

## The U.S. Foreign-Banking Act of 1983-1984

1. General Purpose of Act: (a) To facilitate the establishment of a new international monetary system, based on gold-reserve relationship among states, and a system of fixed currency-values; (b) to provide for reorganization of debts of nations indebted to the U.S. Government or to financial institutions which are private institutions established within and according to the laws of the United States; (c) to protect the United States from unwholesome practices of foreign financial institutions.

2. U.S. Currency. Henceforth, the only form of lawful currency issued by the United States shall be gold-reserve-denominated U.S. Treasury notes. Imbalances on national account, involving this new issue of currency shall be resolved by gold-reserve transfers to nations which have entered into agreements to conduct their affairs in the same mode.

3. Gold-Reserve Value. Monetary gold shall be priced at a market-price based on the price determined by cost-plus-profit by gold-mining, taking into account the volumes of gold bullion which must be produced.

4. Reorganization of Foreign Loans. If a debtor-nation shall require reorganization of its debt-balances, it shall issue gold-reserve-denominated bonds from a national bank based on the same principles as the Third Bank of the United States. These bonds shall be rediscountable security for authorized export-loans within the U.S. banking-system, and shall be eligible for use of purchasing the old loans to be reorganized. The old loans shall cease to accrue charges after the cut-off date established for such exchanges by agreement of the Federal Government of the United States, and the bond-issues presented in purchase of the old loans shall be equal to accruals up to that cut-off date. The bonds shall bear a yield of between 2-4% per annum, on the basis of gold-fixed parity of currency in which the bonds are denominated.

5. No foreign financial institution which does not maintain the standards of banking specified for banks of the United States may acquire any part of the ownership of a bank doing business in the United States, and may not itself conduct business within the United States. Any foreign bank doing business within or sharing ownership of a bank established within the United States must provide full transparency of its total operations to bank-auditing agencies of the Federal Government of the United States.

These several Acts adequately outline the policy for recovery, otherwise explicitly or implicitly stated in preceding portions of this policy-memorandum.

What needs to be stressed is that the depleted infrastructure and goods-producing capacity of the U.S. economy prohibits a genuine, sustainable recovery unless investment-capital is contracted to a high degree in the most advanced capital-goods technologies, the same spectrum of technologies implicit in the development and deployment of a full-scale strategic ABM defense-system.

## New AIDS initiative

By the close of the workday on Oct. 28, thousands of phone calls had criss-crossed the United States, in and out of the state of California. While the stock market and dollar collapse was continuing, market developments were not the direct cause of these frantic calls. The news however was about panic. Throughout the state, the electronic media carried the story that a new "LaRouche AIDS Initiative" was being filed, with hundreds of thousands of petitions bearing the signatures of California voters delivered to county registrars.

At press conferences in Los Angeles and the state capitol of Sacramento, AIDS Initiative Statute co-proponents Khushro Gandhi and Brian Lantz announced that over 720,000 signatures had been gathered and filed. Gandhi and Lantz were the authors of last year's famous "Proposition 64" AIDS initiative, instrumental in forcing an international debate of the true nature and extent of the hideous AIDS pandemic, exposing the cover-up orchestrated through the World Health Organization and Atlanta Centers for Disease Control. The new initiative's campaign committee is appropriately named PANIC, Prevent AIDS Now In California.

In Los Angeles, Khushro Gandhi, president of the PANIC initiative committee, told the assembled press that traditional public health measures were long overdue in stopping the AIDS epidemic. "This bill applies existing, proven traditional public health measures to AIDS. Current state law in California concerning 'confidentiality' of HIV test results make it impossible for health authorities to even ascertain the extent of infection in the population. We cannot afford to close our eyes to reality. By making HIV carriers reportable to health authorities, this initiative measure will end this medical absurdity."

In Sacramento, Brian Lantz, vice president of PANIC, was asked who he thought would be the major opponent of the new initiative effort. "The Reagan administration. Even after the crash, the President is still talking about 59 months of economic recovery. The same administration is still hoping that AIDS will just go away. . . ."

