiders, who knew he was vetoed by the labor section of the PRI. The choice was clearly imposed by President de la Madrid, whose mark on Mexican history is precisely the disastrous impact of the "structural reforms" designed by his planning and budget secretary. The *New York Times* describes Salinas as "an atomic ant," organizing and accomplishing the task of dismantling the structures which Mexican nationalists have built to protect their economy from foreign looting.

If Salinas continues on the same track, he will brush aside PRI resistance to weakening the state companies which have invested tens of billions of dollars in unlocking Mexico's immense mineral potential and building basic industry and infrastructure.

In converting debt principal, which could never be repaid, into equity ownership of Mexico's above- and underground wealth, Salinas would help out creditor banks at the expense of Mexico's future.

Salinas's trump card was Mexico's stock market bubble. Since the beginning of the year, the stock market has more than quadrupled in dollar terms. Official propaganda attributed it to business confidence in Salinas and de la Madrid, attracting back some of the \$50 billion in flight capital which was pumped out of Mexico under previous presidencies through organized flight-capital operations.

It is also likely that much of the hot money which poured into Mexico was narcotics dollars whose Panama haven had been interrupted by Gen. Manuel Noriega's "Operation Pisces," and for whom even Switzerland was no longer totally safe. Salinas and central bank president Manuel Mancera, in contrast, had stimulated the meteoric rise in Mexico of a free-wheeling underground economy of unregulated finance companies and quasi-banks. Such wanton economic liberalism provides an ideal environment for laundering and storing part of the world's \$500 billion in narcotics money flows.

Salinas's ministry has just suggested that Mexico open up an "offshore banking center," which could provide a permanent framework for such hot-money flows.

This hot-money inflow, combined with billions of dollars saved from years of cutbacks in vitally necessary imports, brought de la Madrid a \$15 billion foreign reserve nest egg. This is about the only thing he could point to as evidence that Mexico's economic situation has improved. During recent months, Mexico's dirty money circuits and foreign advisers, such as the Wharton School, have used the reserves and stock market bubble as blackmail for the Salinas nomination. They warned that if de la Madrid chose a nationalist successor who would use Mexico's reserves and Mexico's resources for the dramatically unmet needs of domestic development, they would prick the bubble, cause massive capital flight, and destroy the last 14 months of his presidency.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari

Author of Mexican 'perestroika'

by Carlos Cota Meza

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, 39, official candidate for the Mexican presidency in 1988 of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party, has for the past five years directed the Miguel de la Madrid government's economic policies, which have plunged the country into its worst crisis since the Mexican Revolution. As labor leader Fidel Velázquez once noted caustically, "He is a very intelligent man who knows the country's problems and would surely know how to solve them."

During his five years as Secretary of Planning and Budget (SPP), he created and put into action the National Development Plan and 10 other new programs, all of which failed to achieve the objectives which they claimed to pursue. He presented all those plans as variations on his theme, the pursuit of structural change of the Mexican economy, which have invariably consisted of:

- shrinking the state-owned sector of the economy by selling, closing or merging entities;
- "sanitizing" public finances by reducing the federal budget, cutting current expenses and investments;
- controlling inflation through wage freezes.

Thanks to this conception of "structural change" in public finances, in five years, social spending per capita was cut by one-third. Current spending was cut at the cost of state employees' jobs and salaries. Financing of the state sector was reduced by selling or closing companies. Despite this, the public deficit has not been cut because of his high interest rates for financing budget deficits.

After five years of "structural change" and "fighting inflation" (which is still out of control), according to figures from the Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM), the buying power of wages has fallen 40% in comparison with 1982. This has brutally contracted the internal market, wiping out the national industrial sector which supplies wage-earners.

The structural change suffered across the board by the national economy is no less dramatic. If the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) were to grow 2% this year and next year, the GDP per inhabitant would barely equal that obtained in 1976. In general terms, Salinas de Gortari will begin his government having achieved zero economic growth during the de la

Madrid regime (1982-88).

This is what will most challenge Salinas de Gortari. According to his own ministry's projections, 12.5 million new jobs will be needed during the coming years, counting the current official unemployment of 16% of the economically active population. The Miguel de la Madrid administration set the creation of 1 million jobs for its six-year term, while Mexico in fact needs 1 million new jobs every year.

AIDS—another problem for Salinas

A recent study published by the Health Ministry, ironically entitled, "Structural Change in Health," reveals the dramatic situation of public health in Mexico. "The country's hospital infrastructure presently faces a severe crisis, since it lacks the technology which the population requires for treating its health problems," says the study. Comparing public health spending to total federal expenditures, it was found that health fell from 10.1% of the total in 1978 to 6.2% in 1982. In 1983, it bottomed at 6.3%; in 1985 and 1986 it increased to 8.2% and 8.6%, respectively. Yet, the analysis adds that when inflation is taken into account, health expenditures during the 1982-86 period were 47.1% lower in real terms than in 1978.

This situation has set up a time bomb which will explode during Salinas's 1988-94 presidency. Dr. Jaime Sepúlveda Amor, epidemiology director of the Health Ministry, projects there will be 22,000-33,000 active AIDS cases in Mexico in 1991. Health authorities also recognize that active cases have been doubling every eight months and that for every known case, there are between 50 and 100 asymptomatic AIDS carriers.

On top of this comes the acceleration of diseases typical of malnutrition and economic deterioration. Mexico's economic crisis has caused a sharp deterioration in nutritional levels and quality. According to Food and Agricultural Organization economist Jacobo Schatan, more than 70% of the families who earn less than two minimum wages reduced their consumption of edible oils, rice, beans, eggs, fruit, vegetables, milk and pasta. Middle class families earning five to eight times the minimum wage reduced their meat consumption by 32%, fish by 65% and bottled beverages by 55%.

This "structural change" in the Mexican diet, strange as it may sound, was the conscious goal sought by Salinas de Gortari. He called it "changes in the population's consumption norms."

Renegotiating the foreign debt

All of those problems can be attributed to the "crisis management" which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) imposed on the Miguel de la Madrid government as the price of servicing the foreign debt. The current government promised the IMF it would apply adjustment programs, austerity, and "stabilization" and certainly not declare a moratorium—

in return for "adjusting payment schedules." Salinas has been in the midst of all the negotiations with foreign creditors. If, as President, he were to want to solve grave national problems, the IMF would become his own straitjacket and rob him of vital political maneuvering room.

Long before the *destape*, the unveiling of the PRI candidate, it was known that the creditors would demand a new foreign debt renegotiation for 1988, in which the presumed next President would participate. Any renegotiation which Salinas de Gortari might attempt, would be based on the \$112 billion foreign debt, with an international financial system plunging toward collapse, and in the face of the suicidal intransigence of the creditors, as demonstrated at the recent IMF annual meeting where, despite everything, Mexico was no longer feted as the bankers' "pretty boy."

Mexico paid \$6.5 billion in debt service in the first half of 1987 alone. At this rate, it would pay, during the eight years from now to the end of Salinas's term, the equivalent of today's \$112 billion debt. During the 1975 to 1985 period, Mexico had already paid \$115 billion in debt service. And the amount owed keeps growing.

He made Harvard notorious

Salinas's economic policies have not only made him famous for the various disasters they wrought, but have given notoriety in Mexico to Harvard University, the place where he received his doctorate in economics and government, although many Mexicans do not even know where Harvard is. In his Harvard days, as he himself recognizes, he was under the influence of John Womack.

In the introduction to his doctoral thesis, Salinas wrote, "At Harvard, the presence and conversations with John Womack made a permanent impression on my professional and personal life. I hope to be able to transmit (although not in this work) his conception on behavior and social change to those who are interested in transforming it."

Womack is a theoretician of "ruralism" in the economy. In his study of agrarian revolutionary Emilio Zapata, Womack exalts the virtues of primitive ruralism, of the impotent fatalism of backward masses, whose attraction to the soil they were born on is stronger than their will to master and perfect Western civilization. What little political machinery Salinas secretly controls, tends to be quasi-Maoist peasant groups, which fight the peasants who want the capital-intensive modernization of agriculture that costs money.

Womack belongs to a political circle whose leading lights are Henry Kissinger, and Prof. Norman Podhoretz (father-in-law of Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who is known throughout Ibero-America for his campaign against sovereign states). Other teachers of Salinas de Gortari included Samuel P. Huntington, the theoretician of the Trilateral Commission on the "ungovernability of democracies" on which a "desired limit" has to be placed; and Richard Falk, proponent of the destruction of the concept and exist-

tence of the nation-state.

This was the group which, during the Carter regime, directed the overthrow of the Shah of Iran and imposed the bloody Khomeini dictatorship.

Modern politics

When Salinas gave his election pitch to the PRI leadership this summer, he insisted, "Today is the wrong time to change direction," adding, "We cannot sacrifice the work that has been done. The lasting solution to our economic problems is in the continuity of structural changes." To achieve this, Salinas proposed that the PRI take up "a modern political way," a term which he repeated a dozen times in that short speech and then reiterated in his first speech after the nomination. He urged his party-mates, "make politics, more and more modern politics."

Rolando Cordera, former federal congressman for the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico and today "theoretician" of the newly formed PMS (the party formed by mergers of the left parties) clarified this statement somewhat by explaining, "The Planning and Budget Secretariat has been the source of the clearest signals on the need for the Mexican political system to modernize." Others make parallels between Salinas de Gortari's "modern politics" and Mikhail Gorbachov's *glasnost* and *perestroika* in the Soviet Union.

No honeymoon

Foreign bankers and their newspapers, like the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Wall Street Journal*, see Carlos Salinas de Gortari as their Great White Hope for innovating new political schemes to keep the brewing political explosion in Mexico from interfering with the transference of the country's wealth to creditors, because he is a "modern politician."

But the Mexican electorate is beginning to get the idea that maybe the PRI, after 50 years of government, has lost the political will to independently face the problems of the nation, and has turned its back on reality. The party's selection of a presidential candidate, in any case, reinforces this conviction, which up to now was only a hunch.

What the electorate wants is not "modern politics," or "politics and more politics," but action. It would prefer old-fashioned, but effective policies.

The example, model, and guide for the majority of Mexicans continues to be the peasant-born President Benito Juárez, who, in 1861, on declaring a moratorium on the foreign debt, proclaimed,

"We have taken this measure and we are resolved to implement it with our spirits firm in the face of the risks it could entail, which will always be less disastrous than the suicide which soon threatens us."

When a guy who runs guns to Khomeini looks downright patriotic compared to Congress and the media—you know America needs . . .



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Anti-IMF, anti-AIDS fight the same

President Kaunda's announcement about his son's death puts a spotlight on the economic cofactors of AIDS in Africa.

Just how far the disease AIDS is devastating Africa's population was made tragically clear when Zambia's President Kaunda told a press conference on Oct. 5, 1987 that one of his own sons, Masuzyo, aged 32, had died of AIDS last December. At the press conference, Kaunda issued an urgent plea for more funds to fight the disease, saying, "It does not need my son's death to appeal to the international community to treat the question of AIDS as a world problem. It is something that is so serious, that once again I plead with the World Health Organization and those in a position to help fund the campaign against AIDS. We want to fight this together, regardless of who dies from it."

President Kaunda had already called on the WHO in October 1985 to declare "war" on AIDS, in a similar fashion to the war it had waged on smallpox over the previous 15 years, apparently successfully eliminating that killer disease.

The death of Kaunda's son seems to have shaken some circles in the advanced sector who have been previously complacent about the threat of AIDS in Africa: The British *Daily Telegraph* published a strongly worded article entitled "AIDS wiping out Africa's urban middle classes," quoting, the awful reality of AIDS in Africa as described in an article in the January issue of the German publication *AIDS-Forschung* (extensively reported in *EIR*, March 13, and May 8, 1987).

In a revealing statement, the *Daily Telegraph* writes, "When AIDS first appeared in Africa, some aid workers guiltily whispered about it counterbal-

ancing billowing overpopulation. But it is not the myriad children in the rural areas who have caught the disease, nor the unemployed youths in the shanty towns. It is the young men and women who should be bearing the hope of Africa. That they are targets, says *AIDS-Forschung*, 'will have crippling effects on the already unsteady economies of African states.'"

The *Daily Telegraph* writes, "AIDS in Africa is hitting the urban middle class—the teachers, administrators, doctors, engineers, traders, mechanics, and military officers whose skills and education are so vital for the development and future of African countries. . . . In Zambia, it is believed that *more than half of the Zambian army is already infected with the virus*, and a doctor in London says there is evidence to show that the percentage of those infected increases with rank. At the main hospital in Lusaka, Zambia's capital, *more than a third of the young men who were tested last year were infected with the virus*. . . . In Kitwe, in the industrial copper belt, 44.4% of female patients at the hospital tested positive for AIDS [emphasis added]."

The rapid spread of AIDS in Africa shows that low living standards, poverty, malnutrition, the presence of many endemic diseases, and infestations of insects must play an important role in the transmission of the virus. Insect transmission may well play a larger role than admitted in most scientific circles at present, given the dense insect population of the area of Central Africa that is worst affected, the fact that the spread of the disease

in the population is similar to the spread of malaria, which is transmitted by insect, and that the AIDS virus has been found in insects such as bedbugs and mosquitoes. Clearly, the routes of transmission of the disease so far most common in the advanced sector (homosexual relations, infected drug addicts sharing needles, and blood transfusions) cannot account for the incredible spread of AIDS in Africa.

Heterosexual transmission apparently plays a much larger role in Africa, perhaps due to generally lower resistance to infection caused by poorer living conditions.

It is no coincidence that President Kaunda has been the one African President to actually break with the International Monetary Fund, and to implement the "Peru solution," deciding that no more than 10% of export revenue should be used for debt repayment. IMF policies have significantly—and deliberately—lowered living standards in Africa. Speaking at the U.N. General Assembly, President Kaunda announced that he was calling an "emergency meeting" of African heads of state on the world economy next month, earlier than originally planned. Commenting on this call, an official of a U.N. relief agency active in Africa commented in a radio interview, "The world is not aware of how immediate the crisis is in Africa, and how much suffering there is."

Now, Sudan is once again being subjected to the very same austerity policies that Kaunda has rejected, and that actually led to the overthrow of the previous government of Numeiri. The government has agreed to price increases of 26% on gasoline and 66.6% on sugar. The Sudanese pound was devalued by 44%. The announcement of these measures led to immediate riots in the capital, in which 25 people were injured.

Debt crisis lights fuse on Yugoslavia

by Konstantin George

Yugoslavia, wracked by ever-worsening financial indebtedness and an ethnic-separatist crisis, has become the late 1980s' "Powder Keg of the Balkans." The fuse has been lit and is getting shorter by the month. The main outlines of the crisis can be summarized as follows:

1) During 1987, 150% hyperinflation and collapsing living standards have caused over 1,000 strikes, involving 150,000 workers, a postwar record. Families are desperate, with consumer goods either in short supply or priced out of reach.

2) The foreign debt crisis came to a head in July when Yugoslavia was forced to halt debt payments. The de facto stop was officialized on Sept. 25, when National Bank governor Slobodan Stanojevic asked Western creditors for a repayment freeze on the \$20 billion foreign debt, until negotiations with foreign creditors are concluded. These talks are set to begin in late October.

3) The domestic debt crisis erupted in August with the bankruptcy of the Bosnian firm Agrokomerc, employing 13,000, which had accumulated some \$600 million in unsecured dinar debts, leaving a string of 63 Yugoslav banks holding the bag. One of them, the Bihac Bank in Bosnia, has already gone under.

4) As a result of the Agrokomerc scandal, Yugoslavia's vice president and Bosnian leader, Hamidja Pozderac, has been forced to resign. Pozderac had been scheduled to become Yugoslavia's next President in spring 1988, according to the annual rotation. Forty-two members of the party in Bosnia have been expelled, the leadership of Agrokomerc, including the brother of Pozderac, have been arrested, and Central Committee members are demanding the firing of Yugoslavia's finance minister and National Bank head for having "covered up" the scandal.

5) Albanian separatists in the Kosovo region of Serbia escalated actions this summer, staging riots in front of army garrisons in Kosovo, and murdering Serbian conscripts of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

The army warns

September saw a dramatic rise in Serbian nationalism, and the military leadership issued open warnings to Yugoslavia's civilian party leadership to restore order, or else. Yugoslavia's largest ethnic group, the Serbs, are 40% of the population, the vast majority of the officer corps, and nearly

all the top leaders of the Armed Forces.

The warnings began in a Sept. 24 speech by Adm. Branko Mamula, Yugoslavia's defense minister, on the 50th anniversary of Tito's rise to leadership of the Yugoslav communist party. Mamula gave what amounted to a coup warning, by stating, "The problems in our country are growing uncontrollably, to a point which surpasses the leadership's ability to control them. The crisis is approaching the point at which the country and the existing social system may be endangered."

The next day, Army Maj. Gen. Georgiye Jovovic stressed in the party daily *Borba*: "The party and its leadership have for a long time, not given us any clear answers to the problems of the people. The helplessness of the Party has strengthened anti-socialist forces."

Mamula, immediately before his speech, had revealed for the first time the extent of Albanian separatist penetration of the Armed Forces. He disclosed that since 1981, when the Kosovo riots first erupted, 216 illegal groups involving 1,435 ethnic Albanian soldiers in the Army had been smashed. They had planned to murder officers, poison food and water supplies, steal weapons, and incite armed rebellion in Kosovo, which borders on Albania. Here, he delivered his first pre-coup warning: "The Army cannot allow itself to sit on such a mine and wait until someone lights the fuse."

He was not exaggerating the severity of the Kosovo crisis. In early September, an ethnic Albanian conscript ran amok in a barracks near Belgrade, killing four other soldiers. After that, inside Kosovo, hundreds of Albanian separatists staged stone-throwing demonstrations for the first time in front of army barracks in three Kosovo towns—the capital, Pristina, and Djakovica and Urosevac.

The victims of the Albanian rampage in Kosovo have been the region's Serb and Montenegrin minorities. The failure to deal with separatism has triggered the unstoppable rise of Serbian nationalism, leading in September to the decisive victory by Serbian nationalist hard-liners in the Serbian section of the Yugoslav Party.

On Sept. 24, hours after Serbian Defense Minister Mamula had issued his blunt warning, the 154-member Serbian Central Committee concluded a televised meeting which routed the moderates in the Serbian Party. Dragisa Pavlovic, the leader of the Serb moderates, and head of the Belgrade City Party, was expelled from that post and from the Central Committee as well. Only eight members of the Central Committee dared to vote with him. The Serbian Party is now totally in the control of Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, the leader of the Party's hard-liners.

The combination of the Serbian-run military and the nationalist Serbian Party leadership staging a coup in the very near future is generally ruled out. The bluntness of the Army's warnings is seen as evidence that an immediate coup is not planned. However, should the situation continue to worsen over the next 6-8 months, a coup is a near certainty.

'Informal economy'? Infernal society

by Benjamín Castro

Should your average budding economist want to view the practical results of the "informalization" of the South American economy, so strongly advocated by "free market" purists like Peru's Hernando de Soto, author of *The Other Path*, and given a ringing endorsement by President Ronald Reagan at the United Nations recently, let him or her come to Medellín, Colombia. There, one can see the "formal economy" of this once-proud industrial capital in shambles. There, one can see how Medellín has been turned into the headquarters of the notorious cocaine "Cartel" which bears its name, the leading network of cocaine distribution worldwide.

One can also see the "schools for assassins," where abandoned street children are absorbed into the "informal economy" and given training in the art of murder.

The authorities, from the federal government to Medellín Mayor William Jaramillo, from the Church hierarchy to the cultural experts, agree on one thing: Organized crime and the drug trade took over Medellín in the wake of industry's collapse and its replacement by the "informal economy."

It was in the mid-1970s that such industries as Coltejer, Fabricato, Fejicondor, Alimentos Noel, Cenu, Pintuco—industries which had provided the Colombian population with access to quality clothing and food—were forced to lay off up to 30% of their workforce, under a "recession" induced by the speculative operations of the drug financiers, backed by then-President Alfonso López Michelsen.

The way had already been paved at the end of the 1960s, when a terrorist campaign, beginning with the assassination of industrialist Diego Echeverría Acevedo, was launched against the families which had turned the region into an industrial heartland, and run it that way for decades—families such as Echeverría, Acevedo, Restrepo, Mora, Mejía, and others. Many of these abandoned the area under threat of death, selling their industries to drug bankers like Lopez Michelsen's first cousin, Jaime Michelsen Uribe.

In a short period of time, the "cultural matrix" of the region was transformed. The traditional *paisa* family, with 10 to 15 intensely loyal and intensely Catholic members (the department of Antioquia, of which Medellín is capital, has traditionally been one of the bastions of the Church in Col-

ombia) and the famous entrepreneur spirit of the Antioquian, was replaced by the culture of violence and easy money that comes the "informal economy."

Drugs and crime

As Medellín Mayor Jaramillo declared to the press Sept. 25, the workers and their families who lost their jobs during the 1970s, proved to be easy prey for the mafia. Jorge Rodríguez Arbelaez, director of the Institute of Cultural Integration in the city, identified the industrial recession of the 1970s as the primary cause for the creation of the multiple criminal gangs that hold this city of 2.5 million captive. Then, the advent of International Monetary Fund conditionalities made the "recession" deeper, nationwide, and permanent. Stated Rodríguez, "The city is being destroyed by the street vendors and the violence."

Since the end of the 1960s, Medellín has been divided into six boroughs, each made up of a number of neighborhoods, or colonies, belonging to different social strata. According to a report appearing in the daily *El Tiempo* in early September, the borough with the highest unemployment rate is that of the northeast, where the main criminal bands flourish.

Such gangs as "The Scorpions," "The Magnificents," and "The Murderers," travel heavily armed, collect protection money from the residents, and murder and mug with impunity. On Sept. 5, the regional press reported the murder of a 9-year-old girl, in the ghetto of Santa Lucía, just a few short blocks from where, two weeks earlier, an 11-year-old child had been murdered by the same gang. A priest from the neighborhood told *El Tiempo* that he had said Mass for many children, murdered as alleged *sapos*, informers.

During the past few years, Medellín has also become victim of what is now dubbed "political violence," assassinations committed by "leftist" or "rightist" gangs against political leaders, trade unionists, and intellectual and cultural figures who had somehow crossed the mafia elites. Aside from the assassinations claimed by such guerrilla groups as the FARC and ELP, there are the victims claimed by such right-wing groups as "Love for Medellín," which has undertaken to eliminate "undesirables" (communists and prostitutes) from Medellín's streets.

The University of Antioquia was recently shut down by the local government following the assassination of some of its most prominent professors, the head of its teachers' union, and numerous students. Hooded, armed bands roamed the campus, painting slogans on walls and threatening outsiders with death.

Medellín now has a daily murder index of 8.2—90.3% higher than in the United States.

Still, something may be said for the "informal economy." It has lowered the cost of life dramatically. According to street sources, killing someone only costs "10,000 *pesos*"—"little pesos," about \$40.

Business Briefs

East-West Trade

France, Russia sign joint venture deal

Agreement has been reached on the first joint Franco-Russian venture since the beginning of this century, according to a report in the French daily *Quotidien de Paris* on Oct. 1. The company, called Sofraplast, will be based in Moscow, and will manufacture plastics.

Capital for the venture will be provided 70% by the Soviet State (Gosbank, Vnesh-torgbank), 15% by the French company Marchecom Engineering, and 15% by Compagnie Ollivier. The deal was worked out with the help of Crédit Lyonnais and Banque de l'Union Européenne.

The paper reports that joint-venture negotiations are under study with other French firms, including Thomson, Péchiney, and Interagra. A task force headed by former French ambassador to the Soviet Union Henri Froment-Meurice was set up to further this effort.

International Credit

Moscow puts out feelers to join IMF

The Soviet Union would like to join the International Monetary Fund, in order to increase its influence in world financial affairs, a senior City of London financial source told *EIR*. To join the IMF would only require the Russians to transfer certain paper balances. "They would likely demand a return to a gold standard as a precondition, a move which would greatly strengthen their monetary power within such an enlarged IMF. They would have a lot to gain and nothing to lose. This is why in the past, the U.S. has steadfastly refused Soviet feelers about joining the Fund."

These reports are borne out by discussions in the Soviet press. The July edition of the Soviet publication *Foreign Trade* comments, "It has been approved at the highest level, that the intent to join GATT [General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] is to be pursued, and, more generally, the U.S.S.R. is ready to accept the conditions of this organization. . . . The effort will be pursued to approach the IMF and the World Bank in the near future."

Austerity

Brazil cuts out loans for industrial projects

Brazil's National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) announced at the end of September that it would loan *nothing* this year for major industrial projects. The move is just the latest effect of the International Monetary Fund's austerity program, in forcing that country to shut down its own economy. Brazil is the world's 10th-largest economy.

The Brazilian press, in discussing the decision, points to the fact that the steel and paper industries, which were to get the bulk of the money, had put their investments on hold anyway, given the economic uncertainties.

Most BNDES investment programs are partially financed by the World Bank, which may well have had a role in freezing the Brazilian projects.

Gold

James Baker's idea makes no sense

"Nobody in his proper mind understands James Baker III's gold proposal at all," a London financial expert told *EIR*. "Not one person I've spoken to in London has any idea what it's about; the more you try to explain it, the more incomprehensible and unworkable it becomes.

"What people think here, is that domestic U.S. political reasons play a role in what Baker proposed. There is a growing underlying interest in gold in the U.S., because of a growing fear of the general financial situ-

ation, a fear that something can blow up at any time. This increases the fundamental interest in gold in American society at large, and anybody who even raises the option opens up an interesting set of possibilities. . . . As for Baker III, don't discount his own political ambitions; there is a lot of talk here, coinciding more or less with the Bush trip to London, that he would be a likely candidate for Bush's vice presidential running-mate."

As we reported last week ("James Baker goes to war against Germany and Japan"), Baker proposed, at the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting at the end of September, to broaden the range of indicators used by governments to coordinate financial policy, to include a "basket of commodities"—among them, gold.

Soviet Union

Will harvest woes mean trouble for Gorbachov?

The Soviet Union will have to implement substantial food price increases, party chief Mikhail Gorbachov announced on Oct. 1, in a speech in the Arctic city of Murmansk. The announcement came amid reports in the official media that the harvest this year is in big trouble—a development which will contribute to the current rumblings of dissatisfaction with Gorbachov.

Gorbachov said that Soviet citizens don't value basic commodities such as bread and meat, because they pay prices far below the production costs. "One can see children using a loaf of bread as a ball in football. But the most important thing is that families with large incomes consume more meat and milk, and consequently, take advantage of the subsidies to a greater degree."

The Soviet trade union daily *Trud* reported on Sept. 20 that the harvest situation this year in the area known as the virgin lands is "extreme, possibly more acute than it has ever been. A recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session viewed the situation concerning the end of the field work as exceptionally tense. . . . By mid-September about 20 million hectares of grain

remained unharvested in the region. . . . In Kazakhstan's northern oblasts, around one-third of the crop had not been touched, while in Altay Kray the figure was one-fifth and in Omsk Oblast the combines have already left the fields."

Infrastructure

West Germany extends credits to East bloc

A credit of one billion deutschmarks was signed in Bonn on Oct. 5 between West Germany and Hungary, to aid infrastructure development and technological innovation of Hungarian industry. This deal was presented as a "pilot agreement," to be followed by more such deals soon.

A credit package of up to five billion deutschmarks for East Germany is also in discussion, for innovation, infrastructure, and transportation improvements. This involves the electrification of East German railroads, restoration of the transit routes between West Germany and West Berlin, modernization of East German coal mining and utilities, including construction of nuclear power reactors. According to this scheme, West Berlin is to be supplied with electricity from these nuclear power plants.

Similar credits—all at low interest and guaranteed by the Bonn government—are being discussed for Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union.

The Debt Bomb

Swiss bankers warn of impending crisis

Several prominent Swiss bankers are warning against complacency in the face of the Third World debt crisis and speculative mania on the world financial markets.

On Oct. 2, Pierre Languetin, the president of the Swiss National Bank, said in an interview published in the German daily *Die Welt*: "The debt crisis beginning in 1982 had

a grave consequence: We did not pay attention to the actual problems of the developing countries, and these are growth and structural improvements. We have to be aware of this problem. New inflow of capital must serve investments."

Hans-Joerg Rudloff of Crédit Suisse predicted a "liquidity crisis among essential sections of the Eurodollar market" and "heavy losses on the stock exchanges of New York, London, Tokyo" to occur during the next 18 months.

Robert Jeker of Crédit Suisse said at a press conference in Geneva that during the 1988 election year, the U.S. would try to contain the banking crisis, but that from 1989 on, high interest rates and a drop in investment, with recessive consequences on the world economy, were definitely to be expected. "Of eight postwar recessions in the U.S., six began in the year after presidential elections," he said.

Another Crédit Suisse banker, Max Kopp, said at the same press conference that since the economic situation of Third World debtor nations was worsening, "escalating tensions between debtors and creditors" were certain. A "debtors' cartel" could not be ruled out under such conditions, Kopp warned.

Agriculture

Socialist International seeks 'development' fund

The Socialist International intends to campaign for a Third World "agro-development fund," said Ingomar Hauchler of the German Social Democrats on Oct. 4. The idea originates with the Brandt Commission of Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt, which proposed debt cancellation for worst-off nations, and a fund to provide new credits for agriculture. The Commission favors small projects of the pick and shovel variety, rather than great agro-industrial projects.

The fund is to be administered by representatives of the creditor banks, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, the creditor and debtor governments, and United Nations "experts."

Briefly

● **SWEDEN PLANS** to dismantle all nuclear reactors. Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson told Parliament Oct. 6 that it would dismantle the first of its 12 reactors by 1995, the second by 1996, and the rest by 2010. In 1980, the Swedes voted in a referendum to scrap all 12 reactors of the nation's four nuclear power stations by 2010.

● **A BAILOUT PACKAGE** of \$2.5 billion was approved by the U.S. Congress on Oct. 6 to help bail out the Farm Credit System. The money will be raised by having the Farmers Home Administration sell off assets. It would also create a secondary market for farm real-estate loans—"Farmer Mac."

● **PUBLIC SERVICE** Company of New Hampshire, which owns a substantial part of the Seabrook nuclear facility, may be forced into involuntary bankruptcy. The company is considering a plan to save cash by not paying the \$37.5 million interest payment due on Oct. 15 on company bonds. This would constitute a default.

● **LABOR SECRETARY** William Brock said Oct. 6 that shrinking numbers of skilled workers in the United States may well have employers "scrambling" to fill high-tech jobs. "When I say we are going to run out of skills, we are going to run out of skills," he said, citing the current shortage of teachers and nurses as an example. He warned that the country's population and workforce will be growing at an unusually slow pace in the next 10 to 20 years.

