

# EIR

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U.S. laser fusion effort turns the corner

**A revolution in musical  
tuning has begun!**



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A few days before the world financial markets showed their response to Lyndon LaRouche's nationally televised briefing on the economy on April 12 (see the article on page 4), a conference in Milan signaled a different sort of response to some of Mr. LaRouche's initiatives. The *Feature* carries a first report—there will be quite a bit to follow in future issues—on a conference which centered around restoring the unity of science and art, of morality and esthetics.

In specific, the conference, sponsored by Helga Zepp-LaRouche's Schiller Institute, mobilized the forces to re-impose as standard pitch the classical composers'  $C = 256$ , instead of today's heightened  $A = 440$  and upwards, and asserted the classical principle of the primacy of the human singing voice as the basis of all great music. This is an issue which Mr. LaRouche has touched upon in a number of articles in this review, and now a movement has been catalyzed into being, to turn it into law.

Among the presentations to the conference which will appear in future issues of *EIR*, are those which showed the basis of  $C = 256$  tuning in the laws of the physical universe, which are coherent with the human mind; and also studies of the effects of high tuning on musical instruments.

Compare this situation to others of the in-depth reports in this issue.

On page 20, Charles B. Stevens, one of America's leading reporters on fusion energy, shows that the experimental targets have been demonstrated for high-gain laser fusion. If adequately funded—and that is a plain political question—commercial fusion power is on the horizon. This not only will wipe out the problem of energy scarcity, with its devastating implications on Earth, but will fuel man's conquest of the planets. It is a matter of acting on the basis of the technological optimism which is the bedrock of Western civilization.

To underline that what is motivating the Russian leadership is quite the opposite, on page 49, Allen and Rachel Douglas present an excerpt from their unpublished book-length study on "The Trust," delving into the murky monastic roots of the Bolshevik ideology—the background to certain developments in the U.S.S.R. today, which some Western analysts mistakenly interpret as positive.

*Nora Hamerman*

# EIR Contents

## Interviews

### 10 Adnan Khashoggi

The Saudi billionaire discusses his efforts on behalf of a Middle East Marshall Plan.

## Science & Technology

### 20 High-gain laser fusion targets demonstrated

While technological hurdles must be overcome before the full potentials of laser fusion can be realized, the question is not "whether," but when.

## Departments

### 16 Medicine

The promise of growth factors.

### 17 Report from Rio

IMF conditionalities are back.

### 53 Report from Bonn

Revival of the social-democratic card.

### 54 Dateline Mexico

The PRI becomes bankers' prisoner.

### 55 Andean Report

Venezuelan military under attack.

### 72 Editorial

Are the Soviets miscalculating?

## AIDS Update

### 16 The promise of growth factors

### 61 Proposition 69 to be law in California

### 71 Protests against Boston needle plan

## Economics

### 4 When LaRouche speaks, world markets listen

But James Baker and his buddies, who are running financial policy on behalf of George Bush's election hopes, don't listen—and that spells near-term catastrophe.

### 6 World Food Conference 1988: burning the house to roast the pig

### 8 Infant mortality rate soars in U.S. under Reagan 'recovery'

### 9 Currency Rates

### 10 A Marshall Plan for the Mideast

### 12 Citibank tries to turn the clock back: the attempt to repeal Glass-Steagall

### 14 Parts of Argentina close to revolt

The reason is President Alfonsín's slavish adherence to IMF "adjustment" demands.

### 18 Business Briefs

## Feature



Roberto Irault

Baritone Piero Cappuccilli demonstrates a point about registration and tuning in an aria by Giuseppe Verdi, during the April 9 conference at the Casa Verdi recital hall in Milan.

### **28 Schiller Institute begins revolution in musical tuning!**

The institute's conference in Milan raised the call—and formulated the legislation—to require orchestras to return to the lower C= 256 tuning which the great classical composers intended.

### **31 Greetings and messages from the entire world of music**

Documentation: Text of the petition to lower standard pitch.

### **34 Helga Zepp-LaRouche: The universal validity of aesthetic laws**

### **37 Renata Tebaldi: 'Let us go back to the golden age of Italian opera'**

### **39 Piero Cappuccilli: 'We must bring pitch back to normal'**

### **40 Fiorella Operto: The challenge to become heroes**

## International

### **42 Voice of military sounds in Soviet succession fight**

Behind the duel of personalities that grabs headlines abroad, the institutions of the military, the defense industry, and the Russian Orthodox Church, all of them repositories of Russian nationalism, are asserting themselves in a way not seen in decades.

### **45 Yakovlev's 'Russophobia' attacked by chauvinists**

### **46 France: The troubling drift in strategy of Mitterrand and his Socialist friends**

A commentary by French political leader Jacques Cheminade, on the eve of the first round of the presidential election.

### **49 Terror wave profits Soviet gamemasters**

### **48 Optina Pustyn revival is return to roots of Bolshevism**

The revival of the 19th century monastic movement's most prominent center reflects something essential about who the Bolsheviks really were, and are.

### **56 International Intelligence**

## National

### **58 Weld-Burns spy ring purged at Justice Dept.**

Both recently ousted Justice Department officials are on the verge of being exposed as key figures in the Soviet-Israeli spy network associated with Jonathan Jay Pollard.

### **61 Proposition 69 to be law in California**

California voters are not likely to fall for 1986's lies on AIDS in 1988.

### **62 Meese proposal for supranational police force rebuffed by Colombia**

A report on the attorney general's five-day tour of Caribbean and Andean Pact countries.

### **64 Panama crisis: State Department backing U.S. into new Vietnam**

### **66 Countdown begins on INF ratification**

### **67 Eye on Washington**

Shultz concedes Afghan partition potential.

### **68 Congressional Closeup**

### **70 National News**

## When LaRouche speaks, world markets listen

by Chris White

Less than two days after the airing of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's latest nationwide television broadcast, a warning that George Bush's rotten economic policies are leading to depression disaster, and exactly as he predicted last October, after the "Black Monday" market debacle, the New York Stock Exchange took another more than 100-point nose-dive. This time the fifth largest daily drop in the market's history.

The market slide of Thursday, April 14 wasn't the awaited dropping of the second shoe in the developing financial crisis of 1987-88. It was a signal that the process that has been under way since the second and third quarters of 1987 is entering a new phase, and that the potentials for the second shoe to drop, are all there.

That process, encapsulated in the image of a bouncing ball, was the central element of LaRouche's CBS broadcast, in which he demonstrated that what is now under way, is, in its main features, the same kind of process which characterized developments between 1929 and 1932.

The new lurch on the markets, coinciding with the early April lurch downwards, and coinciding, in both cases, with approximately six months of apparent stability and recovery, is simply a symptom of that kind of reality.

The market drop was also another dollop of egg in the face of James Baker and his cronies who claim to be overseeing U.S. financial and monetary policy, the better to protect George Bush's presidential aspirations come November. Baker's desperate efforts to buy time, to delay the looming crisis into next year, don't mean a thing. The market showed what had been made clear on television by LaRouche's bouncing balls. Baker and his bosses in the financial community are not in control of anything. Rather, to the extent they insist on acting out the insane obsession to preserve what

they call their system, it's actually the other way around. The process of collapse is fully in charge of the brainwashed Baker, and the people and institutions he considers himself responsible to.

### Trade deficit trigger

The market drop was triggered by the April 14 Commerce Department release of the figures on the trade deficit for the month of February, coming in at a deficit of \$13.6 billion for the month.

Exports were at about \$22 billion for the month, imports a whopping \$37.4 billion. The monthly release of the trade figures, related as it is to the size of the tab America's foreign creditors are expected to pick up, now takes first rank in the government's monthly cycle of data releases.

This time the results were the more shocking, because the pundits had projected that the deficit would continue to decline for the third straight month. Some thought the deficit would be in the range of \$11 to \$11.5 billion. Allen Sinai of the Boston Company went even lower to \$10.5 billion. That the actual deficit was about 20% greater than expected hit markets like a global shock wave.

The dollar took a tumble in Frankfurt and Tokyo, heading back toward the historic lows registered at the end of last year, before the Group of Seven's so-called "stabilization" agreement. The bond markets were battered, with the yield on U.S. 30-year bonds reaching a peak of 8.95%. And the stock markets were taken to the bath, in their worst day since October.

Baker wasn't the only one with egg on his face. The day before, the finance ministers of the Group of Seven had met in Washington to reaffirm their end-of-year support for the dollar. At the same time, leading central bankers and other

financial officials had flown into town for the semi-annual gatherings of the International Monetary Fund's various committees. Where the Group of Seven reiterated its intention to support the dollar, the IMF big-wigs pronounced that they expected "moderate growth" to continue in 1988. Their last gathering in 1987 was followed three weeks later by the "Black Monday" market debacle. Anyone, though, who thinks that this bunch is about to go away, think through what they've been doing wrong, and come back with a different policy, would be badly mistaken. They don't know how to.

The trade figures, the market jolt, the collapsing dollar, are all symptoms of the process that's actually under way, namely the collapse of the bankrupt dollar credit and banking system. There's only one way to reverse that collapse. First of all, it is required to recognize that that is what is going on. Then, the monetary and economic system have to be reorganized for recovery. The accuracy of LaRouche's projection of the developments of the collapse, follows from the method he has employed, uniquely, to put together the programmatic package which would remedy the otherwise unstoppable crash.

Baker and company refuse to recognize that there is a functional difference between the physical economy, and the monetary side of that economy. They therefore refuse to understand that the sole source of all wealth is technological progress-driven improvements in the productivity of human labor, as reflected in increases of per-operative output, and per household consumption, measured in market-basket terms. They insist that wealth is the financial residue of the thievery known as "buying cheap and selling dear." Therefore, they insist, on every occasion that they have so far been given the opportunity, on mortgaging physical economic capacities and potentials to the expansion of a financial bubble.

The bubble burst in October. Yet, still they insist that the paper values, book-value capital gains of usury and speculation, be maintained at all costs, while the productive capacity employed to create wealth is looted to the bone.

This is shown, in its own crazy way, by the evolution of the stock market since the October crash. Large trades, involving 10,000 shares or more per transaction, have increased from just under 50% of a given day's trading to 58% of the trading. Mickey-money, from the little guy, is down below 25% of total turnover. The market has been kept up by a series of takeover swindles, perhaps 12 to 15 of them—the largest the Canadian Campeau's bid for Federated Department Stores, coming in at about \$6 billion, the others involving perhaps as much again.

In these operations, credit is extended, as it was in Campeau's case, by some financing agency, like First Boston Corporation. The credit is secured against the assets, such as real estate, of the corporation targeted for takeover. The takeover increases the paper value of the shares of the targeted company, the acquirer, as well as the shares of companies holding shares in those companies. A relatively small amount of "start-up" money, leverages thus a whole lot of market

activity. The aim has been to increase the book value of the targeted companies' assets, such as real estate, for which purpose Solomon Brothers and Merrill Lynch have beefed up their takeover and acquisitions teams with real estate experts, to then skim off the assets, through liquidation sales afterwards. This is assumed to both help keep the market up, and keep the book values of speculative real estate holdings up.

The only problem is, what happens when the imputed assets are in fact liquidated to service the debt accumulated to finance the takeovers? Since the assets can't be sold at anything like book value, poof! There goes the banking system.

This is what is now unfolding in the so-called banking crisis of Texas and the Southwest. In a different way, it's what is going on with the airlines: Frank Lorenzo of Texas Air has been stripping the assets of the airlines he runs to service a \$5.5 billion credit line at Chase Manhattan Bank. And it will pretty soon begin to show up in the nation's financial capital, New York City. There, 13% of all office space, the equivalent of Atlanta, Detroit, Memphis, Phoenix, and San Jose combined, stands empty.

### **Higher interest rates?**

So now, the idiots start to campaign, one more time, for increases in U.S. interest rates. They do this, to supposedly assert a commitment to defend the dollar, and to continue to attract foreign funds to finance U.S. deficits. The trade deficit figures for February are used to back up the call. After all, demand for imported goods does have to be choked off, they say. The U.S. monetary authorities are now going to have to make decisions on two matters, it's being said in Europe: on the question of interest rates, and on the question of bank bail outs. Inside the United States, it's being said that whatever the Federal Reserve does, won't matter; the markets are going to force interest rates up, anyway.

Here we go again. It used to be said that the mistake Herbert Hoover made was tightening credit after the stock market crash of October 1929. Well, he didn't tighten credit until the spring of 1930. And now, his contemporary followers seem to be determined to follow him in this respect, too.

Increasing interest rates will turn the regional banking crisis in Texas and the Southwest into a national banking crisis, pushing about one-third of the country's 3,000 savings and loan institutions over the edge into bankruptcy, and doing untold damage to the commercial banking sector. It will also force the liquidation write-down of a significant chunk of the over-valued paper in the system, as the outfits holding that paper go belly-up.

Since the crazies who run things, like James Baker, refuse to understand that there are other ways of handling these kinds of problems, maybe it's actually better that such a write-off come about. That way, even they will no longer be able to hide behind the insane illusion that everything will come out okay.

# World Food Conference 1988: burning the house to roast the pig

by William Engdahl in Brussels

A new offensive against world agriculture was launched under the rubric of the two-day "World Food Conference: 1988" which ended April 8 in Brussels. The nominal sponsor of the event, billed as the first of its kind since the 1974 Rome United Nations World Food Conference, was Lord Plumb, president of the European Parliament. At first glance, the conference appeared to offer a remarkable "balance" of views of food-deficient developing countries and the industrial food-producing nations such as the United States, the European Community, and Canada. Indeed, the keynote address by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda emphasized the food deficiencies in indebted poor countries of the "Third World." French Agriculture Secretary François Guillaume, author of an agricultural "Marshall Plan for the Third World," was a panelist.

Commenting on his motivations for convening some 250 world agriculture decision makers, Lord Plumb stated: "We have food inflation in the industrialized world and food stagnation in the Third World. . . . Is it not time we got together to discuss the Western surpluses against the background of poverty and malnutrition in the Third World?"

But Lord Plumb was dealing from a stacked deck. The conference was carefully set up to come to the pre-arranged conclusion: "Cut the surpluses. Reduce the Third World food subsidies. Be courageous." Lord Plumb himself stated, "The action that needs to be taken in the Third World could be as follows: The reduction of state involvement in the supply and marketing of agriculture production."

## Global market, but how free?

Indeed, the theme of the conference was how to bring down agricultural-producer support mechanisms in the industrial as well as the developing countries. The featured speaker of the first session, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, set the tone by boasting: "Over the last several years, the United States has embarked on shifting to a more market-oriented agriculture with a fair degree of success."

Lyng cited some hair-raising statistics: "We cut target prices across the board. . . . We idled some 29 million hectares of farm land last year. That's equal to one-third the arable land in the European Community, or an *area equal* to

the arable land of France and Spain combined. . . . We removed 1.5 million cows from the nation's milking herd since 1985."

Not to be outdone, EC Commissioner for Agriculture, Franz Andriessen, followed Lyng with praise for the EC's Feb. 12 "stabilizers" agreement on agriculture support, combined with other savage budget austerity which has provoked depression of European farm income to levels not seen since the war. "Together with the drastic reductions in milk quotas," Andriessen told the gathering, "and the dismantling of the dairy stocks, the reform of the intervention system, and improving quality standards, the Community took a decisive step towards bringing production more in line with market demand. This will lead to a considerable reduction of support. . . . In the coming years these actions inevitably will put pressure on farm incomes."

Andriessen failed to add that the "technical" and other measures he referred to will mean a net real income loss for an average EC wheat farmer of 20% per year in producer price, for the next four harvest years! This is no longer being justified by reference to the fraudulent EC "surplus" stocks of dairy butter, milk, wheat, or meat as was done to start the EC subsidy and price slashing three years ago. Andriessen admitted that the EC butter stocks were down "from 1.2 million tons to 540,000 tons" in only one year.

The cynical irony of these boasts was underscored when one African delegate from the audience briefly noted that, if the present world output of grain were "increased by only 50% the problem of world hunger and malnutrition would be solved." None of the featured speakers bothered to comment. Lord Plumb's argument that removing food subsidies in developing countries would somehow help improve food production in those countries was refuted by a delegate from the United Nations Council on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), H.R. Brewster, who, citing World Bank calculations, warned that the proposed removal of restrictions by developing countries on food trade and prices would lead to a "worsening of the balance-of-payments situation of a large number of developing countries as a result of trade liberalization." His remarks were buried in the proceedings.

Behind both policies, EC and U.S. Department of Agri-



culture, stand the multinational trading and producer cartel companies. The term "market-oriented," before which both Lyng and Andriessen dutifully paid homage, was coined by a private task force of the Trilateral Commission, chaired by Gale Johnson of the University of Chicago, who was cited by name for special kudos by Lyng. That group, composed of select international agriculture policy makers, grain cartel multinationals, and others, launched the present "free market" rampage against world food production and farming in 1985. Their report demanded that both the United States and the EC drop subsidies to farm production over a five-year period.

The only beneficiaries of that policy are the giant multinational food conglomerates such as Cargill, Ferruzzi, Archer-Daniels-Midland, Unilever, Nestlé and a small number of others. In 1980, Soviet agent-of-influence Armand Hammer told an interviewer, "Food will be in the '80s what oil was in the '70s. Those who control it will dominate." That statement sums up what has been occurring in the past seven years. While producer farm incomes have been slashed in the most productive, energy-intensive food producing regions of the planet, the United States and Western Europe, for the first time in man's history a near global top-down control over production and distribution of man's most essential product, nutrition, is within view. The "free market" is explicitly defined as "world trade price" which is the "price" set by, at most, five multinational trading companies and a handful of giant food conglomerates such as Unilever for the small percentage of total food production not consumed domestically. In 1985, only 11% of total EC grain was exported. The vast bulk was used domestically for human and animal consumption needs. Yet, under the Trilateral "market orientation," this 11% will control the 89% domestic share.

### Behind Lord Plumb

The initiative of Lord Plumb to focus world attention on the food issue was no "independent" enterprise. At a press briefing during the conference, the real background to the entire project came out into the open. Journalists were introduced to members of a newly formed organization, with the impressive name, "International Policy Council on Agriculture and Trade." This new group was recently set up, according to its vice chairman, Albert Simantov, to "become to world food what the Group of 30 is to world finance."

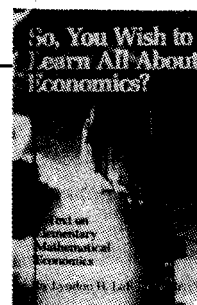
This group, they reported, is to consist of 30 selected members. It is almost a name-by-name replica of the Trilateral Commission "free market" task force, including former OECD Agriculture Director Simantov, David Swanson of Central Soya-Ferruzzi, George Rossmiller of Resources for the Future, Art de Zeeuw of GATT, and Dale Hathaway of Consultants International. This is not surprising, as Trilateral tasker Simantov handpicked the elite new grouping. A Warsaw Pact national, Janos Nyerges, former Hungarian representative to GATT, is also an official member of the Food

Group of 30.