Co-proponents Gandhi and Lantz had the following to say in their prepared statement announcing the speedy completion of petitioning:

"The collection of these signatures over the past three-and-a-half months has demonstrated that most Californians are acutely aware of the threat posed to all citizens by this

# filed in California

hideous pandemic, and are committed to the application of traditional public health measures to stop the disease. With close to 1 million infected carriers estimated in the state, it is already very late for even such obvious measures. . . . It is highly appropriate that this measure is being filed at the end of what some wits term 'AIDS Education Month.' As Lincoln said, 'You can't fool all the people all the time.' "

Summarizing the new initiative, the proponents state, "The AIDS Initiative Statute defines AIDS, and the condition of being a carrier of the HTLV III (HIV) virus, or any other virus which may be found to cause AIDS, as legally 'infectious and communicable,' as they are in fact, and places this disease and this condition on the reportable diseases and conditions list, according to statute. This list already contains virtually all dangerous communicable diseases and conditions, such as German measles, typhus, tuberculosis, syphilis, plague, etc. Once AIDS and the condition of being an HTLV-III (HIV) carrier are on this list, those existing public health statutes and codes which presently apply to every other communicable disease, will apply to AIDS and its carrier form, as well."

## Response from left and right

Response to the filing of the new California AIDS Initiative was immediate, and in some ways very predictable. "The problem here is that it is becoming increasingly clear to the voters that the federal government and the state government have not done enough about AIDS . . . causing a vacuum," moaned Gary Wood, a spokesman for the San Francisco Bay Area Lawyers For Individual Freedom, in a *San Francisco Examiner* interview. "I'm overwhelmed," responded a spokesperson for the notorious San Francisco AIDS Foundation. Bruce Decker, Chairman of Governor Deukmejian's AIDS Taskforce, charged that the new AIDS Initiative was a "dangerous and ill-intentioned measure." Mr. Decker has publicly identified himself as, "the governor's house-fairy." Decker, who led the anti-Proposition 64 effort, no longer has the uneasy support of his party, however. California Republicans, at their recent Anaheim state convention, adopted a resolution almost identical to the AIDS Initiative Statute, calling for AIDS and HIV carriers to be made "reportable" to health authorities, and for traditional public health measures to be applied to AIDS. The proponents of the new

measure, who are both Democrats, expect broad, bipartisan support for the measure.

The California Medical Association, which was a leading opponent of Proposition 64 last year, also adopted a resolution this year calling for reportability and application of traditional public health measures.

California Democrats meanwhile are all over the proverbial map, reflecting the disarray of the national party. But perhaps indicative of things to come, San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, once a defender of that city's notorious homosexual bath houses, called for mandatory AIDS testing in her State of the City report Oct. 5. She is known to be considering a run for statewide office.

## The impact of Proposition 64

Observers emphasize that the full implications of the new California AIDS initiative can only be appreciated against the backdrop of the "David and Goliath" battle waged last year over Proposition 64. Drawing upon the most competent international research and field work on AIDS, Proposition 64 supporters had called, beginning with the initiative's filing in 1986, for a "Manhattan Project" AIDS research effort and the application of standard public health measures, including quarantine, in stopping the spread of the AIDS epidemic.

Proposition 64 was defeated in the November 1986 elections by what the proponents charged was "a well financed campaign of lies" and massive illegal interference in the election process by government agencies. Proposition 64 foes, bankrolled by mob-linked Hollywood studios, porno magazines, and the likes of movie queen Elizabeth Taylor, outspent Proposition 64 backers 20 to 1. State Attorney General John Van de Kamp, who according to investigators is himself tied to Hollywood organized crime circles, through his office wildly charged Proposition 64 backers with election fraud, took part in star chamber hearings against the ballot measure and then raided offices of the Prevent AIDS Now Initiative Committee (PANIC), backers of Proposition 64.

The witchhunt politically backfired. Opponents who labeled Proposition 64 "the LaRouche Initiative," succeeded in turning economist and Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche into a California folk hero. To date, no charges have ever been brought against Proposition 64 backers. If charges were to be brought now, it would only underscore in the public's mind the totally political nature of the "Get-PANIC, Get-LaRouche" effort. The Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations has taken detailed testimony from representatives of the Proposition 64 effort, as part of their investigation of the ongoing Soviet-authored witchhunt against Lyndon LaRouche, his associates, and supporters.

The open secret now driving powerbrokers to hysteria is that the citizens of California may very well vote up the new AIDS Initiative in the June 1988 California presidential primary election.