● **THE SOVIET UNION** offered West Germany "a real partnership status in outer space projects," at the annual congress of the German Aerospace Society, which began in West Berlin on Oct. 5. Moscow presented its new Energiya rocket as "an ideal vehicle for lifting heavy-weight commercial space satellites" into orbit. As the Soviet representatives said, transport on the Energiya would be cheaper than on any Western rocket.

Toward cancer progress through optical biophysics

Wolfgang Lillge, M.D., looks at the recent developments in this revolutionary field that may transform the way we diagnose and treat carcinogenesis.

Not so long ago, the diagnosis "cancer" was more or less a death sentence for the patient. Still today, the word "cancer" carries an undertone of despair, although in the last decade, there has been significant progress in therapeutic approaches. Several types of cancer are today being cured in many cases, including acute lymphocytic leukemia in children, Hodgkin's disease, and other more rare cancers of the bone (Ewing's sarcoma) and kidney (Wilm's tumor), which only a few decades ago had a very poor prognosis.

Cancer comes in multiple shades and forms, which all converge on the malignant transformation of cells that start dividing and growing in an uncontrolled fashion. Very recent developments may bring new, effective therapies to other types of cancer whose prognosis now remains poor. These include:

- Genetic fusing of cancer cells to produce "monoclonal antibodies," specific antibodies designed to seek out chosen targets in cancer cells. A broad field of diagnostic and therapeutic applications may open up with this capability.
- About 50 drugs have been found effective against various cancers, and more are added every year.
- New diagnostic capabilities like computerized tomography (CT scanning) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) have led to a dramatic increase in the precision with which tumors can be located in the body, including the central nervous system.
- For patients undergoing surgery, radiation therapy, or hyperthermia treatment, the improved ability to locate tumors, means a more effective eradication of cancer tissue and preservation of healthy surrounding tissue.

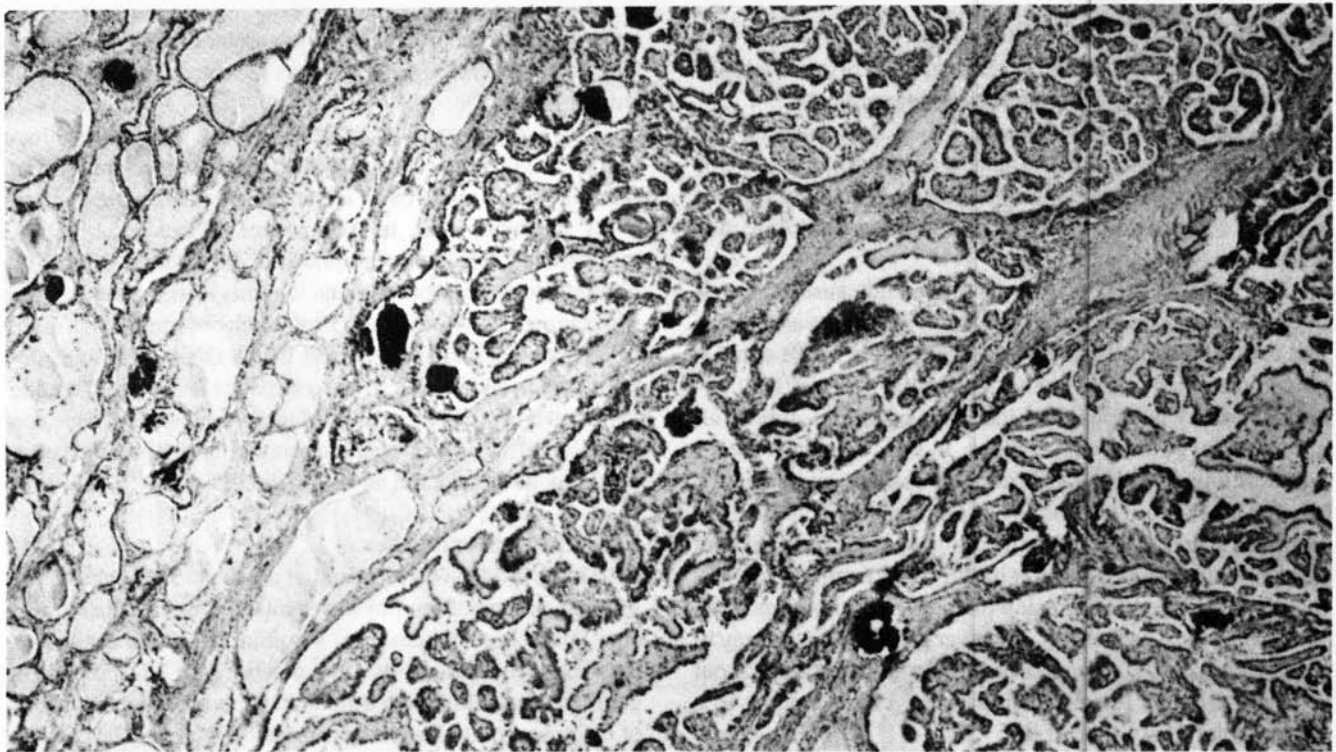
- Intraoperative radiation is now being studied, with a view to providing x-ray treatment at the time of surgery. This technique will hit the tumor more directly and eliminate residual cancer cells.

It must be said, however, that, despite all the progress, there is no reason to become giddy over what current techniques can achieve. Cancer continues to be one of our major killers, with an estimated 472,000 cancer deaths for 1986 in the United States. While we can cure a *small percentage* of cancer patients, and approved methods of cancer prevention and early detection should be applied as broadly as possible, we are far from conquering the disease.

How is it possible that all of the intense research efforts of the last 20-30 years, supported by funds reaching into the hundreds of millions of dollars, have not netted a more complete understanding of what cancer is all about? We are still very much in the dark about what actually causes a normal cell to become a cancer cell, with all the implications that has.

It is not by accident that what today is called cancer research is divided up into a multitude of different fields, including genetics, immunology, pharmacology, epidemiology, molecular biology, enzymology, virology, radiology, and such newer fields as chalon research (investigation of specific transmitter substances) and tumor kinetics. Some critics have compared traditional cancer research with the legendary Hydra, which grows seven new heads when one has been cut off.

Cancer research has become so prolific that scientists in one sub-field don't know what scientists in other sub-fields



Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

Microscopic view of thyroid-gland cancer cells.

are doing, or what relevance others' results may have for their own work. Every month, an estimated 2,000 papers and articles on cancer are published in the world's scientific literature. Read them all, and you would have time for little else.

Obviously, the problem with current cancer research is not funding or scientific manpower per se. The problem is the method of scientific investigation. Just because the problem of cancer poses the most fundamental question of what life is all about, research into what causes a normal living cell to become a malignant cell must address the basic characteristics of the living process. Unfortunately, the pervasive approach to cancer research today employs scientific principles that may be useful in the study of dead matter, but are intrinsically incapable of discovering anything truthful about life.

Outside of the so-called scientific establishment, certain ideas and conceptions have been explored and yielded basic insights into the workings of cells and tissues and their relationship to malignant growth. Most of the results of these researchers are not "accepted" in the scientific community because, ironically, they violate certain principles that prevent the majority of scientists from uncovering more basic insights themselves.

The "outsider" insights in question are not kookery, magic, or faith-healing, but have come in a field called "optical biophysics"—the role of basic electromagnetic action in the control and regulation of the life process.

A short history of cancer research

The British surgeon Percival Pott in 1775 was probably the first researcher to pose the question of the origin of cancer. He frequently operated on tumors in his patients, and observed that in chimney-sweeps, tumors of the scrotum developed significantly above the average. The cause of these cancers, he thought, must be correlated with the soot they were exposed to from childhood.

It was only 100 years later that Pott's original observation was confirmed by broader investigations of "occupational cancers" in German brown coal mines and paraffin factory workers. Scientists began to look for "carcinogenic substances," as they were later called.

The German physician Rudolf Virchow in 1863 developed the thesis that cancer is caused by "chronic stimulants." However, he was unable to explain why some "stimulants" readily cause cancer, while others do so rarely or not at all.

In 1930, two British researchers succeeded in isolating one of the most powerful carcinogens known, 3,4-benzpyrene from two tons of tar. Most significant is the way this substance was isolated. It was known to the two scientists that tar shows a strong fluorescence in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum, at around 380 nanometers. They suspected that the substance emitting this strong spectroscopic line would have something to do with the carcinogenic properties of the tar. After careful distillation, this specific substance turned out to be 3,4-benzpyrene, and it proved to be a very strong carcinogen. This was, in a sense, the beginning of "optical

biophysics.”

In the 1920s and 1930s, several other theories developed to account for the malignant transformation of cells.

1) **The immunologic theory.** It was demonstrated that certain cancers developed in animals only when there was some impairment of the immune system. For a long time, it was hoped that something equivalent to a vaccine could protect people from tumors.

2) **The viral theory.** A virus that could cause sarcomas in chickens was described by Rous in 1911, unaware that he was actually dealing with a virus. Only in the 1950s could it be demonstrated conclusively that certain viruses (the “Polyoma” virus) is capable of inducing cancer in almost all animals. Out of these observations, today’s oncogene theory was developed by Howard Temin, G. Todaro, and others.

3) **The Warburg theory.** The German physiologist Otto Warburg stated in 1923 that the ultimate cause of malignant transformation is a disruption of the cell’s respiration. Normally, a cell metabolizes using oxygen, also known as aerobic glycolysis; a cancer cell, however, produces its energy to a large degree by so-called anaerobic glycolysis, without oxygen—a much less efficient process, corresponding to a lower evolutionary state of life.

4) **The deletion theory.** This theory is based on the observation that cancer cells often have a different configuration of growth-regulating enzymes, i.e., proteins to which certain carcinogens will preferentially bind. Thus, when specific enzymes are “deleted,” a tumor eventually develops.

5) **The mutation theory.** The fact that in many tumors giant cells with multiple sets of chromosomes are found, led to the idea that mutations of some kind must be the basis of cancer development.

All these theories seem to have some merit, indicating that important biochemical processes are involved in cancer development, but none of them provides a conclusive explanation of the cause of cancer.

Moreover, in recent years, all these theories have experienced modifications, and almost all of these modifications have only contributed to the confusion in the field. Today, there is hardly any component of the cell that has not been charged with a role in carcinogenesis. It would seem to be a harder task to find a process that is *not* correlated with cancer.

In fact, there is no such process! If we are to find the “cause” of cancer, the problem must be looked at on an entirely different level: We must seek principles of organization and control in the cell itself that determine the way in which the life process develops.

The only common element in this complex picture of tumor transformation is the role of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the central “command center” of cells, containing the matrix for the production of all the key proteins involved in the cell’s metabolism.

Although modern genetics has progressed significantly beyond the point of the first mutation theories, current con-

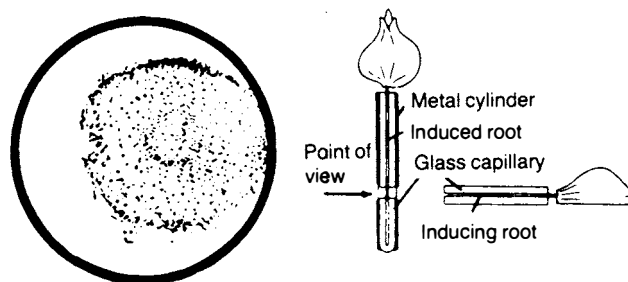
ceptions about the role of DNA in carcinogenesis are still on the same epistemological level, as the oncogene theory and similar ideas.

However, once we stop viewing DNA as a huge collection of single atoms stuck together like a twisted ladder, but focus attention on its basic *electromagnetic pattern*, we find every indication that, in the instance of cancer, the DNA macromolecule undergoes some kind of destabilization of its normal harmonic property, and that this is the primary event in malignant transformation. From such observations, a more solid hypothesis has developed that a DNA molecule, destabilized in such a way, tries to reinstate its electromagnetic harmony by ejecting a particle of its own substance (what can be called a “virus”) or by integrating a similar particle (what then may be considered an “oncogene”).

Life characteristics

This hypothesis was raised at a private December 1985 seminar on optical biophysics sponsored by the Fusion Energy Foundation in Leesburg, Virginia. It is based on the idea that DNA reflects, in its very essence, the life process in general, a basic kind of harmonic that involves specific kinds of electromagnetic properties. In fact, DNA may be capable of working like a highly efficient, extremely low-energy laser, at a range of frequencies from the ultraviolet to the microwave parts of the spectrum. This laser concept, presented at the seminar by Dr. Fritz-Albert Popp of the Technologiezentrum Kaiserslautern, West Germany, is probably the most advanced idea about how light is the efficient means of control in the life process.

FIGURE 1
Gurvich’s basic experiment



Gurvich's basic experiment demonstrated that photon emissions from cells have an influence on life processes. When he brought to tip of an onion root near the shaft of another onion root, he observed increased cell divisions at the point of influence. At left is a microphotograph of the root cross section showing more mature cell nuclei in the half directed toward the other onion root tip.

Source: Fritz-Albert Popp, *Biology of Light*, p. 34.

It follows that any outside interference in the coherent electromagnetic action correlating healthy functions will upset the highly ordered process in the cell, and will eventually lead to cancer.

A number of experiments have demonstrated the unique electromagnetic properties of cells, and their electromagnetic behavior when in a state of rest, when about to divide (mitosis), and when transformed into cancer cells.

1) The first researcher to investigate the electromagnetic behavior of cells on a rigorous basis was Alexander Gurvich in the 1920s. He stipulated that cells emit a kind of very weak light, which he called mitogenetic radiation, because, though weak, this light was capable of inducing cell division. Gurvich demonstrated this property in a very simple experiment, in which he pointed the tip of an onion root to a point on the shaft of another onion root and observed a significant increase in mitosis at the point of the shaft in question (Figure 1).

By inserting glass filters of different types between the two onion roots, he showed that the mitogenetic radiation had to be in the ultraviolet, because the experiment worked only when he used quartz glass. Quartz is transparent for ultraviolet light, while normal window glass absorbs ultraviolet. With normal window glass, Gurvich did not observe an increased rate of mitosis.

The actual physical existence of weak photon emissions from living cells—"biophotons"—was demonstrated only much later, in the 1950s, when a photomultiplier of sufficient sensitivity had been developed. Because the photon emis-

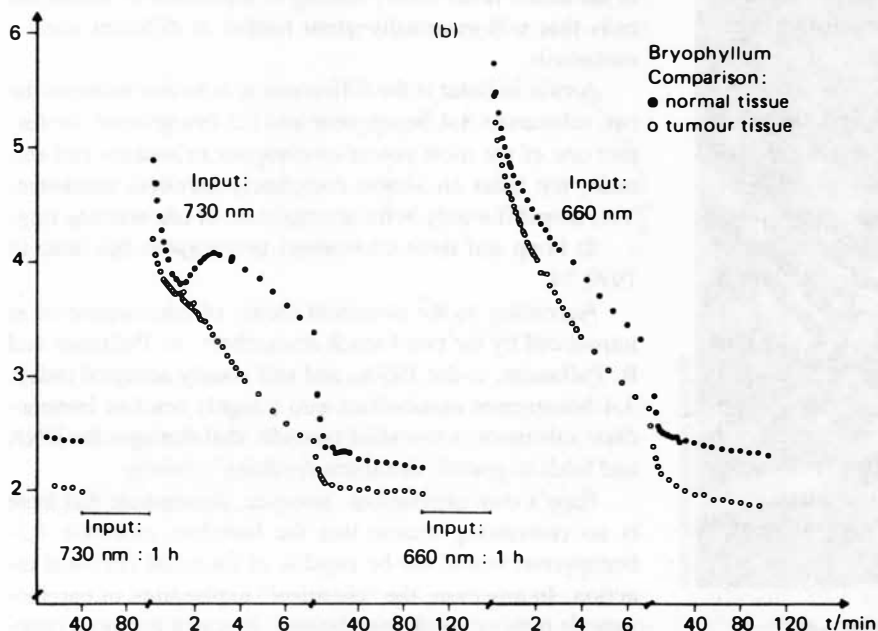
sions were so extremely weak, it was also very difficult to tell where the radiation originated, if it was coherent light, and if there were other biological effects involved.

2) Systematic work to uncover more aspects of this bioluminescence by Fritz-Albert Popp confirmed the existence of ultraweak photon emissions from almost all living cells, especially those that were dividing at a fast rate; in several key experiments, he demonstrated the crucial role of biophotons in controlling the cell's activities.

Figure 2 is a graph that Popp generated by means of an extremely sensitive photomultiplier that could detect a light source as weak as a firefly over a distance of 10 miles. Cucumber seedlings, which have a very high rate of mitosis, were brought into the dark chamber of the photomultiplier, where a certain count of photons was registered. Every time the sample was illuminated by a weak monochromatic light of varying wavelength in the visible spectrum, the same characteristic pattern was observed: the stored radiation decreases with a decay rate whose half-life continuously increases, i.e., it follows a hyperbolic decay law. Such a hyperbolic curve in itself indicates that the photons released by the seedlings are coherent. They have the qualities of a bio-laser.

Popp used the same procedure to exemplify the difference between normal cells and cancer cells. The tumor tissue exhibits a significantly higher decay rate so that there is no hyperbolic curve, indicating that tumor cells have lost their ability to work as a coherent bio-laser. Furthermore, tumor

FIGURE 2
Light emission from normal and tumor tissue



The light emission of cells shows significantly different behavior in normal and tumor tissue. After excitation with monochromatic light, tumor tissue cannot store this light as efficiently as normal cells, but emits "loose" photons at a faster rate. Furthermore, tumor cells lose the ability to increase the intensity of emission after a second input of monochromatic light.

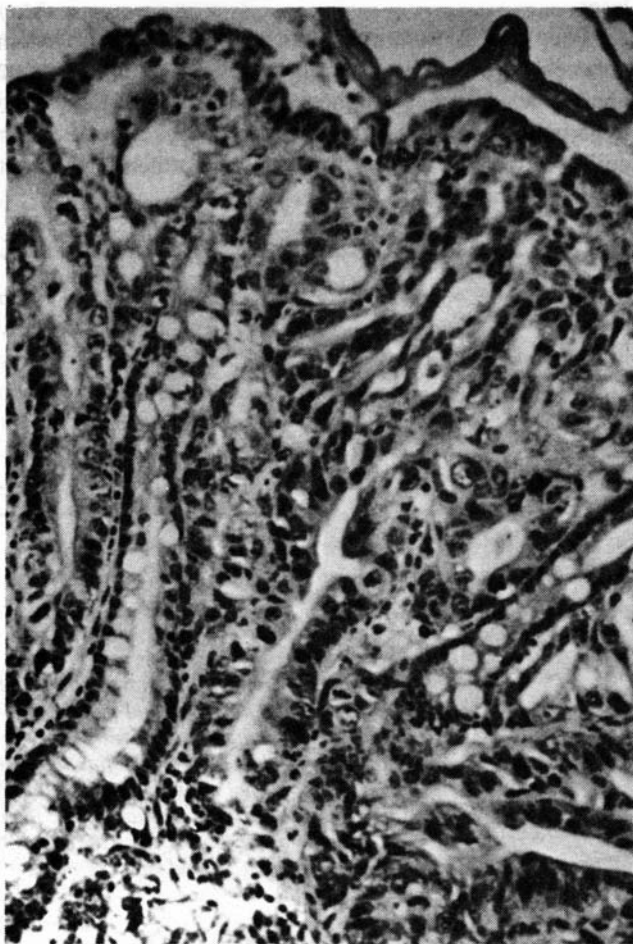
Source: Fritz-Albert Popp, *Biology of Light*, p. 74.

tissue has lost the ability to store the light of an illumination. Illumination of normal tissue leads to a resurgence of light emission.

Popp concluded from these experiments that the only molecular structure in the cell that could account for this behavior is DNA, which is able to store photons with a high efficiency.

Direct evidence for this comes from another experiment Popp conducted to uncover the role of light radiation in the cell. He correlated the rate of photon emission with the rate of unwinding and rewinding of DNA superstructures, effected by a chemical dye, and found that there is an exact correspondence. This is a crucial experiment to demonstrate that ultraweak cell radiation is dependent on the configuration of the DNA molecule.

A corresponding result has been shown for the growth patterns of cell cultures, in normal cells or cancer cells. In a normal cell culture, one finds a lower emission of photons with increasing cell density, while in a malignant cell, one



Photomicrograph of cancerous stomach cells

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

finds the opposite behavior. If bio-photons do not play any role in the cell at all, then theoretically, the count rate would be flat regardless of density. But with increasing cell density, normal tissue has more and more the tendency to aggregate, to increase coherence, and so, fewer and fewer photons are emitted. The opposite is true for malignant cells. They refuse to build colonies, their interactions are more chaotic, and thus, they emit more and more photons.

When you extend this observation to the evolution of nature as a whole, one can conclude that evolution is continuously directed toward creating higher and higher order. One could say that DNA has developed its higher structures in order to improve its ability to capture and store more and more photons, not only in the optical range but also in the microwave and radiofrequency range. With this capability, DNA would be able to control an increasing number of individual processes in the cell, thus advancing evolution.

3) Popp's approach to cancer would indicate that for tissue to generate a malignant tumor, it is necessary that the resonating quality of cells—their ability to store and emit light coherently—be permanently impaired to the point that new cells are not able to improve the resonating quality.

From this conception, a new and very simple idea about the role of carcinogens follows. Carcinogens are all those substances or other means that can disturb the coherence of the DNA-generated photon field to that critical, irreparable point. What must be looked at in carcinogens is not so much their "chemical" reactivity as such. The more decisive criterion must be their ability to absorb resonant frequencies in the cell.

The low-level coherence of tumor tissue is associated with another property. Since fewer photons are being absorbed with decreasing resonating quality, the cell adhesion in the tumor fades away, leading to separation of individual cells that will eventually grow further at different sites—metastasis.

A case in point is the difference in behavior between the two substances 3,4-benzpyrene and 1,2-benzpyrene, the former one of the most potent carcinogens to humans and animals, the latter an almost completely harmless substance. Yet, they differ only in the arrangement of one benzene ring.

4) Popp and three co-workers investigated this issue in 1970-74.

According to the dominant theory of carcinogenesis as introduced by the two French researchers, A. Pullmann and B. Pullmann, in the 1950s, and still widely accepted today, 3,4-benzpyrene metabolizes into a highly reactive intermediate substance, a so-called epoxide, that damages the DNA and leads to genetic mutations resulting in cancer.

Popp's own calculations, however, demonstrate that there is no convincing reason that the harmless molecule 1,2-benzpyrene would not be capable of the same chemical reaction. In any case, the "chemical" explanation of carcinogenesis rests on weak foundations. A search for more clear-

cut differences between the two molecules was necessary. Popp found this difference clearly in the spectroscopic behavior of 3,4- and 1,2-benzopyrene, the differences in their absorption and reemission of ultraviolet light.

Recall that the property of 3,4-benzopyrene, its extremely strong absorption of ultraviolet light, which led to the isolation of this substance from coal tar in 1930, also proved to be the decisive factor in explaining its carcinogenic power.

As it turned out, the frequency at which 3,4-benzopyrene absorbs the strongest is the same frequency as so-called photo repair in cells. In any tissue, damage to the genetic code in the DNA is not such a rare event. However, there is experimental evidence that with ultraviolet light of low intensity in the range of 380 nm such genetic damage is effectively repaired. Assuming that light of such qualities is present in the cell itself, there is a very efficient means by which the cell is able to repair genetic errors and mutations by itself.

Now, when a molecule like 3,4-benzopyrene is placed into such a radiation field, it will disturb the repair process permanently, and with the repair disturbed, mutations are permitted to remain in the DNA. This, in turn, may be the cause for a future malignant transformation of the cell. In effect, the primary role of the carcinogen is not as a chemical compound per se, but as a chemically inactive spectral "intruder," which the cell tries to neutralize by chemical reaction.

So, there is a clear correlation between carcinogenic power and chemical reactivity, but cause and effect have to be interchanged. Here, chemical reactivity is not the cause for carcinogenicity, but is merely the effort of the cell to get rid of the deadly spectral qualities of the carcinogenic substance.

5) A very sensitive method of obtaining data on living cells is a procedure called "Raman spectroscopy." This has developed into a most valuable tool in the hands of biophysicists because, unlike many other techniques used, it does not kill the cell during the experiment.

The Raman effect was discovered by the Indian physicist C. V. Raman in 1928, and involves a phenomenon observed in the scattering of light as it passes through a material medium. In this process, the light suffers a change in frequency and a random alteration in phase. Because the intensity of Raman scattering is significantly lower than other known light scattering effects, it was only utilized for scientific research after laser sources became available in the 1960s and later.

The Raman scattering effect can be analyzed by spectroscopic means: Spectral lines over a range of wavelengths below the incident laser source are detected by a spectroscope, and a substance is characterized by the collection of frequencies in the spectrum of monochromatic radiation scattered by that substance.

Raman spectroscopy is widely used in many areas of physics, chemistry, and molecular biology, where it has provided valuable new information regarding the structure of small and large molecules. But it has also proven to be ex-

tremely useful in studies of living processes. The current understanding of the Raman effect is that any motion of an atomic system involving a change in dipole moment leads to absorption or emission of radiation, and properties of biomolecules can be analyzed on the basis of the distribution of peaks in the spectrum.

Sydney J. Webb of Canada, working with various laboratories such as the Max Planck Institut für Festkörperforschung in Stuttgart, West Germany, has studied the Raman technique in detail since 1971. Some of his findings are of importance for the issue of cancer.

Before any Raman spectrum was carried out, it was conceived that a very large number of oscillations would be present in a cell, and that these would produce a very complex spectrum of lines. However, surprisingly, no spectrum at all was found when living cells in a state of rest, in this case cultures of the bacterium *E. coli*, were investigated. It turned out that a spectrum only appeared when cells were placed in a suitable nutrient solution that would induce metabolic activity.

Furthermore, it appeared during subsequent investigations that the Raman spectrum of *E. coli* changed continuously as the cells proceeded through their life cycle. After closer studies, it was found that the changes were not random at all, but that with respect to time, sets of lines between 200 and 3,400 mm moved gradually to higher frequencies, while those between 5 and 200 mm moved to lower ones.

The third major finding was that just before cell division started, all the spectral lines disappeared but for one or two lines of high intensity and at high frequencies, around 2,100 mm.

Concerning the behavior of normal and cancer cells, Webb and his co-workers saw specific changes in the low-frequency part of the Raman spectrum. While normal cells (mammary tissue) always displayed a series of sharp single lines which formed two nonlinear series of "harmonics," as in similar experiments with microwaves to be discussed below, in spectra of all types of tumor cells studied, these lines were broader, of lower intensity, and split into two or three separate lines.

Webb admits that it is not possible to draw any comprehensive conclusions from these experimental data, and actually, more new questions have arisen than answers provided. However, some of the conclusions Webb has arrived at seem to be in line with Popp's approach to the investigation of photon emissions by cells.

The fact that resting, living cells appear to be Raman-inactive, Webb thinks may be due to the presence and activity of water molecules ("structured water") which form a specific association with macromolecules and their complexes in the cell, such as proteins, sugars, DNA, etc. When metabolic activity in the cell is induced, some form of condensation of closely related states takes place, which gives rise to Raman activity at a given frequency and of a high amplitude.

Since the appearance of these spectral lines could be stopped by the removal of the nutrients, Webb thinks that each line emanates from a particular oscillation induced by a metabolic process. At each of these events, the cell had to break its remarkable symmetry and momentarily become unstable at one or more sites in its structure.

Concerning the frequency shift of bacterial spectra during their lifetime, Webb discusses the idea that the known timing and occurrence of events *in vivo* may arise from an overall uniform spiral or helical motion within the cell which brings together enzymes and their substrates at specific times and places. This spiral motion would reflect then a continuous upshift in spectral energies.

The differences in Raman spectra of normal and tumor cells Webb associates with the possibility that in normal cells, so-called "degenerated states" exist which, as a result of the oncogenic process, become resolved, and this process produces the broad double-spiked peaks seen in the tumor cell spectrum. "Degenerated state" is actually a very inappropriate term in this context, because it describes the association of several macromolecules into a new complex in which two or more different oscillations "degenerate" into a new one. The opposite process would occur in a cancer cell where highly ordered protein complexes tend to fall back into a lower state of order, resulting in a pattern of split spectral lines.

This behavior obviously correlates very well with Popp's observation that the internal organization of tumor cells becomes more and more incoherent, leading to an increased rate of photon emission.

Another group of researchers from Italy, analyzing Webb's Raman spectra, has shown that all the spectral lines above 200 mm emanate from two to four fundamental modes, in which all lines appear to be nonlinear "harmonics" of two to four fundamental *in vivo* oscillations. Webb concludes from this, that because these lines move to higher and higher frequencies as the cell progresses through its life cycle, each successive metabolic step requires a higher energy input; thus, higher and higher energies must be directed to given areas of the cell as it ages. And after an asexual division of the cell, the daughter cell will not start its own cycle on the original oscillation of the parent generation, but with those of the next higher harmonic.

On that basis, Webb presented the hypothesis that asexual mitosis may have a definite limit at some point where the energy requirements of the cell become too large, and thus, there arises a need to lower the energy requirement to some basic level. This may be achieved by mitosis, the sexual reproduction cycle of cells in which an exchange of genetic material takes place.

While there is no data yet available to back this hypothesis, it would be interesting to know more about the corresponding behavior of cancer cells. Based on Webb's results, one would expect that the uncontrolled growth of tumor cells

has something to do with the way energy is utilized within the cell. Warburg's cancer theory already implied that cancer cells represent a regression to the lower evolutionary state of anaerobic glycolysis.

6) Earlier work with microwaves conducted by Webb showed results largely overlapping with his experiments involving Raman spectroscopy.

Microwaves have long been known to be strongly absorbed by water, and while we conveniently use them in microwave ovens to heat food, microwaves of low intensities also have interesting effects on living matter. Microwaves of very low intensities and specific frequencies can be detected by living cells, which respond to such waves without any detectable increase in temperature, via some "non-thermal" mechanism.

As in the Raman spectroscopy experiments, microwaves seem to have no effect on resting cells; only when suitable nutrients are present can a change in physiological events be detected. Small differences in frequencies may cause different effects; so it is known that the frequencies that alter the rate of RNA (ribonucleic acid) synthesis *in vivo* differ from those that effect the synthesis of protein and DNA.