The stated aim of this new organization will be to "develop consensus on economically realistic and politically feasible domestic and trade policy alternatives that could be adopted by governments." The group will meet in private; its first priority will be to influence the ongoing Punta del Este round of agriculture controls under GATT. The chairman is none other than our esteemed Lord Plumb of Coleshill. Indeed, as one member of the International Policy Council reluctantly admitted, the Brussels World Food Conference was the group's "first policy initiative, you might say."

Mr. Simantov was forced to admit, when questioned, that the single financial backer of the new council is the Rockefeller Foundation. This organization is extremely active in world food policy of late. Its parent group, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, also of New York, backed David Rockefeller's creation in late February of a new Polish foundation which will finance imports of high-protein pig feed so that Polish farmers can fatten pigs, not for hungry Poles, but to dump cheap pork onto depressed Western agriculture markets! Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank is the bank which has historically backed the world's largest grain cartel group, Cargill.

It's all very incestuous, if not bordering on conspiratorial, if such were possible in this "free market economy."



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# Infant mortality rate soars in U.S. under Reagan 'recovery'

by Linda C. Everett

The searing truth of this country's economic collapse was revealed recently, when newly published data showed that America's soaring infant mortality rate for 1985 placed it 19th in the world, with higher rates than such countries as Spain and Singapore. The infant mortality rate among black children alone plummeted the nation's rank to 28th on the worldwide scale, with higher rates than Cuba and Bulgaria, and equal to Costa Rica. The infant mortality rate for white babies alone placed the United States 14th worldwide, behind Hong Kong and Japan.

These startling figures are the result of a study published in late January by a Washington, D.C.-based lobbying group called the Children's Defense Fund (CDF). Their study, called *The Health of America's Children, Maternal and Child Health Data Book*, is part of their "Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention: Prenatal Care Campaign."

In presenting the report, CDF President Marian Wright Edelman called infant mortality a barometer of the health and conscience of the nation, and stated, "A nation that cannot, even worse, will not shield its defenseless babies from preventable death and sickness in the first year of life when it has the means at hand, forfeits its right to be called decent."

The 265-page report provides a good reflection of a nation slipping into industrial decline—especially when comparing infant health indicators among competitor nations. For instance, CDF reports, "America lost nearly two white babies and more than three black babies for every baby Japan lost." It appears that President Reagan's mythical recovery has done nothing to save the 40,000 babies who die every year in the United States before their first birthday. For the hundreds of thousands of low birthweight babies born to the 45-50 million people living below the poverty level and lacking basic nutrition in the United States, Reaganomics has meant either neonatal death or a life of physical and/or mental disability.

Infant mortality consists of neonatal mortality (death occurs within the first 28 days of life) and post-neonatal mortality (death occurs between the 29th day and the end of the first year of life). Using data from the National Center for Health Care Statistics for the year 1985—the latest figures available—the report showed that nationwide infant mortality as well as the percentage of infants born premature or at low birthweight all increased for the first time in 20 years.

Low birthweight and prematurity combined are the greatest cause of neonatal mortality, which not only failed to decline overall in 1985, for the first time since 1960, but actually increased about 3% nationwide for black infants—again, a first since 1964.

Low birthweight rates for black babies ranked the United States 25th internationally, behind Korea, Colombia, Chile, and Costa Rica. The CDF attributes these disastrous trends to the lack of adequate prenatal care, since babies born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are 40 times more likely to die during the prenatal period than those born to mothers who receive appropriate prenatal care. Half of all black and non-white infants in 1985 were born to mothers who did not receive adequate prenatal care. The survival rates of these very-low birthweight babies, weighing about 3.5 pounds or 1,500 grams, depends upon the specialized services of fully-equipped neonatal intensive care units—something not likely to have been available to the more than 600,000 uninsured infants and the half million Medicaid-insured children born in 1985.

The infant-killing trend actually heightened on the state level, where white infant mortality rose in 19 states while black infant mortality increased in 12. Other outstanding statistics for 1985:

- In Massachusetts: Presidential hopeful Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, boasting about his ability to balance the budget, stated recently, "I don't just talk about the problem of the cities, I've done something." Whatever Dukakis did, from 1984 to 1985 black infant mortality rates rose in Massachusetts by 46%; in Boston, they rose by 73%! The state's overall black neonatal mortality increased by 59%.

- In Delaware, white infant mortality rose by 38% and black infant mortality by 33%.

- The District of Columbia was the worst state on: 1) infant mortality overall; 2) neonatal mortality overall; 3) low birthweight overall; and 4) low birthweight among black infants. The city was second worst for 1) black infant mortality; 2) babies born to all women receiving early prenatal care; 3) babies born to all women receiving adequate prenatal care; 4) babies born to all women receiving late or no prenatal care; and 5) babies born to all women receiving adequate prenatal care.

- Only one of every two infants born in the District of Columbia and New Mexico were born to mothers who received adequate prenatal care. In New York, less than 40% of all black and non-white infants were born to mothers who received such care.

One serious problem with the report, is the fact that it never mentions the larger, more horrible hand AIDS is taking in infant deaths. This omission is all the more grievous because the authors analyze and present voluminous data regarding the country's ability to meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Infant Health Objectives. Those objectives, established in 1978, call for reducing infant mortality to no more than 9 deaths per 1,000 live births, with no county or racial or ethnic sub-group having an infant mortality rate in excess of 12 deaths per 1,000 live births, and similar criteria for neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates, low birthweight rates, immunizations, maternal mortality, and prenatal care.

What has never been studied is the increased number of babies that die because of a decision based on "quality of life" or cost factors, made by the hospital, doctor, or family, not to treat a child who comes into the world with multiple physical handicaps. Like euthanasia and starvation decisions made for adult patients, rarely does the patient record state "consciously-induced death," but usually, "heart failure."

Overall, whether due to the closing of community hospitals, shortage of medical staff, or lack of an aggressive inoculation program, an increase in infant deaths are the predictable result of an overall economic policy. The general thrust of the CDF solution, besides being blinded on the AIDS epidemic, is to attempt survival in the status quo, with the addition of more appropriations to Medicaid or the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This has improved black infant mortality by 49% since its inception, by preventing low birthweight babies. (Only 40% of the women, infants, and children eligible for these services actually received them.)

The solution to this appalling genocide is to reestablish the United States as the industrial leader in the Western hemisphere—starting with the most advanced space program—to revitalize the country, its industry, and the perspective on our children's education. The earlier stages of that project, the Apollo Moonshot, provided much of the life-saving technology available for babies (and others) today. Unfortunately, CDF's solution is to attack the funding of the Strategic Defense Initiative for depriving the WIC program of funding. This is predictable, since CDF President Marion Wright Edelman is tightly connected socially and politically to liberal Ted Kennedy.

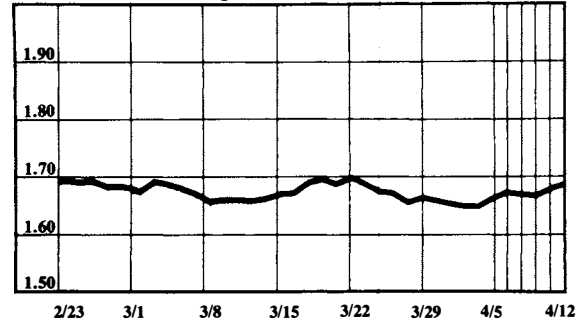
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*The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book*, by Dana Hughs, Kay Johnson, Sara Rosenbaum, Elizabeth Butler, and Janet Simons. Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention: Prenatal Care Campaign, Children's Defense Fund, 1988, 265 pages paperbound, \$12.95.

# Currency Rates

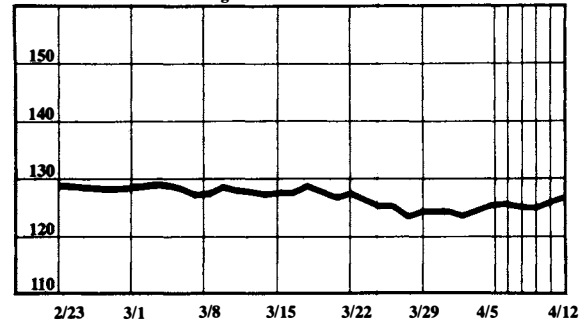
## The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



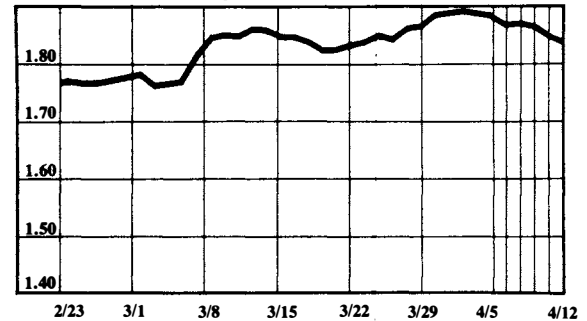
## The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



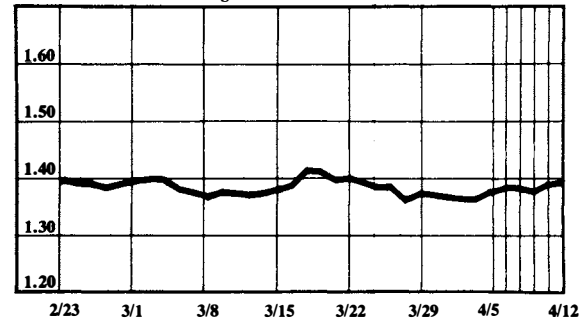
## The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



## The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# A Marshall Plan for the Mideast

by Scott Thompson

Secretary of State George Shultz's so-called peace initiative has excited the Middle East, but so far it has not brought the parties there one step closer to a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is not surprising. Shultz is not pursuing a real peace plan; rather he is seeking a superpower condominium that would bring the Soviet Union into the process on an equal footing with the United States. The United States has thereby abdicated leadership, leaving the door wide open for major Soviet diplomatic advances in the region.

If peace is to be achieved in the Middle East it will require the United States to take a firm stand that respects the sovereignty of all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Such a peace will not be attainable unless the diplomatic process is coupled with an economic program, such as the "Marshall Plan" proposal of former Israeli Prime Minister

Shimon Peres. In 1975 *EIR* founder and contributing editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., now a candidate for the 1988 Democratic Party presidential nomination, first proposed the founding of a Middle East development bank as part of a peace process that would conclude with interlocking Arab-Israeli major infrastructure and agro-industrial projects.

In 1978, this proposal was picked up by Arnon Gaffney, then governor of the Bank of Israel. Working through private U.S. think tanks, Gaffney convened two secret international conferences that gathered private and government representatives from the United States, France, Britain, and West Germany. Under Premier Menachem Begin, the Likud Party adopted a version of a plan calling for a Middle East Development Fund, which was then not coupled to a "territory for peace" settlement with the Palestinians. Egyptian President

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## Interview: Adnan Khashoggi

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*The following interview with Adnan Khashoggi touches upon his experience with a Middle East Marshall Plan:*

**EIR:** I heard that you are still working for a Middle East Marshall Plan. This is essential for a real peace settlement in the region. Could you tell me some of the background of your involvement with the Marshall Plan?

**Khashoggi:** When President Ronald Reagan put forward his Mideast peace plan, I made a suggestion that a Marshall Plan be a component of that peace initiative. I sent a paper to President Reagan, which I called an "amendment to the Reagan plan." It was apparent to me that the only reason why peace lasts between Israel and Egypt is because of the aid they receive. Of course, the United States could not be the sole financier of a Marshall Plan for the Middle East as a whole. Japan, Europe, and the oil-producing countries should also contribute to such a development fund. Money counts in peace negotiations. Logic says: Why should Israel trust a peace with the Palestinians? The Likud does not trust the future. Labor may be willing to gamble on the future. But, you need a carrot to place before all of the parties involved.

**EIR:** Who besides Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres supports a Marshall Plan solution?

**Khashoggi:** You remember when there was the King Fahd resolution in Morocco. All of the Arab states supported the resolution, even Syria and the PLO. King Fahd thought that there must be a Marshall Plan. But, the idea has been put on the shelf.

**EIR:** What do you think of Shultz's attempt at peace without a Marshall Plan?

**Khashoggi:** Shultz is moving in empty space. No results will come of it. It is ridiculous. It makes the U.S. look ridiculous. After Beirut, they called the U.S. a paper tiger. Now the U.S. is being made a diplomatic paper tiger.

**EIR:** A central feature of Shultz's plan appears to be a regional agreement with the Soviet Union. What do you think about his bringing the Soviets into the Mideast peace process?

**Khashoggi:** There is no need to bring the Soviets in. He has the solution in his hands. Turkey is an open ally of the U.S. It is a strong country governed by bright people. Shultz should put together a regional team that brings in the Turks, the moderate Arab states, and Israel to consult with them. Japan and Europe should be brought in as part of the aid program. All that Shultz is doing now is to excite the region.

**EIR:** The State Department only gave lip service to the Marshall Plan. I have heard that you had some real support for the plan from some people in the White House and the Pentagon. What policy-makers supported the Marshall Plan?

**Khashoggi:** Well, President Reagan was interested in it.

Anwar Sadat was brought into discussions with the Israelis on such a plan, a dialogue that lasted until the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon engineered by Gen. Ariel Sharon.

During his 1984 campaign for prime minister, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres brought together a group of eight young academicians to help him plan what he should do as premier. Among the eight young "wise men" was Nimrod Novik, a U.S. affairs specialist at the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, who is today Peres's national security adviser. They advised Peres to throw his support behind a Middle East aid program, which Peres subsequently called a Marshall Plan: Only this time such a plan would be coupled with an initiative for a solution to the Palestinian problem through a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Again, one of the *éminences grises* who swung Peres in favor of a Marshall Plan approach was Arnon Gaffney, today chairman of Koor Industries, which is the largest employer in Israel.

Apart from the Egyptians, the other Arab state that has shown strong support for a Middle East Marshall Plan is Saudi Arabia. The intermediary between King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was Saudi businessman Adnan Khashoggi, who amassed a fortune by representing U.S. armament companies in the Middle East

in the 1960s and 1970s. Khashoggi's shuttle, as an Arab intermediary for Shimon Peres's Marshall Plan proposal, also brought him to the United States, where Khashoggi discussed the idea with leading members of the Reagan administration. Khashoggi's version of the plan envisions a development fund for major infrastructure projects in the region being put together with U.S., West European, Japanese, and other contributions from the oil-producing states.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was convinced that a Marshall Plan solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict could be found. Since his major arms deals in the 1960s and 1970s, Adnan Khashoggi turned to Third World development projects. Today, he is almost bankrupt, partially because of the failure of one of those projects in the Sudan with the International Monetary Fund-sponsored coup d'état against Sudanese President Gaafar Numayri. Together with Numayri, Khashoggi had lined up major financing for agro-industrial projects for the rapid development of the Sudan. In return, Khashoggi was granted a large tract of land for his own agro-industrial projects and he formed the National Oil Co. of Sudan (NOCS) capitalized at \$400 million. With the coup against Numayri, Khashoggi's development program for Sudan went bust, but sources report that he is still interested in Middle East development.

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The strongest supporter was William Clark. Clark's deputy, McFarlane, just listened and did not talk about it. I have since discovered that McFarlane cannot even read.

**EIR:** What about Caspar Weinberger?

**Khashoggi:** In principle many people agreed with the plan. Even William Casey said he supported it.

**EIR:** Who supports the plan in Israel?

**Khashoggi:** Peres likes it. I talked to him about the plan and he agreed to support it, but there was a great deal of confusion about how to get the plan implemented.

**EIR:** The State Department has stalled on the plan. How do you think it could be implemented?

**Khashoggi:** There is such a thing as American proper pressure in the corridors of power. If President Reagan called Japan and said that the U.S. would refuse to do anything, if oil to Japan was cut off, the Japanese would be pounding at the door to finance a Marshall Plan. You remember the 1974 embargo. In Paris and Rome they had to turn the lights out. That could happen again, unless there is a Marshall Plan solution.

**EIR:** Does Peres still support the idea?

**Khashoggi:** What happened is that Peres started, and then everybody jumped on him. Anyway, it is not Peres's place to start the plan. It must come from the U.S. Peres was one of the children. If the plan comes from daddy and not from

one of the children, then everybody will listen. . . .

If Shultz does not adopt a Marshall Plan approach quickly, there will be a disaster. If there is no solution to the Palestinian problem, then it will mean Sharon within a year. If Sharon comes in, then the Palestinians will be emigrated.

**EIR:** You know the Israeli Defense Forces told Shamir that he would be crazy to try to expell the Palestinians. They said the only way this could be done would be to seize the East Bank in Jordan and that would mean a potential for war with Syria and Egypt. So, there is some sanity left in Israel as represented by the IDF.

**Khashoggi:** That sanity will only last as long as Sharon is out. Shultz must get his act together quickly, or else it will be Sharon by next year. Sharon will be jumping back to power with bullets.

The Saudis, the moderate Arab states, and everybody must be involved in the peace process. Shultz should put together a secret board with Turkey, the Israelis, the Saudis, and others. The U.S. could act as a mediator, asking each what solutions they envision. But, without money the plan will not work.

**EIR:** Other than the Saudis, how much Arab support do you think the Marshall Plan idea still has?

**Khashoggi:** I have a problem. Because I openly declared my support for Peres, many of the Arabs want nothing to do with me. It will be difficult to win Arab support, unless the Marshall Plan is coupled with a serious peace initiative.

# Citibank tries to turn the clock back: the attempt to repeal Glass-Steagall

by William Engdahl

Only days after the greatest stock market catastrophe since the October 1929 debacle, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Dr. Alan Greenspan, joined with the Reagan administration and the New York banking community to demand swift repeal of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act. More than a few eyebrows were raised at the distasteful timing of the proposal.

In a recent discussion, a staffer in the office of Senate Banking Committee chairman William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) stated that the influential senator was about to announce his abandonment of long-held principle and come out favoring repeal of Glass-Steagall. Citibank and friends in New York have been leading this chorus loudly since their lending practices blew up in the 1982 Ibero-American debt crisis. Paul Volcker was apparently shown the door, albeit politely, last summer, partly because of his refusal to brook repeal of Glass-Steagall. It may be the case that only 1 in 100 Americans today know the significance of Glass-Steagall, as Senator Proxmire's assistant boasted. But now more than ever, it is important to review the original conditions, during the Great Depression, under which the Glass-Steagall Banking Act of 1933 was passed.

## Curbing National City Bank

Insider trading is nothing invented by Ivan Boesky, Drexel Burnham, Kidder Peabody, or the Wall Street titans of today. In 1932, Wall Street investment bankers were in low esteem, their profligate lending and stock manipulations widely viewed as causing the Great Crash of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929 and the ensuing industrial depression. A Senate Banking and Currency Committee investigation of Wall Street malpractice was initiated early in 1932. The Senate, in authorizing the investigation, demanded that the committee make a "thorough and complete investigation" of Wall Street stock practices, including "borrowing and lending of listed securities upon the various stock exchanges," and a study of their relation to the operation of national banking and the Federal Reserve System.