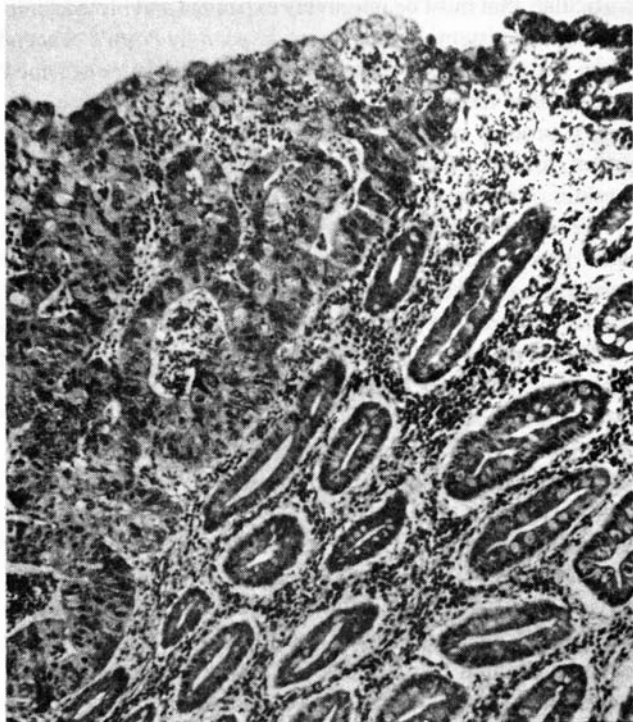
Also paralleling the Raman findings, it has turned out that such effective microwave frequencies form one or two definite nonlinear series, which suggests that they are all related according to the "harmonic" of some fundamental oscillatory mode or modes, and that the particular frequencies to which the cell will respond alter with its age and nutrition. In every case, however, the nonlinear relationship is unchanged.

Most interesting is the behavior of cancer cells when irradiated with microwaves: In contrast to the usual two nonlinear series of effective frequencies, tumor cells formed three and sometimes even four series. In this experiment, first a biopsy of normal human mammary tissue was investigated, showing the microwave spectrum of the undiseased mammary gland of a patient with carcinoma of the other gland. It showed a single split in one of the normal series of nonlinear harmonics, whereas the diseased tissue itself showed a double split.

Webb, on that basis, has suggested the use of microwave spectroscopy to examine mammary biopsies for early presence or even predisposition to malignant transformation.

The most important question concerning Webb's microwave experiments is to determine the molecular structures of the cell that actually respond to specific microwave frequencies. There are indications that either parts of the membrane or the DNA directly are involved in such resonance stimulation. These molecular structures coherently take up the energy contained in the radiation to amplify their own activity. In the case of tumor tissue, this resonance coupling is impaired to the point that the basic harmonics of the cell are increasingly "out of tune."

7) By means of a very simple technique, called microdielectrophoresis, Herbert A. Pohl of Oklahoma State Uni-



Photomicrograph of healthy stomach glands on right, and in situ carcinoma on left.

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

versity succeeded in demonstrating in his laboratory that living cells produce natural alternating electric fields of very low intensity. Pohl observed such fields as a unique phenomenon in a wide spectrum of cell types, ranging from primitive bacteria to human cells. In terms of relative intensity, it appears that electrical oscillations are maximal at or near mitosis.

Pohl's technique of dielectrophoresis involves the motion of tiny polarizable (dielectric) but neutral particles induced by a non-uniform electric field inside the cell. The principle is different than in normal electrophoresis, in which particles with different charges are moved to the negative or positive pole of an electric field, widely used to separate substances of different electric behavior in chemistry and biology.

The motion of such neutral particles in dielectrophoresis depends on their effective dielectric constant; if it exceeds that of the surrounding medium, the particles will move toward the region of highest field intensity. In the opposite case, when particles have a lower effective dielectric constant than that of the medium, there will be repulsive motion away from the highest field intensity.

Micro-dielectrophoresis experiments require only the selection of an appropriate mixture of dielectric particles (Pohl used, among others, BaTiO_3 and NaNbO_3 of high polarizability, and SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , BaSO_4 of low polarizability) and a microscope. A mixture of cells and particles are put under the microscope and the fraction of particles associated with

the cell n is counted. The ratio of n to the concentration of particles p expresses the degree of association of the particles with the cell.

Experimental evidence shows that there is a cell preference for particles of high polarizability over those of low polarizability, in living, not in dead cells; that this is suppressable by substances that block the cell's metabolism and those that change the effective dielectric constant of the medium to exceed that of the test powders; and that this is maximal near mitosis.

On that basis, Pohl hypothesizes that such electrical oscillations in the radio frequency range as he determined them are a requirement for cellular reproduction, and that this mechanism involves the process of contact or density inhibition observed in normal cell cultures, which stop growing once the cells become confluent and cover the growth medium. Pohl thinks the increasing density of cells modifies the electric environment of an individual cell in such a way that specific oscillations preferred during mitosis are more and more dampened out and suppressed.

The phenomenon of cancer growth, but also wound healing, normal body cell replacement, and embryonic growth, Pohl suggests, might be accomplished by a shift of oscillating frequencies away from the region of high dampening in question. This frequency shift may be under the control of a normally repressed gene responsible for the biochemistry of oscillating reactions.

While there is a good deal of speculation involved in this conception, the observation that there are coherent electrical processes (oscillations) and lawful upshifts or downshifts of frequencies involved, is valid experimental evidence that may give us clues as to the right direction in which to proceed.

8) James Frazer of M.D. Anderson Cancer Institute in Houston, Texas, is one of the frontier researchers in optical biophysics using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy to find new ways of characterizing cancer.

NMR techniques, now becoming more broadly available in clinics as a unique imaging capability, can be used to generate highly specific signals from the molecular make-up of living matter. Placed in a strong magnetic field, the sample is beamed with radio waves or other radiation to trigger spinning signals from various atoms or molecules present in the sample.

Together with co-workers, Frazer recently studied two different tumor cell lines of a mammary adenocarcinoma, one with a high metastatic potential (a malignant tumor) and one with a low metastatic potential (a benign tumor). They found that, in contrast to the tumor with low metastatic potential, the malignant tumor had a glycoprotein in its membrane that was liberated into the medium. The benign tumor cell line had a slightly different glycoprotein on its surface, but did not liberate it. In the next phase, it was observed that macrophages, immune cells that are designed to eliminate tumor cells, failed to attack the highly metastatic cancer cells,

while they were effective against the benign tumor. Obviously, the macrophages were in some way disabled by the liberated glycoprotein.

By means of NMR spectroscopy, Frazer and his group succeeded in obtaining clearly different signals from each of the relatively similar tumor cell glycoproteins. But not only the slightly different structure led to these unique signals. One of the glycoproteins was packaged near the surface of the cell and was exposed to solvent.

Related studies are now under way in Houston to determine the differences between four types of leukemia by means of NMR spectroscopy, in an attempt to make leukemia diagnostics simpler, more reliable, and faster.

The broader significance of these findings is that surface glycoproteins play a crucial role in determining the properties of cell membranes in respect to antigenicity and receptor qualities, and that only a very small change in a genetically linked characteristic of the cell results in the formation of an entirely different cell surface. A small change in the structure of the glycoprotein and a different arrangement in the membrane determines whether a carcinoma is highly metastatic or non-metastatic.

Coherence in living matter

Taken together, the research results reviewed above represent a wealth of knowledge and insights into the living

process in general, and the process of cancer development in particular, that must be massively expanded and brought into a common epistemological focus. Especially Popp's concept of the impaired resonance quality of malignantly transformed cells defines the reverse, the basic concept of life, as a necessary process of harmonic resonance of electromagnetic action, totally counterposed to statistically random collision theories of molecular biology.

To complement the approach of some of the research work reported here, what might we say about the role of coherence and the necessity of electromagnetic action as a primary controlling element in life?

The first crucial point here is that there is a significant qualitative difference in the behavior of molecules, especially macromolecules, and other components of the cell, when *in vitro* and *in vivo*, i.e., when investigated isolated in the test tube or in the real living environment. Del Giudice, S. Doglia, M. Milani, and S.J. Webb, in a paper on "*In vivo* ordered structures as seen by laser Raman spectroscopy," develop conceptions that can be considered first approximations of actual cell organization and structure. They write:

"*In vivo*, macromolecules form a specific somatic architecture in which a) all molecular entities occupy specific positions in space, relative to one another; b) function as complexes not as individuals, and c) at rates which far exceed those possible by random diffusion and collision mechanisms. In addition, each metabolic event occurs at a specific time in the lifetime of a cell and these form into ordered series leading to the synthesis of proteins, nucleic acids, and polysaccharides by the sequential placement at a specific time of a specific amino acid, nucleotide or sugar to a growing chain."

Obviously, we are dealing here with a geometry in the very small that is a self-organizing, self-focusing process, and the efficiency of a cell performing this work process is beyond imagination when you consider that several million molecules per second are synthesized in every cell.

There are still other formidable tasks for a living organism: The human body has to replace an average of 10 million cells per second to make up for dying cells. There are tissues which are dividing very fast, like the bone marrow, the cells in the gut, and in the skin, which may reach a multiple of this rate of replacement.

Immediately, the question occurs, what are the means of control for these processes? To illustrate this with an example: Given that the human body is composed of approximately 10 trillion (10^{13}) cells, by simple calculation one can see that there must be a highly coordinated control to prevent too few or too many cells from being replaced in a given period of time. Popp has actually presented such a calculation, which assumes that any neighboring cell must be "informed" about the death of a cell in the exact time interval separating that death from the next cell death. Based on the figures of cell count and death rate given above, this would mean a time interval as short as 10^{-7} seconds. Given a distance between two cells of approximately one-thousandth of a centimeter,

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the minimum velocity at which the "news" of the death of a cell must travel would be 10^{-4} centimeters per second, which corresponds to the speed of sound. But if all the cells of the body must be informed of the event, one is dealing with the speed of light!

Any conception of cell regulation based on "messenger substances" falls to pieces when only the speed of sound is required for communication. *This means that only electromagnetic action can account for the necessary coordination and information of the whole system.*

Even more complicated than the simple maintenance of the body's cell volume is coordination of the metabolic process in each single cell. No conception of the cell's interior as a molecular soup with random occurrence of chemical reactions can account for the performance of a cell.

These are only some very preliminary ideas about how the substructure of a cell is organized to allow for the incredible precision of cellular events. Biophysicists who know about the challenge to investigate these matters correctly complain that many of their colleagues in the physics and biology departments pay too little attention to processes on the subcellular, molecular level. Physicists are very used to measuring gross structures and try to transfer this to microscopic events.

A case in point is the role and structure of the cell membrane and of cellular water.

For pedagogical purposes, James Frazer has developed a model of an eukaryotic cell that deviates radically from any conventional conception. It looks very much like sections of an orange grouped around the nucleus. The membranes of these sections form a bilipid molecular leaflet; however, at regular intervals, there is a penetrating protein which has a hydrophobic segment going through the membrane. It branches out into a long polymeric strain of different kinds of sugars. These glycoproteins, some of which Frazer has identified as expressing specific tumor qualities, are associated with the function of a cell "receptor." This receptor, rather than undergoing a "chemical reaction" with a given hormone or other substance, is the mediator of shifts in charge densities across the membrane, thus triggering specific metabolic actions within the cell.

Furthermore, these receptors seem to be in contact with a large and intricate network of fibrils, microfilaments, and microtubules—a microtrabecular lattice—which forms a three-dimensional structure inside the cell and even seems to link up with the nucleus. Thus, through this kind of cytoskeleton, reactions triggered from the outside could have effects right down into the nucleus, while in turn, processes in the nucleus might immediately effect changes in the membrane and be communicated to other cells in the same tissue.

Frazer's new cell model also includes the idea that the membrane parts of the different cell sections are in constant motion, so that their own structure is determined by what is transcribed in the nucleus at the moment of their passage.

All these conceptions which can only be touched on here,

have revolutionary implications concerning our understanding of life processes. But it must be stressed that these are not the usual conceptions of the cell found in standard textbooks. The same is true concerning conceptions about the geometry of metabolic activity. From several investigations, it follows that enzymes, enzyme complexes, the substrate, intermediary products, etc. are all closely associated with the trabecular lattice mentioned above. So, we actually have a molecular organization beyond our current grasp, and this total, three-dimensional structure is encoded in the nucleus.

Add to this the role of cellular water; while not all the details are known, there is strong evidence that all water present in living cells exists in the form of "structured water," i.e., it exhibits properties that are distinctly different from those of the pure liquid. Cellular water of such a form will have totally different effects on cellular macromolecules than one could find in the test tube.

These are some of the key leads which current research has to follow up to achieve a comprehensive conception of what makes life life. Cancer and other diseases will then find their lawful explanations, and more specific causal cures can be developed.

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Woodward's book on Casey: a blend of fact and fiction

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987

by Bob Woodward
Simon & Schuster, New York, 1987
543 pp., clothbound, \$21.95

A shrewd British writer identified the chief cause for the financial success of the "James Bond" novels as what he named "the Fleming effect." *Washington Post* author Bob Woodward's latest novel, *Veil*, uses the same method to impart a sense of "being there" to the credulous reader.

The late Ian Fleming created a character, "James Bond," with no resemblance to any person, living or dead, and yet made that romantic character appear realistic in the fantasies of millions of credulous readers, by saturating those pornographic novels with real-life brand-names for exotic places and manufactured objects.

This tactic succeeded, because, as one leading British figure of the intelligence community put the point most recently, the populations of Western civilization have been lately transformed into a paranoid sort of withdrawal from reality, into fantasy-ridden individuals saturated with the lust for envy. Fleming appealed to that lust for envy, by placing "Bond" in the most luxuriant jet-settings, playing with exotic luxury objects bearing what the popular mind received as the brand-names of the grossly *nouveau riche*.

That "Fleming effect" is the trick Bob Woodward uses for his novel on the last years of the late CIA director William Casey. By drenching the credulous reader's fantasies with a wealth of what is, in large part, information known only to the insiders, that reader travels in his own imagination through

the corridors of power, and thus enviously imagines himself to be luxuriating in the true secrets of our nation.

Of my own personal knowledge, I know that many among Bob Woodward's revelations in that book are true. I also know from my own direct experience, that numerous other supposed revelations are either not true, or describe events which did not occur as Woodward's book represents them as occurring. Taken as a whole, the book is fiction so densely packed with inserted true-to-life facts, that the credulous reader is led to believe that the book as a whole is true.

Take two of the cases in which I can prove of my own knowledge that Woodward is lying outrightly. For the first of these examples, on page 111 we read:

Iran proved one of Casey's long-held views: intelligence should not sit idle; every effort had to be made to get policy-makers to act.

National Security Adviser Brzezinski had wanted the Shah to use force to quell the street rebellions; Secretary of State Vance opposed force. The President couldn't decide. And the crux was that the Shah would not act unless he was told by the President of the United States what to do. Carter's hesitation, the Shah's hesitation, was all the revolutionaries had needed to flourish and eventually win.

The parts about the "Shah's hesitation" and "Vance opposed force," are true. The rest is a pack of lies. I was in the center of that business. I also know that Woodward has had access to documentary proof, to the degree that he is not mistaken, but lying outrightly in covering up for Zbigniew Brzezinski personally, as well as for President Carter and the Carter administration as a whole, and for Casey, too.

It was the Carter administration which implemented an option, prepared since 1972-73, for overthrowing the Shah of Iran and using the intelligence establishment of the United States and Britain, with the backing of Israel, France, Italy, and West Germany, to force Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini into power.

The original name for the policy was "the Bernard Lewis plan," named for a member of the British intelligence Arab Bureau, Bernard Lewis, who had been seconded to U.S. intelligence during Kissinger's reign as Secretary of State. Brzezinski renamed this, publicly, "the Arc of Crisis" policy; President Carter described this as "the Islamic Fundamentalism Card."

From the beginning of the Khomeini regime, the Carter administration backed that dictatorship, even during the 444 days Khomeini held the U.S. embassy personnel hostage.

The Reagan administration continued the same policy, from the first day of the inauguration, until the launching of the Tower Commission to investigate "Irangate." Until the incident of the USS *Stark*, even after Irangate, the U.S. government ran back-channels to the Khomeini dictatorship through safehouses in Geneva, Switzerland, and through the headquarters of Oliver North's "second channel," in Hamburg, West Germany.

The *Washington Post* and Woodward have had access to the legal documents of the case of *Cyrus Hashemi v. Campaigner Publications et al.*, in which the recently deceased gun-runner, Cyrus Hashemi, sued my associates for identifying him as an Iran gun-runner conduiting funds used in aid of Khomeiniac terrorism. Not only did the U.S. Department of Justice, State Department, and National Security Council back Hashemi's illegal operations, and assist Hashemi's legal case against my associates, under both Carter and Reagan. The Carter and Reagan administrations knowingly continued the arms-trafficking to Khomeini through Israeli and other conduits after we had exposed this publicly.

This gun-running to Khomeini was backed by the Reagan administration under Secretary of State Haig, from the beginning of the Reagan administration, and was continued under Secretary of State Shultz. The *Washington Post* and Woodward know all this.

Woodward could, doubtless, cite sources to back up his prose on page 111. Possibly, Bill Casey might have emitted such "plausible denial" of his Iran policy at some point, especially to a journalist. If Woodward could produce such evidence, as I believe he should be able to cover himself legally with aid of such journalistic technicalities, the fact remains, that Woodward knows such a representation to be false.

A similar example comes up on pages 437-438. Woodward depicts Casey as a supporter of Marcos. Casey was part of the organization of the coup d'état, run top-down by the U.S. intelligence community—not Filipinos—which overthrew Marcos as the Carter administration had overthrown the Shah of Iran. I know that to be a fact personally,

and know names, dates, chapter, and verse, on many details of the preparation and conduct of that coup.

Moreover, because my associates and I opposed that coup, Casey and his cronies decided to throw me personally to the wolves—my international social-democratic enemies such as Roy Godson's crowd, and to help a Justice Department operation against me and my friends manufacture a fraudulent "obstruction of justice charge" in the Boston federal case. Casey's inter-agency organization, operating under Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, ran dirty covert domestic operations against every efficient opponent of the Contra operation, my friends and me included. After the successful CIA overthrow of President Marcos, Casey decided that he had had enough of us, and decided it was time to throw my friends and me to the wolves of Roy Godson's crowd. Woodward knows that story in considerable detail; the representation on pages 437-438 is conscious falsification.

A similar thing happened to me in early 1980, in the 1980 New Hampshire presidential primary campaign. After I had seriously damaged the candidacy of George Bush in New Hampshire, a section of the intelligence community which formed the hard core of the Bush campaign organization, aided a dirty operation run by my international social-democratic enemies in that state. The CIA does not interfere in domestic elections?

Bunk! Vice President Bush's current campaign is being run with the same methods of covert support, but on a grander scale than during January and February of 1980.

Woodward knows this, too. Any biography of William Casey's last years, such as Woodward's *Veil*, which leaves this side of Casey unreported, would be fiction, as Woodward's portrayal of Casey is fiction based on a mere "Fleming effect" sort of liberal misuse of journalistic "fact."

It doesn't work that way

Having now established that Woodward's *Veil* is an artful blending of fact and fiction, I come to the main purpose of this book review. Woodward employs the "Fleming effect" to accomplish more than to simply falsify particular U.S. covert operations. The selection and arraying of facts in the book as a whole, is a gross misrepresentation of the way in which intelligence operations work.

I concede that many of Woodward's facts about U.S. operations are true, like an artist's colors used to produce a painting. It is the painting produced with those colors, which is false. I also not only concede, but stress, that the false picture painted is only partially the result of Woodward's conniving. On one level, the lower level, Casey did understand the detailed side of covert operations; on the higher level, professional Casey was the bungling amateur we recognize him to have been in reviewing the net result of his reign as CIA director. Woodward deliberately misrepresents only those mechanics of covert intelligence operations which Casey understood very well. On the higher level, Wood-

ward's misrepresentation is a reflection of his own self-confident ignorance.

The postwar U.S. intelligence community, like that of Britain, has been a parody of the mythical gods of Olympus. The intelligence community as a whole is run by invisible men and women, chiefly men and women who hold no official position inside government. Advisory committees, such as the old "Forty Committee," Reagan's PFIAB-IOB, and so forth, are merely reflections of the overall direction by an establishment which exists independently of the control of elected government.

This establishment is a pastiche, somewhat like the late Meyer Lansky's corporate form of direction over U.S. organized crime, of various factional elements among "the gods of Olympus." The establishment reaches decisions which determine the fate of individuals, governments, and nations. The official intelligence community merely executes the collective decisions reached within this establishment.

The resulting situation properly reminds us of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, and also of one of Goethe's most successful poems, his "Prometheus." In Aeschylus, Prometheus warns the gods of Olympus, that there is a real God, and that that Creator's world has embedded within it laws which shape the ultimate doom of whoever sets himself up as an Olympus in defiance of the Creator and His laws.

I never spoke to Bill Casey personally, although some among my associates had occasional direct contact with him since the time of the Ford administration. However, Bill and I had many dealings with one another. I was too important a person for Bill to meet openly, since the fact of our meeting could not be kept secret within the intelligence community, and that leaked information would have set off a major political explosion inside the establishment. Bill knew how to keep in regular contact with me while he was director. I helped him with his OSS history project, and we crossed swords on strategic and intelligence policy-making many times.

I have mastered more than most in the intelligence profession, the knack of covert communications and analysis. Intelligence insiders have a pet name for me, a kind of pun, which acknowledges my exceptional skills of this sort. Through those skills, I know the important facts about Bill Casey the intelligence professional far better than Bob Woodward were ever likely to know those facts. Many things I did not know, of course; I limit my references here to what I do know with certainty.

Bill Casey desired to be a patriot. On performance, Bill was soft on Moscow, as were many World War II veterans who were then deluded by such operations as our wartime Office of War Information's "Why We Fight" propaganda films, into seeing the Bolshevik dynasty's Russian empire as our "gallant wartime ally against Hitler"; otherwise, Bill desired to see himself an anti-communist patriot.

Bill was also, like my deceased friend Mitch WerBell, one of "Wild Bill" Donovan's "boys," a select group of the

young OSS veterans Donovan cultivated and guided from his New York office, from the postwar 1940s until his death in 1959. According to OSS veterans I have known, Bill Casey was a whiz of an operator during World War II, and continued to operate inside the intelligence establishment from that time onward.

Apart from his merits and skills, Bill had several weaknesses, especially a picaresque fear of lack of money and power. He was a young Irish-American plebeian who had fought his way successfully into a position of wealth, and of status with the patricians of the establishment. Often, Bill's United States was defined as a place where fellows like Bill Casey could make a fast buck; it was that United States he was most consistently committed in practice to defending. Admittedly, Woodward's *Veil* does capture this picaresque aspect of Casey rather accurately, but fails to put it into the proper perspective.

As Director of Central Intelligence under Reagan, Casey functioned simultaneously both within the U.S. government and in establishment levels above the level of elected government. His position in the establishment was akin to that of the plebeian *Hofrat* of some Central European feudal aristocratic or royal household, somewhat below the level at which Venice's notorious Count Volpi di Misurata functioned in directing the 1912-14 Balkan wars, Alexander Helphand, and the later bringing of dictator Benito Mussolini to power in Italy. Casey's rank was analogous to that of Volpi's immediate subordinate, the Count Sforza who coordinated Helphand's Salonika-based operations of the 1912-14 period.

Casey did not make policy, although he was permitted to make policy recommendations on purely secondary matters of implementation. Casey had the assigned mission of implementing the policies passed down to him from above, by the higher ranks of the establishment. Within those constraints, a man in Casey's position is allowed broad latitude in getting things done. Neither the Director of Central Intelligence, nor any postwar U.S. President to date, has been permitted to tamper with the principal policy guidelines set down by the establishment itself.

In my own dealings with Casey and his operations, I functioned primarily on the highest level, the highest level of policy-shaping at which any postwar DCI or President has been permitted to voice his recommendations. My 1981-83 role in the pre-shaping of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, is an example; so is my 1982, "Operation Juárez" proposal for handling the international debt crisis. Usually, I dealt simultaneously with Casey and a much higher level than Casey, the international establishment which dictates the general policies of the United States, chiefly the international financial establishment.

I have never been under the direction of the CIA, although I have done a few favors for our intelligence establishment. Nor have I ever been a part of the international establishment. However, the levels of policy on which I have been person-

Casey did not make policy, but he was permitted to make policy recommendations on purely secondary matters. His mission was to implement the policies passed down by the establishment. I dealt simultaneously with Casey and the higher level establishment dictating U.S. policies.

ally operational since 1975 have been the same as that international establishment. Although it is the U.S. intelligence community which has conducted the dirty covert operations against me and my friends inside the United States, as well as many such operations abroad, it was not the U.S. intelligence establishment which initiated the orders to launch such operations. The orders came from within the highest levels of the establishment.

In Aeschylus' outline of the way in which the world works, I function as a Prometheus vis-à-vis the Olympian, self-proclaimed pagan gods of the establishment. Or, in other words, as Plato's Socrates functioned vis-à-vis those Phoenician-Syrian Magi who controlled Socrates' accusers, the Democratic Party of Athens. In classical referents, I am a modern replica of the type known as the mythological Antigone and Prometheus, and the real-life Socrates and Plato. Whoever is unfamiliar with those classical allusions, and their practical meaning for today, does not understand how the world works.

What I have just said, some old hands, such as Stefan Possony, would understand—and be furious with me, even threatening for my saying it aloud. The more naive Bill Casey would have been incapable of comprehending. Bill simply accepted the authority of the international establishment under whose direction he worked.

For one thing, he was incapable of recognizing that the very existence of the Olympians is the highest offense against the God whom Roman Catholic Casey doubtless worshipped devoutly. He did not understand the real meaning of the Mosaic law: Thou shall put no other gods before Me. He divided his Sunday devotions and workaday dealings with the Olympians into two respectively water-tight compartments. He had no efficient comprehension of *natural law*; he was the sort of American Catholic who could imagine that President Theodore Roosevelt was an American patriot, and overlook the irreconcilable difference between a Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson and Christianity in general.

Bill liked money and power, and did not permit his religious convictions to prevent him from defending the means he

employed to obtain them.

So, under the establishment's rule, intelligence functions on three levels: 1) the choices of policy-directions by the higher echelons of establishment itself, from which a man on Casey's 1981-87 level is absolutely excluded; 2) the shaping of the implementation of establishment policy directives by committee-like formations composed of the designated representatives of sundry factions of the establishment, into which Casey was integrated; 3) the shaping of implementation by somewhat free-wheeling intelligence "barons" at the level of Casey and below.

A Casey would receive directions from the highest level, which he could not challenge. He could participate in the shaping of policy on the second level, and would carry out the choice of implementation of policy which was adopted at that level. Within the limits of that decision, a man at Casey's level had wide latitude to do almost anything he could get by with, within understood guidelines.

Woodward's book addresses only the third, lowest, of these three levels, and generally runs to the underside of that level.

To illustrate this point, consider the two instances we have already identified. Woodward does not identify the U.S. Iran policy of the Carter administration. He does not identify the Marcos policy of the Reagan administration. In the latter case, both Casey and the President lied to President Marcos, and did so to keep Marcos off-balance, to distract Marcos's attention from the U.S. intelligence coup at the point of being launched at the time these false reassurances were given. Woodward picks up Casey's outright lie concerning his own intent toward the Philippines, and represents Casey's lie as Casey's policy.

On the lowest level, most current U.S. intelligence operations are pure "psy-ops" (psychological-warfare operations). On this level, the lower-ranking people, such as liberal news media journalists or entertainment media people, carry out the psy-ops, while the higher-ranking circles on this operational level plan and coordinate the psy-ops operations.

For example, during the summer of 1986, the intelligence community made the decision to cause major news media, including the wire services, to prefix every published mention of my name with the term "political extremist." This is strictly Joseph Goebbels's "big lie" technique, as imitated and improved upon by Anglo-American intelligence during and following World War II. The intelligence establishment succeeded in planting that "big lie" use of "political extremist" in every major news media channel in the U.S., including Woodward's *Washington Post*. In fact, this psy-ops operation against me and my friends was run by U.S. intelligence in close cooperation with the Soviet KGB!

The U.S. intelligence community, for example, runs various kinds of "radical organizations" and others, which it surfaces with street demonstrations and in other ways, directing the local and national news media to cover those orchestrated events in a certain way. More psy-ops. This

practice of the intelligence community spills over into the practices of advertising firms, political campaign technicians, and so on.

Most of the news you hear or see in the news media today is little more than someone's psy-ops in action. Even if the event reported in the press has an element of reality in it, whether it is reported, and how it is described, is strictly a matter of psy-ops decisions on how to manipulate public opinion.

There is no morality, no truth in psy-ops, or other covert operations today. A choice is made to boost, or to discredit this or that personality, group, issue, or policy, and the mechanics of the psy-ops trade go to work without scruple to get the job done. Ask them if they did not consider that immoral, and they will look with feigned self-righteous astonishment, "Grow up, buddy; I was just doing my job. That's the way the world really runs, buddy. When you become as important as I am, you will do the same."

That is what Woodward's book is: another piece of psy-ops run through the *Washington Post's* channels. How could we expect Woodward's *Veil* to tell the truth about the corruption in the way intelligence operations are run, when Woodward's book is nothing but another instance of that sort of corrupt intelligence operation?

Despite the mass of journalistic "facts" which Woodward uses to achieve a "Fleming effect," he does not take the reader to even the upper reaches of the third level of intelligence operations. Thus, he appears to reveal a great deal, while either ignoring or covering up how operations are planned and executed even at as relatively low a level as the DCI.

The real story about Casey's reign at CIA, is that it was amateur night in spades.

Looking from the topside

If we look at Casey's reign on the level Woodward presents, we see legitimate concerns blended with a shocking abuse of power. The credulous reader is awed, imagining that he has been taken to the very pinnacle of power. If we move our line of sight up to the second level, a different picture is presented.

On the second level, we are looking above the level of our elected government, to the underside of the establishment. This is the level on which George Bush is controlled, the level of the Harriman family which created Bush and his father before him, and the level of the Eugene Meyer who had much to do with advancing the ambitious and picaresque young Bush's rise to personal wealth and power.

This is the level at which we meet the second-ranking *Hofrat* sort of representative of wealthy and powerful financier families tied to powerful European aristocratic and noble families, including U.S. agents for the immensely wealthy and powerful *fondi* of the noble families of Venice. It is also the level at which meet representatives of certain patriotic,

nationalist elements of our institutional elite. Here is the place at which policy decisions from Olympos are received, the level at which the optional implementations of those policy decisions are shaped by the senior professionals.

Here is the level at which we begin to recognize most among our senior intelligence professionals, such as Casey himself, as bungling amateurs. Casey was a brilliant mechanic, expert at fooling people, expert at recruiting a foolish, unstable fellow like Oliver North to become the expendable scapegoat at such time as Casey decided to cover his tracks by throwing hand-grenades into his own networks. Casey's cleverness as a mechanic of that sort distracts attention away from the fact that he was, in the last analysis, a bungling amateur in the craft of intelligence.

Allen Dulles and the recently deceased James J. Angleton were on a much higher level of professionalism than Casey. To at least a limited degree, like Possony and others of that sort, they knew "where the body is buried" in the Olympian establishment. Dulles was a rather high-level Morgan asset with intelligence operations experience during and immediately following World War I. Angleton's father had been personally in the orbit of Count Volpi di Misurata's Venice. From my knowledge of, and contacts with Angleton, he knew that the world was run in a far different way than a political mediocrity like William Colby could ever comprehend; he understood the significance of the 1920s Anglo-Soviet Trust, as one of Casey's outlook could not, although Angleton made it clear to us during his last months that he refused to try to understand the deeper implications of the "Trust" phenomenon.

Angleton's insight, for all its shortcomings, takes us way above the level Bob Woodward could understand, or were ever likely to become capable of understanding. It is the shortcomings of the rarer quality of intelligence officials, such as Angleton, which lead our attention to the real scandals in our nation's intelligence practice.

What Angleton and Dulles could not understand, is the modern implications of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. This is no debatable assertion on my part; the evidence is readily accessible and conclusive. This takes us to the edge of my crucial point in this review: why George Bush's 1988 election as President of the United States would be a national catastrophe.

The Soviet escape from strategic containment, especially during the recent 20 years, and the "post-industrial" collapse of all the economies of Western civilization excepting that of Japan, signals that Western civilization appears to have reached its fag-end, and is about to be replaced by Moscow's global supremacy over a world plunging into a new and prolonged dark age. The essential mission of strategic intelligence is to prevent such calamities from occurring. The mission of all intelligence functions is to support that strategic intelligence mission.

Do not imagine that Moscow's establishment of its world domination signifies the beginning of a shining new Roman empire, to dominate the world prosperously for generations yet to come. Moscow's reign would cast it in the role of official undertaker for Western civilization, as Khrushchov prophesied; but, a few moments of history after our interment, the spread of ruin and chaos in the rest of the world, would intersect and detonate the long-term instabilities of Moscow's empire and unleash a cataclysm inside China. The results for humanity as a whole, would be on the scale of, or even worse than, a full-scale war between the two superpower alliances.

That prospect, which now lies immediately before us, is the twilight and ensuing extinction of the gods of Olympus, just as Aeschylus' Prometheus foretells the circumstance. We must judge Casey's reign at CIA as we judge the performance of a man who leads a successful mutiny on a sinking ship. All of the Reagan-Bush intelligence community's successes, "we succeeded in pulling that one off," and all of the similar successes under Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, add up to that net result.

What dooms the gods of Olympus, is not their failures, but their successes. The more they seek in imposing their arbitrary whims upon mankind, the more perfectly they ensure the catastrophe in which they will be destroyed. That is Prometheus' argument; that is what the U.S. establishment, the larger international establishment of which it is a part, and the U.S. intelligence community are doing to themselves.

"Buddy, you are a brilliant fellow," the old boys of the intelligence establishment tell me repeatedly, "but for all your brilliancies, on which you are right, you make one fundamental mistake. You underrate the power of the establishment."

I have shaken my head in reply to Casey's opinions to such effect, and reiterated Prometheus' warnings to the gods of Olympus: "No, it is you who are making the fatal mistake. The establishment, if it decides to do Moscow a favor by ordering me killed, has the means to succeed in eliminating me; but if it succeeds in that, it will not outlive me for long. I will not bow to the will of the establishment; I will not waste the sum-total of my life, by now helping that establishment destroy Western civilization. It is the establishment who must submit to my changes in policy, if it wishes to survive."

These smart and powerful fellows of the intelligence establishment have been lackeys of the establishment families for so long, that they would not change their ways, even if they knew that the survival of the United States depended upon it. For that reason, all of the postwar chiefs of the CIA will be judged bungling amateurs by the court of history, not so much because so much of what they did failed, but because they were ignorant of the very nature of the strategic mission which the circumstances required of them.

Western civilization has been destroyed by the "crisis-management" policy introduced at the wartime Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam agreements, and the establishment of the United Nations Organization as a step toward world-government. It has been destroyed by the full-scale introduction to U.S. government policy-shaping, beginning 1967, of a neo-malthusian "post-industrial society" policy, and the accompanying post-1963 fostering of the sex-rock-drug counter-culture. These postwar policies have rotted Western civilization at the core. Without reversing those policies, Western civilization is doomed.

For dealing with Moscow, there is no alternative but overwhelming superiority in rates of technological progress, and economic and military strength. Bargaining for war-avoidance from a position of such strength, is the only workable approach to the choices between general war and surrender. Those who have sought peace through contrary policies of "détente," have done nothing but bring us closer to the choice between nuclear warfare and surrender. That was Johnson's 1967 betrayal of civilization, that was Nixon's monstrous blunder, Ford's error of oversight, the crime of the Carter administration, and the looming legacy which threatens to make President Reagan's search for peace the most odious page in the history of this republic.

Serious intelligence focuses upon the political-cultural policies which advance the material and moral condition of life of every person and nation on this planet. It is that work which makes our nation's existence necessary in the eyes of the Creator, and that cause which alone can justify and ensure our survival. Any DCI who does not say to the President, "Mr. President, you must move quickly to uproot the counter-culture and end the 'post-industrial' drift, and end this madness of détente based on 'crisis-management,'" is a bungling amateur, as Casey was.

What Reagan and Casey did, was to throw away the most vital strategic interests of the United States each time the New York bankers wished to steal. Our allies in the developing nations were looted, and governments which might have resisted such looting couped by the CIA. Our own economy was looted by the same bankers, shutting down our industries and farms, and lowering the per capita rates of physical production and consumption of our population, while gutting those institutions of education, medical care, and basic economic infrastructure, to the degree that it might be written on our nation's tombstone, "Died of deregulation."

As in the case of the CIA coup against President Marcos, Casey did not hesitate to see in a coup of a too-trusting, allied government, the opportunity to assist his friends in stealing.

Who are the editors and journalists of the *Washington Post* to criticize Casey for his peccadilloes. Casey was faithfully carrying out the policies of the circles of the *Post*'s owners. It is those policies which are the real corruption, the real dirt which needs to be exposed.

Recalling the lesson of the Berlin Wall

by Nicholas F. Benton

The Berlin Wall: Kennedy, Khrushchev and a Showdown in the Heart of Europe

by Norman Gelb

Times Books, New York, 1986

321 pages, clothbound, \$19.95.

Journalist Norman Gelb, who was there on that infamous night of Aug. 13, 1961 when the Berlin Wall went up, serves a useful purpose by stirring our memory of the relevant events—beginning with the decision from Washington to hold the U.S. forces at the Elbe River and allow the Red Army to occupy Berlin at the end of World War II, escalating with the blockade and Berlin airlift of 1948, and culminating with the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962—leading up to and resulting from the erection of the Wall.

As a journalist reporting the events, including the expressive statistics of the waves of refugees who fled Soviet-occupied East Germany in the 1950s (a total of 2.1 million between 1949 and 1961), Gelb includes, although underplays, accounts of the monumental faction fights within successive U.S. administrations over how to handle the Berlin situation. While the trained eye sees in this reporting a tragic sequence of failures of nerve, if not downright treachery, that allowed the Soviets to impose their imperialist will consistently in Europe in the postwar period, Gelb tries to deny such obvious conclusions. Nonetheless, they are compelled by his own, often-eyewitness accounts.

The book tells the story of a pattern of failure of leadership from the United States, underscored by the repeated psychological impulse to demand an alternative to direct confrontation. This includes angry diatribes and restrictions placed on those wiser military minds, such as that of Gen. Lucius Clay, who knew the Soviet game and how to confront it. During the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948, for example, Clay advocated sending tanks storming down the autobahn through East Germany to break it. Instead, an airlift, a heroic effort, but one which avoided confronting the fundamental lawlessness of the Soviet act, was substituted.

Gelb provides a detailed account of the early June 1961 Vienna summit, where the newly elected President Kennedy emerged from a private meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita

Khrushchov visibly shaken, according to the account of columnist James Reston and others. He had been violently berated by Khrushchov (although Gelb does not report that he was actually physically assaulted by the Soviet brute). Having suffered through the botched Bay of Pigs affair only two months before, Kennedy proved to Khrushchov at Vienna to be a man who could be pushed around. So he warned Kennedy that he had six months to “normalize” Berlin, “or else,” and began a campaign to heat up the situation.

On June 21, the 20th anniversary of the German invasion of the Soviet Union in World War II, Khrushchov appeared in Red Square in the uniform of the Soviet lieutenant general—the rank he had attained as a political commissar attached to the Red Army during the war—to show he was serious about Berlin.

Khrushchov announced a few days later that a program for cutting more than a million men from the Soviet armed forces had been scrapped and that the Soviet military budget was being increased by one-third.

Then, West German intelligence sources reported that there were 67,500 Soviet and East German troops and 1,200 tanks in bases circling Berlin, within 30 miles of the city, “the greatest concentration of modern forces in the world.”

The Pentagon swiftly prepared to confront the Soviets. According to a report leaked in the July 3 *Newsweek*, “The Joint Chiefs of Staff has drawn up detailed proposals for steps to strengthen American’s military capabilities. Included were plans for evacuating a quarter of a million American military dependents in Europe; dispatching forces to West Germany to reinforce the five divisions already there; deploying forces in Europe into combat-ready positions; calling up four National Guard divisions and stepping up the draft; and moving atomic weapons into ‘ready’ positions, resuming atomic weapons tests, or demonstrating in other ways that the United States was ready to use such weapons.”

The leak made Kennedy livid. He ordered an FBI investigation into its source. The report was then characterized as “overstated.” Instead, President Kennedy surrounded himself with what Gelb reports were termed “softliners,” including Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson; Soviet affairs adviser Charles Bohlen; White House aide Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.; Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman William Fulbright; syndicated columnist Walter Lippmann; and Henry Kissinger, who was at the time a Harvard professor called in as a White House consultant. Bohlen feared that a “full mobilization” by the West would be a sign of “hysteria.” Kissinger, according to Gelb, “called for a ‘Kennedy Plan’ for Central Europe to deal with an overall European settlement and not just Berlin. He said if handled properly, an offer to talk to the Soviets would be seen as a sign of strength rather than weakness.”

As tensions grew, Kennedy consulted with his military adviser, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, as well as McGeorge Bundy, Ted Sorensen, Edward R. Murrow, and Dean Rusk in preparing for a watershed July 25 nationally televised speech to

respond to the Soviet challenge. Although the speech was interpreted as "hardline," and motivated a healthy enthusiasm in the U.S. population for that reason, the military experts on the Berlin situation, those at the Berlin mission and others known as "the Berlin mafia," were horrified by Kennedy's references to his determination to defend "West" Berlin. This would be read in the Kremlin, they correctly warned, as meaning Kennedy had conceded the right to the Soviets to do whatever they wanted in "East" Berlin—a right the Allies had taken great pains never to concede.

Nonetheless, it looked to the world like the superpowers were facing each other down. The flow of refugees from East Germany, through the Marienfelde refugee center in West Berlin, reached record levels. On the weekend after Kennedy's speech, 3,859 came through.

In the United States, thousands of young Americans volunteered for the draft. Talk of civil defense measures and bomb shelters reverberated across the land. On Aug. 9, Khrushchov announced that the Soviets had developed the capacity to build a 100-megaton nuclear warhead, adding, "Soviet missiles are not for slicing sausages."

Despite the relentless build-up of tensions, President Kennedy debarked for a weekend at his Hyannis Port retreat Friday, Aug. 11. At midnight, exactly, beginning the day of Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961 a siren sounded through the barracks of the militarized East German border police, 25 miles from the center of Berlin, and the mobilization to erect the Berlin Wall—ringing West Berlin's 103-mile perimeter with an impenetrable barrier—was begun.

By 3:30 a.m. the East Germans were installing obstructions on all major streets that previously had been crossing points. Vehicles with East Berlin license plates and East German pedestrians attempting to cross to the West through the obstructions were being turned back, while West Berliners trying to return home from the Soviet Sector were required to show identity papers before being let through. By 4:00 a.m. the first sketchy reports of barbed-wire barriers began playing on the radio.

By the time dawn broke that day, the West was confronted with a Wall that had not been there the night before. Still, it wasn't until that evening, Berlin time, that President Kennedy was even notified of the development. When Kennedy released a statement to the press, it said merely that "limitation on travel within Berlin is a violation of the four-power status of Berlin and . . . will be the subject of vigorous protest through appropriate channels." Gelb reports that many in Kennedy's cabinet were, in fact, "relieved" at the development, noting that "the refugee situation was getting out of hand, anyway." The State Department line, he said, was "basically to lie low and do nothing."

The rest is history. Two months later, on Oct. 27, the "Checkpoint Charlie" incident occurred, when 10 American M-48 tanks faced off against a like number of Soviet tanks for a few tense hours before both backed away. But the willingness of the U.S. to allow the permanent division of

Books Received

Winter Hawk, by Craig Thomas, William Morrow and Co., Inc., New York, 1987, 525 pages, \$18.95 hardcover.

The Road to Trinity, A Personal Account of How America's Nuclear Policies Were Made, by Maj. Gen. K.D. Nichols, U.S.A. (ret.), 401 pages, \$19.95 hardcover.

Anthony Eden: A Biography, by Robert Rhodes James. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1987. \$22.95 hardcover, 665 pages, 16 pages of black and white photographs.

Energy and the Federal Government: Fossil Fuel Policies 1900-1946, by John G. Clark. Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1987. \$39.95 hardcover, 511 pages.

America's Wars and Military Excursions, by Edwin P. Hoyt. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1987. \$24.95 hardcover, 540 pages. (A Military Book Club main selection)

Meditations at Sunset: A Scientist Looks at the World, by James Trefic. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1987. \$16.95 hardcover, 208 pages, illustrated.

Worth Dying For: A Pulitzer Prize Winner's Account of the Philippine Revolution, by Lewis M. Simons. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1987. \$18.95 hardcover, 320 pages.

Berlin invited Khrushchov to test Kennedy again the following year in Cuba, and the Soviets have not stopped—using irregular warfare, deceit in arms negotiations, and other tactics—pushing the West further and further onto the defensive ever since.

Gelb reminds the reader, almost inadvertently, that it was the "hardliners," those, he said, who were considered "too obsessed with the Communist menace" to have their views taken seriously, who turned out to be right. An example he cites was Stephen Koczak at the Berlin mission. Gelb says, "He was convinced the Communists would divide the city, and said so with a passion. . . . One mission member who served with him said Koczak has 'a brilliant mind which produced brilliant ideas but because he was thought to feel so strongly about issues generally, other minds were closed to his suggestions.' "

Mozart lieder on the fortepiano

by Kathy Wolfe

Mozart Songs Vol. I

Teresa Ringholz, soprano; Robert Spillman, fortepiano

Arabesque No. ABQC 6576, 1987.

Cassette tape, \$8.98; compact disk, \$19.95

A good recording of Mozart's great lieder, which created the lied genre, on the fortepiano, as Mozart composed them, with all the vocal and instrumental register shifts scientifically placed, as he intended, is a huge challenge. Unfortunately, Arabesque's new release by Teresa Ringholz and Robert Spillman, the first on fortepiano I know, is not close.

In particular, both artists pay only the slightest attention to what ought to be the "main event" in a fortepiano recording: the overt use by Mozart of extensive human vocal registration in the fortepiano and human vocal scores, in cross-voice.

Mozart wrote most of the keyboard parts for his lieder in five or more distinct registral colors, corresponding (at least) to the four soprano voice registers (low, middle, high, "superhigh"), and the bass register, below the soprano first register. These of course are largely lost on a modern piano, with its many metal components. The major point of a first Mozart lieder recording ought to have been to bring them out, and show them in chorale, with the singer. The singer, too, given this new opportunity to "collaborate" with the fortepiano, must bring out the color distinctions, between the three registers used by Mozart in the singer's vocal line.

Instead, we have here the usual modern practice of "smoothing out" both the singer's and the pianist's registers. Furthermore the modern replica fortepiano, built by John O'Connor, Rockport, N.Y., is more "tinny" than its 1830 Streicher model, as are most replicas.

The original fortepianos were made by time-consuming methods including extensive aging of the wood on the tree,

tearing of the wood along the grain (rather than sawing at angles), and other techniques which better preserved the living cellular geometry of the wood, allowing a sound remarkably more like a human voice.

The fortepiano here is thus nearly wasted and the only net difference between this, and Elly Ameling's 1979 "Complete Mozart Lieder," is that Spillman's fortepiano renders this recording more "quaint." The present recording also takes the same too-quick and uniform tempos as does Ameling (no innovation there), but unfortunately lacks Ameling's occasional charming poetic phrase.

Inventing the lied

Mozart invented the classical lied, contrary to Philip Miller's liner notes (cribbed from Alfred Einstein), which say Mozart's songs are "not lieder." Mozart's use of human voice register in his lieder in fact shows why the lied is known as the "Rosetta Stone" for all poetry and music.

The German song goes back to the Minnesingers of the Middle Ages, but up through the work of Mozart's predecessors and contemporaries such as C.P.E. Bach (1714-88) and J.F. Reichardt (1752-1814), it was far more restrained. There was little or no independence of the keyboard from the voice, and in fact, most songs were written out in only two staves, where the singer simply sang the keyboard treble line.

During the period 1783-87, when he was working on the great keyboard Fantasy in C-minor and related compositions, Mozart created the first real lieder, "Das Veilchen" and "Abendempfindung," with two new parameters. First, he gained access to the poems of Schiller, Goethe, and others which were the first real "secular" poems in modern German.

Second, Mozart expanded the explicit use of human vocal register shifts as the singularity which creates the counterpoint of the lied, using registers to highlight those points of the poetry where ironic transformations, especially verbal transformations, occurred.

Mozart did this as a conscious representation in music, of Schiller's scientific dictum: The human mind creates the singularities which determine history.

As Schiller used poetry and drama, so Mozart sought to use music to demonstrate that Kant was wrong, that the creative process of the human mind can be made intelligible, for, with music as with all great art, the composer can demonstrate to the audience exactly how the mind creates new singularities.

"Das Veilchen" (K. 476, 1785), shows the use of register to highlight singularities in the poetry in the clearest, most amusing way possible. How did Mozart choose the key, G, for the song? Proceed, as in any good joke, from the punchline, backward. Mozart seems to have scanned the poem from the final irony: "Und *sterb* ich denn, so *sterb* ich doch durch *sie*, durch *sie*, zu ihren Füßen doch."

The final verbal transformation of the poem, of course, is that the violet, dies (Shakespearean pun intended). No

tragedy, this. Then, wherein lies the comedy? In the irony that the silly flower is happy to die, if only “through her,” trod “by her feet.”

Mozart decided he wanted a register shift, to highlight the verbal transformation: “How does it die?” Answer: “durch sie!”

Mozart chose the key of G not merely because it rises from the fifth (D) to the tonic, G, in exactly four notes (D–E–F-sharp–G) for the four measures needed for the four phrases: “Und *sterb* ich denn, so *sterb* ich doch, durch *sie*, durch *sie*!” He chose G, because in G, the shift into the third soprano/tenor register occurs on the high F-sharp on the first “durch *sie*,” on the plaintive 7th, and then resolves to the tonic G only on the second “durch *sie*.” Both the F-sharp and the G are in the new, third register.

This is just a hint. Any scientific analysis of the song, however, will depend on these kinds of registeral considerations. Already we see that unless the registers are performed, clearly, by both singer and pianist, a key irony of the song is lost.

Abendempfindung

Similarly, “Abendempfindung” (K. 523, 1787) is built entirely around the two voices generated by the soprano register shift at F-sharp, which breaks the C octave into two registeral colors. Without emphasis in both the keyboard and voice, upon this register shift, we have only one color, and

only one voice. We lose the counterpoint entirely.

The theme of the song is the three measure phrase in the keyboard treble which begins with the figure C–F–A–C, which divides the C octave into two registers, and thus two voices, at the F-sharp: C–F/A–C.

This figure occurs for the first time in the keyboard treble in measure 11, on the offbeat, after the word “Silberglanz.” We hear it seven times, transposed into four keys. At the end, as the theme is repeated twice, starting on the offbeat at C.

If the last six measures were to be sung, by a soprano, the most obvious feature of them would be the register shift. The sixth measure from the end has a C octave, split between the low C and low F, in the soprano first register, and the middle A and C, in the second register. The fourth measure from the end repeats the point, to underline it, and again splits the C octave into two register voices, from C and high F in the soprano second register, to A and C in the third and fourth registers.

This is the point, of the fortepiano, which alone has register shifts, and could possibly execute a credible imitation of a human voice, for all this is written in the keyboard line!

Again, this is a mere hint at how Mozart “constructed” the song, but the song depends on register shifts in both the keyboard and the human voice. Play no register shifts, and sing none, and you do not perform the songs Mozart wrote.

Goethe's 'Das Veilchen'

*Ein Veilchen auf der Wiese stand,
gebückt in sich und unbekannt,
es war ein herzigs Veilchen.
Da kam ein' junge Schäferin
mit leichtem Schritt und munterm Sinn
daher, daher,
die Wiese her und sang.
Ach! denkt das Veilchen, wär ich nur
die schönste Blume der Natur,
ach nur ein kleines Weilchen,
bis mich das Liebchen abgepflückt
und an dem Busen mattgedrückt!
Ach nur, ach nur!
ein Viertelstündchen lang!
Ach, aber ach! Das Mädchen kam
und nicht in acht das Veilchen nahm
ertrat, das arme Veilchen.
Es sank und starb und freut' sich noch:
Und sterb ich denn, so sterb ich doch
durch sie, durch sie,
zu ihren Füßen doch.*

A violet stood on the meadow
Alone in itself and unknown,
It was a dear little violet.
There came a young shepherdess
With light step and merry heart
Hither, hither
Here, through the meadow, and sang.
Oh, thought the violet, were I only
The most beautiful bloom of Nature
Oh, only for a little while,
Until my sweetheart plucked me up
And held me upon her bosom!
Oh, only, oh, only
For a quarter of an hour long!
Oh, but oh! The maiden came
And made no notice of the violet,
She trod upon the poor violet.
It sank, and died, and rejoiced still:
And though I die, so that I die
Through her, through her
At her feet!

U.S. takes a discerning look at Gorbachov's 'perestroika'

The reappearance in public of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov, though it ended speculation about his physical existence, has dramatically increased speculation about his political existence. Three very important developments followed Gorbachov's reappearance.

First, Soviet arms control negotiators in Geneva, on Oct. 8, began backing away from the "agreement-in-principle" which had been reached between Shultz and Shevardnadze concerning the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) arms reductions in Europe, during Gorbachov's absence from the public domain, Sept. 17. Second, in his first personal statement concerning the Gulf situation, also on Oct. 8, Gorbachov appeared to significantly distance himself from the earlier Soviet posture of appearing to be interested in cooperation with the U.S.A. on this matter. Third, in a speech on domestic matters in Murmansk, he warned the Soviet public that, as a result of his reforms, they must now expect a general increase in the prices of consumer goods. Clearly, Gorbachov's *perestroika* is encountering heavy domestic opposition, in a way which directly impacts on U.S.-Soviet relations. Though it is still too early to assess the extent and potency of this opposition, the U.S. government has been attempting to keep an eye on these developments.

Beginning Sept. 10, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress Subcommittee on National Security Economics has been holding hearings on the subject of Gorbachov's *perestroika*. Most administration spokesmen, from the CIA, State Department, Defense Department, and Defense Intelligence Agency, seemed to agree on three conclusions; First, that the original motivation for launching *perestroika*, was to transform and augment the military power base of the Soviet Union—an analysis with which *EIR* has been associated

since 1983; second, that Gorbachov's reforms, if they succeed, will not produce any pay-offs until after 1991; third, that the remainder of this decade, the only tangible result of Gorbachov's *perestroika* will be domestic political tensions, and a growing opposition to Gorbachov—an analysis presented to our readers at an earlier point by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.—*The Editor-in-Chief*.

Pentagon

Excerpts from the Testimony of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense David G. Wigg, Sept 10:

. . . Soviet leaders may have realized that they were not likely to improve upon the military and geopolitical gains of the 1970s. . . . The share of industrial output devoted to the military ministries rose steadily from 10% to 13% in 1980, and then to 16% in 1985. Soviet defense spending as a share of GNP continued to climb, reaching 14-16% of GNP in 1980 and 15-17% by 1985. . . . Gorbachov took charge, clearly determined to head off a clash between the competing Soviet needs of economic development on the one hand, and force modernization and global engagement on the other. . . . Within the machine building industries, for example, special emphasis is to be given to new investments in the machine tool, computer, instrument making, electrical equipment, and electronics industries; which have been identified by military leaders as being keys to modernization of the defense industrial sector. Investment in these industries is slated to grow about one and one-half times as fast as machine building as a whole. The military ministries overall are expected to increase their consumption of industrial output from 16% to 18% by 1990, which is consistent with the rate of increase from 1970 on. . . .

DIA

Excerpts from the Defense Intelligence Agency statement, Sept. 14, 1987.

"When Gorbachov came to power, he was obviously intent on . . . bringing the Soviet Union to the forefront of technological development. He recognized that only in so doing will the Soviet system be able to keep abreast of Western military technology and maintain its power and prestige. Thus, the major challenge of the Communist Party is to revitalize the faltering economy to assure future expansion of its military capabilities. . . . The Soviet political and economic system continues to foster the growth of military power. . . . Force capabilities improved, concomitant with some selective expansion in force structures. Key Soviet war-fighting programs, such as Command and Control, and deep underground facilities programs for war survivability and sustainability, continued to expand. . . . Under Gorbachov: . . . the military continues to get what it needs. With regard to military programs, the past few years have also seen a continuation of past trends: force structures are selectively expanding; equipment levels in some units are increasing; overall, military capabilities are increasing; sustainability is improving; and, military research and development programs are continuing at the same growth rates and with roughly the same numbers of programs as in earlier decades.

CIA

Excerpts from the CIA statement, Sept. 14:

The fortunes of Gorbachov's program and his own political position will be determined primarily at home, but external developments impinge on all of the decisions Gorbachov might make. In defining the problems as so major and the changes required so revolutionary, it will be difficult for Gorbachov to be content with "muddling through" as his predecessors did. There are major dangers threatening the success of his program. First, reform/modernization could cause serious economic disarray. Even if the combination of human factors, redirection of investment, and economic reform eventually succeed in reviving Soviet productivity, a period of economic disruption is likely over the next few years. We estimate that this could depress economic growth during the rest of the 1980s to an average annual rate of less than 2% Industrial growth during the first half of this year, in fact, was only 1-1/2% in large part the result of the introduction of *Gospriyemka* [state acceptances] and the extension of self-financing. Such a disruption could severely complicate the delicate balancing of competing interests of institutions, classes, and nationalities. Gorbachov realizes, for example, that the populace will judge his policies by the 'practical improvements in the working and living conditions of the millions.' Slow growth would delay such improvements, thereby weakening the ability of the regime to reward those who worked harder. Secondly, there might be little pay-off evident from his program to boost technological develop-

ment. Systemic and structural improvements in the economy, if at least partially successful, will stimulate an acceleration in economic growth only in the next decade, and even then, prospects for narrowing the technology gap with the West are slim. Pressures to see some pay-off will mount as the next five-year plan (1991-95) drafting period approaches, particularly from those impatient with the slower growth in military spending. This might generate a new battle between those who would press for increased imports from the West to compensate for domestic shortfall and others who argue that such imports stifle domestic science and technology and encourage dependence on foreign sources of technology. An equally contentious decision might be to scale back some output targets to encourage innovation. The traditional Soviet approach has been to maintain pressure on workers, managers, and bureaucrats; Gorbachov vigorously defended this policy at the June plenum. In another scenario, his program could be damaged if little progress resulted from arms control and the West sharply boosted defense spending. The strength of military support for industrial modernization coupled with constraints in the growth of defense programs could erode substantially if the external threat assessment becomes darker. Pressures will mount to redirect resources toward defense. It would be impossible to substantially raise defense procurements and fulfill the requirements of industrial modernization at the same time. A sharp rise in the rates of growth of military purchases from the machine building sector probably would bring the scale of modernization down to the levels of the late Brezhnev years. A more tense international climate probably would also disrupt Moscow's programs for joint ventures. . . .

Setbacks in foreign or domestic policy could cause powerful interest groups to unite against [Gorbachov]—the fate that befell Khrushchov, the last party leader who tried to shake up the system. . . . Gorbachov is particularly vulnerable on the security issue. Some senior members of the leadership appear to view Gorbachov as too optimistic about his ability to control U.S. military programs through arms control and may prefer increasing near-term military spending to compete. . . . Many bureaucrats are increasingly concerned that the changes Gorbachov has proposed will undermine their traditional privileges and status and will work hard at frustrating implementation. . . . Because the whole reform package is not scheduled to be in place before the early 1990s, and there is likely to be some slippage in this early schedule, it will take some time to know if the reforms are a success or failure; both Gorbachov and his critics probably will be willing to wait for results before proposing alternatives or major amendments. Exceptional events, however, could change this scenario. . . . International tensions and a breakdown of arms control or serious domestic unrest could lead to a general repudiation of Gorbachov's policies by conservatives who were always uncomfortable with decentralizing reforms. . . .

International panel finds 'wholesale' violation of rights in LaRouche case

Released on October 1, 1987:

The Fact-Finding Committee of the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, established to examine possible human rights violations in the "LaRouche case," hereby issues its findings. The "LaRouche case" is the series of prosecutions ongoing in the United States against declared presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates.

The members of this Committee are jurists from Europe, North and South America, and Asia, each with professional competence and background which guarantee their professionalism, independence, and absolute objectivity, which is the very essence of justice. Committee Chairman Víctor Girauta y Armada, is a jurist from Barcelona, Spain. Committee Secretary Dr. Edwin Vieira, is a constitutional attorney from Virginia, United States. The other distinguished members of the Committee are Dr. Frederick Wills, former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs of Guyana, now a professor of political science at Rutgers University, New Jersey; Mr. S.C. Birla, attorney at the Supreme Court of India and General Secretary of the All-India Lawyers Federation; Mr. Lennart Hane, attorney from Stockholm, Sweden, and author of several works documenting the growth of Soviet-style justice in Sweden; and Larry Lopez-Alexander, former judge, attorney, and journalist from Colorado, United States.

In our investigation into the LaRouche case, we held hearings, listened to testimony, and accepted exhibits for four full days in Washington, D.C., on May 26-27, 1987, and again on September 9-10, 1987. We received a great deal of evidence, much of it with detailed documentation, from people of the highest intellectual and professional level.

The witnesses who appeared before the Committee included attorneys, journalists, political analysts, artists, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish religious leaders, high-ranking military officers, national and state-level elected officials, medical doctors, scientists, publishers of scientific and cultural magazines, and prominent representatives of the intelligentsia from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Austria, Sweden, West Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Mexico,

Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, India, Madagascar, and Thailand. Moreover, at our request, we obtained through the United States Freedom of Information Act public documents that constitute further evidence.