On Jan. 24, 1933, the Senate inquiry was put under the direction of a Sicilian-born prosecutor from New York City, Ferdinand Pecora. Then, the fur started to fly, as an earlier attempt to keep the inquiry superficial and cosmetic ended, under public pressure. During Pecora's inquiry, the American people were exposed to some of the shadier practices of

America's financial insiders. They heard of stock "pool" and stock market operators hiring publicity agents (today called counselors) to push worthless or inflated stocks to unsuspecting investors during the "Hoover Bull Market" of the late 1920s. They learned how select newspapermen were paid to recommend certain securities to their readers (today's Winans case at the *Wall Street Journal* is nothing new); and even how radio announcers were paid to hype certain stocks. They learned how such unimpeachable and prominent men of money as Charles M. Schwab, Percy Rockefeller, and Walter Chrysler participated in rigged "stock pools" such as the one organized in March 1929 to trade in RCA stock, which earned pool members a cool \$5 million profit in a week.

They learned of disclosures involving such respected Wall Street houses as Goldman, Sachs when, in May 1932, Walter Sachs was forced to appear before the committee and reveal that the investment bank's stock trading subsidiary, Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation, had earned handsome fees handling investments which were disastrous for some 40,000 of their investors.

But the disclosures which fully shattered any respect remaining for these Wall Street investment bankers were those involving the nation's largest bank, National City Bank of New York (today's Citibank). Pecora was instructed to look into the affairs of City Bank, whose salesmen had peddled billions of dollars of securities across the country. At that time, there was a National City Bank and its wholly owned stock brokerage subsidiary, National City Co. Pecora uncovered what he later termed "amazing" breaches of trust on the part of the company's officers. Subpoenas were issued and bank chairman Charles E. Mitchell was brought before the Senate committee for questioning. Mitchell, being a tireless and energetic executive, revealed that he also served as chairman of his brokerage subsidiary. The laws permitted it, he argued. At that time, he was legally correct, if unethical, in his position.

## Insider trading run rampant

Pecora's cross-examination and investigation uncovered breaches of business ethics and disreputable practices, not to say outright fraud, on a scale which made the earlier Insull utility stock abuses appear tame. Over weeks of testimony, abuses came to light in which investors were lured into buy-

ing issues of stock sponsored by the “impeccable” Wall Street brokerage firm, National City Co., Charles Mitchell chairman. The National City Co. didn’t bother to tell the trusting investors many, if any, pertinent facts about the quality of the stocks they were urged to buy.

In the 1920s, City Bank led in the promotion of South American bonds. One, heavily peddled by National City, was a March 1928 issue of \$8.5 million in bonds by National City Co. for the Brazilian State of Minas Geraes. That state’s authorities had been described by National City in an internal evaluation as negligent and ignorant of the “responsibilities” of a long-term borrower. Despite such a negative in-house report, the brokerage affiliate pushed the Brazilian bonds. The very bank official who issued the negative internal evaluation wrote the prospectus for the bonds’ sale, in which he praised the management of the state’s finances. No wonder. The next year, Minas Geraes authorities negotiated a second bond issue, this one for \$8 million, one half to bail out National City Co. which had advanced the state some \$4 million in short-term credits. The prospectus told potential investors in the second bond issue only that the funds were “designed to increase the economic productivity of the state.”

Pecora noted that investors made the purchases of National City securities largely because of their “faith in the integrity and presumed conservatism of the National City Bank.” During the same period, City Bank floated similarly dubious loans for Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., the Lauratro Nitrate Company of Chile, and numerous others.

The Senate then learned that National City Bank, as bankers to the American Anaconda Copper Co., “promptly sold” to its customers the bank’s own sizable holdings in Anaconda stock, through its National City Co. stock affiliate, the moment the bankers learned from confidential insider information of an imminent fall in the price of copper. Disclosures revealed that banker/broker City Bank had been manipulating Anaconda’s stock all along, buying back in as it fell to lows, in order to manipulate a rise, at which point City Bank sold. The sales patterns of National City, not the actual performance of Anaconda, were the largest single factor determining the price of the stock, it was revealed.

Further congressional investigations revealed the nature of the stock exchange speculation and “pool operations” of the nation’s largest investment bank and brokerage, National City Co., affiliate of the world’s second largest bank, National City Bank. By law at the time, the bank was barred from engaging in such business, but not its wholly owned brokerage affiliate. So banker Mitchell closed his eyes and covered his ears while broker Mitchell went to work. Hearings revealed that between December 1928 and March 1929, during the heat of the Wall Street bull market, National City Co. engaged in three stock pools, which Mitchell preferred to name “joint accounts.” In these operations, an insider group of investors would collude to manipulate the price of a given stock. All “pool” players were either executives of the companies whose stocks were being manipulated or individ-

uals with access to inside information not available to the general investor public.

But National City Co. also pushed the stock of National City Bank itself, driving the price up to what Pecora called “dizzying heights.” The stock hit a peak of \$785 a share in January 1928, and its ascent was assisted by the friendly help of National City Co. As the largest single trader in the stock of its own mother bank, it would sometimes buy and sell 30,000 to 40,000 shares a day, an enormous volume in the era before today’s computerized manipulations known as “programmed trading.”

But, as the Senate inquiry learned, it was a two-way street between mother and child institutions. National City Bank referred clients to its National City Co. affiliate. The affiliate’s security salesmen were trained to give special “pep talks” to sell particular stocks.

Mitchell testified to an increasingly skeptical Senate subcommittee that the two companies decided, when they set up the stock affiliate as well as a bank fiduciary affiliate, the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., that the trust company would not buy any securities from the bank’s securities affiliate, “except where in some specific trust it is set forth as the desire of the maker of that trust that they may borrow from the National City Co.” Mitchell piously insisted this was done for “general safety.” Certainly not for the financial safety of the thousands of private investors whose fortunes were wiped out as the market crashed. Mitchell defended the incestuous interlocking network as a matter of providing investors “complete banking service.” This is almost verbatim the argument of today’s Citibank leadership in demanding repeal of Glass-Steagall.

The examples of disguised losses hidden between bank and stock broker affiliate, and subsequent attempts to dump losses onto unsuspecting outside investors through promotion of stocks, were so pervasive that it shocked even seasoned investigators for the subcommittee. Although under corporate law, Mitchell was the employee of a public corporation responsible to its stockholders, he served both bank stockholders and brokerage stockholders, but first, himself. The conflict of interest involved was as complete as it was fraudulent. Mitchell got personal cash bonuses during the greatest frenzy of the Wall Street bubble, 1927-29, from both bank and brokerage jobs, more than \$3.5 million, a staggering sum in that day, comparable to Ivan Boesky’s \$100 million sum of recent years.

When Sen. James Couzens asked Mitchell if it were not improper for an executive to share in such huge earnings without being legally liable for any losses, Mitchell replied that it helped create an *esprit de corps*. Couzens went further, “Does it not also inspire a lack of care in the handling and sale of securities to the public?” To this, Mitchell was forced to admit that the practice may have had “some influence” on the fact that fully one-fifth of all securities issued by National City Co. in the previous 10 years, were in default!

When the Wall Street stock bubble collapsed and the

officers of National City Co. found themselves personally holding huge losses, National City Bank quickly came to the rescue by setting up a special "morale loan fund" from which the officers were allowed to borrow without interest or collateral.

Of course, Mitchell also indulged in such skulduggery as selling stocks he owned "at a book loss" to his wife, which loss he then wrote off his income tax. After the big price collapse, he repurchased the same stocks, but paid the price of the original sale to his wife three years before—he testified—so that she would not suffer any loss. Mitchell was later prosecuted by the government for the criminal offense of tax evasion.

Both Mitchell, and City Bank president Hugh B. Baker were forced to resign as a result of the scandals, leaving Feb. 28, 1933, one day before the conclusion of the Pecora hearings.

### **New administration comes in**

Incoming President Franklin Delano Roosevelt called for the Senate probe to continue, despite the desire by some senators friendly to Wall Street to sidetrack the explosive inquiry. The press was filled with the hearings' revelations, which hit a nation in the depths of the economic depression triggered by the same Wall Street bankers and brokers. Pecora subpoenaed J.P. Morgan and Morgan partner Thomas Lamont. Inquiry concentrated on Morgan's creation of three super holding companies in 1929: Allegheny Corp. to control a vast railroad network; Standard Brands, to merge four large food companies; and United Corp., to cartelize the electric power industry, as Morgan had earlier done with U.S. Steel. Morgan admitted selling the stock issue of these giant holding companies to "preferred lists" of investors, revealed to be disguised forms of payoffs or polite bribery to allow favored individuals and banks to make money with almost no risk. Morgan's "preferred list" included former President Coolidge, John Nutt, Republican national chairman, and John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman.

Then-aging Sen. Carter Glass of Virginia expressed growing anger as the investigations grew in scope, and drafted legislation to end the abuses. Glass had been an original sponsor of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913 and helped ram that unfortunate bill into law. But the public climate of hostility to the Wall Street con men, as they were seen, was such that the bill which still carries the name Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 was signed by President Roosevelt in June of that year. It outlawed "sweetheart" conflicts of interest by forbidding banks insured by the newly created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (also part of Glass-Steagall) to own security trading affiliates. Wall Street pressures since the 1970s have all but destroyed the intent of those restrictions.

To remove Glass-Steagall now, *after* the manifest result of those promiscuous speculative practices which led to the Reagan "John Law Bubble" of 1982-87, is somewhat difficult to justify.

## **Parts of Argentina close to revolt**

by Cynthia R. Rush

It is no exaggeration to say that portions of Argentina, especially in the nation's bankrupt provinces, are close to institutional dissolution, and even insurrection against the central government, thanks to President Raul Alfonsín's slavish adherence to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) "adjustment" policies.

Over the past two months, five provinces in the interior—Salta, Tucumán, La Rioja, Mendoza, and San Juan—have exploded in social unrest and dislocation, in some cases bordering on anarchy. Two others, Chaco and Jujuy, may shortly face a similar situation.

Thousands of public employees have taken to the streets to protest the fact that their governments cannot meet wage bills, or offer wages that cover the rising cost of living. Strikes are so widespread, that they have disrupted normal activity in every sector of the provincial economies. On April 14, the General Workers Confederation (CGT) will hold its eleventh general strike against the Alfonsín government's socioeconomic policy. The national teachers' federation, CTERA, has been on strike for one month over the demand for higher wages, shutting down primary and secondary schools.

For five years, the Alfonsín regime has obediently followed the IMF's dictates to "restructure" Argentina's economy. It has kept interest rates prohibitively high, now in the range of 18% to 20% monthly, forcing the shutdown of productive industrial and agricultural enterprises around the nation. Given the rising inflation rate, 16% for March, interest rates are expected to go even higher. In the last quarter of 1987 alone, manufacturing production dropped by 8.1% relative to the third quarter. For all of 1987, industrial production grew by only 0.9%.

Since October 1987, the government has continuously raised the cost of all public services and fuel, while wages remained frozen. The 15% increase in the price of gasoline, announced March 31, puts the total price increase for this commodity at 100% in just over three months. According to a recent study by the Fundación Mediterránea, a private think tank, real wages have dropped 30% since January 1984. On



April 16, the government will officially lift all controls on wages and prices, a measure which will cause inflation to accelerate further.

### **Operation successful; patient dead**

Allegedly designed to “cleanse” the economy, these measures are instead killing it. They have shrunk the country’s tax base, and left the provinces bereft of funds, and of productive revenue-generating options. As the March 27 daily *Clarín* described it, “The provinces are falling like ripe fruit. The Tucumán crash—which for days left the province defenseless—was only the first bead on a long rosary. Salta and La Rioja quickly followed. . . . In this context, other public service strikes, the repeated rate increases, and the application of taxes upon taxes, mean that we can truly say that the State is in ostensible bankruptcy.”

In the northwest province of Tucumán, policemen on strike for payment of February’s wages were desperate enough to stage a commando-style raid on the government palace, demanding their pay. In neighboring Salta, whose government required 45 million australs in order to pay February’s wages, 3,500 striking public employees joined with 1,500 striking teachers to shut down the provincial administration in late March, demanding their salaries.

Salta and Tucumán took steps three years ago to create their own currencies, in the form of inconvertible provincial bonds, to make up for the lack of funding from the central government, and pay suppliers and public employee wages. Now, with this current crisis, the bond system has lost credibility: Businesses won’t accept them as a form of payment, and workers demand to be paid in the national currency, the austral, rather than state bonds. The cash-strapped provincial governments simply have no funds.

Mario Brodersohn, the number-two man in the finance ministry, charges that the provincial governments have created their own financial crises, because they have hired too many people to work in the public sector, and overspent their budgets. It is the case that state employment in the provinces has increased; but given the shrinkage of productive economic activity, provincial governments have been forced to hire the unemployed to keep them from starving, and to stave off social upheaval. This has become an unofficial form of unemployment insurance; but it has also swollen the ranks of the state sector, at a time when there is no money to pay employees.

### **A dead-end street**

Luis Adolfo Prol, finance minister of the province of Formosa, told the daily *La Nación* very bluntly that “this is a dead-end street, unless national economic policy changes. The adjustment variables always end up being wages, and the provinces.” In a document prepared for Alfonsín shortly after Easter, representatives from the 16 most important industrial and agricultural organizations demanded a shift in economic policy “to reverse the current deterioration in in-

vestment and production.” The producers emphasized that “there is a disconcerting selection of the method of fiscal adjustment, which postpones maintenance costs, priority investments, and [causes] an exaggerated deterioration of public administration wages.”

Alfonsín isn’t listening. Finance Minister Juan Sourrouille is feverishly negotiating with the IMF and creditor banks, seeking at least \$2.5 billion needed this year to make interest payments on its \$54 billion foreign debt. Argentina is expected to generate a larger trade surplus this year, in the range of \$2 billion; but in 1987, its foreign reserves plummeted by \$1.5 billion, leaving no option but to contract new foreign debt in 1988.

After meeting with IMF director Michel Camdessus in Madrid two months ago, Alfonsín and Sourrouille had raised hopes that Camdessus would lobby the IMF and creditor banks on Argentina’s behalf, and obtain approval for a more “political” treatment of Argentina’s debt. According to this plan, creditors were to have agreed to some form of reduction in the country’s overall debt, known as the “quita,” or to a version of the zero-debt bond scheme Mexico worked out with its creditors.

This was not to be. During a March 25 visit to Buenos Aires, Camdessus told Alfonsín that, in the short term, the international banking community was not prepared to change the rules in its treatment of Argentina’s debt crisis. Instead, Camdessus said, the government should not “lose hope,” and should try to come up with “imaginative” proposals for the next creditor evaluation of the country’s debt situation, within 45 days.

At this point, even factions within Alfonsín’s Party are demanding that both Sourrouille and his economic program be thrown out the window. Alfonsín, however, is clinging steadfastly to both, Ronald Reagan style. The finance minister is said to be working on a new economic program, to be announced shortly. Observers say it will surpass the 1985 *Austral Plan*, in its orthodox monetarism: It intends to completely deregulate Argentina’s economy, eliminating all obstacles to flooding the country with foreign imports while domestic industry languishes. Public service rates and utilities will continue to rise in cost; wages will be “de-indexed” and growth of monetary issuance will be restricted to a rate of 4% monthly.

The government claims that reduction of protectionism for national industry will remove certain excessive “privileges” enjoyed by some companies and sectors of the economy. Salvador San Martín, a former president of the Center of Steel Industrialists told the daily *Clarín* that this policy is tantamount to “economic terrorism.” “These are not arbitrary privileges,” he said. “They are the privileges [included] in the National Constitution, given so that one serves a useful purpose to the Nation. . . . All the countries in the world have granted and grant privileges to stimulate the development of something which is of ‘national interest,’ as it was previously defined by political authority.”

## The promise of growth factors

*Compounds that stimulate the growth of red and white blood cells may help in the war on cancer and AIDS.*

One area which holds out the possibility of contributing to mankind's war against cancer and AIDS is the increasing knowledge of a group of substances known as hematopoietic growth factors. As the name implies, these compounds stimulate hematopoiesis, the technical term for the growth of red and white blood cells in the bone marrow, and occasionally in other locations.

In the April 7 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, a group of researchers from the Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina reported on the use of one of these growth factors in the treatment of cancer patients on high-dose chemotherapy. The compound in question, known as Recombinant Human Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (rHuGM-CSF), was given to cancer patients who had received transfusions of their own bone marrow after high-dose chemotherapy for their cancers.

Autologous bone marrow transplantation is a technique in which a patient's bone marrow is removed and preserved by freezing, and then the marrow cells are reinfused into the patient. The purpose is to allow the use of high doses of cancer chemotherapy and then to replace the bone marrow which otherwise would have been destroyed by the chemotherapy. The problem is that it takes a certain amount of time for the graft to produce enough white blood cells to control infection. As a result, many of these patients may have their tumor eradicated by the chemotherapy and then succumb to an infection.

The Duke study demonstrated that the use of rHuGM-CSF can speed up the production of two types of white blood cells, known as granulocytes and macrophages, which are important in fighting bacterial and fungal infections. The importance of accelerating production of these cells is underscored by the fact that morbidity and mortality are especially high during the three-week period required for the bone marrow graft to "take" and replenish the supply of white blood cells.

One unexpected finding was that patients receiving rHuGM-CSF had lower levels of toxic damage to the liver and kidneys than control patients. The most common cause of early death and disability among patients on high-dose chemotherapy is multiple organ failure, which frequently starts off as malfunction of the liver and kidneys. It is thought that this multiple organ failure is caused by bacteria circulating in the bloodstream, and the early recovery of white blood cell production may prevent this. In the Duke study patients receiving rHuGM-CSF had half the incidence of bacteremia (bacteria circulating in the bloodstream) of control patients.

In a previous study, researchers at Harvard Medical School used rHuGM-CSF in AIDS patients with leukopenia (decreased numbers of white blood cells) and were able to increase granulocytes and monocytes. Whether this will actually be beneficial to AIDS patients remains to be seen, since their major problems relate to a lack of T-lymphocytes, a cell type which is not stimulated by rHuGM-CSF. Also, the cell types which are increased, espe-

cially monocytes, may act as a reservoir for the HIV virus.

GM-CSF is one of a number of blood cell growth factors which have recently been identified and produced in large quantity by genetic engineering. Only the first of these compounds, known as erythropoietin, appears to act like a hormone in the sense that it is produced by one organ, the kidney, in response to a lack of oxygen, and exerts a general effect on the bone marrow to increase the supply of red blood cells.

The white blood cell growth factors, such as GM-CSF and the interleukins, are produced by the white blood cells themselves or by other cells such as those which line the blood vessels. These cells are distributed throughout the body, as opposed to forming a discrete organ such as the lung or the kidney. The growth factors' effect appears to be affected by local supporting tissues.