Each member of the Committee prepared his own, or joined with other members in formulating, findings. This report represents a compilation of those findings.

In summary, our findings are as follows:

ONE: There is prima facie proof of wide-ranging, severe, and systematic violations of human rights in the LaRouche case. Specifically, the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the United States Constitution; American civil rights laws; the United Nations Charter; and the Helsinki Accords have apparently been violated in a wholesale manner.

TWO: KGB- or Gestapo-style police-state brutalities and other excesses have been committed in the name of "law enforcement."

THREE: Persons and political interests operating through and under color of the authority of the U.S. Department of Justice and other agencies of the national and state governments have manufactured intrigues and manipulated the investigatory, enforcement, and judicial processes, in order to rationalize accusations against and prosecutions of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates.

FOUR: At the same time, financial contributors to the LaRouche movement have been persecuted, threatened, and otherwise intimidated by persons and political interests misusing the investigative arms of the U.S. Justice Department and other agencies, apparently for the purpose of cutting off financial support to the LaRouche political movement.

FIVE: Two notorious cases illustrate the persecution of important contributors to LaRouche-associated enterprises—Mr. Lewis du Pont Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Rose. Du Pont Smith, through financial contributions and loans, made possible the publication of the book *Dope, Inc.*, which represents the first really serious, thoroughly documented attack on the international traffic in illicit drugs. This work has been used by Western security agencies—according to their own

testimony to this Committee—to strike at the large drug-trafficking mafia all over the world. Apparently because of his political support for Mr. LaRouche, Mr. du Pont Smith has been declared “mentally incompetent” and stripped of fundamental civil rights by two courts of law in the United States. Similarly, Mrs. Rose has suffered fundamental violations of her human rights, apparently because of her decision to contribute to the placing on the California State ballot a proposition declaring AIDS a communicable disease.

SIX: The sudden seizure and suppression of newspapers and magazines published by organizations associated with Mr. LaRouche’s political movement, forcing those organizations into involuntary bankruptcy, and depriving them of the financial means to support their defense to criminal charges pending in other courts, is without precedent in the United States, and ominous in its implications for constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech, free press, and due process of law.

SEVEN: A carefully elaborated and persistent pattern of prosecutions against LaRouche and his associates has developed, with an intensity and expenditure of effort on the part of various government agencies, wildly disproportionate to the objective importance of the charges leveled in these cases. Revealingly, even before LaRouche himself was formally indicted on a single count of “conspiracy to obstruct justice,” there was an attempt, internationally orchestrated through the media in cooperation with certain circles in Western and East bloc governments, to destroy his public image. Also preliminary to indictment of LaRouche, large numbers of his political associates were indicted, several on identical charges in two or more jurisdictions, with the prosecutors apparently focusing especially on those individuals responsible for LaRouche’s political fundraising and security. Unconscionably excessive bail, of up to \$500,000, or refusal to grant bail at all, has been imposed in connection with these indictments, in an atmosphere not unfairly describable as reeking with political, judicial, and media hysteria reminiscent of “witchhunts” of bygone eras.

EIGHT: United States Executive Orders 12333, 12334, and 12331 have apparently been knowingly and flagrantly abused in these investigations and prosecutions. Members of the intelligence community affected by these Executive Orders, who could have come forward to testify to the aid and assistance that Mr. LaRouche and his associates have provided to them and to U.S. government agencies in strategic matters, have failed or refused to do so.

NINE: As to the source of this persecution or its underlying motivation, we find highly probative the conclusions of two expert witnesses, who voluntarily came before this Committee and its parent Commission:

Brig. General (ret.) Paul-Albert Scherer, former head of military counterintelligence of the Army of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Ralph de Toledano, noted American journalist, nationally syndicated columnist, and author of

several works on U.S. foreign policy, Soviet espionage, and communist penetration of the U.S. government.

General Scherer identified the complex of events preceding and surrounding the LaRouche case as a “typical, targeted psychological terror campaign of worldwide proportions against the person of Lyndon LaRouche and against his potential influence.” The purpose of this campaign, he explained, is to “eliminat[e] an opinion-shaper who is a considerable disruption to the Kremlin’s policies, and who can neither be silenced nor influenced by means of the usual financial arrangements.”

Ralph de Toledano stated that the U.S. “Justice Department has conducted a campaign of harassment and villification deliberately aimed to interfere with Mr. LaRouche’s efforts to compete for the Democratic Party’s presidential nomination.” Still other evidence revealed the international scope of Mr. LaRouche’s actions and influence in the world, be it his projects for monetary reform and economic development, his support for strategic defense, the war he launched on illicit drugs and drug-related terrorism, or his proposals for fighting AIDS. We were surprised to see that a man so respected in Europe, Latin America, Asia, and the Third World generally could be so persecuted in his own country.

It is in the context of an American Executive submerged by the expanding economic crisis and a phenomenon of internal decomposition reminiscent of the Watergate affair, and grasping shamelessly for a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, that “l’affaire LaRouche” takes place. Apparently because Lyndon LaRouche predicted the present economic crisis and political chaos; because he is the intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative; because he denounced the existence of the shadowy “parallel government” now slowly being exposed through the ongoing investigations of the U.S. Congress and the “Irangate” Special Prosecutor—because of all this, certain people and groups operating within or through the Executive decided it was absolutely necessary to destroy LaRouche’s influence totally and finally.

These people want no presidential candidate who informs the nation about the corruption infecting American policy. The Soviet regime wants no American spokesman who speaks cogently against its plans for world hegemony. Those members of the American “Establishment” implicated in narcotics traffic, illegal international debt manipulations, destabilization of friendly and strategically vital foreign countries, and other misdeeds, desperately fear an opinion-maker like LaRouche. For this part of the “Establishment,” human rights and justice do not exist for such a man.

We fervently hope that our report will make some contribution toward correcting this situation.

Editors’ note: *Previous coverage of testimony to the Fact-Finding Committee’s hearings and the Paris conference of Sept. 25-26, has appeared in this journal, Vol. 14, Nos. 37, 38, 39, and 40.*

Franco-German defense ties have to complement, not replace, U.S. role

by Rainer Apel

Concluding the “Kecker Spatz” joint Franco-German military exercise—the first of its kind in more than 20 years—on Sept. 24, France’s President François Mitterrand announced that a joint defense council will be established between both nations. The official inauguration of this council was set for Jan. 22, 1988—the 20th anniversary of the Franco-German cooperation treaty.

De Gaulle and Adenauer in 1963

The date for the inauguration of the defense council is chosen well: In January 1963, French President Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation that also envisioned mutual defense efforts. The original idea was that France as a nuclear power take leadership in the defense of continental Western Europe, and that Germany, relieved of certain constraints of the NATO structure, would gain more stature in European and world affairs.

One must recall that in 1963, France was still a member of NATO, and the alliance headquarters were hosted at Fontainebleau, a suburb of Paris. In 1963, Germany had not yet signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. This is not to say that Germany would have concentrated on building nuclear weapons, but rather, that the Germans would have worked on missile defense and space research without the many scientific-technological constraints posed by the non-proliferation treaty.

One should recall that de Gaulle’s 1963 effort was the third attempt at Franco-German cooperation, after the war. In 1952, the European Defense Community (EDC) project was launched together with Britain and the Benelux countries, which failed to pass the French National Assembly in August 1954, however. In September 1954, the West European Union (WEU) was founded by the same six nations plus Italy. At both instances, the West Europeans were confronted with a dangerous debate in the United States on military disengagement from Europe. There were certain options, then, to build a European defense capable of deterring the Red Army, because U.S. military power was still far ahead of the Soviets.

But in 1963, Soviet military power was already much stronger, and the United States had backed down to Moscow’s provocation in Berlin between 1958 and 1961, and over Cuba in 1962, which led to the pull-out of American

missiles from continental Europe and Turkey. De Gaulle’s defense initiative received support from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who had grown very disappointed in the Americans, when they had ordered him to “stick it out” during the Berlin Wall crisis of August 1961, and put immense pressure on Bonn to sail along with the Kennedy administration’s “new policy” of fowl strategic arrangements with Moscow.

This was the background of joint considerations in Bonn and Paris on intensified cooperation in general policy, economics, technology, and defense. The Franco-German treaty of January 1963 was, however, a rather desperate attempt to present the Kennedy administration with a strong voice of European interest.

But the treaty met resistance also in Bonn and Paris. An Atlanticist majority in the German parliament voted a clause into the treaty that stated a preference for exclusive German-American cooperation. This, again, encouraged nationalist elements in French politics to increase pressure on de Gaulle not to set hopes on the Germans, but to “go it alone.” And by late 1963, the Atlanticist cabal in Bonn had ousted Adenauer from office, so that de Gaulle lost a vital German ally for his plans.

In 1966, a new constellation of forces and escalating tensions with the United States over defense, economic, and monetary issues led de Gaulle to pull France out of the military integration of NATO, and reduce commitments to the alliance only to joint consultations. As for France’s commitments to the defense of Germany, however, de Gaulle signed a letter with the German government that kept 50,000 French soldiers stationed in Germany, in the southwestern state of Baden-Württemberg. But when de Gaulle was ousted from office in 1969, the project of Franco-German defense lost most of its former impulse.

The best that remained of the original project, was an institute for joint military research, based in St. Louis, France, and it was actually here that laser technology was being looked into in the early 1980s.

Franco-German project revived

It was in the context of the renewed debate in the early 1980s on a U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe, that central aspects of the original discussion on Franco-German defense cooperation were taken up again. In February 1986, President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl signed



German machinegun man on Leopard tank, positioned for area surveillance during the exercises.

an agreement on future joint French-German military exercises.

The first such exercise was the "Kecker Spatz" maneuver of German troops and 40% of France's rapid deployment forces (FAR) in Bavaria Sept. 21-24. For the first time, 20,000 FAR soldiers joined 55,000 Germans for an exercise that rehearsed a counterattack against strong Warsaw Pact forces invading Germany. What made the exercise especially interesting was the script that had "Redland" troops surprisingly attack "Blueland" (German state of Bavaria) through neutral "Greenland" (Austria) on Sept. 21. This attack would advance deeply into Bavaria the following day, and be driven back on Sept. 23-24 by airborne FAR reinforcements.

The exercise as a whole did not rehearse defense against an ABC (atomic-biological-chemical) attack of the Warsaw Pact, but operated within the known confines of conventional warfare.

The French contingents deployed for "Kecker Spatz" involved the 4th Airmobile Division (based at Nancy), the 6th Light Tank Division (Nimes) and the 9th Infantry Amphibious Assault Division (Nantes). The FAR advanced in two columns: one by land, through the German state of Baden-Württemberg, and the other by Puma helicopters and Transall transport aircraft. Heavy weapons deployed by the FAR were 100 Gazelle anti-tank attack helicopters and 150 armored reconnaissance tanks of the AMX 10 RC type. The FAR mobile infantry forces were equipped with Milan anti-tank missiles. Being the first big European exercise of the FAR, which was designed in 1980 for deployments outside Europe, "Kecker Spatz" was a test-case for the FAR's capability to

fight wars in Europe.

As "Kecker Spatz" was, unlike the usual NATO maneuvers, a free-play exercise, it took an unexpected turn, because Redland troops were largely relieved from the blackboard schemes that usually dominate such exercises. Thus, in the early morning hours of Sept. 22, Redland forces (performed by German paratroops) carried out an airborne attack on rear logistical supply lines of the FAR. Two hundred and fifty sabotage specialists were landed by helicopter in the region around the city of Ulm, which the main French reinforcements were to pass through. Key bridges and roads were destroyed by the "spetsnaz" in a precision operation. This left the 1,400 FAR parachutists landing several hours later southeast of Ulm without most of their heavy equipment, delaying the planned counterattack on "Red."

In an effort absorbing several precious hours, "Blueland" (German army) pioneers had to build several pontoon bridges, to reopen the main routes for the French. This slowdown allowed Redland forces to advance rapidly and force the FAR to restage some 20 kilometers farther west. The immediate lesson to be learned was clear: Efficient Western action against surprise attacks by Warsaw Pact spetsnaz is still lacking.

The other important lesson to be drawn from the exercise disaster was that trying to defend Germany without American troops and their heavy equipment against a vastly superior Red Army, wouldn't work. Since "Kecker Spatz" was designed as a strictly Franco-German exercise, the whole 7th U.S. Army Corps based in South Germany was not playing any role in the exercise scenario. Since sizable contingents of the 7th Corps are stationed in forward-based positions near

the German borders to the east, it made a clear difference also in the exercise, not to have them available, but to be dependent on FAR reinforcements from France—some 150 miles and more away. Thus, “Kecker Spatz” had the smell of a European defense after a U.S. troop pullout.

With, or without the Americans?

A very important question is to be solved over the coming few months; namely, whether the new effort for Franco-German cooperation is to add strength to the existing NATO

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forces in Western Europe, or whether it is designed to become a substitute for disengaging U.S. troops.

Two main factions are at work behind the scene of Franco-German cooperation. Those who believe that Europe could do without the Americans are grouped around former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who stated in a speech in Paris on Feb. 24, 1987, that merging French and German military potentials would suffice to deter the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

Spokesman for the other, more realistic, faction is France's current Premier Jacques Chirac, who warned in an interview with *Le Point* magazine Oct. 5 that the revived Franco-German cooperation could, if not thoroughly planned, “contribute to a salami tactic that may even encourage a disengagement of the irreplaceable U.S. forces from Europe.”

The design for the Franco-German defense council is too vague yet, not allowing any evaluation of where the whole project is heading. If based on an effort to replace, even in part, the current U.S. role in European defense, it is definitely doomed to fail, as “Kecker Spatz” demonstrated drastically. Franco-German cooperation is of use for the West, however, if it works as a complement to U.S. presence in Europe, and if it helps to bind the Americans into new defense structures.

Sweden

New setback for the euthanasia lobby

by Ulf Sandmark and Göran Haglund

Trying to capitalize on developments in Holland, the Swedish euthanasia lobby sponsored a campaign meeting in Stockholm on Sept. 24. Thanks to a forceful intervention by the Anti-Drug Coalition and an organization of handicapped youth, the purpose of the meeting—relaunching efforts to legalize “mercy killing”—was effectively thwarted. Forty youngsters from the handicapped youth organization, ten of them in wheelchairs, demonstrated with placards and leaflets saying, “‘Death Help’ Is Murder.”

The youth in wheelchairs served to dramatize a very simple point. The arguments employed by the “mercy killing” lobby, and the demonstrable outcome of the policy they demand, would have nothing ultimately to do with “mercy,” but lead to mass killings of anyone deemed a “useless eater,” including such otherwise healthy individuals as the handicapped.

The big attraction at the meeting was Stockholm Bishop Krister Stendahl, former professor at Harvard University, whose recent book, *Meningar (Viewpoints)*, had called into question the central Christian concept of eternal life. Also in the panel, giving the meeting official government sanction, was Viking Falk of the National Board of Social and Medical Health.

The organizer of the meeting, Berit Hedeby, has been promoting and practicing active euthanasia since she founded the Swedish “Right to Die” organization in 1973. In her book *Yes to Death Help*, and in articles and speeches, she has advocated active killing of elderly, ill, and handicapped people, just as she herself killed a handicapped journalist, Sven-Olov Handberg. For this she was sentenced to prison, according to the law which the death lobby now wants to “reform.”

The unbalanced Hedeby, and her organization, EXIT, are just public relations frontmen of the euthanasia lobby. The real muscle is flexed by persons in the state-run TV system, at the largest Stockholm daily *Dagens Nyheter*, and in the government, as demonstrated by the promotion of state

commissions working under headings like "Care in the Final Stage of Life," "The New Concept of Death," etc.

'Exceptional cases' or mass killings?

In 1985, a big push began to import the Dutch model into Sweden. Dr. Pieter Admiraal from Holland—infamous for his statement, "If you want, I'll kill you too!"—was invited to a big public event in February 1986. It was meant to be the media event that would pave the way for legalizing active euthanasia, using it to move the Dutch situation ahead, which had begun to reach a stalemate.

While the death lobby spoke of "exceptional cases" only, implying "small dimensions" in the application of their system, some statements revealed much greater ambitions. In *Dagens Nyheter* of Dec. 16, 1985, Hedeby quoted Dr. Admiraal: "The AIDS epidemic will harvest many victims; why deny them liberation from a cruel death?" AIDS victims, however, are no small group.

Dr. Admiraal's own stated reason for euthanasia was the "unbalanced" population pyramid, with "too many elderly." A couple of "mercy killings" will change no population pyramid—only mass murder of elderly will! A Swedish physician addressing some of Hedeby's public events, Dr. Mats Pers, privately put forth the argument about "the overpopulation of the world." The scale of killing which these people intend, would make Hitler blush.

The railroading of a euthanasia law in Sweden came to a halt after the 1986 meeting with Dr. Admiraal. The plan was exposed by the Club of Life, an organization founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche of West Germany, the wife of Lyndon LaRouche. Several demonstrations were organized. The organizations of handicapped issued a joint statement, " 'Death Help' Is Murder—Not Mercy!" Since the February 1986 flop, Hedeby had not been able to organize any public event until Sept. 24, 1987, when Bishop Stendahl lent his name and person to the project. Stendahl, in his book *Meningar*, had written the following proposal for eliminating Christian precepts in favor of Eastern mysticism: "Man's persistent arrogance, which insists on extending his own importance into immortality, should perhaps be curbed. . . . I think that there is a tendency, and a healthy one, in the religions of the East, which have not glorified man by giving him immortality, but rather consider that man finds himself by assuming a lower and lower position, until achieving Nirvana."

Such ravings were opposed at the recent Stockholm meeting by the Anti-Drug Coalition and the handicapped youth. The 40 youngsters rallying against Hedeby "shook" her, as the evening tabloid *Expressen* wrote in an article on the meeting. Confronted by the invasion of youth in wheelchairs, carrying banners proclaiming their intention to *live*, she mumbled that she was "sorry for the mistake, which there is no basis for." But she reiterated her support for euthanasia: "The Greek word means a calm, peaceful, merciful death."

Bishop Stendahl nominally opposed Hedeby's policy of

active death help, but also said, "It is unreasonable to have advanced medical treatment." He favored "more pain relief," about which "there is knowledge at some clinics of the hospice type." Joining Hedeby, Stendahl stressed the "priority of the individual's free will" regarding treatment in the final stage of life.

Viking Falk explained the current law allowing a patient to decide the fate of his own body, for example, not to receive medical treatment, and also allowing doctors to discontinue medical, food, and water supply to patients. This starving and dehydration of patients in week-long, passive killings, is one of Hedeby's main arguments for active euthanasia.

Hedeby argued that there is no difference between active and passive euthanasia, and that, therefore, the next step must be to permit active euthanasia, based on the "free decision of the patient." This concept of "free decision-making" was strongly attacked by the handicapped youth representatives.

One young man, sitting in his wheelchair, told of a young paralyzed friend, who would not be living today, with a girlfriend and with a strong will to overcome all problems, had he not received the support to live from those around him. He pointed out "the absurdity of even raising the question of voluntary death help with people in a personal crisis."

At that point, Anti-Drug Coalition chairman Ulf Sandmark brought up the question of the Nuremberg Tribunals, which sentenced the Nazi doctors, citing Hitler's euthanasia order and its exact identity with the proposals of EXIT. This created an uproar in the 200-person audience of mostly elderly people. The question was posed, whether Stendahl and Falk considered the Nuremberg sentences for euthanasia debatable, or whether they supported them. Hedeby, visibly shaken, never regained control over the meeting. Both Stendahl and Falk distanced themselves from the discussion—Stendahl, by saying he did "not understand the strange debate."

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Panama vows worldwide fight against U.S. destabilization

by Peter Rush

The U.S. Senate Oct. 6 came very close to passing an amendment bearing on the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties that would contravene international law on non-intervention into the internal affairs of other countries. The amendment, introduced by Sen. Steve Symms (R-Ida.) to a State Department authorization bill, demanded that Panama accept the so-called DeConcini Reservation, passed by the Senate, but not part of the official treaties and never ratified by Panama.

The Reservation gives the United States the permanent right to militarily intervene in Panama, or else abrogate the treaties outright. The amendment lost—after only minimal debate—by the vote of 59-39.

The vote followed by only days the U.S. Senate resolution demanding that the Panamanian government dissolve itself and create a new, “transitional” government within 45 days, or face a cut-off of all U.S. aid and the elimination of Panama’s sugar quota, as well as U.S. imports of some other products.

An international backlash?

The brazenness of the campaign by the U.S. Senate, the administration, the State Department, and its embassy in Panama to overthrow the government of Eric Delvalle now promises to create an international backlash against the United States. At an emergency all-day meeting Oct. 6, the State Council of Panama decided to launch a vigorous international campaign to rally support for Panama against the U.S. destabilization. President Delvalle went on Panamanian television to announce the diplomatic offensive and accuse the United States of waging economic warfare.

The Latin American Parliament has already condemned the U.S. plot, issuing a strongly worded statement Sept. 30 in defense of Panama.

The fundamental issue is international law regarding the inviolable sovereignty of nations, and the prohibition of interference by one nation into the internal affairs of another, principles which the United States nominally adheres to. It is exactly these rights which are being cited daily by the opponents of U.S. assistance to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua,

led by Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), among others. He grants these rights to communist Nicaragua, but not to the democratically elected government of Panama. Dodd is one of the leaders in the campaign to pressure the Panamanian government into overthrowing itself—on the pretext of various discredited charges against Panamanian Defense Forces commander Gen. Manuel Noriega.

The content of the message to be taken by Panama to every government in the world, and to all appropriate international bodies, was outlined by Foreign Minister Jorge Abadía in his Sept. 30 speech to the United Nations (see *Documentation*). Abadía lays out the reason that the Senate and State Department are conducting their illegal campaign to topple his government, a reason amply confirmed by the Symms amendment: The United States is attempting to renege on its treaty obligations to turn over the Panama Canal to Panama in 1999 and terminate all U.S. military presence in Panama.

Letting the cat out of the bag

The Senate amendment—blacked out of the U.S. press, perhaps to avoid adverse public reaction—reads: “In view of 1) the deteriorating condition of the Panama Canal; 2) the continuing military dictatorship of Gen. Noriega and his involvement in criminal activities, and 3) the refusal of the Panamanian government to accept the DeConcini Reservation concerning U.S. defense rights upon which Senate consent to the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty was predicated, it is the sense of the Senate that the Senate ought not to have consented to the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties whereby the Panama Canal was given away and that such treaties are voidable unless and until Panama formally accepts the DeConcini Reservation and should be voided by the President if such acceptance is not forthcoming within six months of the adoption of this section.”

The Symms amendment thus lets the cat out of the bag, confirming the charges of Noriega, Abadía, and other government spokesmen that the only real aim of Panama’s conservative Senate critics is to renege on the Canal Treaties, a

goal they have had since the treaties were first passed. In defending his resolution, Symms treated unsubstantiated allegations against Noriega as proven fact, and went on in his remarks to call both the present government of Panama and that which signed the treaties in 1978 "gangsters." Apart from the fact that even were these allegations true, they are irrelevant to the fulfillment of the treaties; even Senator Dodd was forced to correct Symms, pointing out that the DeConcini Reservation was never part of the treaties.

Beyond planning an international campaign to defend the Canal Treaties as signed, the State Council also resolved to put a halt to the violation of diplomatic norms by the U.S. embassy in Panama. Not only has U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis and many members of his staff met repeatedly with opposition leaders, they have been intimately involved in plotting the opposition campaign to overthrow the government. Henceforth, Panama will protest every violation of the Vienna Accords governing the behavior of embassies.

In a first step, the government has requested the recall of the embassy's second-in-command, John Maisto, who, if not recalled, will be declared *persona non grata*. Maisto is one of the coordinators of the violent destabilization campaign, which seems to be his only purpose in being there, or anywhere else. He was on hand to coordinate the overthrow of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos and Haitian dictator "Baby Doc" Duvalier in 1986.

As if to test the new Panamanian resolve, the United States housed a group of U.S. military personnel in the downtown district experiencing frequent opposition demonstrations. Predictably, as police broke up one violent demonstration, nine U.S. servicemen were among those arrested. The U.S. embassy and the Southern Command know better than to station U.S. military personnel in the middle of disturbance-prone districts. A deliberate provocation?

The economic crisis

The Panamanian State Council, composed of the cabinet and the heads of the Supreme Court, the Legislative Assembly, and various state agencies, also resolved on a series of measures to deal with the economic crisis occasioned by three months of destabilization. Other than tightening up government expenditures, freezing government salaries, and lowering the prices of certain staples, the council committed itself to pushing forward an ambitious program of public works, including construction of schools, an airport, rehabilitating the Transisthmian Railroad and major highway routes, developing the port of Balboa, and rehabilitating roads and bridges throughout the country. The council also proposed constructing several new factories and a government center, if foreign credits can be secured.

However, the economic problem is quite acute. Not accidentally, Panama's banking center has lost billions in capital, and other parts of the economy are paralyzed. Government revenues have fallen, and it is not clear how capable the government is of carrying out its program.

Documentation

'We shall not yield'

Excerpts of the speech delivered by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadía to the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 1.

On Sept. 7, we commemorated the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties between my country and the United States. . . . Unfortunately [this] did not constitute a celebration for us Panamanians, who underscored the date by voicing our indignation and bitter disappointment at seeing that the disposition and determination at the time the treaties were signed has been distorted and replaced by a plan of aggression. . . .

Panama never had the chance to exercise its right to respond to the media network that has manipulated the news, so the slanders increased and spread; and its damaging effects quickly multiplied, because the moral aggression that comprises phase one of a domination plan was necessary to prepare the U.S. population so that they would not condemn any action against Panama, any injustice, any violation, and any violation of the U.N. and OAS Charters. Since the achievement of this goal implies a deep understanding of the U.S. population's democratic sensibility and a great familiarity with the most effective methods of deceit, to turn a slanderous statement into a generally accepted truth, U.S. embassy personnel in Panama were systematically replaced; administrative and technical personnel were increased. . . . A team was put together to welcome and guide officials, politicians, and correspondents—thus manipulating their views about Panama; and a story on alleged violations of human rights and on the alleged weakness of our democratic institutions was clumsily prepared. It seems that the U.S. diplomatic mission has become a factory of slander and lies that has its own distribution and dissemination mechanisms. . . .

Just three months ago, Panama denounced the U.S. [Senate] resolution that violated fundamental and accepted international principles of the OAS and the Non-Aligned Movement for the peaceful coexistence of nations. In its arrogant excesses, the resolution dared to mention legal norms and formulas that should be applied to relieve Panamanian officials of their posts. These Panamanians had been marked as the underlings that had to disappear from the infamous chessboard they had contrived.

During the past week, chiefs of state or chiefs of government and representatives of different countries expressed their support for the Central American cause and reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the U.N. Charter at this forum. In the meantime, the U.S. Senate, with absolute dis-

regard for international legal norms, approved a resolution that ties economic assistance, military aid, and exports of weapons to Panama, as well as imports of Panamanian sugar to the U.S., to the establishment within a 45-day period of a transitional civilian government in Panama that would adjust to the will of the U.S. Senators. . . . As if violating the principles of a country's right to self-determination and non-interference were not enough, the Senate's latest resolution infringes on specific norms approved by the U.N. General Assembly. . . .

[Reviews U.N. resolutions against economic warfare and the incidents of U.S. troops in uniform visiting the embassy and a U.S. military helicopter violating Panamanian airspace] . . . The treaties included provisions that even banned the use of foreign military uniforms outside specific, established defense sites, with the exception of official ceremonies. . . . I must stress here that a luncheon meeting of the U.S. ambassador . . . with the leaders of a movement that is trying to overthrow the government of the country to which they are accredited is not an official meeting, but is a planned and deliberate provocation that attempts to create a situation suitable for some violent action that would justify—to U.S. public opinion—an aggression, which is the third phase of the plan.

Why such excesses? Why is such a powerful and huge country so merciless with a nation that has rendered it great services and with a people that always offered it its friendship?

. . . When the position of the four countries of the Contadora Group [Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela] became consolidated with the position of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, a member of the U.S. National Security Council came to Panama to personally demand that the Panamanian government withdraw from Contadora. Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega's reply that this demand was an insult to the dignity of his people and nation immediately led to the creation of a plan to subdue Panama. U.S. diplomatic personnel were totally replaced within three months, and then there were changes in the number of technical and administrative personnel and in the number of troops stationed on the banks of the canal, disregarding the ban in this regard in the treaties between the two countries.

The backward forces within the U.S. government that have plotted to destroy the independence of Panama felt it was necessary to replace the Panamanian government with a docile government that would blindly follow orders. . . . [In 1986], President Eric Arturo Delvalle reported . . . that there was a plot to prevent the Canal Treaties from culminating in the canal's being turned over to full Panamanian control at the end of 12 years, simultaneously with the end of the U.S. military presence on our territory. That statement and the additional charges of the many violations committed by the U.S. gave a new impetus to the plan of aggression, which

had already been launched by manipulating some sectors of the U.S. communications media and local and foreign news agencies, to the point that the slanderous ideas that had been invented as the main weapon of the dirty war declared against the men that defend the independence and sovereignty of my country, were accepted as truth.

. . . In the structure, methods, and procedures of the forces it has allied itself with, and in its tactics, the movement that is threatening my country presents terrifying coincidences with the fascist movements that were the scourge of Europe. Despite those coincidences and in support of that movement, the U.S. Senate chose to play the sinister cards of interventionism and economic aggression. That represents a serious danger for the Latin American nations and a palpable threat to world peace. . . .

In the last few years, high-level U.S. officials and military men have been frequently and increasingly presenting the expiration of the Canal Treaties and the end of the U.S. military presence in Panama as a problem that requires immediate attention. The Panamanian government has had only one reply to such inquiries and veiled proposals presented to it, and this has always been that Panama demands that the Canal Treaties be fulfilled to the letter.

Therefore, it is clearly evident that the minority political forces comprising the movement against the Panamanian government have always supported the idea of retaining U.S. military bases in Panama after the year 2000. . . . Recent documents issued by the U.S. Department of State have reached inconceivable extremes of shamelessness. Some of them have recommended measures to form a new government in Panama that would defend U.S. strategic interests. Among this conspiracy's excesses against my country, I cite the fact that the U.S. Senate is trying to impose a provisional government in Panama that—according to repeated public statements made by the seditious group's principal leaders—would have as President the same man who was overthrown in 1941 because of his intentions to ally Panama with Hitler's Germany. . . .

The Republic of Panama is already entitled to invoke the principles of this organization and to resort to all the legitimate means that the norms of international law offer. It begins to do so by denouncing U.S. violations of those principles and norms, first by a prolonged and fierce moral aggression against the Panamanian government, and then with a calculated and despicable economic aggression. In addition, I must say that those principles and norms are in danger of becoming obsolete with the use of force against my country's independence. The magnitude of this danger, Mr. President, must be measured with the knowledge that Panamanians will continue struggling for our national liberation, regardless of the difficult times we might have to face and no matter what the extent of sacrifice may be to defend the Panamanian nation from its aggressors. We will never yield.

Soviet-run narco-terrorists launch new military strategy in Colombia

by Valerie Rush

The first week of October marked a dramatic new turn in Moscow's irregular warfare strategy toward Colombia. In a move comparable to that of the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua or the rebel forces in El Salvador, nominally rival guerrilla groups in Colombia joined forces in a formal unified front under the name "Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Group." Colombia now lives under the threat of open, declared warfare against the state.

The narco-terrorists of the M-19, the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN), the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL), and the Quintín Lamé Brigade (founded by cocaine kingpin Carlos Lehder), joined their several thousand commandos with the Communist Party-protected Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which itself boasts between 10,000 and 15,000 guerrillas. In its first public statements and actions, the "Guerrilla Coordinating Group" has made clear that it will play the game of "peace," while driving for war.

The new terrorist army issued a joint communiqué to the press, in which it emphasized that it is committed to "dialogue" and insists, "We don't want war." In the same breath, however, it pledges "the construction of a single army, as guarantor and defender of life, national and popular sovereignty," and promises to abide by the Geneva Accords on humane warfare: "We commit ourselves to giving humanitarian and dignified treatment to enemies captured in combat, and to respect the civilian population and its properties during military confrontation."

Unity: a stall for war

The fact that the FARC, the oldest, largest, and most widespread guerrilla force, has agreed to unify with the other groups, is significant for a number of reasons. First, unification provides the smaller bands with a deeply rooted nationwide infrastructure which only the FARC possesses. Second, because the FARC is the only guerrilla organization which currently maintains a signed truce—however tenuous—with the Barco government, its unification with terrorist groups which have either refused or broken such a truce throws the

administration a curve ball, while giving the "Guerrilla Coordinating Group" a unique tactical advantage. Under cover of a paper "truce," Moscow's new army intends to use the March 1988 mayoral elections—the first ever in the history of Colombia—to capture thousands of municipalities across the country.

Many such targeted municipalities are located in the abandoned outlying provinces, where lack of government presence has already paved the way for narco-terrorist domination, awaiting only elections for "legitimacy." Others are located in key agricultural or industrial areas, where millions of drug dollars are being deployed to buy the elections outright. Following the elections, a narco-terrorist apparatus will be politically entrenched, and ready to launch civil war.

As early as December 1985, in an interview with the Mexican Trotskyite magazine *Cuadernos Políticos*, M-19 ideologue Antonio Navarro Wolf defined the objective:

"At first we viewed the Salvadoran [guerrillas'] situation as very complicated, because there is no jungle where they fight. But after looking at the Salvadoran experience, we found that the worst place to fight is in the jungle. Put in other terms: The jungle, with all the isolation it involves, is the best place to survive, but the worst place to triumph.

"Three criteria were key for the 'new military style' we sought: first, concentration of forces; second, making our basic task that of destroying the forces of the enemy; third, deciding to operate in zones of geopolitical and economic importance in which the masses should be the guerrillas' jungle, not the jungles of trees. Otherwise, it was critical to enter into regular, constant combat, in order not to lose the rhythm of military warfare."

The basic conception, said Navarro Wolf, was to "coordinate the war of the army in the countryside, with urban insurrection." With 75% of all Colombians living in cities, any strategy which does not include urban insurrection is doomed to failure. The goal, Navarro Wolf asserted, is to assure that:

"There will be an absolute transformation in the war in Colombia, and a situation like that of El Salvador will shape

up. . . . If we keep up this level of advantage, as up to now, and we generalize the use of this tactic [on the offensive] through the rest of the guerrilla movement in Colombia, we are rapidly going to arrive at a military situation which will permit us to say that we can destroy the army."

The final phase for victory, Navarro Wolf asserted, requires the unification of all the "guerrilla" groups in Colombia, as occurred in El Salvador. In 1985, he noted that every guerrilla group *except* the FARC is already in some form of alliance. He proposed that, following unity with the FARC, the new guerrilla command be named "the Simón Bolívar National Liberation Front."

Moscow's allies: the IMF and drugs

Moscow's strategy, of course, depends upon two factors: 1) continued U.S. sabotage, via the International Monetary Fund, of an adequate defense capability on the part of the Colombian state, and 2) the continued flow of narco-dollars into the war chest of the "Guerrilla Coordinating Group." Both appear to be assured, as of this writing.

The Colombian military, through Defense Minister Rafael Samudio Molina, has been begging for an increased budget from the Barco administration since its first days in office. The armed forces are short on everything from uniforms to weaponry, and admit that the narco-terrorists are better equipped. When this summer's border conflict with Venezuela threatened to break out into armed confrontation, Minister Samudio went before the national congress to plead for more funds. He stressed that the threat from abroad, combined with the narco-terrorist escalation at home, made it impossible to adequately defend national sovereignty with the current military budget.

The daily *El Espectador* gave the appeal an even broader context, in an Oct. 3 editorial which called for rearming the military and police, "because it is not just a question of protecting the borders but also of assuring internal peace." The newspaper editors added, "To make this re-arming work as a joint national effort, it has to be done . . . as part of an industrial and economic development process."

Minister Samudio received his answer from Finance Minister Luis Fernández Alarcón, who declared, upon departing for the International Monetary Fund conference in Washington, D.C. Sept. 27, that financing the armed forces was not his priority. "Colombia is a nation with many needs on many fronts. . . . Reinforcing the military forces' budget is not the most urgent." Alarcón made it clear that his "priorities" were defined by the same international financial interests which dictate the rest of the Barco government's economic policies: "While it is true that there is a need to grant more resources to the military forces, any effort in this regard must be located within the fiscal and economic program."

In exchange for such "prudent financial policies," Colombia has received the praises of U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, who describes the Colombian economy as "dy-

namic and competitive." What, in fact, is making the Colombian economy so "dynamic" right now, is a huge flood of drug money inundating Colombia's cities. The daily *El Espectador* of Sept. 19 writes:

"As a result of the critical political situation affecting Panama City, one of the world's leading financial centers, a stampede of capital from the banks located on the isthmus has been triggered. According to sources, in recent days, various cities [in Colombia] have registered vast bank deposits in cash and checks, presumably from activities related to the drug trade."

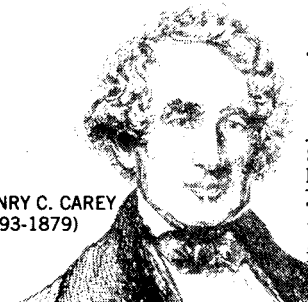
El Espectador notes that in the case of the mafia headquarters of Medellín alone, in a single day, "unexpected stock transactions were registered, with more than a million shares of Fabricato [a major textile firm] selling at 132 pesos, while the price per share last December was 54 pesos." Today, that same share is at 160 pesos, and rising. Construction, real estate, and automobile sales are soaring in every major city in the country.

Columnist Antonio Caballero suggests in a Sept. 30 column that the much-touted "recovery" in Colombia is solely due to the return of the drug mafia's billions. After buying up town council seats, weapons, zoo animals, and beauty queens, writes Caballero, "something must be left over for real estate and agro-industry, for the cattle ranches and the automobile industry."

Indeed, it would appear that the Barco regime, in the past year, has gone out of its way to bring back the mob which fled under his predecessor, Belisario Betancur. First, there was the release of Medellín cartel cocaine boss Jorge Luis Ochoa, following his arrest and extradition from Spain. Then, there was the overturning of the U.S.-Colombia extradition treaty, and the revoking of all outstanding arrest warrants against Medellín Cartel chief Pablo Escobar Gaviria. Then there was the acquittal of Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, a leading Cartel banker. Most recently, the mafia assassins of former Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla were acquitted as well.

Pablo Escobar, now walking the streets of Medellín, has already made *Forbes* and *Fortune* magazines' lists as one of the world's 20 top billionaires. His satisfied mug adorns the front page of the leading Colombian weekly magazine *Semana*, while the unadorned figure of his latest girlfriend captured both the front page and centerfold of another leading Colombian weekly, *Cromos*.

The narcos, in an attempt to project "good will" toward its host government, have financed the creation of an anti-guerrilla death squad in the city of Santa Marta. The guerrillas, in a less than believable attempt to project "revolutionary purity," have sent a three-page protest to the United Nations denying any links to the drug trade. The fact, however, remains that when Moscow orders the final drive for power, the Medellín Cartel *and* its "Guerrilla Coordinating Group" army will be on the same side of the barricades.



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WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU'LL MANAGE YOUR TIME BETTER.

Iran's internal battle for power

by Thierry Lalevée

The editorial in *EIR*'s Aug. 28, 1987 issue promised that only the application of compelling force will force reason upon the demented mullahs who rule in Teheran. Exactly as we predicted, the delivery of a cold bath in the Persian Gulf to a bunch of Iranian crazies (who may never have bathed before in their lives), is having the desired effects inside Iran of bringing the "falling out among thieves" to the fore and hastening the demise of the Khomeini regime itself.

As this occurs, some of the European governments that had cultivated their own "back channels" to this or that faction of mullahs, have withdrawn vital support from the regime in Teheran. A case in point is the recent shutdown of the London weapons procurement offices of the Iranians.

According to the Sept. 25 issue of the London-based Saudi daily *Asharq al Awsat*, three reasons led to the British government decision to close down the Iranian Military Procurement offices. First, the future of the mullahs in a post-Khomeini Iran is more than uncertain; if they remain in power, they will have to share it with broader and more secular political forces. Second, Iran's succession fight has already created a situation where there is no stable power structure to negotiate with. Third, the process set off in the wake of Khomeini's expected death, may lead to the disintegration of the country.

As the Saudi daily pointed out, the decision was not an easy one, given that London had always kept its back channels with Iran since its ambassador, Anthony Parsons, had successfully convinced the Shah to leave the country. Political power and ability to influence Iran's relations with the West were the real stakes, beyond the billions of dollars worth of contracts signed over the years.

Few would venture to publicly share such a definitive and assertive judgment of Iran's present situation as *Asharq al Awsat* attributes to the British government. Too many have been caught in the past making just such mistakes. However, particularly as the military build-up in the Gulf keeps up the pressure, Iran is indeed facing a severe internal crisis, heated up by the execution of Mehdi Hashemi, the former chairman of the "World Islamic Liberation Movement," in mid-September, and the increasing rumors of Ruhollah Khomeini's death.

As early as mid-August, *EIR* began receiving reports that

the decrepit Khomeini had a brain tumor and had to be operated on soon. Rumors began spreading that his illness was so advanced that he would have to be flown in mid-September to Vienna to be operated on by Professor Fillinger. Formerly the personal surgeon of Iran's Shah, Professor Fillinger, now more than 80 years old, is widely renowned in the Iranian exile community. Unfortunately for the Teheran fanatics, his clinic is now directed by an *Iraqi* professor.

It then turned out that the Aug. 11 visit of Ahmad Khomeini to Switzerland had concerned his father's health. Two Lausanne-based professors, Professor Rivière and Professor Sadeghi, who have been following Khomeini's case for years, were visited. Latest reports say that they flew into Iran, with the necessary neuro-surgical equipment to perform an operation in the country directly.

Not only is the actual state of Khomeini's health uncertain, but it is also an open question whether Iran's fanatical mullahs will allow him to die, or play a theological trick transforming him into another "hidden Imam," the Thirteenth! For a regime which displayed make-believe tricks of comedians playing the role of the Imam Hussein on a White Horse to lead the *baseej* into the minefields, nothing is impossible.

War among thieves

These rumors have been enough to lead the Iranian "political class" into a frenzy, positioning themselves for Khomeini's succession. This is the secret behind the radical statements made recently by Parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani when he declared at the Oct. 2 Friday Prayer: "If our youth and ourselves are due to be martyred, it is sweeter for us to have a direct confrontation with the United States because, first of all, that war would in the long run result in peace for Muslims, and second, we would be fighting with the root cause of the war and the instigator of Iraq. . . . Nothing is sweeter, more desirable and more Islamic for Iran than to fight against an invasion by the Americans."

Hence, it has been under the direct leadership of Rafsanjani, and of his factional ally, Pasdaran Minister Mohsen Rafight-Dust, that a flotilla of Pasdaran-manned small speed boats has been deployed into the Gulf. After weeks of successful hit-and-run operations which provoked no major retaliations from the Western powers, let alone from the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Teheran felt confident that it could launch a major provocation, and get away with it, before a retaliation. Those assumptions ran into a small problem on Oct. 8, when the United States military force in the Gulf defended itself from Iranian fire by sinking an Iranian gunboat.

Although a confrontation in the Gulf could bestow Khomeini's mantle on the militant Rafsanjani, Rafsanjani's internal moves are bound to provoke a backlash. A central issue is the execution of Mehdi Hashemi, who "leaked" the incriminating information on the Iran-Contra deals to the

West. Officially announced on Sept. 28, the execution actually occurred on Sept. 21, a week earlier. The news was not revealed for two reasons. 1) It coincided with President Khomeini's flight to the United Nations General Assembly, and 2) Rafsanjani did not want to draw public attention to certain "coincidences."

The very same day as the execution, an unsuccessful assassination attempt was made against Hassan Sabra, the editor of the Beirut-based weekly *As Shiraa*, the magazine which, on Oct. 3, 1986, unleashed Irangate through its revelations on the negotiations between Rafsanjani and Robert McFarlane and Oliver North. As came out later, Sabra had received his precious information from Mehdi Hashemi, and his clan, associated with Khomeini's official "heir-apparent," Ayatollah Montazeri. As Hashemi was about to be executed, Sabra planned the publication of his diaries. After weeks of unsuccessful negotiations trying to get Sabra not to publish, Rafsanjani ordered Issa Tabatabai, boss of the Iranian intelligence service Savama in Beirut, to organize the murder.

But it failed. Though Sabra has not yet published Hashemi's ultimate memoirs, they are bound to come out, with more damaging material against Rafsanjani. Hashemi was no simple factional opponent. The Hashemis and the Montazeris have been associated for more than 30 years in the small town of Najafabad. At Montazeri's urging, Mehdi Hashemi and his brother, Hadi, established in 1971 a short-lived "Islamic Republic of Najafabad." Their first victim was a local grand-Ayatollah who opposed Montazeri. Then Hashemi created the Hadafieh organization, a gang of thugs which committed murders both before and after the Islamic Revolution. In the early period, they worked closely with Montazeri's son, Mohammed, nicknamed "Ayatollah Ringo," a close friend of Qaddafi, until he was killed in June 1981. While Mehdi Hashemi could not be saved by Montazeri's personal intervention, Hadi Hashemi, who married Montazeri's daughter, was saved and exiled to Meshed.

Beside the personal issues of the fight between Rafsanjani and Montazeri, there is a broader theological difference. Rafsanjani and his crowd represent an Islamic Shi'ite theology rooted within Iran's borders; the Hashemi organization has been the vanguard of an Islamic International which knows no boundaries and rejects the notion of the nation-state, even if Islamic. For them, Iran is not the end, but a mere staging ground for a Universal Islamic Ummah (community); while others conceive of Iran as the keystone of an association of Islamic states. Confused during the frenzy of the so-called revolution, the debate and issues have remained unresolved.

The point was driven home in the hours following the announcement of Mehdi Hashemi's execution. Security protection was immediately increased around Rafsanjani and such allies as Mohammedi Reyshahri, the Minister for Public Security. Though they have hunted and arrested Hashemi's

followers for a year, many members of the Hadafieh organization are still present within Iran. Hashemi's ideology is also shared by many of the organizations that Rafsanjani and Reyshahri are forced to support, such as the anti-Baath Party "Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq."

Many powerful figures in the leadership of the SAIRI, such as the Modarassi brothers, do not want merely an Islamic State in Iraq, they want the whole region. Furthermore, while appointing the former Iranian ambassador to the Vatican, Hadi Kosrow-Shahi, as the new head of the "Islamic Liberation Movement," under the control of Reyshahri and of the Foreign Ministry, they could not disband the external network. Indeed, when it came to terrorism abroad, Rafsanjani had nothing to learn from Hashemi, as long as he is personally in control, and can use it internally for himself. How many members of these external networks are reliable, is now Rafsanjani's nightmare. The Hashemi organization still exists in Libya, as well as in Lebanon, where it has powerful protection. That includes the Syrians who, for their own reasons, didn't prevent Sabra from publishing his revelations last year, and are always eager to be in a position to influence Iran's internal fight.

That leaves Rafsanjani with only one alternative to overcome these obstacles: to become more radical than his enemies.

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A 'democratic' plan to chop up Mexico

by D.E. Pettingell

"There is what is called a movement for democracy in Mexico, which is unheard of. This cuts across class lines, it cuts across geographical lines. . . . I place great hope and faith in it, because this is a civil movement that has a lot of possibilities, if the PRI [ruling party] does not try to crush it, and I mean drown it in blood," declared Daniel James, director of the Mexico-U.S. Institute (MUSI) in an Aug. 19 interview with a Washington-based radio station.

Daniel James is an old fox in the service of the "Irangate" faction of the intelligence community. Although he is called a "journalist" and an "academic" specializing in Mexico (where he is said to have lived for more than 20 years), James is known inside Mexico as a CIA agent, pure and simple. In his book, *The CIA in Mexico*, journalist Manuel Buendía—assassinated several years ago—unmasked James. In 1976, James tried to infiltrate the presidential campaign of José López Portillo, whom he was later to accuse of "burying" capitalism in Mexico by nationalizing the banks.

James founded MUSI at the beginning of 1987, with the explicit purpose of creating inside Mexico a version of the "civil crusade" currently being directed from the U.S. "secret, parallel government" to attempt the overthrow of the Panamanian government. MUSI currently seeks a maximum of chaos and violence in Mexico, to thereby justify armed U.S. intervention in the region from the Río Grande down through Panama.

"There is no leader in this movement, but there are leaders," said James. They are the "leading Mexican intellectuals, people who had been supporters, and the image-makers of the PRI for decades . . . of the stature of Octavio Paz . . . his assistant Enrique Krauz; José Luis Cuevas, one of Mexico's outstanding painters."

James's scenario for the opposition is well under way. Very recently, the Mexican opposition—ranging from the communists of the Mexican Socialist Party (PMS) to the neofascists of the National Action Party (PAN) and the social democrats of the "Democratic Current"—unified in "defense of the vote." James's plan is for the opposition to ultimately close ranks around a single presidential candidate, possibly the PMS's Heberto Castillo.

Democracy 'made in U.S.A.'

The process of consolidating the opposition coincided with a press conference held in Monterrey, Nuevo León Sept. 20, at which the existence of the MUSI was made public by PANistas Rogelio Sada Zambrano, businessman; Javier Livas, son of former Nuevo León Gov. Eduardo Livas Villarreal; and Sergio Américo Lastra, former adviser to PAN leader Francisco Barrio. The three announced the MUSI's program, and the formation of a "democratizing army," into whose ranks they invited all interested in fighting for "democracy." The Mexican press described the MUSI as an "open alliance of the most backward forces in Mexico with those sectors most inclined to U.S. interventionism."

The MUSI publishes a monthly report on Mexico. In its first edition, issued in August, James praises the book by Enrique Krauz, *For a Democracy Without Adjectives*, in which the author calls for a "Mexican glasnost" (Russian: openness).

In his August interview, James declared that 1988, the year of the presidential elections, would see "internal unity . . . disintegrate." He asserted that "centrifugal forces" could be unleashed, and "will declare: 'We in the north, we in Sonora, Chihuahua, Yucatán or whatever, we don't want to have anything to do with the central government. We want to form our own republic.'"

James complained that the U.S. government has not adequately used economic-financial dependence as an instrument of intervention, as the State Department and Congress have done with Panama. Given that Mexico is practically the "property" of the U.S. banks, due to its immense foreign debt, implied James, it is only logical that the United States demand reforms in the political system as "repayment."

Before launching MUSI, James was part of the "Mexico project" of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) at Georgetown University. Since the 1970s, James has repeatedly contended that Mexico is a quasi-communist state in which presidential power is so enormous that no foreign investor can sleep peacefully at night. In 1983, he insisted that the PRI had allied with the communists. In June 1986, he wrote a column in the *Washington Times*, calling Mexico more totalitarian than the Soviet Union. In the U.S.S.R., he said, choice of general secretary is done by the Politburo, while in Mexico, the President is chosen by just one man: the President.

In his address to a March 1986 symposium on "the crisis" in Mexico, sponsored by the Council for International Security (a creation of the Moon sect), James presented four scenarios on Mexico's future: 1) "democratization"; 2) a Marxist-Leninist state "à la Mexico"; 3) chaos and disorder, and 4) a military coup. At the time, James said that the second was "the most probable."

But policy seems to have changed. Now, James insists that the third option, chaos, is the most feasible, and is directing the Mexican opposition toward that end.

Narco-communism in Venezuela

The alliance of drug traffickers and Communists has never been more open than it now is in Venezuela.

Venezuelan Superior Court Judge Carlos Silva Garrido was arrested Sept. 16 by the political police DISIP, after it was learned that he had reversed an earlier court finding and released from jail seven convicted drug traffickers doing 15 years' time for cocaine possession.

Justice Minister Manzo González deplored the deed as "scandalous," and revealed that this was not an isolated case of corruption. He announced that he would shortly be presenting President Lusinchi with a memorandum from his office on at least 300-500 similarly corrupt judicial decisions made in the past six months.

Venezuelan criminal judge Jesus Petit Dacosta lamented Oct. 2 that judges were caught, Colombia-style, between lack of government protection and the death threats and bribery of the drug mob. "In my opinion, conditions do not currently exist to impart justice with impartiality on the question of drugs. . . . The government wants criminal judges to rubber-stamp police actions. . . . The most prudent among them have opted for refusal"—disqualification from the case.

Apart from the scandal of high-level corruption itself, this particular case has the potential to bare some of the political networks that protect and benefit from narcotics traffic in Venezuela.

An investigation of Judge Garrido's behavior, ordered by the presidency, the Interior Ministry, and the Justice Ministry, revealed that the freed traffickers, who included a lieutenant of Pablo Escobar Gaviria, undisputed head of the Colombia-based

"Medellín Cartel" of cocaine runners, had won their freedom with a payment of at least 10 million bolívares (approximately \$350,000) split between the judge and several court employees. The DISIP is currently operating on the assumption that the payment came directly from Pablo Escobar himself.

The individual who received and distributed the bribe was one Damaso Mendoza, a 38-year-old "history student" at the Central University of Venezuela, currently a fugitive from justice following a police raid on his apartment, where quantities of cocaine were found. Damaso Mendoza, it is revealed, has a long history of association with the radical left and with the Bandera Roja terrorist movement. At the time of the raid on his home, he was an active member of the narco-terrorist Venceremos gang.

A longtime associate of Mendoza in his extremist activities is one Adan Navas Nieves, who turns out to be a lawyer for the seven cocaine traffickers, and the man who visited the traffickers at their jail cell the night of their release. Navas, along with three fellow lawyers in the case, has since disappeared.

The biggest scandal, however, may prove to be the involvement of the Venezuelan Communist Party (PCV) in the sordid affair. DISIP sources report that PCV Congressman Raul Este had frequently accompanied lawyer Navas to the home of the corrupt judge, as well as to the traffickers' cell with the release order. According to Pedro Torres Agudo, chief of Venezuela's Technical Judi-

cial Police (PTJ), Este was photographed in the company of the traffickers before their capture, and Navas and Mendoza reportedly put the final touches on the bribery scheme at the national congress—where Navas served as legal adviser to the PCV congressional bloc!

PTJ official Leonel Avila Oliveros declared Sept. 25 that the police were in possession of substantial evidence on the Venezuelan left's links to the affair: "Lawyer Adan Navas appears to be the visible head of the plan, whom the drug traffickers looked to for the release of the seven narcos. Navas received money from the drug traffickers to violate the legal norms, and for that purpose he used his friends among the left."

The Venezuelan Communist Party responded to these revelations with a paid advertisement in the daily *Ultimas Noticias* of Oct. 1, which made no reference to Deputy Este, but insisted that the PCV "has and continues to categorically condemn the drug trade. . . . The police campaign is all lies and defamation."

The investigation of the entire affair is far from over, however, and more evidence could emerge to further implicate Venezuela's Communists.

What is clear is that their Colombian counterparts are already up to their necks. Exemplary is the case of Venezuela's Sierra de Perija, a mountainous territory bordering Colombia, which is a constant target of bloody cross-border attacks by the Colombia-based National Liberation Army (ELN). The ELN reportedly has a deal with coca and marijuana growers. The ELN protects them from the Venezuelan police and military. This same ELN has just entered into strategic alliance with the Communist Party-protected FARC, and three other narco-terrorist bands.

International Intelligence

Soviets test ICBMs 200 miles from Hawaii

The Soviet Union test-fired two long-range ICBM missiles to within 200 miles of Hawaii on Sept. 30, in an action which the Pentagon denounced as "a highly provocative act on the part of the Soviets. It's the first time an ICBM has been fired so close to American territory, and now they are bracketing Hawaii."

Moscow had originally announced its intention to fire one missile directly over Hawaiian air space to a target south of the islands—but this plan was apparently dropped.

The missile was the new TT-09 version of the Soviets' long-range SS-18 ICBM, with 10-15 independently targeted warheads.

The Pentagon further disclosed that a Soviet ship, near the splashdown of the missile, flashed what is thought to have been a bright laser beam at an Air Force plane, impairing the co-pilot's vision for 10 minutes. The statement noted that in the past Soviet forces have used laser devices to "irradiate Western patrol aircraft."

The U.S. Senate voted unanimously on Oct. 6 in favor of a non-binding resolution demanding an apology from the Soviet Union for a "direct threat" to U.S. security. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) angrily accused the Russians of "using the Hawaiian Islands for ICBM target practice."

Bush bombs in Western Europe

Vice President George Bush's 10-day tour of Europe which began Sept. 24 went over like a lead balloon, according to observers and press accounts.

"He Came, He Saw, and That Was It," was the biting headline in the Oct. 8 *International Herald Tribune*. One European official was quoted: "When he did speak, it was almost as if he were reading from index cards."

A defense analyst in London had this to

say: "In my limited experience of George Bush, he strikes me as the kind of guy who, unless the exit door were marked, couldn't find the door. Nobody I know in London has a high opinion of him. People wonder, 'George Bush, who he?' . . . He reminds us of the main character, Chauncey Gardner, in the Peter Sellers movie *Being There*. He is sufficiently unintelligent to be molded into anything you want. And that is exactly why the Establishment wants him to be President. But it is also why many Europeans are very justified in being concerned that Bush might become President."

Bush's tour included a visit to France, where he sought to arm-twist that government into supporting the "zero-option" agreement for withdrawing U.S. nuclear missiles from Europe. Gen. (ret.) Pierre Gallois, the noted Gaullist leader and military strategist, wrote a commentary in the newspaper *Le Quotidien de Paris* on Oct. 5, attacking Bush's stand on disarmament. "It is regrettable that Mr. Bush, Vice President of the United States, could have noticed there 'were very few differences—and no very important ones—between the French and American standpoints.' There is, nevertheless, a big difference between the security of the American continent alone, and the increased—and growing—vulnerability of Western Europe."

Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan set regional alliance

Closer military ties are being established between Turkey, Egypt, and Pakistan, as a kind of informal regional military alliance. During the early September visit to Turkey of Egyptian Foreign Minister Abdel Meguid, an agreement was reached for military personnel to be involved in closer cooperation. Similar ties are being forged with Pakistan.

In August, the navies of Egypt and Turkey held joint maneuvers in the Bosphorus for the first time. A large Pakistani military delegation has been invited to attend the NATO maneuvers in western Thrace, as well as Turkey's own "Mehemetcik 87" maneu-

vers in eastern Anatolia. Pakistan's President Zia ul Haq is expected to visit Ankara soon.

The U.S. State Department, incredibly enough, is opposing these developments, and has warned Ankara that Washington will not allow Turkish companies to sell technology to Pakistan that could be used to produce a nuclear bomb.

Regional conflicts on the rise in South Asia

Regional conflicts are escalating throughout the South Asian region.

- For the second time in less than two weeks, fighting has broken out between India and Pakistan in the northeast region of Kashmir.

- In Sri Lanka, 10 people were killed when a bomb exploded at the port of Colombo, the capital city, just after Indian peacekeeping forces there were given orders to shoot to kill to maintain order. A week of violence, in which 200 Sinhalese Buddhists died in terrorist atrocities, followed the deaths of 15 imprisoned Tamil Tiger terrorists, who committed suicide together.

- Tibet is reported on the verge of new violence, following a The Chinese government has expelled all foreign journalists from Tibet, and is expected to move troops in. Unconfirmed reports are that 600 Tibetans have been arrested.

NATO's Carrington backs INF accord

Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, spoke favorably of the proposed treaty for withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) from Europe, and hailed Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachov's policy of *glasnost* (openness), in a speech before the Royal United Services Institute.

"There are some at present who seem more concerned to spell out the dangers of negotiated disarmament or at least of specific negotiations. But I do not believe that the

INF agreement which has been reached in principle is a bad one. We should take 'yes' for an answer and also take credit for the major achievement that is in sight. . . . We must not close our minds to the possibility that the Soviet leadership is genuinely interested in a better relationship with the West, albeit for reasons of making their own system work better rather than some democratic evolution."

At the same time, he warned against "passive disarmament," in which Western governments would shy away from necessary increases in defense spending, at a time when conventional arms build-up is necessary to counter Soviet superiority following the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe.

Carrington takes a much different position from Henry Kissinger, his former business partner in Kissinger Associates. Kissinger—although his own policies led directly to the current negotiations for an INF agreement—recently wrote an article in *Newsweek* magazine, sharply criticizing the proposed treaty.

France boosts ties with Germany, Britain

As the United States moves toward an arms-control treaty that would withdraw nuclear missiles from Western Europe, major European members of the Western alliance are moving to reinforce their own military ties. French Defense Minister André Giraud declared in a speech on Oct. 4: "We have to build a European pillar of the Atlantic alliance. . . . It is not normal that we count only upon American aid."

Giraud stressed France's orientation of its defense policy toward Germany, as well as renewed efforts to be made in the Mediterranean region (he will be meeting with Italian leaders in November). Attacking "neutralist" tendencies, Giraud said: "The Germans are attached to democracy; this prevents them from turning their eyes in another direction. . . . The Germans are aware of the fact that disarming more and more will not keep the Federal Republic of Germany in democracy."