The mechanism by which overall coordination of the activities of the different growth factors takes place is unknown. It is postulated that the production of blood cells results from the integrated output of countless randomly occurring interactions between blood-cell producing cells and their local environments.

If the foregoing sounds like the invisible hand of Adam Smith's "free market," or a contemporary sociology textbook, it is not surprising. The weakness of today's biological science does not lie in its ability to discover and produce interesting biologically active compounds, such as the blood cell growth factors, but in grasping the lawful interactions of the life process mediated through these molecules. This lack of understanding poses the ultimate limitation to fully exploiting the early promising results in clinical trials of blood cell growth factors.

### IMF conditionalities are back

*The government is once again depending on military repression to enforce draconian IMF austerity.*

On April 7, José Sarney's government ordered brutal austerity measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and creditor banks in order to achieve an agreement with them. These wage-gouging measures are part of the price to be paid for "reconciling" Brazil with the collapsed "international financial community," after President Sarney himself repudiated the debt moratorium he had decreed in February 1987.

On national television April 7, Finance Minister Mailson da Nóbrega announced that the legally required monthly cost-of-living increases for public employees would be suspended for two months. The measure affects 1.6 million employees, plus retired workers whose pensions come from the state pension fund. Given Brazil's 17% monthly inflation rate, the workers will lose 35% of their already miserable real wages.

But more is required for Brazil to get back in the good graces of the IMF and the banks in search of the fantasy called "fresh money." Even more violent measures are expected in the short term. President Sarney recognized April 8, "We have to sacrifice ourselves. This is a phase of sacrifices."

Next, he will try to extend the wage freeze to workers in the private sector. To force such a decision, the finance minister met with São Paulo business leaders, the dominant force in the country's economy. The result was a confrontation. "I don't need formal support from the businessmen; I need support from the President of the Re-

public," an indignant finance minister chided a group of businessmen who had formed an alliance with the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) against any wage freeze. Da Nóbrega tongue-lashed the industrialists for the fact that they cared about "maintaining buying power to sustain the internal market."

Freezing all Brazilian wages is an essential part of a full-fledged return to the savage Brazil export model. With recession now installed in the country, those industries which produce mainly for internal consumption have been severely affected. For example, the food processing industry produced 5.9% less during the first quarter of this year as compared to last year; beverages, 5.4% less. On the other hand, trade surpluses reached extraordinary levels during the first months; and it is calculated the year will bring a \$15 billion surplus, against almost \$11 billion last year. With this, punctual payments of interest on the foreign debt are fully assured.

According to government sources cited in the daily *Gazeta Mercantil*, the government already has prepared a four-phase program to achieve an agreement with the IMF and unfreeze current negotiations with bank creditors. The creditors insist Brazil reduce its public sector deficit from the present 7% to 4% of the gross national product. The phases are: 1) Freeze wages and all credits to states and municipalities; 2) End protectionist tariffs and restructure industry along the lines of the Bolivian liberalization model (will it also involve narco-dol-

lars?); 3) Freeze the federal budget; 4) Privatize the state sector.

President Sarney signed a decree facilitating privatization, including denationalization through Kissinger's debt for equity scheme, something which the military government did not even dare try. The planning ministry's target list includes all the state electric utilities (with the exception of the Itaipu Dam), all the ports, more than a dozen steel complexes, and Petrobrás's 22 oil refineries.

The outcome will be unprecedented social discontent, as the Church, industrialists, and the anti-liberal military sector have warned. Hours after the April 7 wage freeze decree, 25,000 state workers demonstrated in the streets of Rio. The finance minister warned, "There will be firings; strikes will be treated with the rigor of the law." He carried out his threat, firing 19 strikers at the central bank.

Before the government decreed the wage freeze, the military ministers sent a report to President Sarney in which they warned him about "the great and grave social crisis which the freeze would cause, including to the armed forces, whose wages are also frozen." According to the daily *Jornal do Brasil* of April 6, an official of the armed forces general staff (EMFA) revealed that EMFA chief Paulo Roberto Camarinha met President Sarney and told him: "No soldier or officer would try to impede demonstrations by strikers, since they themselves want to join them." He added, "What motive does a soldier who every day hears his family complaining [against the wage freeze] have to repress a strike? And how would we . . . look to our troops?"

In order to "reincorporate" Brazil into the financial world, the liberal group running the economy is giving the military no choice but to repress the discontent the liberals engender.

# Business Briefs

## *Dope, Inc.*

### **Miami federal reserve dope money depository**

According to a confidential study by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Miami branch of the Federal Reserve Bank is the only branch that has generated a cash surplus, because it is involved in laundering drug proceeds.

Cash from Colombia accounted for 15% of the \$2.7 billion deposited at the Fed's Miami branch in one 12-month period, according to the report.

The Miami branch of the Federal Reserve was created about a decade ago, specifically to accommodate government authorities in Colombia, allowing them to ship excess U.S. currency to nearby Miami.

The DEA report places the Miami Federal Reserve branch at the pinnacle of a drug-money laundromat that also includes banks in the Bahamas, Venezuela, Panama, and Grand Cayman Island.

A spokesman for the Miami Federal Reserve branch said April 15 that it was not in a position to know the origin of the money deposited in it, but that two other reasons for the cash surplus might be the Florida tourist industry and the fact that Miami is a center for trade with Latin America.

## *Banking*

### **Full-scale U.S. crisis by June?**

London is rife with rumors that a full-scale U.S. banking crisis will erupt in June, by the end of the next interbank debt rollover period June 30.

Some London sources say that, on top of the huge and growing Texas banking crisis, California savings and loan bailout problems, the rumor in the City of London is that Manufacturers Hanover is in very serious trouble.

A London banking analyst told *EIR*, "The U.S. government created a frankenstein

monster in 1984 when it set the precedent with Continental Illinois, calling it 'Too Big To Fail' (TBTF). At that time the informal word let out from the authorities was that it was only the top 11 money center banks who were TBTF. Now First Republic [of Dallas, Texas] comes and it is No. 13, and then First City BankCorp of Houston, and Financial Corp. of America of California. There is a very big ongoing debate in the United States, with healthier regional banks furious with the FDIC giving these blanket bailouts to these banks. It is a very sensitive issue."

## *'Free Enterprise'*

### **García brings drug lobbyist in to lobby**

The once fiercely nationalist President of Peru, Alan García, appears to be well on his way to capitulating to the forces of usury, which have blocked his efforts since 1985 to develop his country and forge unity of Ibero-American nations to relieve their terrible debt burdens.

On April 9, President García invited Hernando de Soto, the head of the Institute for Freedom and Democracy (ILD), to lecture the Peruvian cabinet for several hours on his proposals to turn Peru's into an "informal" economy. De Soto is the leading Peruvian representative of the Project Democracy "parallel government" elements based in the United States (for example, Oliver North's friends). Their policy is to restrict Ibero-America to Hong Kong-style "free zone" economies.

De Soto's "informal economy" parlance is a euphemism for opening up Peruvian and other Ibero-American economies to drug-trafficking, dirty-money laundering, and associated organized-crime "free enterprise."

In this, De Soto has stood for the very opposite of García's agro-industrial development policies—at least, until now.

It is observed that García, who failed to break with the Socialist International, had earlier capitulated to U.S. pressures over the Panama issue, effectively siding with the U.S. State Department against Panamanian

sovereignty over the issue of Gen. Manuel Noriega—no small treason, given that Noriega was García's first, and virtually only supporter when, in 1985, the new Peruvian President slapped a 10% limit on the foreign exchange that would be used for foreign debt payments.

## *Agriculture*

### **Record farm debt write-offs projected**

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) expects to write off \$8.8 billion in delinquent loans over the next two years, more than twice the amount previously forecast, the *Wall Street Journal* reported April 14.

However, the agency itself admits that the action is unlikely to save any significant number of America's financially troubled farmers. "It would be unrealistic to expect a wholesale rescue of our most troubled borrowers," FmHA administrator Vance Clark told a Senate agriculture subcommittee April 13.

Only 16,200 of the agency's list of 118,000 delinquent borrowers "stand to benefit" from the write-down provisions of the law, he said. Many farmers and ranchers "are in such bad financial shape that even writing down their debt won't save them."

## *Development*

### **Mitterrand backs Third World 'Marshall Plan'**

In a programmatic statement, incumbent French President François Mitterrand, now running for re-election, has called for a "global plan for economic development of the Third World," modelled on the postwar Marshall Plan.

His proposal includes:

- "Outright cancellation of the debts of the poorest African countries," and other Third World debtors.

- Linking debt repayment to raw materials export prices.

## Briefly

● **HELMUT SCHMIDT'S** aides went to Moscow in mid-April to plan the May 16-19 summit conference of the former German Chancellor's Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders. The conference, on the theme, "Preparing for the 21st Century," will take place in a historic building next to the Kremlin, and will feature discussions on the international economy, disarmament and strategic defense, and other subjects.

● **TAX REFORM** saved President Reagan \$6,000 in taxes in 1987. While the rest of Congress, including tax reform author Bill Bradley, are receiving hate mail from their constituents, the President and Mrs. Reagan paid the lower amount, despite making more money (\$345,000-plus).

● **92 TEXAS BANKS** have already failed in 1988, bringing the U.S. bank failure total to 131. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation only counts 19 of the Texas banks as failures, since it officially ignores 73 bank subsidiaries of First Republic Bank holding company. Says the FDIC, 51 banks have failed in the United States. Oklahoma is second to Texas with 7, followed by Louisiana with 6, and Kansas with 5.

● **LOUIS DU PONT SMITH**, heir to the family fortune who was declared mentally incompetent for giving political support to Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., estimates his losses at more than \$250,000 in the April 14 stock market crash, because Wilmington Trust refused to heed warnings to sell his equity holdings, contained in a letter he sent the bank two weeks earlier. Smith lost an estimated \$2.5 million on "Black Monday," Oct. 19, because the bank similarly ignored his advice.

● **GEORGE BUSH** has said privately that if the U.S. economy takes a downturn, it will make it hard for him to get elected, says Bush aide Steve Hart. But Bush does not, he said, think that the April 14 crash was a "bad signal."

Calling the present Third World debt crisis more dangerous than the threat of nuclear war, Mitterrand stressed that "the extreme poverty of Africa, Latin America, and Asia creates wars, revolution, hunger, and epidemics. Misery engenders misery, as if it were inevitable that 2 billion human beings descend into hell."

The call for a "Marshall Plan" approach to Africa and other Third World countries had previously been most widely identified with opposition Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, also a presidential candidate, and Chirac's agriculture minister, François Guillaume. Guillaume has specifically advocated a "Marshall Plan" approach on the matters of food and Third World agricultural development.

### Markets

## Will central banks keep bailing U.S. out?

"The Central Banks are in for a torrid time in the foreign exchange markets," was the comment of a senior merchant banker in the City of London, after the fall in the U.S. stock market on Thursday, April 14. "Thursday is just the sort of debacle which I have been expecting, but it happened sooner than I had thought. This could be the prelude to very bad news in May. In any case, markets now are sensitized to react to every news as potentially 'bad,' whereas before Thursday, it was just the opposite for the past several months."

According to another banking insider, "It will all depend now on the Japanese, whether the Bank of Japan is willing to buy all the dollars on world markets. [Finance Minister] Miyazawa indicated that for the moment Japan is firmly behind the U.S., when he said the Bank of Japan will intervene 'very heavily' if necessary to support the dollar. The Germans and perhaps also the Bank of England will not be so eager this time to support the U.S. deficit."

Indeed, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson is reported to be furious with Treasury Secretary James Baker,

who led him and other finance ministers through Group of Seven talks in Washington only one day prior to the Wall Street crash, without telling them of the disastrous U.S. trade data which triggered it.

British support for the dollar may be less than vigorous, he hinted to reporters. "There are more ways to support a currency than by buying on foreign exchange markets." This was an obvious indication that British strategy would be to pressure the U.S. Federal Reserve to raise U.S. interest rates.

### Debt-for-Equity

## Petrobrás is saved from privatization

Nationalist military sectors in Brazil have forced President José Sarney to back away from some measures he was prepared to take to appease international creditors and the International Monetary Fund.

Sarney has changed a piece of legislation that would permit the government to sell state companies on the private stock market. Sarney sent the bill to Congress March 30. The change would specifically exempt the state oil monopoly, Petrobrás, from any "privatization."

"I will not be in command of the Ministry of Mines and Energy when the oil monopoly, the conquest of the entire nation, crumbles to the ground," proclaimed Minister Aureliano Chaves, who was vice president during Gen. Ernesto Geisel's regime.

However, Sarney remains committed to denationalization of the steel industry, electrical utilities, and other state companies.

The move is designed to raise \$2 billion for the government, which moneys would be quickly turned over to international creditors, under the prevailing austerity policy of Sarney and his finance minister, Maílson da Nóbrega.

In an April 14 interview, da Nóbrega announced further spending cuts to reduce the budget deficit by about \$2.8 billion. Officials said the cuts will mainly involve postponing and reducing government development projects.

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## High-gain laser fusion targets demonstrated

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*While technological hurdles must be overcome before the full potentials of laser fusion can be realized, the question is not "whether," but when. By Charles B. Stevens.*

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In a front-page article on March 21, 1988 the *New York Times* confirmed in detail reports published by *EIR* last fall, when we wrote in our Oct. 2, 1987 issue that "researchers at the California-based Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory . . . have experimentally demonstrated the science for harnessing the 'internal combustion engine' of the 21st century—the thermonuclear-powered laser fusion reactor." And just as the Wright brothers' first demonstration of powered flight in 1903 was, at the time, hardly noticed, though later widely acclaimed, this event will be celebrated by many generations to come as the dawn of the fusion age.

The data revealed in the *New York Times* article confirms that the essential scientific prerequisites for harnessing laser fusion have been experimentally demonstrated. And while significant technological hurdles remain to be overcome before the full potentials of laser fusion can be realized, the only real question is not "whether," but when. In scientific and technological terms, the experimental results revealed by the *New York Times* mean that the U.S. effort to harness laser fusion is at the same point that the Manhattan Project of World War II reached in 1942 with the successful operation of the first nuclear fission pile. That is, given sufficient resources, within less than a decade the program could demonstrate major laser fusion applications.

And these first-generation applications are truly mind-boggling. First of all, the fuel for thermonuclear fusion is plentiful and readily available. Every gallon of seawater contains a few grams of hydrogen fusion fuel which has the energy equivalent of up to 300 gallons of gasoline. Designs for laser fusion power reactors already exist which can deliver electricity at up to one-half the cost of existing fossil and nuclear fission power plants. But, just as in the case of nuclear fission, the probable, first application of laser fusion will be

to provide a means of propulsion for ships. The ships in this case, though, will be terawatt interplanetary spaceships, which will provide the essential means for making the colonization of Mars over the next four decades eminently feasible. Scientifically, the mastery of laser fusion will revolutionize virtually every field of research, as is now being demonstrated in the Livermore effort to make x-ray laser microholograms of living cells—atomic-scale motion pictures of living processes—for the first time.

### ***New York Times* revelations**

The *New York Times* article reveals for the first time top secret data from the Halite-Centurion program and the overwhelming success of the Lawrence Livermore Laser Fusion Program: "In top-secret experiments, federal researchers have achieved one of the nation's most costly and elusive scientific goals: to ignite a nuclear fusion reaction in tiny pellets of hydrogen, producing powerful bursts of energy. The success was achieved in unorthodox experiments some two years ago at the government's underground nuclear test site in the Nevada desert. . . . In a tantalizing, little-noticed statement last September, Sheldon Kahalas, director of the nation's microfusion effort, run by the federal Department of Energy, told a Princeton University conference that a top-secret effort code-named Centurion-Halite, had achieved results that marked a 'historical turning point' for the fusion program . . . the energy needed for a laboratory laser to mimic the classified achievement would be in the range of 100 million joules."

In summary: "There's a new sense of excitement," William J. Hogan, a microfusion official at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, said in an interview. "In the last two years, we've gotten almost all the data

we wanted. That's remarkable. We kind of startled ourselves.' "

### Making stars on Earth

Thermonuclear fusion reactions power the stars and provide the means through which the chemical elements, which make up our biosphere, are generated. Deep within the cores of stars, such as our Sun, tremendous gravitational forces are generated by their huge masses. This produces the pressures and temperatures needed to ignite thermonuclear fusion reactions. In general, thermonuclear reactions consist of the "fusing" of the nuclei of lighter elements to form the nuclei of heavier chemical elements. (In our Sun, four ordinary hydrogen nuclei are fused to form helium, the next heavier element.)

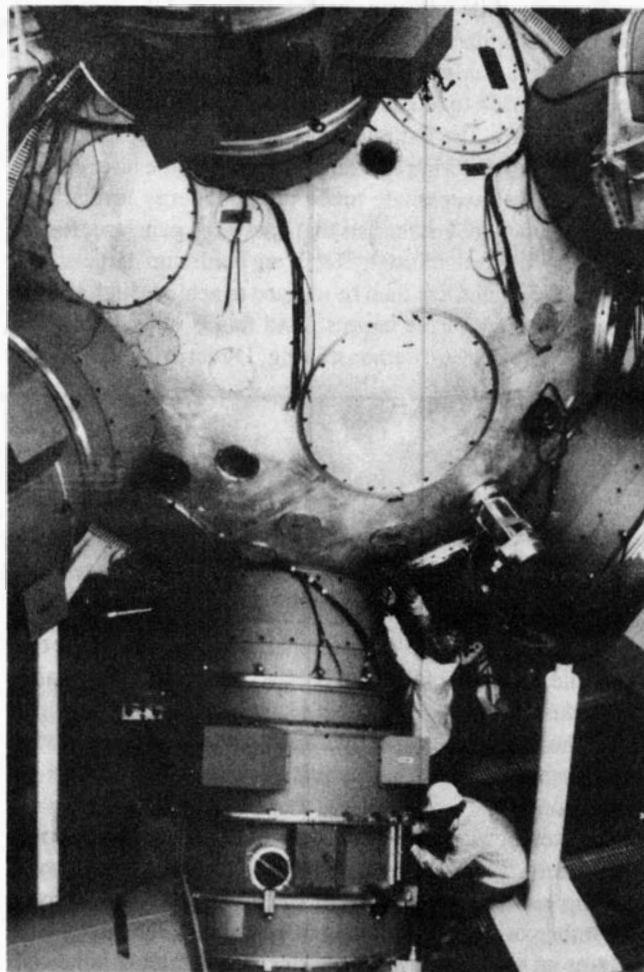
Besides generating most of the chemical elements, nuclear fusion also produces net energy. This is the energy source which lights up the stars, including our Sun. Nuclear fusion generates upwards of four times the energy per unit mass of reactants than nuclear fission of uranium or plutonium, and tens of millions of times more than that of fossil and other chemical fuels.

One gallon of seawater contains enough "heavy" hydrogen fusion fuel to produce the equivalent energy of 300 gallons of gasoline (see box). And while the actual fusion fuel is only a minute part of this seawater gallon, it is readily and cheaply extracted today at a cost of few cents.