Britain and France have voiced particular concern that the proposed "zero option" treaty will leave Europe vulnerable to overwhelming Soviet conventional superiority. As the only two European powers with their own independent nuclear capability, both have made it clear that this will *not* be up for negotiation with the Russians in any treaty arrangement.

On Oct. 1, Giraud met with his British counterpart, George Younger, to discuss increased military cooperation, especially in the area of nuclear weapons.

The *Times* of London reported that the official U.S. reaction to any British-French military liaison is a matter of concern, and that any move toward a joint Anglo-French nuclear deterrent would have to meet American approval due to strict rules about the transfer of nuclear technology.

Dobrynin in new overture to W. Germany

Soviet Central Committee Secretary Anatoli Dobrynin, who began a visit to West Germany on Oct. 8, said that the Soviet Union wants to raise its relations with Bonn to a higher level, with a greater exchange of visitors, more comprehensive trade agreements, and concrete disarmament cooperation. "The time has come to reconsider our relations," he said.

As *EIR* has reported in recent issues, the German press has been rife with reports that Moscow is preparing a new "Stalin Note," an offer of reunification of Germany, provided that West Germany disengage from its alliance with the United States.

Dobrynin is visiting at the invitation of Social Democratic leader and former Chancellor Willy Brandt. He spoke at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a think tank linked to the Social Democratic Party.

Dobrynin linked the fate of the European continent with German-Soviet relations, and placed new Finnish proposals for reduced naval activity in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Arctic Ocean, in this context. He described the recent expansion of trade and cooperation projects as positive, but "this is only a modest beginning."

Briefly

● **BRAZIL'S AIR FORCE** on Oct. 8 launched the rocket Sonda 4 into space, successfully completing the first phase of its program to place a Brazilian-built satellite in orbit.

● **SOURCES REPORT** that Iran's Ruhollah Khomeini is a mason, which has something to do with why certain networks in the West are reluctant to pursue a policy of "hot pursuit" against his terrorist marauders.

● **ROBERTO DIAZ HERRERA**, the crazy Panamanian follower of gnostic guru Satya Sai Baba, who drew worldwide media attention in June for his attacks on Panamanian Armed Forces chief Gen. Manuel Noriega, is now scheduled to go on trial for crimes against the state.

● **WEST GERMANY** announced Oct. 8 that it is sending three warships to the Mediterranean, for the first time in the postwar period, to take over duties of U.S. and other NATO naval craft currently redeployed to the Persian Gulf.

● **THE GERMAN** government will send three naval vessels into the Mediterranean, to replace functions of other allied forces and to allow them to send more ships into the Persian Gulf region, the Bonn defense ministry announced on Oct. 7. The move drew fire from the Soviet media as "an attempt to militarize the Mediterranean."

● **THE PERUVIAN NAVY** has contracted to build 80 ships for the Soviet Union, worth \$400 million, to pay off its debt to that country. The ships are not military vessels.

● **THE WORLD MEDIA** Association, based in Washington, D.C. and linked to various fronts for Rev. Sun Myung Moon, will send a delegation to the Soviet Union Oct. 24-Nov. 6, for meetings with Soviet political and religious officials.

Whose 'disinformation'? The case of Roy Godson

by Scott Thompson and Herb Quinde

Roy Godson of Georgetown University and the National Strategy Information Center has emerged in recent years as a right-wing expert on Soviet strategy and disinformation. Prompted by the gross inaccuracies and infantilism of Godson's work, however, an *EIR* investigation has discovered that Godson is merely the second-generation spawn of networks associated with Jay Lovestone, the former secretary general of the Communist Party U.S.A. It is this "Lovestonite" heritage that accounts for the amateurish inaccuracies of Godson's Soviet studies.

Roy Godson can best be understood as a product of the Trust, which brought Western oligarchic layers into contact with the "Cosmopolitan" Right and Left Oppositions in Russia, under Nikolai Bukharin and Leon Trotsky, respectively, that are purged by Stalin during the 1937-39 period.

Every one of Godson's major academic works is heavily laden with praise for the "Bukharinite" Jay Lovestone's Right Opposition, or with projects of the Western half of the Trust. Godson inherited this bias from his father, Joseph Godson, who was far more important than he, and who opened many doors for his son. Joseph Godson was a Lovestonite to the core, who introduced his son to such top members of the network as Irving Brown, Jay Lovestone's right-hand man from the period that they joined Julius Hammer and others as founders of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Godson's so-called hardline "anti-communism" is nothing more than the anger expressed by Right Opposition Bukharinites against Stalin's purges, which ripped up the Trust arrangements that had been the subject of earlier vitriolic debates within the Bolshevik leadership.

From this perspective, it is even stranger to witness Roy Godson's latest metamorphosis from labor expert into expert

on security policy, whose Consortium for the Study of Intelligence has brought together leading erstwhile conservative members of the U.S. intelligence community in symposia on all aspects of U.S. intelligence policy. Within that network, Godson has been especially close to the same right-wing Social Democratic grouping behind "Project Democracy," a focal point of the Iran arms and "Contragate" probes.

Godson was hired as a National Security Council consultant by the Reagan administration after wary "old boys" torpedoed his chance, of becoming the legislative liaison for the Central Intelligence Agency. He stood in line for this post because of his work on the Reagan transition team on intelligence matters. While Godson may yet be indicted for money laundering tied to Oliver North's Contra project, he and the network around him represent one of the most dangerous "mole" networks within the U.S. intelligence establishment today.

Enter Joseph Godson

Roy Godson's influential father, Joseph Godson, was born in Poland on Jan. 15, 1913. An emigré to the United States, he entered the Right Opposition layers of the U.S. Communist movement through the Jewish Labor Committee, whose godfathers were the Lovestonite Communist Charles Zimmerman and Lovestone's primary patron, David Dubinsky. Through the Jewish Labor Committee, which worked closely with Lovestone in the International Rescue Committee, Joseph Godson was involved in the project to bring top opposition leaders of the Communist and Socialist parties of Europe to the United States before and during World War II.

This led to early penetration of U.S. intelligence, since the International Rescue Committee, especially, became a

virtual hiring hall for the Office of Strategic Services of Gen. William Donovan. Many of the people hired from among those rescued by groups like the Jewish Labor Committee were later discovered to be deep-cover “moles” for the GPU, Stalin’s intelligence service.

Joseph Godson went from the Jewish Labor Committee into the State Department in 1950, where he was posted abroad in a series of locations as a labor attaché. This was a time when the entirety of the labor attaché service was an adjunct of Jay Lovestone’s network, which had since shifted to the International Department of the AFL-CIO. According to a recent interview with Irving Brown, Joseph Godson and he worked closely together, while Roy Godson grew up as a playmate of Irving Brown’s son. In the same interview, Brown praised the program for the rehabilitation of Nikolai Bukharin pushed by some inside the Soviet Union, as “something to be encouraged,” if Mikhail Gorbachov’s *glasnost* policy was to have any real meaning.

Until a recent stroke, Brown was also a coordinator of the Trotskyite Fourth International in Europe. He has been interviewed extensively, and his expressed views, along with those of Trust agent Averell Harriman, formed the basis of Roy Godson’s first book, *American Labor and European Politics*.

Who is Jay Lovestone?

Joseph Godson was a Lovestonite Communist to the core. It is therefore worth reviewing the career of Jay Lovestone, who co-founded the CPUSA, and was then imposed as its general secretary by Nikolai Bukharin over the more popular William Z. Foster.

In 1929, after he had consolidated his power, Josef Stalin gave a “graveyard speech” to the Lovestonites at the Sixth Comintern Congress, when he stripped Nikolai Bukharin of his post on the Politburo and other positions. An International Communist Right Opposition was formed, led by Brandler in Germany, which remained in covert support of the Soviet Union up until the final purge of Bukharin in the 1937-38 period. Jay Lovestone himself, according to defectors and U.S. intelligence sources, remained in secret collaboration with the OGPU until at least this period, well after he had founded the International Rescue Committee apparatus with which Joseph Godson was associated.

Some leading OGPU and GRU intelligence operatives of the World War II period, including members of the “DORA” and “Lucy” networks, as well as the overlapping Red Orchestra (Rote Kapelle,) were intimately tied to the International Right Opposition—e.g., Jules Humbert-Droz. Although the Lovestonites were pitted against the Stalinists in the postwar period, the thaw began with Nikita Khrushchov’s “de-Stalinization” efforts, when the Trust was reborn in 1957. Irving Brown’s own recent statements about the possibility of a Bukharinite revival are evidence that the entire Lovestonite apparatus remains part of the Trust, still working on

behalf of its goals.

Actually, at the height of the so-called Cold War battle to keep Europe from going Communist—a period chronicled by Roy Godson’s *American Labor and European Politics*—the work of Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone was conducted in active collaboration with the Soviets. Exemplary is the case of the Force Ouvrière (FO), which Godson considers the showcase of Irving Brown and Jay Lovestone’s anti-communist crusade. Brown’s hand-picked leader of the FO, Leon Jouhaux, had been rescued from Europe by the International Rescue Committee. He had been an anarchosyndicalist utopian when he headed the CGT trade union in France from 1919-39. French anarchosyndicalism, especially the pro-Soviet kind with which Jouhaux was associated, is somewhat akin to an outbreak of swine fever. According to CIA documents published in 1979 in the study *The Rote Kapelle*, Jouhaux knowingly employed agents of the Soviets’ DORA network and the Rote Kappelle.

Among those Soviet agents protected by Jouhaux was Alexander Abramson, whom Jouhaux, in 1947, would make his special assistant and adviser. Jouhaux used his power as president of the French Economic Council to intervene on Abramson’s behalf. Abramson had a history with the Russian Information Section of the International Labor Organization, which worked closely with Noel Field, who defected to the East bloc after the war, triggering “Operation Splinter Factor”—the exposure to Stalin of U.S. intelligence assets in the West, prompting his wholesale slaughter of agents, as well as many “honest Communists.”

Edward Vincent Carter of the Institute of Pacific Relations attempted to “rescue” Abramson from Nazi-occupied France, but the request to permit his visit to the United States for the duration of the war was denied when Abramson’s name surfaced as part of the Soviet espionage networks centered at the ILO. In the summer of 1944, Abramson was found by combined counterintelligence to have been the cutout for payments to a Swiss network by Russian military authorities in Canada.

While Force Ouvrière does have a significant faction of French patriots who strongly oppose Soviet hegemony in Europe, Irving Brown’s hand-picked leader, Jouhaux, had several Abramsons up his sleeve, and Brown himself maintained close ties with the International Right Opposition through his association with Boris Souvarine in France.

Retiring from the State Department in 1968, Joseph Godson stayed in England where he headed several institutions that placed him in contact with the Socialist International. From 1976 until his death, Joseph Godson was European coordinator of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. From 1974 onward, Godson was director of the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding, which is part of the British Labour Party.

Roy Godson has frequently been in contact with the LCTU, and there is evidence that he used it in activities that

parallel his money laundering on behalf of Oliver North.

Through the LCTU, Joseph Godson worked closely with such Labour Party leaders as Dennis Healey and David Owen, while the German side of the LCTU placed him in contact with a wing of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) linked to former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Godson's top European collaborator was Peter Corterier, a defense expert in the Schmidt wing of the SPD, who today works at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Roy Godson's close ties with the Socialist International in Europe were thus built by his father, as well as the remnants of the International Right Opposition, through his father's collaborator, Irving Brown.

The Mellon Scaife connection

An important connection to a mysterious financier of right-wing causes, Richard Mellon Scaife, was established by Roy Godson when he began as an instructor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh from 1967-69. While there, Godson was simultaneously executive director of the World Affairs Council. According to the introduction to his first book, Godson received financial assistance from R. Daniel McMichael, "author, foundation executive, and friend," who "made it possible for me to take leaves of absence to complete the research in Europe."

For 35 years, R. Daniel McMichael has been one of the closest advisers and friends of Richard Mellon Scaife, who, it is estimated, has given upward of \$5,165,822 as of 1981 to Godson's National Strategy Information Center. This funding continues at the present. In 1985, just one of several funding sources maintained by Scaife, the Scaife Foundation, awarded \$260,000 to the National Strategy Information Center with an additional \$70,000 earmarked especially for Godson's NSIC Consortium for the Study of Intelligence. R. Daniel McMichael is one of the leading officials of the Scaife Foundation.

The Scaife connection to Roy Godson has already figured in a special deposition of Godson by the congressional "Irangate" committee. Lt. Col. Oliver North testified that in 1985, he, Godson, then-National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and a fourth man met at the White House; there Godson agreed to help North in "fundraising efforts" to support Project Democracy's Central American activities.

On July 15, the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* reported that the fourth man at the 1985 White House meeting was Clyde H. "Terry" Slease III, formerly the chief attorney for Richard Mellon Scaife, who had wide-ranging powers of attorney for the New Right financial angel. Slease and Godson solicited from Pittsburgh businessman John Donahue a \$100,000 contribution which was laundered through the Heritage Foundation and given to the Institute for North South Issues (INSI)—the latter being run by indicted Contra fundraiser Richard Miller.

The Heritage Foundation is another of Richard Mellon

Scaife's pet New Right projects. Between 1974 and 1979, he gave Heritage \$2.6 million. In the 1980s, the Scaife Foundation alone increased its donations to the Heritage Foundation to over \$1 million annually.

Richard Miller of INSI next transferred \$80,000 to a Cayman Island account called I.C., Inc. (Intel Co-Operation, Inc.) which had been set up at North's request. A balance sheet of the account at Barclays Bank, released by the congressional panel, indicates that \$7,300 was sent to Richard Secord's Lake Resources account in Switzerland.

The evidence points to Godson's role as a ringleader in a conspiracy to violate federal tax statutes, similar to the violations that led independent counsel Walsh to issue his first indictments. Miller and conservative homosexual fundraiser "Spitz" Channell have pleaded guilty of conspiracy to solicit tax-exempt contributions that went to support the Contras.

Godson himself, according to Bob Havel, press spokesman for the House Select Committee on Iran and Contragate, has been under investigation since February, and has been deposed by House investigators on three separate instances of money laundering to the Contras, according to other Committee sources. Congressional sources believe he may have been a central figure in Project Democracy's web of money-laundering fronts worldwide.

We shall return to Roy Godson's money-laundering activities.

Godson's seamy world

Roy Godson has many "anti-Communist" published works to his credit. An examination of those works shows an overwhelming ego, a person who has done little real work, except the work of an agent of the Trust in covering up the actual nature of the beast that he is studying. Next to his *American Labor and European Politics*, two such works are *Eurocommunism* and his latest book, *Dezinformatsia*.

Eurocommunism is a complete cover-up of the role of the Willy Brandt wing of the Socialist International in creating this phenomenon with Italian Communist ideologues during the period of détente. The point of the book is summarized in the introduction by the following quote: "If the Communist Parties do move in a more liberal direction, and break with the Soviets, then this would serve to weaken them by splitting the militants loyal to the Soviet Union and ideological orthodoxy from the more 'reformist' elements, which might in turn encourage the 'reformists' to develop into democratic socialists. It would also encourage further strains in the relations between the Communist Parties and the Soviet Union, as well as encourage liberal and dissident forces under Soviet control. Whilst continuing to isolate the Communists from power, the West should encourage change within the Communist Parties so that it can exploit the tension between the Communist Parties and Moscow. The specific tactics that should be employed to achieve this objective await further study."

That scenario is a formula for playing the game of the Trust. Although he gives a cautious analysis of the "Euro-communist" parties, which concludes that they are a net asset of the Soviet Union, he persists at the conclusion of the book in holding out the promise: "They could, of course, be an important asset to the West. They would add their weight, and that of the important non-governmental actors they control, to the solution of the economic and social problems of Europe and the Atlantic world. They might also solidify Western defense efforts simply by removing the threat that pro-Moscow forces assuming a major role in government now pose to the Atlantic Alliance. But in the unlikely eventuality that the parties evolve in this way, they will probably split. The result of a series of such organic splits might create an intriguing new political terrain on the left. Relatively small pro-Moscow factions would be consigned again to the outer fringes of European politics; and the energy, organization, and vitality of the main party machinery would be harnessed to the democratic left in Europe."

Godson's book *Dezinformatsia* contains similar Walt Disney interpretations of Soviet "active measures" campaigns against the West. This is clearest in his treatment of the "world peace" front operations of the Soviet Union. Godson makes not one mention of the role that such movements have played as the cannon fodder for the Soviet *spetsnaz* special forces used to disrupt entire societies like West Germany, creating near civil war conditions at the drop of a hat. The "peace movement" is the first echelon in the Soviet order of battle, but Godson treats it as merely a source of Disinformational opposition to Western defense preparedness.

Godson concludes the book by stating that it is Project Democracy that will save the West from Soviet active measures: the same Project Democracy that has been the focus of the year-long Iran and Conragate scandal. "During the last years of the Carter administration and during the Reagan administration, however, there has been growing recognition in Washington of the importance not only of countering Moscow's campaigns, but also of assisting democratic forces. The creation of an intergovernmental coordinating mechanism for what is now called 'public diplomacy' through National Security Decision Directive 77, and the establishment of the National Endowment for Democracy, designed to promote democracy abroad, are tangible indications of Washington's general direction in the early 1980s."

Actually, the core participants in Roy Godson's Consortium for the Study of Intelligence series on intelligence requirements in the 1980s included key players in the Oliver North-linked activities of Project Democracy.

- Theodore Shackley, the man to first make contact with Israeli agent and Iranian businessman Manucher Ghorbanifar and discuss an arms-for-hostages exchange.

- John Norton Moore, the international law consultant to the Intelligence Oversight Board who, Colonel North testified, had advised him that no laws were being violated by

covertly arming the Contras. Moore is a board member of the National Strategy Information Center.

- Kenneth de Graffenreid, Director of Intelligence Programs at the National Security Council, from whose office Colonel North and Fawn Hall obtained the documents that were shredded.

- Dr. Angelo Codevilla, a member of the Reagan Intelligence Transition Team with Godson, who, with de Graffenreid, was the author of the secret government's mandate, Executive Order 12333.

- Midge Decter, director of the Committee for the Free World, the umbrella group of neo-conservatives who led the charge in support of the no-win Contra policy. Decter, assisted by Arnaud de Borchgrave, editor of the Moonie *Washington Times*, set up the first public effort to finance the Contras through private donations. She is also mother-in-law to Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams.

- Penn Kemble, founder of Prodemca, an abbreviation for Project Democracy Central America, which was heavily funded by the National Endowment for Democracy.

Perhaps the strangest bird to grace the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence series was Adda Bozeman, a liberal Democrat who literally called for the adoption of the Venetian secret services as the model for U.S. intelligence, complete with a Council of Ten running everything from behind-the-scenes.

The Jamaica caper

While a paid consultant to the National Security Council, Godson coordinated the financing for the creation of the Jamaica-based International Youth Commission, which hosted the 1985 International Youth Conference in Kingston. The International Youth Commission and the Institute for North South Issues appear on a flow chart of Project Democracy fronts found in Colonel North's safe, with "INTL YOUTH COMM" connected to "FDN," the Adolfo Calero-led Contra group.

Youth leaders formerly involved in the U.S.-based International Youth Year Commission (IYYC), which participated in the Jamaica conference, have accused Godson of diverting to various Contra organizations federal funds that had been paid to IYYC and the International Youth Commission. Godson coordinated the financing for the operation and worked with Walter Raymond, NSC Director of International Communications. Godson, Raymond, and North were regularly seen at IYYC meetings up through 1985.

The International Youth Commission got at least \$2 million of publicly documentable funds. The National Endowment for Democracy, the aboveground side of Project Democracy, kicked in \$107,000, and the Agency for International Development \$1 million. West Germany's Konrad Adenauer Foundation, an original supporter of the conference, gave \$150,000.

'Now two governments in Washington'

by Nicholas F. Benton

"There are now two governments in Washington: a legislative government and an executive government." charged Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in speeches before two groups in Washington on Oct. 9, the day after U.S. military forces knocked out three Iranian gunboats in the Persian Gulf.

The latest incident in the successful allied effort to maintain freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf brought on another manic effort by liberals the Senate to invoke the unconstitutional War Powers Act of 1973, in order to overrule President Reagan and pull U.S. forces out of the region. The Senate voted 52-37 in favor of keeping the resolution alive, but was unable to bring a final vote before the start of the Columbus Day weekend.

As *EIR* reported last week, the ferocity of the battle over filling the vacant, ninth seat on the U.S. Supreme Court is directly related to efforts by those in Congress and the media seeking to deal a death blow to U.S. national security interests. The President's role as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces will require him to reject any effort by the Congress to invoke the War Powers Act, whose provisions, among other things, set a specific date for a withdrawal of U.S. forces. The President is also confronted with the necessity of taking extraordinary action to prevent Congress from tearing apart, root and branch, the core of the national defense in the budget authorization fight leading up to Nov. 20.

If the President acts to do this, it will fall to the Supreme Court to arbitrate the irreconcilable differences between a Democratic Party-controlled Congress committed to ravaging the national defense, and an administration struggling to carry out its constitutional mandate to provide for "the national defense and general welfare" of the nation. For this reason, liberals in Congress and the media have been partic-

ularly vicious in their opposition to President Reagan's Supreme Court nominee, Robert Bork, and they will not rest until they have a Supreme Court majority that will side with the legislative branch, over the executive branch, as the gravest constitutional crisis since the Civil War unfolds.

The clash of the "two governments" in Washington, as Weinberger termed it, is on a number of fronts:

1. The Persian Gulf

Secretary Weinberger told the Defense Orientation Conference Association Oct. 9 that he was "particularly rankled" at leading U.S. media who were treating with equal credibility the Iranian assertion that U.S. helicopters fired first in the incident in which one Iranian gunboat was sunk and two were captured Oct. 8. Like the earlier defensive action taken by U.S. forces in the Gulf that caught Iran red-handed laying mines in international waters, this one involved U.S. helicopters firing in self-defense while in international territory. Last time, the Iranian foreign minister raved to the United Nations that the Iranians' mine-laying boat was carrying only foodstuffs, and was exposed as a shameless liar when network videotapes transmitted from the region showed a half-dozen mines on board.

Nonetheless, that first incident caused Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.) to lead a charge in the U.S. Senate to invoke the War Powers Act. Failing this, Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) called for an end to the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf, and other efforts were made to call for a direct withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Even greater convulsions occurred in the Senate following the Oct. 8 incident, despite the overwhelming success of the U.S. Persian Gulf operation, especially in eliciting the support of its allies.

As Weinberger reported Oct. 9, there are now more ships of NATO ally countries (37) in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman than there are U.S. ships (29). In addition, the West Germans just deployed three ships into the Mediterranean to spell other NATO ships there, and the Japanese have agreed to supply direct military aid, in the form of sophisticated navigation equipment, as well as economic aid to those states friendly to the U.S. effort in the region.

In addition to giving the enemy the exact time of withdrawal of U.S. forces, the War Powers Act, if invoked, would have the effect of undermining the cohesion of allied efforts against the Soviet threat everywhere in the world, Weinberger said. "The main question our friends have when they commit themselves to supporting an effort of ours is whether or not they can rely on us to keep our own commitments. To suddenly reverse our course would have an irreparable effects among our allies."

2. Compliance with non-existent treaties

President Reagan has said that he will veto the Defense Authorization bill if it contains provisos, already voted up in both the House and Senate, ordering him to comply with the never-ratified SALT II treaty, and constraining Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research within a fraudulent, so-called narrow interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty.

The Soviets themselves have never complied with either treaty, and flaunted major violations of SALT II in two tests of upgraded SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), known as TT-09s, Sept. 29-30. The upgrades, which were fired into the Pacific Ocean within 200 miles of the Hawaiian Islands, are capable of carrying more independently targeted warheads than the original SS-18, in clear violation of the treaty. In fact, experts say that the new SS-18s can carry up to three dozen tiny, but highly accurate, nuclear warheads. Despite this, some in the Congress are in an uproar because the Pentagon now has plans to test a Trident submarine-launched missile with 12 warheads, arguing that an increase in the number of warheads on the missile from 8 to 12 violates SALT II.

The Soviets also showed off a product of their years of total disdain for compliance with the ABM treaty in the SS-18 test over the Pacific, utilizing a battleship application of laser technology to temporarily blind a U.S. pilot trying to monitor the test. The laser is an outgrowth of the Soviets' aggressive, 17-year research and development program in the military application of lasers, which includes the deployment of the world's only operational anti-satellite system.

3. Ratification of the zero option deal

In an uncommon departure from his public, if muted, support for the administration's zeal to reach a zero option agreement with the Soviets, eliminating intermediate nuclear force (INF) weapons, Secretary Weinberger warned on Oct. 9 that the accord will only work if it is accompanied by a

massive build-up of conventional forces to redress the overwhelming imbalance that will result from removing all INF missiles from Europe.

"Contrary to many people's expectations," Weinberger said, "a nuclear arms reduction treaty will not cheapen the cost of defense. It is sad, but true, to say that nuclear weapons are cheaper than conventional weapons. The most important question to ask of any treaty is, 'Is what's left enough to defend ourselves?' In the case of the INF treaty, the answer is, 'Yes . . . but.' It is conditional on a conventional force build-up, and that is going to cost much more money."

But Congress has slashed \$125 billion out of the President's defense budget requests since 1982 and has no plans to stop now. Last year, it cut the defense budget by 7% in real terms, and for fiscal year 1988 it is presenting Reagan with the "Hobson's choice" between cutting \$18 billion in defense if he increases taxes by \$60 billion over the next three years, or cutting the defense budget by \$23 billion if he won't.

4. The Gramm-Rudman sequester

In addition to the already-promised cuts, Congress is also threatening to retaliate against any presidential veto by allowing the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law's so-called "automatic sequester" mechanism to go into effect if no agreement is reached by Nov. 20. This will cut \$23 billion from the overall budget automatically, 50% of which will come from defense.

Weinberger told the Defense Orientation Conference Association that should this take effect, the results will be horrific for national security. He said the result could be the loss of 400,000, or 20%, of the nation's 2.1 million uniformed military forces, unless the President invokes the option of exempting troops from the automatic cuts. But Weinberger called such an exemption "illusory." He said that current budget levels have already determined that 100,000 civilian personnel are going to lose their jobs this year, whether the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester is implemented or not.

Should the President decide to exempt military personnel in the event of the "automatic sequester," it would be at the expense of a 10.5% cut in the entire Pentagon "non-personnel" account. This would result in eliminating military exercises, grounding aircraft for lack of maintenance, cutting back training, and delaying the purchase of, according to a Pentagon analysis, at least eight helicopters, four F-18 and two F-15 fighter planes, 400 tactical missiles, three MX missiles, one Trident-2 submarine, 36 M-1 tanks, and 31 Bradley Fighting Vehicles. Ammunition purchases would be reduced by \$200 million, and spare parts by \$300 million.

Any President tolerating such losses, without a single shot being fired, will have abrogated the solemn oath of office he took when he assumed the U.S. presidency and leadership of the free world. Reagan's only option is to end the "two government" chaos in Washington, even if it requires the use of extraordinary emergency powers.

Mario Cuomo swaps euthanasia tales with Kremlin hosts

by Linda Everett

During his "I am not a candidate" jaunt to the Soviet Union, New York's Gov. Mario Cuomo took the opportunity to expound to the Soviet Institute of State and Law, on how he had successfully transformed his state's law to sanction murder and suicide as "constitutional rights" of all patients. No doubt, the governor's speech delighted the Soviet leaders, since Russian observers were right at that moment studying euthanasia practices in the United States under the auspices of Georgi Arbatov's U.S.A. and Canada Institute and the International Center for Development Policy.

Cuomo, we are told, has an ego that expands with the universe. He feels he has much to be proud of. In three short years, he worked at a feverish pace to promulgate the most cost-efficient "final solutions" possible for New York State's chronically ill and elderly. In fact, in the first week of October, his Task Force on Life and the Law delivered its latest proposal along these Nazi lines, a "medical care proxy" which gives patients the "iron-clad right" to authorize someone else to decide if they live or die, are treated or not, should they become unconscious, or senile and incompetent. The "proxy" will save terminally ill and AIDS patients from the "ravages of runaway medical technology," the panel says. That is to say, their non-treatment and quick deaths will cut medical costs drastically.

How did Cuomo bring smiles to Moscow's leaders? How did he get New York, once a beacon of medical research, to accept euthanasia? It started just over three years ago, when Governor Cuomo launched as ambitious a plan as any hatched by Adolf Hitler and his Dr. Brandt to shift the state's health care ethic from saving lives to weeding out "useless eaters."

In a Sept. 13, 1984 speech at Notre Dame University, the governor eviscerated the Judeo-Christian core of Western civilization and announced that politics and public policies would not be determined by morality, but on the basis of a "consensus view of right and wrong." Using jesuitical judo, Cuomo told New York: "Put aside what God expects—assume, if you like, that there is no God—then the greatest thing still left to us is life." Society, Cuomo said, must "struggle with questions of when life begins, and *under what circumstances it can be ended, when it must be protected, by*

what authority: it, too, must decide what protection to extend to the helpless and the dying, to the aged and the unborn, to life in all phases."

But what the good governor really meant was that "life" can be taken, whenever medical and legal "experts," "ethicists," and the medical insurance companies that sponsor them, form a consensus that a patient's death is better, that is cheaper, than the patient's life.

Cuomo already had a lousy and consistent track record on the sanctity of life.

- In the fall of 1983, he refused to take any action to assure that "Baby Jane Doe," a Long Island child born with spina bifida, would receive the critical treatment her parents were demanding that she be denied. Cuomo called the federal investigators who sought the child's medical records "meddling outsiders," and said that the large expenditures needed for handicapped newborns could not be made without taking into consideration the implications for the terminally ill as well.

- After consulting a private advisory board, Cuomo also refused to intervene to save a nursing home patient, G. Roth Henninger, who successfully starved himself to death after a State Supreme Court ruled in February 1984, that any attempt to save him would constitute assault and battery against the patient!

Two weeks after his Notre Dame speech, Cuomo announced, at St. Francis College in Brooklyn, the formation of a "life and the law" task force to build a consensus on such life-and-death issues as the "right to die," "Do Not Resuscitate" rules, brain death, *in vitro* fertilization, handicapped newborns, abortion, and artificial insemination.

On Dec. 22, the governor issued an executive order creating the panel, and appointed 23 individuals recommended by New York State Health Commissioner Dr. David Axelrod, who would chair the task force. The panel consisted of various religious representatives and "experts" from the euthanasia mob, known nationally for their "quality of life" line. Included was the former president of the Euthanasia Educational Council and present president and founder of "Concern For Dying," Rev. Donald W. McKinny. Another

is Daniel Callahan, executive director and co-founder of the Hasting Institute in New York.

Callahan bristles with the Nazi ethic. He wrote recently: "There are now and will be in the future better ways to spend our money than on indefinitely extending the life of the elderly. This is neither a wise social goal, an economically affordable goal, nor one the aged themselves should want. A goal of the extension of life combined with an insatiable desire for improvement in health—a longer and simultaneously better life for the elderly—is a recipe for monomania and bottomless spending."