Fusion energy generation was first demonstrated with the successful detonation of hydrogen bombs in the 1950s. With the advent of the laser in 1961, research efforts were initiated throughout the world to explore the possibilities of generating a "micro"-hydrogen bomb, a laser-produced fusion microexplosion.

A large nuclear fission powered atomic explosive is utilized to ignite a hydrogen bomb. In the H-bomb, both the fission explosive and hydrogen fusion fuel are placed inside a small chamber called a hohlraum. When the fission explosive is detonated its initial output primarily consists of x-rays. The hohlraum chamber acts to both momentarily contain and transform these atomic bomb generated x-rays. During the few billionths of a second that the hohlraum does this, the atomic bomb x-rays are absorbed and re-emitted as soft x-rays within the chamber. The geometry of the hohlraum is such that the soft x-rays are then directed onto the fusion fuel.

This intense burst of x-rays then drives the fusion fuel to the pressures and temperatures needed to ignite thermonuclear reactions. This is accomplished through ablative implosion and shock heating of the fusion fuel. The hydrogen fusion fuel literally "burns up" before it blows up. And while it is "burning," that is, undergoing thermonuclear fusion, the only force containing the fuel is that of its own inertia. For this reason, this general approach to fusion, as opposed to magnetic fusion where magnetic fields are utilized to contain hydrogen plasmas, is called inertial confinement fusion (ICF).



*Laser technicians install diagnostic instruments on the Nova target chamber. Nova, at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, is the world's most powerful laser, and is helping scientists to harness fusion energy.*

There are two general routes to achieving ICF. The first consists of direct drive in which lasers or high energy particle beams are used to compress and heat a small pellet of fusion fuel. The second is that of indirect drive in which the same lasers or high energy particle beams are used to generate soft x-rays which are then used to compress the small fusion fuel pellet. The second indirect drive, or what is termed hohlraum approach, is of the same general characteristics that are utilized in the design of H-bombs. Most details of this indirect drive approach are therefore kept highly secret.

Since the early 1960s there has been significant progress in the design and construction of high energy lasers. Livermore began its laser fusion R&D with a one-joule, billion-watt laser. Today, the 10-beam Nova glass laser system generates up to 100 thousand joules at a power level greater than 100 trillion watts. Nova is currently the world's most powerful high energy laser. Other lasers operating in Japan, the Soviet Union, and France generate tens of thousands of joules

at tens of trillions of watts power levels.

Because of its intrinsic characteristics and the fact that it has been researched intensively for almost four decades, the indirect drive hohlraum approach is currently considered the easiest approach to ICF to demonstrate scientifically. But for power reactors, the indirect drive approach would, because of energy losses during the transformation of the laser energy to soft x-rays, necessitate much greater energy levels. It is hoped by many ICF scientists that once high gain laser fusion has been realized through R&D on hohlraum targets, the knowledge gained can then be utilized to achieve high energy gains with direct drive targets. And this is indeed what the Livermore results are demonstrating. Direct drive ICF power

reactors could operate with lasers 100 times smaller than those required for indirect drive.

## Halite-Centurion

According to the National Academy of Sciences' 1985 review of ICF, released in 1986, Halite-Centurion is a top secret project that would demonstrate full-scale reactor grade ICF targets within "five years." In 1986 *Science* magazine reported that inadvertently released, top secret congressional testimony showed that Halite-Centurion consisted of a special underground nuclear weapon test facility. During the early 1970s, R&D Associates, a West Coast defense company, developed detailed designs for harnessing in a practical

## Nuclear fusion

All matter in nature, solid, liquid, or gas, is made up of one or more of some 92 different elements. An atom is the smallest portion of an element that can exist, while retaining the characteristics of that element. The lightest atoms are those of the element hydrogen, and the heaviest atoms occurring naturally in significant quantity are those of uranium.

Atoms, although extremely small, have an internal structure. Every atom consists of a central nucleus, carrying nearly all the mass of the atom, surrounded by a number of negatively charged electrons. The nucleus of an atom has a positive electrical charge which is balanced by the negative charge of the electrons. Consequently, in its normal state, the atom as a whole is electrically neutral.

All atomic nuclei contain even smaller particles called protons and all except one form of hydrogen also contain neutrons. The protons have a positive electric charge, and the neutrons have no charge. The protons are thus responsible for the electric charge of the nucleus. Each atomic species is characterized by the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus.

### Fusion reactions

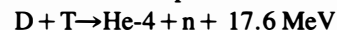
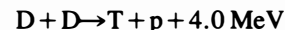
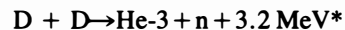
There are many different nuclear fusion reactions which occur in the Sun and other stars, but only a few such reactions are of immediate practical value for energy production on earth. These primarily involve forms (isotopes) of the element hydrogen. Three isotopes of hydrogen are known: They are hydrogen (H), deuterium (D), and tritium (T). The nuclei of all three isotopes contain one proton, which characterizes them as forms of the element hydrogen; in addition, the deuterium nucleus has one neutron and the tritium nucleus has two neutrons. In each case, the neutral atom has one electron outside the nucleus

to balance the charge of the single proton. (See Figure 1.)

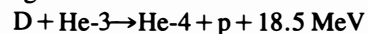
To produce net energy, fusion reactions must take place at high temperatures. The power production process which can occur at the lowest temperature and, hence, the most readily attainable fusion process on earth is the combination of a deuterium nucleus with one of tritium.

The products are energetic helium-4 (He-4) the common isotope of helium (which is also called an alpha particle), and a more highly energetic free neutron (n). The helium nucleus carries one-fifth of the total energy released and the neutron carries the remaining four-fifths.

This D-T reaction and some other possible candidates are listed below:



(See Figure 1 for illustration of D-T reaction)



### Conditions for fusion

Since nuclei carry positive charges, they normally repel one another. The higher the temperature, the faster the atoms or nuclei move. When they collide at these high speeds, they overcome the force of repulsion of the positive charges, and the nuclei fuse. In such collisions resulting in fusion, energy is released.

The difficulty in producing fusion energy has been to develop a means which can heat the deuterium-tritium fuel to a sufficiently high temperature and then confine the fuel for a long enough time so that more energy is released through fusion reactions than is utilized for heating and confining the fuel.

**Temperature.** In order to release energy at a level of practical use for production of electricity, the gaseous deuterium-tritium fuel must be heated to about 100 million

\* MeV = Million electron volts. An electron volt is a unit of energy equal to the energy acquired by an electron passing through a potential difference of one volt.  $1 \text{ MeV} = 1.52 \times 10^{16} \text{ BTU} = 4.45 \times 10^{20} \text{ kilowatt-hours} = 1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ Joules}$ .



fashion the energy output of hydrogen bomb explosions. The system was called Project Pacer. The basic idea was to create large chambers in salt-dome geological deposits. The salt-dome chamber could contain and withstand many large H-bomb detonations. Water would be injected into the chamber and steam would be extracted for electricity generation. Breeding of fuel for fission reactors was also included in the design.

In the late 1970s, R&D Associates began designing smaller metal chambers for containing much smaller nuclear weapon explosions than those envisioned by Project Pacer. This has evidently led to the successful Halite-Centurion facility.

The successful containment of nuclear weapon explosions has many defense, scientific, and technological applications. Previously, the most important and expensive nuclear weapon underground tests were carried out for x-ray lasers and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) testing of various defense systems, such as satellites, aircraft, and land vehicles. The tests consisted of constructing a one-time, kilometer long vacuum chamber. Heavy doors would be used to siphon off x-rays and gamma rays from nuclear explosions in order to carry out these tests. A single test could cost upwards of tens of millions of dollars.

By fully containing a nuclear explosion in a reusable facility, the same EMP tests and even more advanced scien-

degrees Celsius. This temperature is more than six times hotter than the interior of the Sun.

**Confinement.** High as these temperatures are, they are readily attainable; the problem is how to confine the deuterium and tritium under such extreme conditions. One general approach is to utilize magnetic fields to confine the hot fuel. This approach is based on the fact that at multimillion-degree temperatures, hydrogen becomes ionized. That is, it becomes a plasma in which the electrons are separated from the nuclei. Because of this, the electrically charged electrons and nuclei can become trapped along magnetic "force field" lines. By using the appropriate geometry of magnetic fields, the plasma can be confined and insulated with a "magnetic bottle."

The second major approach to fusion is that of inertial confinement fusion. In this approach the fusion fuel is driven to high densities so that it will "burn up" before it blows up. The object here is to generate gigantic pressures, like those found in the center of stars, in order to compress the fuel to high densities.

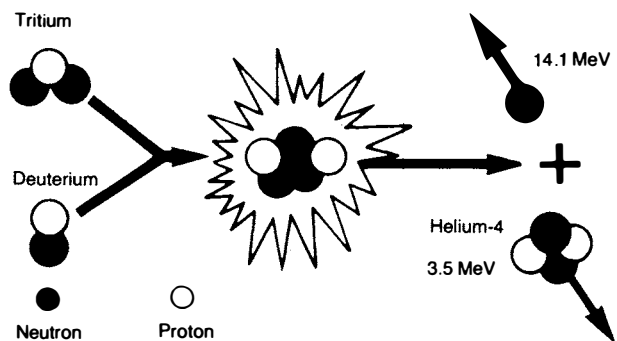
In both types of fusion, magnetic and inertial, the measure of the net energy output is given by the Lawson product of the fuel density and the energy confinement time—the time during which the temperature of the plasma must be maintained. For D-T magnetic fusion this product must be about 100 trillion nuclei per cubic centimeter (cc) times one second. That is if the fuel density is 100 trillion nuclei per cc, then it must maintain its 100 million degree Celsius temperature for one second on the average. These are parameters characteristic of magnetic fusion.

For inertial fusion the densities are almost a trillion times greater. But because inertial confinement fusion (ICF) involves a dynamic burn, it must obtain a higher Lawson product—10 to 100 times greater.

In an ICF system the energy confinement time is proportional to the radius of the compressed fusion fuel. The Lawson product can then be given in terms of the product of the fuel density and radius. This is termed the "rho-R"

of the fuel. For high gain ICF, where 100 times more fusion energy is generated than the energy of the laser input, rho-R's of about 3 grams per centimeter squared are required. Densities would be several hundred grams per cc—an order of magnitude greater than that of lead. At such densities, only a couple of milligrams of fusion fuel would be utilized, as compared to several hundred thousand grams needed in hydrogen bombs. The compressed radius of the fuel would be about 30 microns.

FIGURE 1  
The fusion process



To attain fusion, two nuclei of hydrogen, the basic fusion fuel, must join together. This generates one helium nucleus from every two nuclei of hydrogen and liberates energy in the process.

In the deuterium-tritium fusion process shown here, a deuterium nucleus (one neutron and one proton) fuses with a tritium nucleus (one proton and two neutrons). The two protons and two neutrons combine to form a stable helium nucleus, with the extra free neutron flying off with four-fifths of the energy released, in the form of kinetic energy. (The stable helium atom has the remaining one-fifth of the energy.) This kinetic energy can then be converted to heat or electricity.

The minimal energy needed to start the deuterium-tritium reaction is 10 thousand electron volts (kilovolts), while the energy produced is 17.6 million electron volts.

## Why ICF requires high density

In thermonuclear fusion the net energy output is a function of the Lawson product, the product of the fuel density and the "confinement" time during which it is kept at this density. In inertial confinement fusion (ICF), the confinement time is simply the time that the compressed pellet takes to blow up. This is approximately given by dividing the radius of the compressed pellet by the speed of sound. That is, the confinement time is approximately equal to the time it takes a sound wave to propagate from the compressed pellet core to its surface. Taking the speed of sound as being relatively constant, the confinement time is then proportional to the radius (R) of the compressed pellet. Therefore, in ICF the confinement time can be replaced by the compressed pellet radius in the confinement time-density product, which gives the product "rho-R," measured in grams per square centimeter. (That is, density in grams per cubic centimeter times radius in cen-

timeters equals grams per square centimeter.)

Another way to see this ICF "Lawson" product is that the average time it takes for the fuel to burn up—be consumed by nuclear fusion reactions—is inversely proportional to the fuel density. The confinement time is proportional to the compressed pellet radius. Therefore, the ratio of the confinement time to the burn time is simply given by the product "rho-R." And in order for there to be significant fuel "burn-up," the ratio of the confinement time to the burn time should be greater than one, and this directly gives "rho-R" as being greater than one gram per square centimeter. More detailed calculations show that "rho-R" should be equal to about 3 grams per square centimeter for optimum energy outputs.

### Energy gain

Given the above requirements for significant fusion fuel burn-up, it now remains to estimate the input energy required to achieve these conditions and the resulting fusion energy output. This will provide the basis for determining the energy gain, G, which is defined as the fusion energy generated F, divided by the input laser energy L:

tific studies could be carried out at costs many times less than the old single-shot vacuum tunnel. The containment of nuclear weapon-scale outputs also makes any type of verification for a test ban treaty virtually impossible.

The application to ICF would consist of siphoning off x-rays from the nuclear weapon plasma and utilizing them for imploding laser fusion scale pellets. And the *New York Times* now confirms that this facility has permitted the testing of full-scale, high-gain ICF targets before the construction of a full-scale laser or particle beam driver.

### Scientific implications

The most significant implication of the Halite-Centurion results is simply the fact that high density compressions can be generated. For decades, compression to superdensities has been a major goal of the U.S. ICF effort—both for peaceful and weapons applications. In fact, during the 1970s, reports surfaced that the U.S. nuclear weapons program had failed to generate such high densities. Concomitant with this apparent failure, was the fact that physical interactions which characterize matter at high densities were not understood. In other words, scientists could not predict the "equation of state" for matter at superdensities. Therefore, there existed neither a theoretical nor an experimental foundation for assuring that compressions to superdensities could be achieved with existing technological capabilities—until this success of the Halite-Centurion experiments.

The experimental demonstration of compression to superdensities is of truly astronomical proportions, beyond its application to ICF. According to our present scientific data,

the only place that such superdensities are currently found in the universe are in the cores of large stars and other superdense objects such as neutron stars and so-called black holes.

In his famous 1854 paper on geometry, Bernhard Riemann suggested that the most crucial area for physical science was the experimental exploration of the curvature of space-time—particularly in terms of curvature in the small. The ability to experimentally achieve compressions to superdensities provides the essential means to carry out such explorations within the laboratory. And these laboratory results will permit us to better understand the data from observations of astrophysical phenomena.

Take for example the possible effects of gravitational lenses. It has been fairly well established that objects with large masses, such as our Sun, have sufficiently intense gravitational fields to literally "bend" light. Extending this phenomena to even denser and larger objects and groups of astrophysical objects, it is not difficult to see that they could act like very complex optical lenses. For example, such a hypothesized, super-gravitational lens could refractively compress and reorder incoming light waves. That is, light beams which could be incident upon the gravitational lens for billions of years, could be re-emitted over a period of time lasting a few million years. Therefore, to observers on the opposite side of the gravitational lens, time would appear to be compressed several thousand-fold—from billions to millions of years. (Alternatively, time could be dilated.)

Hypothetically, such gravitational lenses could also reorder the incoming light. That is, for example, the lens could

*Continued on page 26*

$$G = F/L$$

Combining the above "rho-R" requirements with several other factors, such as the efficiency of coupling the laser energy into the pellet surface, a multiplier effect results due to the thermonuclear burn wave propagation and, lastly, the compression factor,  $n$ , which is given by the ratio of the compressed pellet density divided by the ordinary solid density of hydrogen. With these it can be shown that the required laser energy is roughly given as follows:

$$L = G^3(\times) 1.6 \text{ MJ}/(n^2)$$

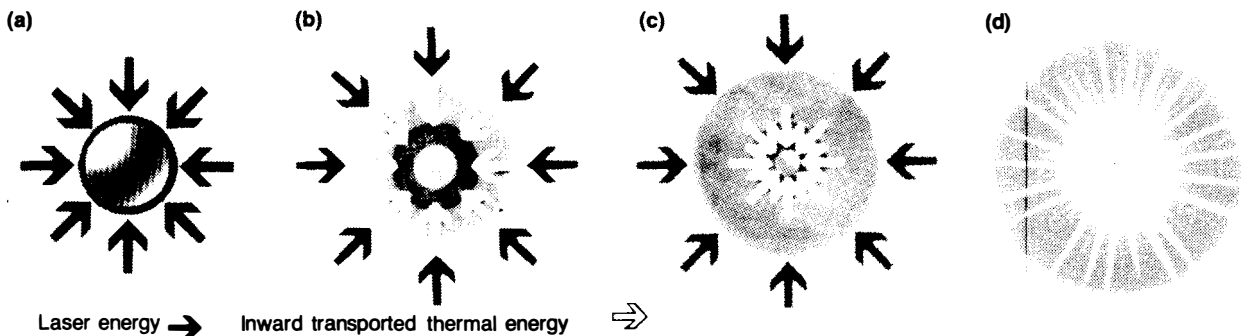
Therefore, to reach energy breakeven ( $G = 1$ ) at ordinary solid densities ( $n = 1$ ) requires a laser energy of about 1.6 MJ (MJ = millions of joules). For reactor applications the gain must be above 100 to compensate for power plant inefficiencies. Thus for simple solid densities,  $G = 100$  would require a laser input of 1.6 million MJ—a million times more than in the case of  $G = 1$ . This required laser energy input is about equal to the energy output of a small

nuclear weapon, with a yield of a third of a kiloton. This is millions of times larger than any existing high-power laser. Furthermore, the fusion energy output,  $F$ , given that there is a 100-fold gain, would be 160 million MJ or equivalent to a 40 kiloton nuclear explosive. This level of energy output would be technologically difficult to contain and utilize economically.

However, if the density of the fuel is raised through isentropic compression to 10,000 times solid density ( $n = 10,000$ ), then the required laser energy for a gain of 100 is only 16 thousand joules—one hundred million times less. The total fusion energy output would also be 100 million times less, which constitutes, therefore, a microexplosive impulse far easier to economically contain and utilize.

In summary, this very approximate analysis is sufficient to show that achieving high fuel density compressions is essential to achieving and economically utilizing ICF. Therefore, the most crucial scientific question facing ICF is whether super compression to high fuel densities is possible. This is what the Halite-Centurion experiments have, indeed, demonstrated.

FIGURE 2  
Inertial confinement fusion

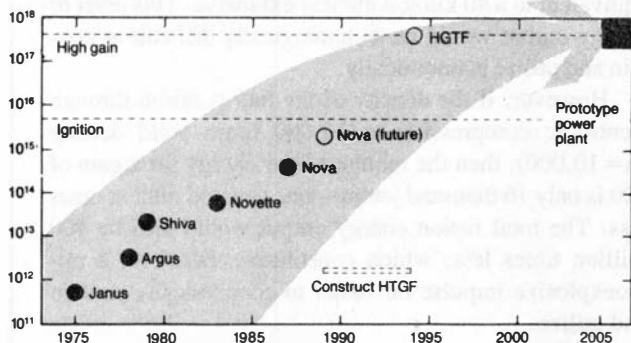


*In inertial confinement fusion (ICF), powerful laser or high energy particle beams are focused onto a spherical fusion fuel pellet (a). If these powerful beams are properly tailored and tuned, the surface of the pellet will absorb this incident energy and rapidly heat up to temperatures of tens of millions of degrees. This rapid heating causes a surface layer of the pellet target to expand explosively away from the pellet core. This exploding layer of pellet material acts like a rocket exhaust generating an equal and opposite motion directed toward the center of the pellet target. This ablatively driven rocket drive generates a spherical compression of the remaining pellet material (b). (The outward, spherically directed rocket exhaust is not shown in the figure; only the resulting, inward reaction forces.)*

*Given the high power of the driving beams, the inward compression takes the form of inwardly directed shock waves. The incident beams are tailored so that a series of "weak" compression shock waves are generated. This permits the pellet material to be efficiently compressed without significant heating. But this series of tailored compression shock waves is arranged so that they all arrive at the center of the pellet at the same time (c). This shock wave convergence heats the compressed pellet core to the 100-million-degree Celsius temperatures needed to ignite thermonuclear fusion. Once this core region is ignited (d), a significant fraction of the fusion output energy heats the remaining pellet material to fusion ignition temperatures—that is, a thermonuclear burn wave is generated and proceeds through the outer layers of the pellet before the pellet can blow up. In this way, within a few billionths of a second the pellet can generate hundreds of times more energy via nuclear fusion than the energy contained within incident laser or particle beams utilized to drive the implosion.*

Source: LLNL

FIGURE 3  
**Progress in inertial confinement fusion**



There has been continuous progress in the inertial confinement fusion program, moving toward the conditions required for commercial fusion energy in the early 21st century. This figure shows (vertical axis) the product of temperature, density and confinement times achieved in experiments at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory since 1975. The temperature, density, confinement time product is given in units of kilovolts, nuclei per cubic centimeter, and seconds, respectively.

Source: LLNL

Continued from page 24

act as a phase conjugation system in which time is reversed—literally like running a motion picture in reverse.

Therefore, it is not difficult to see that gravitational lenses could be both compressing and/or dilating the time of observed astrophysical phenomena, but also reordering the sequence of the “observed” events. Furthermore, since these hypothesized gravitational lenses cannot be assumed to be absolutely independent of events taking place within our solar system and nearby galaxy, the working of these gravitational lenses could be highly nonlinear with regard to local events. More precisely, as indicated by the instantaneous-far action effects of the Bohm-DeBroglie quantum potential and “pilot wave” concepts, local events, such as living processes, which appear to involve small increments of “energy,” when only local effects are taken into account, could involve “energy” transformations on a far greater scale than the currently largest astrophysical phenomena (such as exploding supernovas), when their full effects on the universe are taken into account, as mediated, hypothetically in this case, through the nonlinear interaction with gravitational lenses.

Only the exploration of such phenomena in the laboratory and through improved astrophysical observations will provide the essential means for sorting out such processes.

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# Greenies demand U.S. quit EMP research

by Warren J. Hamerman

Once again Jeremy Rifkin is doing Moscow's bidding in targeting for unilateral destruction an area of advanced U.S. scientific defense research, at the very moment that the Russians intensify their work.

Rifkin's Foundation on Economic Trends has launched a federal lawsuit to try and halt electromagnetic pulse (EMP) experiments at seven laboratories in five states as violations of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Beginning March 1987, Rifkin's outfit has tried to get U.S. District Court Judge John Garrett Penn to order the military to suspend EMP experiments and related construction until the Pentagon files an environmental impact statement.

The lawsuit was initiated virtually simultaneously with the Pentagon's issuance of a warning about the massive increase in Soviet commitment to developing strategic and tactical radio frequency weaponry.

The Russians, hoping to repeat their approach to nullifying the U.S. SDI, massively increase their own program while encouraging those who serve their interests in the West to target and shut down the same area of science in the West. The work in question—electromagnetic pulse, radio frequency and microwave experiments—is precisely the area in which the Soviets threaten to break out technologically because of a full-scale military applications program gear-up, as this magazine and its founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., have intensively warned in an international campaign over the past year.

## Justice Department helps Russians

One of the most revealing features of the campaign against the United States' military research facilities, is that the Department of Justice, while supposedly defending the Pentagon, has actually functioned to help those who are looking for pretexts to hamper U.S. research programs in this area. The Department of Justice is riddled with officials who see facilitating cooperative arrangements with the Soviets as a higher priority than protecting U.S. national security—for instance, in its witchhunt against U.S. rocket scientists of German origin on the grounds that they were alleged "Nazis."

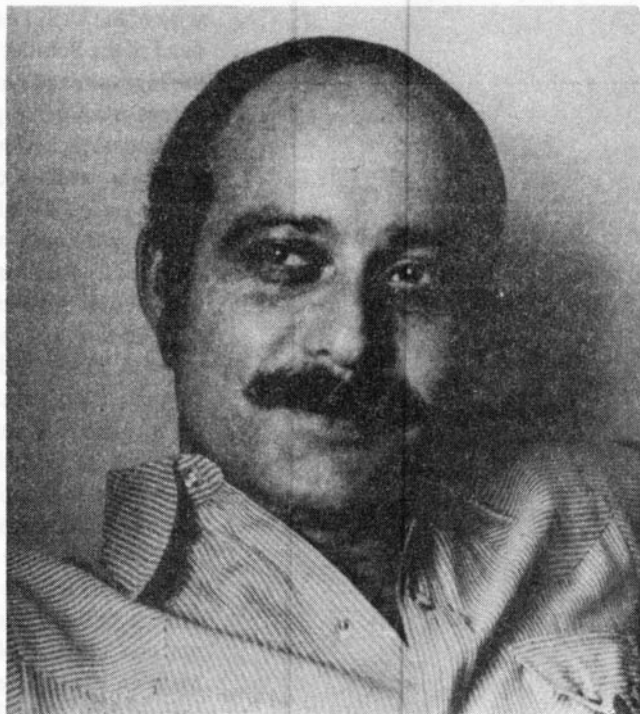
Under the pretext of "defending" the government against

Rifkin, the Department of Justice admitted that certain EMP research facilities had "inadequate or nonexistent" compliance with the Environmental Protection Act because they failed to file "environmental impact statements" as required by law. The Justice Department then named the following "target list" of facilities which were not in compliance:

- Navy EMP facilities on the Chesapeake Bay and at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland;
- Harry Diamond Laboratory in Woodbridge;
- Defense Nuclear Agency's EMP facility at Kirtland Air Force Base;
- Army's facility at White Sands, New Mexico;
- Army's station in Huntsville, Alabama;
- Navy's facility at China Lake.

Rifkin's lawsuit wants to hold up the experiments, until the Pentagon can guarantee that EMP waves would not affect people wearing pacemakers, birds and animals with delicate nerve centers, and the electronic brains of bad weather radar for passenger planes.

One of the ironies in the situation is that the basis of the environmentalist and "Greenie" objections to this research is incompetent and illogical on its own terms. Scientists have demonstrated that electromagnetic pulsed waves, for example, can safely and cheaply eliminate locust swarms which would otherwise ravage the environment (see "Electromagnetic Pulsed Waves Can Kill Locust Swarms," *EIR*, Vol. 15, No. 16, April 15, 1988).



Jeremy Rifkin

## Schiller Institute begins revolution in musical tuning!

by EIR's Special Correspondent

No less than a revolution in musical history was unleashed on April 9 in Milan, Italy, when the Schiller Institute brought together some of the world's most highly-regarded classical singers and instrumentalists, to demand a return to rationality in musical tuning and performance.

The demand was led by the top speakers at the conference, renowned operatic soprano Renata Tebaldi, baritone Piero Cappuccilli, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, wife of the U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and head of the Schiller Institutes internationally. They and others called for an end to the high-pitched tuning, which has been literally destroying all but the most gifted voices during the past century, and for a return to the principles of classical aesthetics, according to which the process of musical composition is just as lawful as are the orbits of the planets in the solar system.

To underline this call, the conference resolved to introduce legislation into the Italian parliament which would require a return to the natural tuning at which middle-C equals precisely 256 cycles per second—significantly lower than the current tuning which sets A at 440 cps, or frequently even higher.

The fact that this is no mere professional detail, was underlined by the star-studded list of endorsers of the conference's aims. That list includes: Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé, Swiss soprano Anneliese Rothenberger, Spanish tenor Alfredo Kraus, Austrian violinist Wolfgang Schneiderhan (former close associate of Wilhelm Furtwängler), German bass Kurt Moll, Mexican-Spanish tenor Plácido Domingo, German soprano Edda Moser, and Italian tenors Luciano Pavarotti, Carlo Bergonzi, and Giuseppe Di Stefano.

The conference took place at the Casa Giuseppe Verdi, the Renaissance-style building which the great Italian composer had built for retired musicians, with French 'cellist Eliane Magnan and pianist Marie-Pierre Soma playing the "Allegro ma non troppo" of Beethoven's Sonata No. 3 in A Major. As soon as Miss Magnan's 'cello began singing the first phrase, its low notes resounding in the concert hall, the 200 participants, including 150 musicians, understood that this was to be an historic day.



Roberto Inzani

*Renata Tebaldi during her address to the conference in Milan, flanked by the Schiller Institute's Liliana Celani and Giuseppe Matteucci.*

Opening the conference, Fiorella Operto, president of the Schiller Institute in Italy, paraphrased the motto of the founder of modern Italy, Count Cavour, by saying that Verdi and classical theater and music have already "made the Italians, after making Italy," and now it is the intention of the Schiller Institute to take up this weapon again, to rebuild a nation under attack. She underlined the importance of classical theater and opera to educate beautiful souls and good patriots, a combination particularly embodied for Italians in the figure of Giuseppe Verdi.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institutes, established the classical and aesthetic parameters for creating real art which is "beautiful and good," quoting the famous couplet by Friedrich Schiller: "Human dignity was given to you: Preserve it!" "No artist should dare to compose or perform any piece of art," she asserted, "unless he or she has already reached the highest level of morality and is doing it for a higher purpose."

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche reminded the audience that instrumental music is a derivation of poetry and vocal music, as indicated by the terms "duet, trio, quartet," etc., and that it is therefore the key to reviving the bel canto tradition of the greatest composers.

She also conveyed the greetings of U.S. Democratic presidential candidate "and my beloved husband" Lyndon H. LaRouche, who could not attend the conference because of the ongoing election campaign, but who had inspired the whole project.

Liliana Celani then presented the 1884 War Ministry

decree with which Giuseppe Verdi and a group of musicians and scientists established  $C = 256$  ( $A = 432$ ) as the "official scientific tuning-fork" in Italy, starting with an anecdote about how the Verdi decree was found, a question which many singers had posed: "In the summer of 1986, I was in Leesburg, Virginia, for a Schiller Institute seminar on opera. During a working dinner, Lyndon LaRouche told us: Add pieces of metal, or scotch tape if you must, to the wind instruments, but tune the orchestra to  $C = 256$ , otherwise it will be the end of the voices." Mrs. Celani then told how this was done in the performance of Mozart's Coronation Mass, although the bassoon had to put scotch-tape on some holes, and that later, while looking for a confirmation on the side of Italian singers and composers, she had found this famous decree.

There were two points in the speech when the audience spontaneously applauded: first, when she read Verdi's letter to the War Ministry in 1884, calling for a "noble and majestic sound" as opposed to the "shouts of a too-high tuning"; and again when she said, "If our politicians listened more to Verdi and less to TV, we would not have so many problems to solve as we have in Italy and in the whole world."

This unity between arts and sciences was proven again, very effectively, by Jonathan Tennenbaum, who with the help of slides and graphs, demolished the dominant theory of sound established by the 19th-century charlatan Helmholtz, according to which sound propagates by particle-oscillation. Tennenbaum showed how sound is an electromagnetic phenomenon, and demonstrated the coherence between the hu-

man voice and the solar system, which also has a “register shift” on F-sharp. This is one of the most compelling reasons for returning to the classical composers’  $C = 256$ , in which high voices (soprano and tenor) will have their natural register passage at F-sharp, whereas today’s higher international standard pitch of  $A = 440$  changes the passage to F for those voices—not to mention the contemporary trends toward  $A = 444-450$ !

### **Tebaldi, Cappuccilli stir audience**

The high-point of the conference came in the first afternoon panel, when Renata Tebaldi, known internationally as “la voce d’angelo” (the angel’s voice) entered the room and moved toward the podium, welcomed by an ovation from the enthusiastic audience. Miss Tebaldi, who enjoyed a brilliant career in the United States as well as in Europe until her retirement 11 years ago, was making her first public appearance on an issue of the keenest concern to her.

Miss Tebaldi emphasized that she has been fighting for years against high tuning, but that it was “only when the Schiller Institute took up the issue, when these two young people came to me in my house” (indicating Lilians Celani and Giuseppe Matteucci on the podium), that she saw a “real hope to finally do something concrete about it.”

While the audience was waiting for the arrival of baritone Piero Cappuccilli, who came to the Milan conference between two rehearsals of Verdi’s *Aida* in Munich, Lilians Celani answered Tebaldi’s call, by reading the bill which the Schiller Institute will force the Italian Parliament and government to adopt, and which will be a replication of Verdi’s 1884 decree (box, page 33). She named the first famous singers who have agreed to endorse it: Renata Tebaldi, Piero Cappuccilli, Luciano Pavarotti, Carlo Bergonzi, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Fedora Barbieri, Renato Bruson, Mirella Freni, as well as at least 50 more singers, and also two conductors: Bruno Rigacci, who won the Golden Verdi Prize this year, and Gian Paolo Sanzogno. The audience approved the petition with warm applause.

As Piero Cappuccilli was entering the hall, also welcomed by an ovation, Maestro Bruno Rigacci, pianist and conductor, gave the first musical example proving the superiority of  $C = 256$  over  $A = 440$  to the whole audience. He simply played the first few bars of Bellini’s most famous soprano aria, “Casta diva,” from the opera *Norma*, first on a piano which had been tuned to  $C = 256$  for the conference, and then on the  $A = 440$  concert piano. When he played it on the  $C = 256$  piano and asked the audience, “Did you hear any disturbance?” everybody found it pleasant. As soon as he had played the same notes on the high-tuned piano, the audience reacted with true shock, because it sounded strident and totally different.

Piero Cappuccilli took the microphone at this point, and not only explained why high tuning is destroying all the original color and significance of Verdi’s operas, but also

gave two concrete examples which were clearer than any explanation: one from the opera *Ernani* and the other one from *Il Trovatore*, in which the baritone is forced by high tuning to incorrectly pass the register before the E-natural, as a result of the effect on his vocal cords. He gave the two examples twice, first singing with the piano tuned to  $C = 256$ , and not passing register, as Verdi wanted, and then with the piano tuned to  $A = 440$ , indicating to the audience with his hand when the early passage occurred on E-flat. (“Watch out for those E-flats,” he said before singing it.)

Both Tebaldi and Cappuccilli were asked about how the register-shift works and where it is for baritones and sopranos, and at the end of this session the audience greeted the two great singers, and also the famous soprano Gina Cigna, now nearly 90, who was in attendance.

The afternoon session continued with a panel discussion on the damage wrought by high tuning, not only to voices but also to instruments, which included: Prof. Bruno Barosi, of the International School of Violin Building in Cremona, who presented his studies on the damage to the static balance of the violin and on its wood caused by an increase in tuning; Maestro Ginevra of the Milan Conservatory, who reviewed the history of tuning through the centuries, showing how old music cannot be performed with high tuning; Gianni Mascioni, an organ restorer, who confirmed what Father Circelli of the Pontifical Institute of Sacred Music had reported previously, namely that most ancient organs are tuned to  $A = 435$ , although many organs have different tunings; and Maestro Bruno Sacchetti, director of the National TV choir and organist at Radio Vaticana, who explained the tendency to increase tuning by the fact that there is no morality any more among performers. Sacchetti said that his experience as choir director shows how too many choir conductors change tuning from one day to the next according to their “feeling,” thereby destroying all choir singers, and pointed out that there exists another law in Italy, from 1936, saying that funds can be denied to orchestras which do not stick to the right tuning.

The day concluded with a panel on “Music and Classical Interpretation,” at which Günther Ludwig of Cologne, Werner Thärichen of the Berlin Symphonic Orchestra, and Eliane Magnan of Paris showed that, besides the right tuning, an elevated concept of music akin to the notion of *agapē* is needed in order to convey great musical compositions to large audiences. A living proof of that ability was the concert concluding the conference, at which more than 200 people heard Lyndon LaRouche’s good friend, Norbert Brainin, former principal violinist of the Amadeus Quartet, and Günther Ludwig perform Mozart’s Sonata in F Major K. 376, Brahms’s Sonata in G Major Op. 100, and Beethoven’s Sonata No. 7 in C Minor Op. 30, No. 2.

This last work, with its “Adagio cantabile” in the second movement, had been used by Mr. Ludwig in his presentation earlier in the day, as an example of how, out of a simple sung melody, Beethoven makes a full composition.



# Greetings and messages from the entire world of music

To the Schiller Institute conference on "Classical Aesthetics and Music" in Milan, April 9, 1988:

**Montserrat Caballé,**  
soprano; Barcelona (Spain):

Cordial greetings to the participants of this conference, which is treating a matter, which, as a singer, is very close to my heart, since in the more than 30 years of my active career as a singer, I have come to the conviction that high tuning does a great deal of damage.



The human voice has a normal height which one cannot alter. By way of a lot of training one can do that, but in so doing one loses a lot: The beauty and the color of one's own voice, its vibrato, and its volume—because one has to place the voice very high, to accommodate it to the tuning of the orchestra; but in this case the tone is not produced in a natural way. The notes are mastered, but the greatness, the volume of the voice is lost.

I am sure that high tuning is destroying voices. This can be simply demonstrated by the fact, that the careers of today's singers are so short. Another good example is the following: Verdi wrote the *Traviata* for a lyric-dramatic soprano; today, however, this role is being sung only by a coloratura-soprano. Today one cannot hear the real *Traviata* of Verdi, as, for example, Renata Tebaldi sang this role in her time. Using the high tuning of A = 444 or 445, it simply cannot be done.

There is something else: Instruments raise their pitch during a performance; if the orchestras begin high, then at the end of the performance, they are even higher. I recall a performance of *Norma* in 1976 at the Scala here in Milan: We began at 444 and in the last act we ended up with 446. When I mentioned this after the performance, nobody wanted to believe it. But I was able to check it immediately with the help of the tuning-fork and they had to admit I was right.

In this case the tuning was half a tone (!) higher than prescribed by the composer. The voices of many young sing-

ers, who lack experience or technical education and preparation, are destroyed after 5 or 8 years, if they have to sing so high all the time; one hears nothing from them anymore. But these were not bad voices, these were in fact very good voices and also good musicians.