Both Callahan and Cuomo task force chairman David Axelrod have just completed a national study for the congressional Office of Technology Assessment on "life-sustaining technologies" and the elderly. Their report, after two years of work with other top genocidalists, attacks as "inappropriate" for most elderly incurable patients, artificial feedings, antibiotics, dialysis, ventilators, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Patients have the right to turn down *any* form of life-saving treatment, the OTA reports says.

This gang is ever-so-concerned with patients' "rights." Well, not really. The OTA report is quick to add: "An individual does not necessarily have a right to unlimited medical treatment or intervention." In other words, they'll be happy to kill you if you want them to, and if you don't want them to, they'll be happy to kill you anyway.

Axelrod has long proved a ruthless ally of the medical genocide lobby and sponsoring medical insurance firms. In 1983 and 1984, some New York hospitals were caught tagging terminally ill patients for early death, placing purple dots on their charts without the family or patient's knowledge. The "no code," "show code," "slow code," and "DNR" (Do Not Resuscitate) orders on patients' charts meant what they said: No attempt would be made to save patients if they underwent cardiac arrest.

Cuomo was horrified. Not because physicians stood by while patients gasped to death, but because this was not more broadly and openly practiced! Cuomo wanted *glasnost* in his hospitals: The doctors, the family, and the patient should all agree to genocide in advance.

In March 1984, under Cuomo's orders, Axelrod got the state's hospitals to formulate "Do Not Resuscitate" policies. By September, Axelrod had targeted some 10,000 terminally ill nursing home patients whom he says were incapable of making their own "DNR" decisions. He told the New York Academy of Medicine, that it is in society's interest to "articulate a consensus," that is, make it policy, to kill incompetent patients with DNR rules. "DNR," he told them, "is not so much a matter of death, but a recognition of the burden associated with the pain and prolongation of dying."

Cuomo's consensus

On March 15, 1985, Cuomo ordered his task force to define rules on brain death and give hospitals statutory au-

thority to withhold emergency life-saving care to certain "dying" patients. They delivered. On March 14, 1986, the task force moved to broaden the criteria for determining death.

The task force's sole dissenter, Rabbi J. David Bleich, professor of Jewish Law and Ethics at the Benjamin Cordozo School of Law, said that the new criteria gave living patients "the rights of a corpse." Brain death, Bleich said, "is not a judgment that further medical treatment would be of no avail. . . . It is precisely because the patient is *not* beyond medical treatment, that a determination *not to employ treatment* is advocated. . . ."

Nevertheless, on May 22, 1986, the avowedly Catholic governor announced that his task force had delivered a "unanimous" recommendation on brain death and "DNR" guidelines. The task force had simply eliminated from the vote any members who opposed the policies as euthanasia. A Cuomo watcher said flatly, "A consensus? When Cuomo, the emperor, sets his mind on something, you *have* a consensus."

By exerting enormous pressure, Axelrod got the New York State Hospital Review and Planning Commission to adopt the brain death resolution on June 18, 1987, after telling them how expensive it is to "ventilate corpses." The resolution let doctors unplug patients from expensive medical technology without fear of liability, and insurance companies could refuse payments to sustain "brain damaged" patients who were not dead and did sometimes recover.

On July 8, 1987, New York legislators succumbed to intense lobbying by both Cuomo and Axelrod and passed DNR legislation. On Aug. 11, Cuomo signed the nation's first "Do Not Resuscitate" law. It allows doctors to ignore dying patients in the midst of respiratory or cardiac arrest with no risk of criminal liability. Physicians can authorize DNR orders without the patient's permission, if he thinks the patient would suffer severe injury from discussing it! If a patient is too sick or may actually die from the shock of the physician's request to let him die, then a relative or friend can, acting in the patient's "best interest," sign the order.

On Sept. 29, moving at breakneck speed, Cuomo's task force served up what the right-to-die crowd had been demanding for AIDS patients—the "health care proxy," which will let patients "be in control of the rest of their lives."

Expanding on Cuomo's Nazification project, the New York State Supreme Court handed down two pro-starvation rulings in June:

- 1) The court allowed the wife of Daniel Delio, a 34-year-old brain-damaged patient, to starve him to death.
- 2) The court allowed an alert, mentally competent, and healthy 84-year-old nursing home patient, Theresa Laguerrier, to refuse food, and thus commit suicide.

Would Cuomo, as President, also please the Soviets? You bet. Has he not already legalized the same starvation treatment the Muscovites used to slaughter millions in the Ukraine?

Benjamin Franklin facing indictment

Warren J. Hamerman, the chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), released the following news statement, on Oct. 3, under the title, "Department of Justice About to Indict Benjamin Franklin Ex Post Facto for Criminal RICO."

A Federal Grand Jury is believed to be on the verge of indicting political extremist Benjamin Franklin retroactively under the criminal RICO statutes.

The U.S. government alleges that Franklin was the head of a vast criminal enterprise, composed of an intricate web of "shell companies"—newspapers, journals, publishing companies, scientific societies, cultural endeavors, political action groups, and so forth—which were all controlled through a parent syndicate known as the American Philosophical Society, of which Franklin was president from 1769 until his death. Franklin also directed a non-profit scientific foundation known as the Junto.

Franklin is also accused of running a criminal conspiracy to obtain unsecured loans from France, Spain, and Holland, which he never intended to repay. Additionally, Franklin is accused of running a network of paramilitary militias and intelligence gathering "secret committees" in violation of the nation's espionage laws.

According to William Weld, the head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department:

There is nothing unusual or unprecedented about the use of the Criminal RICO statute to prosecute this political extremist. His activities are a textbook example of Criminal RICO. Admittedly, the use of the statute retroactively is a precedent, but well within the bounds of current judicial practice. The Attorney General decided to authorize the prosecution because several thousand individuals, with sworn allegiance to walk in Franklin's footsteps, are reviving the syndicate's activities today.

Government accusations against Franklin include the following:

- 1) He engaged in a systematic criminal conspiracy of tax and stamp fraud.
- 2) Through secret committees of correspondence he

engaged in systematic mail fraud. He personally directed a nationwide scheme of mail fraud as Deputy Postmaster General of America.

3) In a novel use of the conspiracy to commit wire fraud statutes, Franklin's electricity experiments will be demonstrated to be the technological basis of all fraudulent electronic communications later conducted by any of his followers.

4) Franklin is accused of siphoning off funds from hundreds of business and publishing "front" organizations in the United States and Europe for his idiosyncratic pet projects such as promoting music, science, and poetry.

5) Franklin is accused of conspiracy to engage in setting up an entire system of paper currency as a basis for criminal activity.

6) Franklin is accused of directing the writing of the U.S. Constitution as a "ploy" to skim profits off of world trade and commerce to expand the use of his own inventions such as the lightning rod, bifocal eyeglasses, the odometer, the copying machine, the modern stove, and various pieces of nautical equipment.

Related to the criminal RICO indictments, numerous Franklin business companies have been forced *ex post facto* into involuntary bankruptcy in civil proceedings. Government actions are based on the theory that Franklin and his associates conduct "fraudulent conveyances" from company to company in their empire. All assets of the following companies and organizations have been seized: the University of Pennsylvania (Franklin had been president of the board of trustees of the Academy which became the University of Pennsylvania), several hundred Franklin-related newspapers and journals, the Philadelphia Hospital, the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company, the Philadelphia Fire Department, his publishing companies, which had the printing contracts for the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.

According to investigators, the real crime of Franklin and his followers was their arrogance in thinking that they had a personal mission to transform the world. They believed in the cultish notion of morality in private and public affairs.

Defectors from the syndicate report that philosophic associates engaged in bizarre activities such as investigating the relationship between science and musical tuning, inventing things, developing hypotheses, spreading ideas, drinking good wine, and having fun under the most adverse personal circumstances.

Hansen emerges from prison

Friends who know him well said former U.S. Congressman George Hansen (R-Idaho) looked a little haggard, but nevertheless he spent plenty of time greeting everyone who showed up at a reception to welcome him back from prison at the Capitol Hill Club here Oct. 6.

Hansen was correctly called a "political prisoner" by those who fought to call public attention to the railroad job that sent him away for a year of imprisonment. A slight error in complying with the so-called "ethics in government" law back in 1981 lost him his seat in Congress, almost bankrupted him, and resulted in a harrowing prison experience that just ended on Oct. 1.

Hansen was given a sample of the kind of "justice" that the Justice Department has spent tens of millions of taxpayer dollars since 1984 trying to impose on Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

While Hansen was imprisoned and LaRouche has been slugging it out with the Justice Department for three years now, former New York Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, the 1984 Democratic vice presidential candidate, admitted to the same "crime" as Hansen, but was never even indicted.

In 1981, Hansen was indicted and later convicted for improperly filing a campaign expenditure form, even though the House Ethics Committee admitted it told him it was proper for him to fill out the form the way he did.

He also went to a federal agency to get advice on how to fill out the form before submitting it, and was told he should not include his wife's income on the form. Later, the same agency

came back to Hansen, apologized for giving him incorrect advice, and then warned him that he was about to be indicted!

Hansen subsequently lost his congressional seat and was convicted and sent to prison. He was released on parole after serving for six months last December. However, Hansen was re-arrested April 15 while speaking at a church in Nebraska. Federal marshals appeared at the church, handcuffed him and put him in leg irons and flew him secretly back to Virginia in the middle of the night, claiming he had violated his parole—even though he had the tentative approval of his parole officer to speak in Nebraska.

His release Oct. 1 resulted from political pressure from a handful of his former congressional colleagues and hard work by his family and some political action groups. Four days prior to his scheduled release from the Petersburg, Va., federal prison, Hansen was granted permission to testify before a congressional hearing on the dangers of AIDS in the nation's prisons.

Hansen gave a harrowing account of his personal experience, noting that in many prisons, inmates are required to share the same razor for shaving—which is almost as deadly as sharing a hypodermic needle for passing the AIDS virus. This is why, Hansen said, he emerged from prison with a heavy beard. He refused to take the risk of using a razor.

The reception for Hansen after his release was co-sponsored by five senators, 16 members of the House, a dozen organizations and former Republican National Committee chairman Richard Richards. There were many more commitments from congressmen to attend the reception, as the layout of prepared name-tags at the reception table indicated.

Only a handful of the congress-

men who said they'd come, had the courage to show: only two senators—Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Steve Symms (R-Idaho)—and, at best count, 10 members of the House.

Everyone else was apparently too intimidated by the TV cameras that roved the room, the reporters from the *Washington Post* and other media, and even the representative from the Department of Justice, all of whom were taking notes on who showed up.

State Department woos Kaunda

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, the leader of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as the head of the so-called Frontline States that border the Republic of South Africa, came to Washington for a heavy schedule of meetings over four days, including with President Reagan and leading members of the State Department.

Kaunda has troubled leaders in the West by recent speeches calling for a break with the International Monetary Fund and its crushing debt repayment demands. While willing to talk of "reforming" the debt, U.S. officials are making it clear they don't like the idea of unilateral action by the Africans, such as a debt moratorium. "It will never work," a high-level State Department official repeated over and over to me at one reception for Kaunda.

Instead, the U.S. agreed with Kaunda to put up \$46 million to help improve a rail line between landlocked Zambia and the port of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania.

Ironically, this is a rail line that Zambia had to go to the People's Republic of China to get built in the first place, since no help was available from the West at the time.

Senate completes defense bill

The Senate passed the defense authorization bill by a vote of 56-42 on Oct. 2, containing arms control measures that only the House had dared approve in the past. These measures include development restrictions on the Strategic Defense Initiative based upon a narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, and prohibitions against the administration exceeding nuclear launcher limits prescribed by the 1979 unratified SALT II Treaty.

The Senate voted 57-41 on Oct. 2 to force compliance with the SALT II treaty despite the fact that it is unratified. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) also outlined how the Soviet Union has violated the overall treaty and three of the chief nuclear launcher sublimits.

The funding level of \$303 billion for defense also faces compromise with the House's lower figure of roughly \$289 billion; is contingent upon Reagan accepting tax increases; and, as a final blow, could face up to \$8 billion or more in additional automatic sequestration under the Gramm-Rudman budget cutting schedule, which Reagan reluctantly accepted in order to raise the debt ceiling and avoid a national default.

While Reagan has threatened to veto the bill over the SDI and SALT constraints, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) and Armed Services Committee Chairman Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) said they would insist on keeping the constraints. "These issues are not going to fade away with a veto," Nunn said. Byrd added, "Sooner or later he's going to have to sign a bill that pays for the men and women who defend this country."

The vote on the SALT limits, and the 58-38 vote on restricting SDI, indicate that a veto could be sustained.

Other unilateral arms control constraints were rejected during consideration of the bill. Attempts by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) to limit underground nuclear testing and to prevent the assembly of binary chemical weapons were defeated by votes of 61-36 and 53-44, respectively, on Sept. 24. The Senate also rejected an attempt by Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) to impose a ban on Anti-Satellite (ASAT) testing by a vote of 51-47 on Sept. 22.

Ratification of INF pact questionable

Growing Senate concerns over reliable verification of an imminent U.S.-Soviet treaty on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), especially in light of massive Soviet cheating on past treaties, is putting Senate ratification of the proposed INF treaty into questionable status.

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) offered an amendment to the defense authorization bill which expressed the sense of the Senate that "no treaty on intermediate nuclear forces should be concluded unless verifiable, nor signed until the President has certified to Congress that the U.S.S.R. is no longer violating the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty."

After reviewing President Reagan's statements to the Congress on June 3, 1986, that there is a "growing strategic imbalance between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.," that the Soviets now have a "first strike capability" which is "seriously eroding the stability of the strategic balance" (which has resulted in a "loss in the survivability of U.S. strategic forces"), Helms warned that we should "not condone or forgive Soviet violations . . . by signing a new arms control treaty in the face

of an expanding pattern of Soviet violations."

Defeated 62 to 28 on Sept. 24 as opponents condemned the amendment as a "treaty-killer," it nevertheless came close to the 34 votes necessary to block treaty ratification.

Over 20 Republican Senators privately wrote the President the week of Sept. 27 that it would be "a grave mistake" to seek INF approval before the five-year review of ABM violations. They accused the administration of blocking the review, due this fall, because it would endanger INF ratification and embarrass Gorbachov on his summit visit. The Senate had adopted an amendment to the Defense bill by Sen. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.) by unanimous vote on Sept. 16 asserted that the Soviets are in violation of the ABM Treaty, violations discovered by satellite means which will not be able to detect INF violations.

Other concerns include the threat to NATO which the INF treaty poses. The Senate adopted by voice vote another Quayle amendment that U.S. troop commitments should remain at "existing levels" provided that all basing agreements remain in effect. It also unanimously adopted an amendment by Sen. Robert Byrd requiring the Secretary of Defense to study an INF treaty's impact on nuclear deterrence in Europe and the maintenance of NATO's flexible response strategy.

Commission for Third World debt proposed

Senator John Kerry (D-Mass.) introduced Sen. Joint Res. 193 on Sept. 30 to establish a national bipartisan commission on Third World debt. Reps. Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.) and Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.), chairmen of the House Banking subcommittees on In-

ternational Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy, and International Development Institutions and Finance, respectively, introduced the identical resolution in the House.

Kerry said that a bipartisan commission was necessary "to forge a consensus on an issue that for the last five years has cast a cloud over international financial relations, has stymied economic growth and development in Third World countries, and has threatened the political stability of emerging democracies."

Sponsors strongly emphasized the damage that the debt crisis has done to the U.S. economy. "It is estimated that as many as 1 million [U.S.] jobs may have been lost as a result of the debt crisis," Representative Garcia said. "The debt crisis has severely inhibited the growth potential of that market."

Kerry added, "The debt crisis means less growth, less sales, and less jobs. It also means instability in credit markets, thereby making it more difficult for businesses to obtain credit for plant expansions, farmers to obtain needed credit, and consumers to finance purchases of homes and automobiles." Kerry referred to estimates that "debt related austerity" in five developing countries—Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, and the Philippines—"reduced U.S. exports to these countries by \$5 billion and increased exports from them by almost \$9 billion, thereby reducing employment in the U.S. by more than 200,000 full-time jobs in nonservice industries."

Kerry noted that the ratio of debt to exports of the debtor nations, "a measure of ability to service debt," increased from 270 to 338 while there was a net outflow of capital from debtor nations of \$30 billion to creditor nations. The crisis, he said, "is not amenable to piecemeal solutions."

The proposed commission would

consist of 17 members, 7 to be appointed by the President and 5 each by the House Speaker and Senate Majority Leader, and would submit its report within a year.

Modeled explicitly on the Greenspan commission which cut Social Security, the commission would document and analyze the impact of the debt crisis on both the Third World and the United States, review the debt proposals contained in the trade bill, and "develop concrete recommendations for resolving the debt crisis."

Congress moves to halt Saudi arms sale

Led by Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) in the Senate and Mel Levine (D-Calif.) and Lawrence Smith (D-Fla.) in the House, forces are lining up to block a proposed sale of arms to Saudi Arabia of a dozen F-15 fighters, 1,600 Maverick air-to-ground missiles, and upgrades for M-60 tanks which the administration is expected to formally submit to Congress shortly.

On Sept. 28, 64 Senators wrote the President warning against the sale because of alleged Saudi "lack of cooperation with U.S. forces in the Gulf." The Pentagon and other administration spokesmen have said repeatedly that Saudi cooperation has been satisfactory.

The letter also complains of Saudi support for the PLO and failure to offer "minimum cooperation" to U.S. efforts in the Middle East peace process.

A similar letter from the House had 225 signers, and organizers said they expected to have 291 shortly, the two-thirds necessary to override a certain presidential veto of congressional disapproval.

A recent proposed sale was withdrawn after 67 Senators objected. The sales success will hinge this time on the 2 or 3 votes of 34 necessary to sustain a veto.

Soviet perestroika will aid military

The Joint Economic Committee Subcommittee on National Security Economics held several hearings beginning on Sept. 10 to review Soviet economic reforms, and was told by the Defense Intelligence Agency that Gorbachov's perestroika will aid Soviet military capability.

"We do not believe that Mikhail Gorbachov has launched his modernization program for altruistic reasons," the DIA witness said. "His program is aimed . . . at assuring the long-term security of the nation." Should the reforms be successful, the DIA spokesman said, the "U.S. will be facing a substantially stronger Soviet Union, economically, politically, and militarily, in the 21st century."

The DIA spokesman said that "all these changes [of reform] would not impact negatively," but more likely, "the result could be a more effective military." If economic growth rates are boosted, the DIA estimated that the military share of Soviet GNP would remain at roughly 15-17%. "If the disruptive nature of the economic adjustments prevents growth from accelerating, the military's share could increase. In any case, we do not believe the military will suffer any diminution in capabilities."

A CIA witness told the JEC that if the reforms have not produced "dramatic results" by the mid-1990s, "this could be the catalyst that finally allows his [Gorbachov's] critics to unite and depose him."

National News

George Bush: Trojan Horse for Wall St.

George Bush became Ronald Reagan's 1980 running mate as the result of a June 1980 deal between Reagan's circles and the international banking community, according to a well-placed source in the intelligence community.

Bush was placed on the ticket, he said, in exchange for Wall Street's support for the Reagan campaign, and the arrangement included deals that imposed limits on how far the Reagan-Bush team would go in cracking down on banking involvement in the international drug trade. The decision to put Bush in charge of the administration's anti-drug effort, was reportedly symptomatic of this deal.

Bush, while throwing significant resources into the south Florida corridor, never made an effort to take on the role of U.S. and offshore banks in the laundering of drug money. This issue is reportedly feared by Bush's leading campaign advisers, who are concerned that his role in covering up for the banks could become a popular issue in the 1988 presidential campaign.

NDPC fights for its constitutional rights

The National Democratic Policy Committee secured a temporary respite on Oct. 2 on the collection of \$86,000 in civil contempt fines imposed for alleged non-compliance with a 1984 Boston grand jury. The NDPC is the multi-candidate political action committee of the LaRouche movement.

The U.S. government has been unremittent in its efforts to seek immediate collection of the fine. Unless the NDPC is able to produce the funds in the short term, the government will continue its efforts to place a levy on NDPC bank accounts and enjoin any day-to-day political activity apart from the most basic office routine. Such a result would

effectively shut down the NDPC and cripple its First Amendment-protected activity.

During the respite gained, the NDPC and its lawyers are attempting to work out a schedule of payment with the government, as part of an agreement that protects the constitutional rights of the NDPC, its members, and its officials.

At federal court hearings in Richmond, Virginia, NDPC chairman Warren Hamerman was the subject of two days of relentless government interrogation. Under repeated threat of contempt sanctions, he asserted his constitutional (Fifth and Sixth Amendment) rights and declined to answer questions on the basic operations of the NDPC.

After Hamerman invoked his Fifth Amendment privilege, the magistrate stated that he could not be blind to the fact that the government is conducting criminal investigations of organizations related to Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and that these might, indeed, give rise to a Fifth Amendment privilege.

Pentagon analyzes effect of budget cuts

The Department of Defense on Oct. 7 released a new analysis of the impact that the automatic budget cuts mandated by the revised Gramm-Rudman law would have on the national security, which shows that the cuts would bring the "operating tempo" of the U.S. armed forces below that of the Carter administration years.

The cuts would force Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to choose, "for instance, to reduce the armed forces of 2.1 million people by 275,000, which would make it the smallest force since the Korean War, or he could order delays in buying missiles, ships, and tanks."

Weinberger has declared that he will not cut combat personnel or matériel, and would sooner fire 100,000 civilian employees of the Pentagon, according to a report in the *Washington Times* on Oct. 8.

Robert Helm, who is the Defense Comptroller and the preparer of the report,

said that if personnel funds were totally exempted from reduction, "every non-personnel account will be reduced by 10.5% below the fiscal year 1988 appropriated level."

According to the report, "The operating tempo of deployed forces will be reduced below levels achieved in fiscal year 1980," just before the Reagan administration took office. The Army would decrease its operation by about 30%; the Navy's steaming days would be reduced to 33.5 in each quarter, a reduction of about 30%.

Robertson between a rock and a hard place

While Republican presidential contender Pat Robertson, the TV evangelist, is being pilloried by the press for his sexual and other indiscretions, *EIR* found him to be walking a tightrope on policy issues as well.

Queried by our reporter in New Hampshire on Oct. 2 about his position on the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) accord for withdrawing nuclear missiles from Europe, Robertson claimed that he "opposes the INF treaties as they now stand," because "the Soviets could use the withdrawal to blackmail the U.S. and Western Europe because of their superior military position, and because the Russian SS-24 and SS-25 missiles are better than our MX." But, Robertson added, "I will enforce the treaty as President, because I must if the Congress signs it into law."

Robertson also endorsed Wall Street's plan for debt-for-equity schemes and "other prudent measures" to deal with the Third World debt crisis. "I believe the American taxpayers should not be saddled with the debts of David Rockefeller and the Chase Manhattan and Citibank. The debt is now more than \$18 trillion and is unpayable," he said. But he flatly rejected any new lending, proposing instead that "we should write down the debt and apply other prudent measures, which take into account the realities of the free market, such as equity swaps, lower interest rates, prudent management."

Briefly

Moynihan wants a brokered convention

Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D) of New York on Oct. 4 called for Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York and Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey to run for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination as "favorite son" candidates, and recommended that either Christopher Dodd or Gov. William O'Neill do the same in Connecticut. He told WABC's "Eyewitness News Conference" in New York that this plan would allow party leaders to "go to Atlanta and sit down as states and look around at our potential candidates and bargain with each other and pick someone we think can win."

"If we can't, we lose," he added.

The plan would sweep aside the currently announced candidates, make the primaries—and the voters' choice—irrelevant, and officially deliver control over the nomination into the hands of the party bosses. A similar plan has been proposed by former Democratic National Committee chairman Robert Strauss of Texas. Moynihan last year called for the abolition of primaries, citing the "danger" that "extremists" like Lyndon LaRouche might win them.

Anti-SDI activist on the stump in Europe

The Federation of American Scientists' John Pike is on a tour of Western Europe to "lobby U.S. allies to press Washington to negotiate limits to Strategic Defense Initiative research and development," in response to the recent offer by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to negotiate precise limits on what sort of space-based missile defense could be tested by the two superpowers, the *Financial Times* of London reported Oct. 2.

Pike claims that Shevardnadze's proposals closely mirror ideas which the FAS had urged on Soviet scientists for the past

three years, during various meetings involving Pike's friends and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Pike claims that the Soviets had been rejecting any idea of negotiating SDI limits, until a meeting in November 1986, in Hamburg, when they changed their position. According to Pike, arms-control adviser Paul Nitze is the sole figure in President Reagan's inner circle who is sympathetic to negotiating limits on SDI development, while Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is totally opposed.

In an interview with the *London Times* on Oct. 2, Pike said, "The Russians fear the progress of American technology. They have reason to." This superiority, he claims, furthers the argument for imposing threshold limits on SDI development by both sides.

Koop kooks edged off AIDS commission

The "Koop faction," which supports Surgeon General C. Everett Koop's insane belief that "safe sex and clean needles" are enough to stop the spread of AIDS, suffered a setback on the President's AIDS commission, which was set up in July.

Drs. Eugene Mayberry and Woodrow Myers, both Koop co-thinkers, resigned their posts as chairman and vice chairman respectively on Oct. 7. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said that Adm. (ret.) James D. Watkins, a panel member, would become the new chairman.

The homosexual member of the commission, Dr. Frank Lilly, is also considering resigning.

The *Washington Post* reported on Oct. 8 that Mayberry had told his friend White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker, that he would be forced to resign unless the White House fired Drs. William Walsh and Cory Servaas, both of whom, Mayberry said, were imperiling the commission's work.

Myers, who resigned hours after Mayberry announced his departure, was the head of Indiana's public health service. Myers was the only black member of the commission.

● **THE JUSTICE DEPT.** is preparing criminal prosecution of three more trade unions, after its widely criticized actions to take over the Teamsters under the RICO statutes: the International Longshoremen's Association, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, and the Laborers' International Union of North America.

● **BOTH HOUSES** of Congress voted on Oct. 6 to ban importation of Iranian products into the United States. "If rumors are to be believed, there continues to be opposition to this import embargo in some parts of the administration, especially in the State Department," said Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.). "So it is doubly important that the Congress go on record overwhelmingly in favor of an embargo and present the question to the administration in a fashion that it cannot be ducked."

● **REP. JACK KEMP** (R-N.Y.) came around belatedly to part of the LaRouche program on AIDS, by introducing legislation Oct. 5 that would provide federal funding for limited mandatory AIDS testing at the state level. The bill would fund mandatory testing programs for marriage license applicants, prisoners, patients at sexually transmitted disease clinics and family planning clinics, donors of blood, semen, and organs, and hospital patients ages 15 to 50.

● **BESS MYERSON**, the former Miss America widely credited with winning Ed Koch the New York mayoralty in 1980, was indicted Oct. 7 on charges that she illegally influenced a state judge to reduce alimony for her lover, "Andy" Capasso.

● **GAYS AND LESBIANS** planned a mass protest in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 8-13, including a group wedding of hundreds of couples of the same sex.

Iran: Keep up the pressure

It is a good thing that the demented mullahs in Teheran are hysterical about the U.S. and allied military presence in the Gulf. It is a good thing, too, that the "Islamic revolutionaries" appear to be splintering into warring factions and that their rule begins to be shaky.

The only way the world can be free of the nightmare which the Khomeini regime has represented since 1979, is precisely to keep up the pressure of the Gulf deployment, until the "magic" of that regime evaporates, and it can be overthrown by an exasperated Iranian people.

Even if the Khomeini regime (and its eventual successor, should Khomeini die and the "Islamic Republic" continue) were not the author of countless atrocities against other nations, it would be an obligation of the world's nation-states to isolate this outlaw regime, for what it has done to its own people.

In Teheran, the Fountain of Blood, colored red to simulate an endless flow of blood, at the Behesht Zahra Martyrs Cemetery, has become the meeting point and pulse of the so-called Iranian Revolution.

We are not forgetting the year-long ordeal of the American hostages in 1980-81 in Teheran; nor the spree of assassinations of anti-Khomeini Iranians abroad; nor the string of terrorist massacres that can be traced directly back to Iran's international "Islamic" network.

We are reiterating the Schiller Institute's call of November 1985, which described the "bloody and unbending tyranny imposed upon the people of Iran," as "crimes against humanity," which should be brought to trial before a new Nuremberg Tribunal.

Within Iran, the Schiller Institute reported at that time, "tens of thousands of Iranian children and adolescents have been ritually sacrificed on the military front in the name of an insane interpretation of Islam, used as minesweepers to clear the way for adult soldiers."

These child-murders occurred from the spring of 1982 on. There have been few eyewitness accounts of such atrocities. In January 1986, *EIR* printed quotations from a book published in France a few months earlier,

which recounted the story of the systematic massacre of tens of thousands of Iranian children. The story was being covered up in the West, despite the publication of the book.

The children were sent to their death through Iraqi minefields, or directly against the Iraqi army, unarmed, or armed only with dud grenades. None of the children knew of their fate, but the officers of the Iranian Army and the Pasdarans (Revolutionary Guards) were walking safely far behind the lines of children as the mines exploded.

In the spring and summer offensives of 1982, more than 7,000 children are reported to have been killed. The few survivors on the Iranian side were never allowed to speak. Although some 2,000 were taken prisoner by Iraq, since the Khomeini regime denied ever using children in the war, the existence of these POWs was not acknowledged, and they could not be allowed to return to Iran. For the regime, they were conveniently dead. For the many families who accepted the social and financial advantages of being a family of "martyrs," in a society where martyrdom is the ultimate blessing, they are also dead.

One child, who survived to tell his story, recounts that when, at the battlefield, the lines of the children faltered as the mines began to explode, the "12th Imam" appeared on a nearby mountain on a white horse. It was a brief apparition followed by a longer appearance.

It was, of course, an actor who called on the children to go on walking, and to meet him soon in Paradise. For Iranian Shi'ites, who have been expecting the reappearance of the Imam for centuries, the effect was electrifying; children did not walk, but ran for joy, into the minefields. Fifteen hundred children died.

This account highlights the obscenity of those "ayatollahs" in the U.S. Senate who wish to hamper or halt the U.S. Gulf deployment—the only possible way the Khomeini regime can be curbed, and eventually destroyed.

EIR Alert Alert Alert Alert

In December 1986, EIR Alert told its readers about Brazilian discussion of a debt moratorium. On Feb. 20, 1987—**it happened.**

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- On August 23, Radio Moscow accused the demonstrators of “questioning the legality of the 1939 German-Soviet non-aggression treaty”—the notorious Hitler-Stalin Pact!

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