I am quite sure that if we were to return to the lower tuning, in which the composers actually have written, then today we would have many Kirsten Flagstads, many Ramon Vinays, many Mario del Monacos and many Renata Tebaldis, just to name a few of the very great singers. It is not true that great natural voices belong only to the past; they are always there, even today.

I hope that this discussion to lower tuning, a discussion which you are starting anew with this conference, turns out to be a great success.

Cordial greetings,  
Montserrat Caballé

**Anneliese Rothenberger,**  
soprano; Salingen (Switzerland):

I deeply regret that I can't come. It would have been very interesting for me, since this problem of the high musical tuning of the orchestra has been with me my whole life as a singer. Especially in Vienna and Salzburg, the tuning of the orchestra is extremely high, and there, while singing "Pamina," I always felt sorry for my colleagues who had to sing the "Queen of the Night" and, therefore, instead of the already greatly feared high F, had even to reach an F-sharp.

I admire Miss Tebaldi not only as a great singer (we sang *La Bohème* together at the Met) but also because of her fighting spirit. I can only hope, that her efforts and those of all of us one day will lead to success.

In this sense I wish you the best for the 9th of April.

Many greetings,  
Anneliese Rothenberger



**Alfredo Kraus,**  
tenor; Madrid (Spain):

I wish to extend my greetings to this conference, which is discussing a very important matter for all singers and musicians.

I agree that tuning today is too high. This is a fact which I have always tried to fight against. Speaking as an opera singer, I think there are several reasons for high tuning, since in the modern era of opera different kinds of phenomena occur: Great importance is given to the orchestra, the conductor and the director. I always thought that *singing* was in the center of an opera, not the conductor, the orchestra and or director who have to be at the service of the singing on stage.

But now the tendency is to create "the great conductor," even the star conductor. So naturally, if you want to be a big star, if you want to be the protagonist of an opera show while conducting, you have to sacrifice the rest. I don't think that this is the way to do service to singing. The most important thing is the human voice, the melody and the singing. The conductor has to accompany them. He can never be the protagonist.

Another reason for such very high tuning is that the instruments are tuned higher in order to make the orchestra sound more "brilliant" and to dominate. So the orchestra becomes more evident, but what happens to the voices? Human voices are limited and if you increase the pitch it becomes very difficult for the singers. In some of today's operas it becomes almost impossible to sing, simply because the tuning is too high.

The only 'solution' is to transpose, but this is not beautiful: In order to respect the will of the composers, the musician has to uphold the tradition. If the composer wanted a high C, it has to be a high C. But sometimes the high C is almost half a tone higher; this results from the fact that after a while the instruments are even higher than at the beginning, because they warm up during the performance. I remember that, many years ago at the opera in Florence, where the tuning is one of the highest in the world, I sang *I Puritani* by Bellini which is very high for a tenor. At the end of the opera, something very astonishing, almost crazy, happened. The highest note for the tenor in this opera is a high D, but in this case is was almost a high E!

Now we are at a point, where the conductors don't want to turn back, they want to continue to be protagonists at all costs. This is very bad for the cause of singing. Probably all singers think as I do about this issue. I am fortunate enough to have a very high voice, which allows me to sing the high repertoire, but I know that many of my colleagues have



problems.

What is to be done? Although it is very difficult to change things now, I do think we should do something about the situation. I wish this conference, which wants to start the process to lower tuning, every success.

Cordial greetings,  
Alfredo Kraus

**Wolfgang Schneiderhan,** violinist; Vienna (Austria):

Cordial greetings to this conference, which is dealing with an issue of great importance for music.

It may seem to be unusual at first glance for a violinist to be interested in the height of tuning, but for me there are two reasons for returning to the lower tuning of the classical composers.

The first reason is my absolute pitch, which makes it impossible for me to hear and sense A as different from corresponding to about 430 hz. Already as a child I had to suffer sometimes outright pain during my lessons with Professor Sevcek, since his piano was tuned much too high for my ear. His reasoning for the high tuning: The tone would sound much more "brilliant."

Secondly, it became clear to me during my artistic career, especially through the close collaboration with my wife, the singer Irmgard Seefried, what a great significance the lower tuning has for the development and the maintenance of the singing voice.

Unfortunately, the search for more "brilliance" of tone has led to a situation, where the great classical pieces are often performed almost half a tone higher than prescribed by the composer, as I have to acknowledge time and again with great astonishment, when I check the height of the tuning of today's radio broadcasts with my piano.

Therefore, I am pleased that you are bringing the important question of tuning into the musical debate in this form and I wish all success to your conference.

Cordial greetings,  
Your Wolfgang Schneiderhan



Irmgard Seefried

**Kurt Moll,** bass; Bremen, West Germany:

The idea of returning to the lower tuning A = 432 is highly relevant today and has to be realized if we want to safeguard our singing voices. I wish you success in the conference in Milan and express my moral support for this.

Kurt Moll

**Placido Domingo**, tenor,  
Mexico City (Mexico):

I regret that I am not able to be at the Milan conference, for reasons related to work, but I hope to be able to do so on another occasion. I hope that the conference will be a great success, since its result will be very important indeed to protect the singers of our generation.



Affectionate greetings,  
Placido Domingo

**Edda Moser**, soprano; Bonn (West Germany):

May this conference give a meaningful message to the music world.

Edda Moser

**Elisabeth Furtwängler**, Clarens (Switzerland):

I regret that I can not be at your conference in Milan, for which I wish you all the success possible.

Cordial greetings,  
Elisabeth Furtwängler

**Karl-Adolf Zenker**, Vice Admiral (ret.), Bonn (West Germany):

As a member of the Schiller Institute, I send my cordial greetings to the participants of the conference in Milan and hope your meeting will be successful and inspiring.

Although my profession as a naval officer prevented me from being engaged as a musician intensively, I always was interested in classical music very much. Starting at the age of 11, I took 'cello lessons for some time. I never succeeded in playing this wonderful instrument with mastery; only after World War II did I take 'cello lessons again, which allowed me to at least reach the intermediate level.

Since that time I have had a lot of joy with my very beautiful 'cello, built by Giovanni Battista Ruggieri, a pupil of Niccolò Amati, in the year 1705. This instrument I inherited from my grandfather who, by the way, also was a navy officer and who was a much better 'cellist than I. I myself had to stop being musically active in the meantime because of a medical problem with the tendons in my hand.

I deem it a positive development that the number of young people actively playing various traditional instruments is increasing. They do not want to become professionals so much, but rather to seriously study the music as amateurs, since the present mechanical or electronic consumption of music does not satisfy their desire to understand art.

I am glad that the Schiller Institute is dealing intensively with the questions of the cultural value of classical music and its practical performance and I wish your efforts in this respect full success.

Karl-Adolf Zenker, Vice Admiral (ret.)

## Text of petition to lower standard pitch

*This petition was circulated at the Schiller Institute's Milan conference on April 9, 1988. More than 70 persons have signed it, including opera singers Luciano Pavarotti, Giuseppe Di Stefano, and Carlo Bergonzi.*

### Whereas

the continual raising of pitch for orchestras provokes serious damage to singers, who are forced to adapt to different tunings from one concert hall or opera to the next, thus altering the original texture and even key of the works they perform;

### Whereas

the high standard pitch is one of the main reasons for the crisis in singing, that has given rise to "hybrid" voices unable to perform the repertoire assigned to them;

### Whereas

in 1884, Giuseppe Verdi had the Italian government issue a decree establishing  $A = 432$  cycles (corresponding to middle  $C = 256$ ) as the "scientific standard pitch," correctly stating in a letter to the government Music Commission that it was absurd that "the note called A in Paris or Milan should become a B-flat in Rome";

### Whereas

even for many instruments, among them the Cremona violins, ancient organs, and even the piano, modern high tuning is deleterious, in that it does not take physical laws into account;

### The undersigned demand that

the Ministries of Education, Arts and Culture, and Entertainment accept and adopt the normal standard pitch of  $A = 432$  for all music institutions and opera houses, such that it become the official Italian standard pitch, and, very soon, the official standard pitch universally.



## The universal validity of aesthetic laws

*The following is a portion of the keynote address which Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the international Schiller Institutes, delivered to a conference on "Music and Classical Aesthetics," in Milan, Italy, on April 9. It has been translated from the German original.*

*Der Menschheit Würde ist in eure Hand gegeben,  
Bewahret sie! Sie sinkt mit euch! Mit euch wird sie sich  
heben! \**

This dramatic call, which Friedrich Schiller issued to the artists in his so-named poem, is more timely today than ever before, and nowhere more so, than in the field of classical music. For, no other art, and no other medium, provides more direct access to the human soul and the inner workings of the human mind, than classical music; and if we lose this, humanity will have lost nothing less than its own soul.

Today, we are threatened with the loss of any real understanding of the great works of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Verdi. Even the art of correctly interpreting classical works as they were intended by their composers, has become an all-but-forgotten secret. Of course, we still have all sorts of concerts and performances, and the recording industry has certainly opened up significant technical possibilities; but how often does the music-lover find that he must turn away in disgust, because instead of hearing Mozart or Beethoven, all he hears is a jumble of mere sounds!

In view of this, the goal of this conference is nothing less than to revive and safeguard our classical musical culture, so that soon, it will be impossible ever again to destroy classical musical interpretation, as has been done so insidiously following 1815, especially over the past 100 years. And in this endeavor, answering the question of the correct tuning of middle-C at a value of 256, is absolutely central, because upon this hinges our understanding of whether there exist universal, eternally valid principles for art, and thus, whether

music is indeed a universal language. That, in turn, provides the answer to the more fundamental question, whether man is in fact universal, or whether truth may vary from one person to the next. This is not merely an aesthetic question, but an eminently moral one, for it is precisely this which determines the image of mankind.

Although it has almost entirely faded from our memories today, it is nevertheless an indisputable fact, that all classical composers, from Mozart through Verdi, wrote their works for a tuning corresponding to middle-C set at 256 cycles. Mozart made the explicit discovery, that the soprano and the tenor voice execute their register-shift most naturally and cleanly at F-sharp. In making this discovery, Mozart was merely taking into account the fact that music is ultimately merely a form of expression evolved from sung classical poetry, which dates back to the Vedic hymns about 6,000 years ago. And since instrumental music evolved from the singing voice, all musical problems can be defined from the standpoint of the parameters of a beautifully trained singing voice.

During the age of the classical composers, that much was obvious, and consequently their instruments were all tuned to C = 256 cycles per second, while the instruments' configurations were essentially conceived as imitations of the human voice, corresponding to the various registral ranges. Thus, musical instruments were built on the same principles as well-tempered polyphony, and composers wrote their pieces from the standpoint of the lawfulness of vocal composition. This is why, in their instrumental compositions, they used the same descriptions—"duet," "trio," "quartet," etc. At the same time, instrumental music was more than a mere imitation of the singing voice; it was a more richly variegated form of musical expression, but always based on the same lawfulness.

Our problem today, is that the natural register-shift of the trained *bel canto* voice is not taken as the point of departure for tuning and interpretation; instead, this is determined by the substantially altered construction of the modern concert

\* From Friedrich Schiller's *Die Künstler (The Artists)*:  
Mankind's dignity has been given into your hand;  
Protect it! It sinks with you! With you it shall rise up!

grand piano, and by the tuning of middle-C, which in the intervening period has reached  $A = 440$  on the average, and has even risen as high as  $A = 450$ . This has resulted not only in the destruction of the human singing voice—and even of musical instruments—but also in the literal destruction of compositions, through arbitrary interpretations. The degree to which our knowledge of the internal lawfulness of classical compositions has been destroyed, can be gauged by the fact that today, the overwhelming majority of classical music concert-goers do not even question the  $A = 440$  tuning, nor do most music students learn that it could ever be otherwise. When one considers how today, out-of-tune Beethoven pieces are mindlessly performed alongside pieces by Stockhausen, as well as how small the audience is for our abused classical music in comparison to rock-pop “music” and other horrors, one can see that correctly interpreted classical music is, in fact, a species threatened with extinction.

It therefore is all the more urgent, that we take up the aesthetic criteria on which classical artists have based their work. Classical aesthetics signifies nothing else than that beauty must be a reflection of the lawfulness of life; and it can be proven that all living forms are derived from harmonic orderings which are congruent with the Golden Section of a circle.

The laws of the development of the universe are so constituted, that the physical universe is continually developing negentropically into ever-higher manifolds, such that any one manifold passes over into the next higher one by accentuating all of its species-potentialities to a maximum, and at that single point, participating in the next-higher, more complex manifold. This idea of development, which one might term the Christian law of evolution, was formulated by the great 15th-century cardinal and father of modern natural science, Nicolaus of Cusa, and it was later proven from the modern scientific standpoint by Kepler, Gauss, and Riemann. Man, whose reason (the microcosm) reflects the laws ordering the creation of the universe (the macrocosm), is the “crowning of creation”; i.e., what all other organisms in the universe do more or less unconsciously, man does consciously, and in freedom. It is man’s duty, as *imago viva Dei*, the living image of God, to imitate the noblest activity of God the Creator, and thus to continue creation within the universe. Man is therefore the only creature who can freely, yet lawfully extend the order of creation.

Every time man, through his lawful creative contribution, furthers the negentropic development of the universe—and as Nicolaus of Cusa says, he can only do so if he takes that next step, and finds his solution, from the standpoint of the entirety of the knowledge of his era—then his action represents such a singularity passing from one manifold to the next-higher one.

By natural law, we mean that every man, as a microcosm, has been endowed by the divine order of creation with natural rights to develop all his potential abilities to their maximum,

so that he may in turn make his maximum contribution to the development of the human species. As Schiller describes, a nation which is based on natural law, is one in which the state does everything to enable all its citizens to unfold their abilities in the best possible way, whereas all citizens work to allow the maximum flourishing of the state.

Classical art is nothing other than the celebration of the creative human mental process, and as stated above, this process occurs within a universe which is harmonically, negentropically ordered, and thus a universe in which all problems presenting themselves to the human mind must be sensibly formulated in such a way that they correspond to the principle of negentropy. And this is just as true for art, as it is for science.

What is described as a “singularity” in the field of natural science and in Cusa’s tradition, appears in music in the form of the so-called “dissonance.” The central significance of middle-C = 256 lies in the fact, that with the classical composers, these dissonances are never introduced for accidental or inconsequential reasons—as they most certainly are with the romantics, such as Liszt, Wagner, and the modern composers. From Bach through Verdi, these dissonances are introduced only as the result of lawful developments within well-tempered polyphony. They are introduced as intentional, necessary harmonic dissonances, which at the same time serve to emphasize certain crucial metrical features, and they are resolved in a lawful way. Hence, by analogy, we are dealing with the same phenomenon which leads to singularities within the human mind during the process of creative problem-solving.

These necessary dissonances, pre-planned by the composer, are therefore, on the one hand, the points which most directly reflect the composer’s own creative process, and which reveal the greatest depths of his thinking; on the other hand, they are the moments which most directly intervene “into the innermost movements of the mind” of the listener, and so, move his soul. Therefore, if we are dealing with such an intense and momentous matter, is it not highly appropriate, that this occur in a lawful, and not an arbitrary or even destructive manner?

The fact that music has this unique effect of influencing human beings more directly than anything else, is generally understood. Listening to, or playing classical music, is beneficial to creative activity in any field of endeavor. And conversely, listening to any music containing mind-numbing, repetitive rhythms is destructive, while rock-pop music demonstrably ruins one’s creative faculties.

If music has such a profound effect, is it at all surprising, that the great demands Schiller places on the artist, have particular force for musical artists, both composers and interpreters? If mankind’s dignity has been placed in artists’ hands, what are these demands which they must fulfill?

Schiller is absolutely rigorous on this point. Precisely because the effect elicited by the artist is so extraordinary,

Schiller demands extraordinary things from the artist himself. Before he may ever venture to move his audience, he himself must first have lived up to the highest principles; he must have already ennobled himself into his species-being, into the ideal human being, and hence must have freed himself from everything accidental and unnecessary. The object of his action, for its part, must also be universally true, in order that the artist's effect on his audience be precisely calculable. The artist who does not aim at achieving a precisely precalculable effect within his audience, does not deserve to be called an artist, because his work is indiscriminate and accidental.

The artist must have developed himself into the universal—i.e., ideal—human being, and his object must likewise be true—i.e., universal. These two demands, according to Schiller, are indispensable. And in order that freedom in art may not be shortchanged, no other compulsion can be tolerated, save that which nature itself imposes on the world of things.

If the artist succeeds in meeting these demands, he is then able to elicit the effect he desires within the listener, and by so enabling the listener to directly replicate the composer's own creative process, and to participate, as it were, in the artist's creative discovery, he gives him access to the emotion which is associated with that creative activity: *agapē*, or love on the plane of reason and classical beauty. He thus opens up for the listener, that emotional quality, that power, which strengthens the listener in his own creative activities.

For the listener of classical music, there is no greater joy than when the artist, as it were, steps behind his performance and enables the listener to independently discover the musical idea upon which the composer has based his work. By knowing the idea, the person's agapic sense of beauty is strengthened, and in this sense, he becomes a better human being.

Against this background, it is clear that precisely this process of attaining knowledge becomes destroyed for both mind and soul, whenever a piece which the composer had written for C = 256 tuning, is instead performed at A = 440. If, from the musical context, a different tone-color, in a different register, is called for on F-sharp, and if the piece is instead played at A = 440, the new tone-color arrives prematurely, namely at F-natural. If such alterations now turn up in other, completely different locations, the entire musical idea becomes destroyed, and is recognizable, at best, as a mere shadow of itself.

The destructive effects of excessively high tuning are perhaps most clearly demonstrated with respect to the German *Lied*, or art-song. Setting aside for a moment the destructive effects on the singer's voice, it is here in the *Lied* that the problem of correct tuning is presented in its most concentrated form. The classical art-song is the aesthetic form in which a classical poem, subject to its own poetic lawfulness, is transformed by the composer's art into a still-higher art form. A successful composition is never the mere underlay-

ing of the poem with notes—a so-called musical “setting”—but is always much more than that. The poetic idea is accentuated in such a way, that an entirely new dimension is added to the poem.

This is more readily achieved with inferior poems than with perfected ones. Thus, Beethoven emphasized that it is easier to compose Goethe's poems into *Lieder*, than it is with Schiller's poems. But precisely because the poetic idea is supplemented by this musical elaboration, the *Lied* suffers the most harm whenever the specific emphasis, established by the composer through changes in tone-color at register-shifts, is altered, changing its meaning and metric into a different, arbitrary idea.

This situation turns into utter devastation, whenever the register-shift appears not at the wrong place, but does not appear at all. Indeed, the modern trend goes in the direction of eliminating the different registral colors and transforming everything into an undifferentiated “carpet of sound.” If Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is performed in this way, one might just as well be listening to James Last!

Opposed to this, is the *bel canto* school, whose emphasis on the beautiful, coherent tone aids in the production of the various registers. This manner of singing differentiates the various voice-types, so that each scale-step is individually audible, instead of becoming engulfed in a sea of sound. It is up to the interpreter's artistry to bring out the individual tones clearly, while at the same time putting the primary emphasis on the process occurring between the notes.

In his *Aesthetic Letters*, Schiller saw art as the sole pathway whereby the character of individuals, as well as of entire nations, can be ennobled, even during times when government has become decadent and the masses have lapsed into self-indulgence—a condition which is all the more true of us today. It is therefore incumbent on art, to improve humanity's powers, and in doing so, to distinguish man from all other living creatures.

Our vital concern, is that man bring himself into ever greater accord with the lawfulness of the order of creation, and that he come to resemble the image of his Creator. If he does this, he becomes increasingly able to engage in creative activity and to experience *agapē* and the joy of beauty. Listening to a great work of classical music, or better still, performing it oneself, helps people to develop the extended concentration-span which is necessary for any type of creative work. For such works can only be understood in their entirety; the significance of each note emerges from the entire piece, and as the person replicates the repeated arcs of poetic tension on successively more intense levels, he learns to grasp the entire composition in all its complexity as a single musical idea. To understand the posing of the problem, to develop it, and then to solve it—this is what gives human joy to human beings. And what pleases us, is ultimately what defines us morally as either beautiful souls, or as ugly monsters.



## ‘Let us go back to the golden age of Italian opera’

*The following excerpts have been translated from the Italian transcript of Miss Tebaldi's speech to the Milan Schiller Institute conference on April 9. Renata Tebaldi, a "spinto" soprano, particularly celebrated for her Verdi roles such as Desdemona, Aida, and Violetta, performed regularly at La Scala of Milan, and the Metropolitan Opera of New York.*

I am happy to be invited to speak on this subject because I think it is very important. The constant increase in the tuning pitch brings on enormous difficulties for singers. Both in the conservatory and afterward, during the entire arc of one's operatic career, we study constantly to keep the "passage" of the voice in order, because this is what allows us to sing high notes without difficulty.

So, we study years and years to place our voice correctly, and then, all of a sudden, we are hit by an orchestral pitch which, instead of being at  $A = 440$ , (official standard pitch), goes higher and higher all the time. There is no orchestra, either in the big opera houses or in the provincial ones, which begins the performance at 440; they always start at 442, 443, 444, and keep going up every year. It is already hard for the instrumentalists; imagine for the human voice, which must make an effort to adapt immediately to the pitch which the orchestra is playing at.

During my own career, I had it put into the contracts that the  $A = 440$  pitch had to be respected: not to ask for a special treatment, but because that was the pitch established by international agreement, i.e., by law. And let us keep in mind that this 440 pitch, which was fixed at a conference in London . . . was already higher than the 432 which was used in Verdi's day. The famous tuning which we consider the most precise, the most natural, has disappeared from the horizon; on the contrary, the electronic tuner has become fashionable, in which you press a button and it emits an  $A$  from which the orchestra is supposed to tune up.

So there was already from that time an imbalance, but nobody noticed. Along came the record boom and the directors, listening to recordings, noticed that the brilliant sound

of the instruments came out better. So things went on, but their ears adapted to the change of tuning, and hence also in performing operas they kept the brilliant sound which they liked so much; without thinking about the problems which both instrumentalists and singers would have. I remember that in Naples, during rehearsals of the *Gioconda*, as I was talking to an oboist who had won the San Carlo competition, we realized that the pitch had risen.

Now *La Gioconda* is a hard opera, and a voice with body has trouble adapting to a rise in pitch. I was supposed to sing four acts, one tougher than the other; not only that: At the end, in the fourth act, there are ornamented passages which have some problems. Being curious, I asked if I could talk to the Maestro. He came to my dressing room and I asked him: "Tell me the truth: How high is the  $A$ ?" he answered: "442-443." But that was the pitch at the start, and at the end? "That we do not know," he admitted, "because you know that with the heat, and breathing into the instruments, the winds tend to rise in pitch." So I told him: "If you don't guarantee me 440, as written in my contract, I'm packing my bags and leaving." That was the dress rehearsal. The oboist told me: "I took six months, gradually cutting the reed of my oboe, to adapt to the pitch which I found when I arrived in this orchestra."

So the wind players can easily understand the singer's problem. The winds use air as we singers do: putting it little by little into the instruments—and thus we cause the voice to float on the breath, attacking with the voice one instant before the air. We both speak the same language. The wind instrument can lengthen or shorten the reed to lower or raise the pitch. The woodwinds are easier, because the brasses have to gradually shorten the tube through which the air passes. The stringed instruments are even easier, because by stretching the string you attain the desired tuning.

But if the oboe takes six months to get up to the right tuning, the singer, too, ought to get six months or a year to adjust his or her breathing. The problem is not so great in the center, so much as fact that the voice which is wrongly placed

in the center does not give the possibility, as I said before, to make the [registral] passage, the jump to the high notes.

### What happened to mezzosopranos?

If that does not happen, it does not go up, above all if you have a voice with a certain body to it: I am thinking about a voice of an Ebe Stignani, a Fedora Barbieri, of a [Fiorenza] Cossotto who for me, and for everyone, is the last true mezzosoprano. All the other mezzosopranos who have come later are neither fish nor fowl, in fact many of them have done soprano repertoire: *Norma*, *Gioconda*.

Now I wonder: Why should the color of the mezzosoprano voice suddenly have vanished off the face of the earth? Why do we no longer have baritones who sing by unfurling and broadening out their voices, with the color of the true baritone? They are all white baritones, who don't have to work as hard to sing, because having less voice than the others, they have less trouble going up and overcoming this obstacle of the tuning of the orchestra. The *basso profondo* has disappeared; to find a Sparafucile today for *Rigoletto* is impossible: Voices are used which perhaps can also sing low, but which have no body, they don't say anything. Not to mention the contralto, which has disappeared.

I wonder: Is it possible that the voices of this kind have all been lost, for who knows what reason? If the voices we hear today were to sing at A = 440 or even lower, at 438, we would already hear the difference. The singer could open the throat, instead of squeezing it, and let all the voice he has come out. I am sure that all the great voices we used to have and which we took all over the world, would come back out again. Today the foreigners are surpassing us, I don't say this out of chauvinism: I am very happy to hear good foreign singers, but I can't understand why Italy, which was the cradle of the most beautiful voices in the world, which took *bel canto* everywhere, today has lost those voices.

I believe that this is not just, and even though there are at this time great musicians, and they speak our own language, they do not want to understand it, because they find it convenient to have this brilliant sound. Instead, when an opera is performed, everyone, from the orchestra musician to the conductor, is at the service of the singing voice, and there is no motive for saying, "I do what I want to do, I don't pay attention to the others." They have to pay attention to many others, because even the chorus members, who are many and whose voices are not indifferent, have the same problems. And so let's reflect a little, because next year the pitch will rise to 446, 448, and it will turn out that the effort can only be sustained by little voices, the lightest ones, which have an easier time going up because they don't have the weight of a voice with body.

But ladies and gentlemen, the "great Italian repertoire" will disappear. Let us take the fact that the public has heard *Norma* sung by light, coloratura sopranos like Joan Sutherland: a tremendous talent and a great singer who, nonethe-

less, in *Norma*, has told us nothing. A soprano of her vocal weight cannot sustain the recitatives of *Norma*. But the public accepted her and applauded her. Another who ventured to sing *Norma* was Beverly Sills: all voices who, at one time, when there were real voices to sing *Norma*, the orchestra conductor himself would not have had them on his conscience. he would have said: "You are a coloratura soprano. You are a fantastic thing, but stay in your repertoire."

### A future for young singers

I have not been singing now for 11 years, but I am fighting because it is unjust: The young people have already had so many difficulties in starting their career: The big houses do not want them because they want names; the little opera houses don't exist because they don't do seasons and they too, to guarantee audiences, want the presence of the big names.

So, with the difficulties of the work, taken from a school after so many years of study and tossed onto a stage such as, for example, the one at La Scala, or Vienna, they find themselves in front of an orchestra pitched so high that they are doomed. In fact I, in my career, witnessed a number of voices that were destroyed. I heard, when I sang with them, that they did not know where to place their voice and they were clambering up a slippery roof.

We feel, without anyone telling us, if we are singing a B-flat or a C: from how the vocal chords vibrate, from how the voice is in the head.

Imagine a singer who opens his mouth, seeks that note, seeks that position, that particular way of singing, and can't find it. It would be like throwing a marble into a hole and it doesn't go in. So what does he do: He sings false, he sings off-key, his voice cracks, and then, after all that effort and that result, back in his dressing room he says: "I can't make it any more as a singer, I quit."

We don't have to let things go on that way, absolutely: If the gentlemen conducting the orchestras want a brilliant sound, let them use it for symphonies, provided the instrumentalists agree with them, because you have heard that the stringed instruments also have their problems: When the strings are stretched too much, they break too. So you would need two sets of instruments, one for symphonies and one for operas. . .

Every score has its problems, and the singer prepares himself well to overcome the point where these problems arise. When they happen in the first act, you get them out of the way at once, but if, unfortunately, the point we fear arrives in the third act, our first and second acts are hell: Not only are we concentrated on what we are executing at the moment, but mentally, in our subconscious, we are expecting that the moment is going to arrive that we somehow have to get over, both with our technique and with our calm and security. If, then, there's an additional disturbing factor, there is no possibility of getting past it.



## The Schiller Institute's fight

Finally we have found the Schiller Institute, which is fighting, and I am happy for the young people, because I hate to see voices which are being destroyed this way. We need voices, we need incubators, because it is not possible that Italy can no longer export voices and hold high in the world the name of *bel canto*. *Bel canto* was invented by us, no one taught it to us; it is an unmistakable style, and everyone has come to Italy to learn it. We have to get busy so that our rights to a correct tuning, which are established by law, shall be respected. Everyone could take the responsibility to tell the director: "If you don't want to come down (on the pitch), then I won't sing."

If we continue to be silent, then the world will go on this way. We can continue to hear 18th century repertoire, which requires voices which are like gold filigree and very beautiful; but there are also such things as heavy golden bracelets. I absolutely cannot believe that all the voices have disappeared, and therefore I appeal to those who can change things so that I, as well as others, may no longer be forced, as in the past, to leave rehearsals.

In fact, many times I had to walk out on rehearsals for an opera and that was my right; of my colleagues, only Mario Del Monaco stood by me because he also had a voice with quite a lot of body, and more than the others, he understood the problem. Mario Del Monaco had one of those voices which we feel the lack of today; but I repeat, I cannot believe they don't exist any more: I am sure they exist and the public has to have the right to hear them.

## Oversized orchestras

These voices must be able to come out of the mouths of singers in such a way as to fill houses like La Scala, reaching the audience by overpowering the 150 orchestra players and the voices of as many chorus members who stand behind us soloists. The voices are smothered by the orchestral sound, and this can be remedied by cutting back the number of orchestra players to a maximum of 40.

I think all of you listeners and the people who sponsored this conference have probably understood, that the subjects we are dealing with have stirred me up mainly because I feel bad about the voices which will never be able to be heard if the current situation goes on; to hear these voices fills those who hear them in the opera houses with joy. That goes even for the small voices, utilized in their proper repertoire, but it has to be established once and for all that there is a difference between a mezzosoprano and a normal soprano, then there is the lyric soprano, the spinto, and then the dramatic soprano, and they can't be inverted, absolutely not; the roles can't be switched around. Everyone has to stick to his or her own repertoire.

Putting together everything which has been said, we can return, finally, to the great joy of everyone, to the golden age of Italian opera.

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## Piero Cappuccilli

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# 'We must bring pitch back to normal'

"I must say that if in the beginning, in the era of Verdi," Cappuccilli began, "the standard pitch was at 432 vibrations, and he was writing his works for that pitch, Verdi was an intelligent person, who understood voices and wrote for voices. Taking the tuning pitch up to the present level puts too much physical force on the vocal cords. This is why many singers, after two, three, or four years of their career, run into major problems. Because they are forcing their vocal cords in an unnatural way. In a period when voices are rare, we must return the tuning to normal, to not create problems for those voices that exist.

"Returning the tuning pitch to normal changes the very color of the voice." Piero Cappuccilli then gave concrete examples of the problems created for voices by unnatural changes in tuning, especially in the notes in which the voice passes from its center register into the high register.

Responding to questions about the concept of registral passage, Maestro Cappuccilli continued:

"First I must say that in the *mezza voce* first one covers and then one creates a certain color and a certain style, but the closing on an E-flat or even on a D-flat, is still too soon and that is dangerous, it crumbles because there is not enough breath support to sustain these notes. But with the tuning set at A = 432 this does not happen; the voice passes in a natural way—it is not necessary to sustain the voice beyond the physical capacities of the singer, and it is not useful to pass on E-flat; the passage will take place on F but in fortissimo also the E-natural can be broadened, with the low tuning. Whereas, with the present tuning to broaden or even to open up the E-natural means for the singer to jeopardize his career. Many of my colleagues have serious problems, and even a certain fear in facing these passages. Why did the great singers of the past sing on a normal tuning, and why were they still able to sing at the age of 50-60 years? The answer is simple: With natural tuning, they did not strain their vocal cords, which remained unchanged over time. Orchestras are not tuned to this natural tuning, and this is particularly noticeable in the woodwinds and brasses, which drown out the singers. Not even three Carusos could make their voices heard by the entire audience of the theater.

"Whereas by lowering the tuning pitch the sound of the orchestras would become 'richer,' especially that of the violins."

The audience asked whether he had contacted the major orchestra conductors such as Muti and Abbado.

"I have not had a chance to speak with them, but the organizers of this conference have had contact with many orchestra musicians. What has emerged is their willingness to meet the singers halfway, but it is also true that many have put off serious discussion of the problem to the future. Technically speaking, we are already at the limit with this tuning, but many orchestra directors do not want to give up the position they have conquered and hence refuse to condescend to the demands of the singers. But today, unlike in the past, we singers are much more unified and we hope, above all based on the Bill presented on this occasion, to finally succeed in obtaining the natural tuning for orchestras."

Finally Piero Cappuccilli was asked a question about the registral passage which is used "expressively" in *Macbeth* and about the influence which it would have on the character in the Verdi opera, if the passage took place on a different tone. The baritone answered: "If I pass that note with the natural tuning I can then develop it; but with the high tuning one cannot succeed in giving the needed dramatic quality to the character."

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## Fiorella Operto

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# The challenge to become heroes

*From the welcoming remarks to the conference by the president of the Schiller Institute in Italy:*

It is no exaggeration to state that our conference is an historic event which the world will regard as the moment in the 20th century when the *bel canto* tradition was defended and advanced. As Italians we are all the happier that this conference is held in Milan, Verdi's city.

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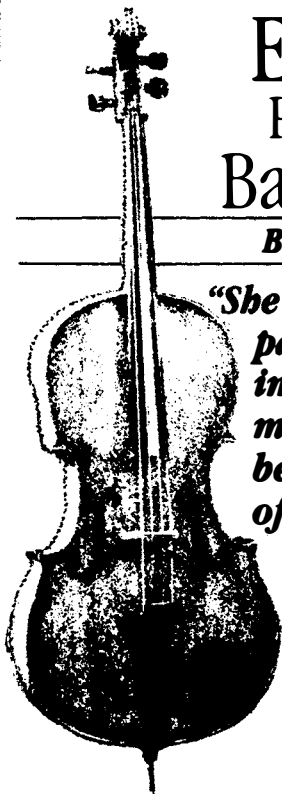
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tuning orchestras to A = 432, around the world, will be an event of exceptional importance, not just in musical history, but in the history of humanity. This tuning is coherent with the laws of the functioning of the human voice, the "musical instrument of all musical instruments." The original tuning responds to precise scientific laws, which various systems in the universe obey, and by obeying them, man develops according to a general law which makes him both "beautiful and good." In fact, man's obedience to natural law, ethics, causes him to be ever more inclined to act according to his "own nature," created in the image of the Creator.

This struggle for perfection is, in man, immediately aesthetic; it is beauty in human history. Great classical music has the quality of communicating to the public the creative activity of the composer in the immediate form of the fundamental human emotion, that which distinguishes man from the beasts, the "divine spark" of mind. In listening to and in performing great works, one retraces the steps by which the composer created his work, which is the educational activity proper to human beings. I believe that everyone here in this room agrees with me on these questions, which are the basic principles of our culture, of Western civilization based on Christian humanism. But it often happens that, when one enters into a specific field of art, whether it be poetry, music, or the figurative arts, judgments diverge, and it seems that fundamental principles and the great laws which are the same for every human being, in every time and place, are no longer valid. Here arbitrariness, individualism, opinion seep in. First of all, opinion may appear to be an acceptable discussion between experts, it may seem as an acceptable difference of viewpoints, between sensible persons, in the name of "artistic freedom."

But, rather like the famous "Calumny" of Rossini, we have often seen how that same opinion and "freedom" turns into a cyclone, and becomes a brutal, demagogic, and totalitarian will. A similar cyclone hit Western culture in the first half of the 19th century, when the humanistic ideal of culture which educated patriotic citizens to the good and the beautiful was attacked by an arc of cultural tendencies which went from ethical liberalism to agnosticism, to cynicism to finally openly promoting the victory of Evil over Good. And, to capture a public which was, then, perhaps less naive than today's, the "liberalists" played all their seductive cards, the "new against tradition" [modernism], the most spectacular effects, the amazing, the bizarre, what had never been tried, and so forth. As the degeneration of culture progressed, the gap, the opposition between the anthropomorphic art of the Italian and European Renaissance and the "new art" of the most unscrupulous tendencies, widened.

Whereas at one time the human voice was the paragon of beauty in music, the new music went further and further from that; that led to the race to higher tuning which has led to the excesses of A = 450 in some halls. While at one time the human figure was considered the artistic "model" closest to

perfection, and hence to God, the new art cut it into pieces, turned it upside down, rejected it in favor of machines, and finally killed it. In a certain sense, the unscrupulous use of the mass media, whose devastating effects we see today, and the counterculture, began then. Christian values were overturned. The well-known German scholar Fr. Ambrosius Eszter, of Rome, in an interview in the Schiller Institute's review *Ibykus* on the Blessed Edith Stein, mentions that Stein repeatedly criticized that trend, which dominated German philosophy after the Congress of Vienna. Professor Eszter writes: "Wagner's operas are a vehicle for his racist, neo-pagan, amoral, and fatalist ideals. In *Parsifal*, the hero cannot join with Kundry, in the figure of which appears the Jewish Herodias, and which moreover represents the Catholic Church . . . because she would pollute his Arian blood. . . . In this way, the Christ epoch *Parsifal* of W. von Eschenbach was secularized and rewritten in a pagan way. In the same sense, Wagner eliminated the Christian elements from the medieval *Nibelungenlied*. Wagner's work is to be located in the atmosphere of total revolution. In Wagner, the fundamental idea of all fascisms emerges, even if they differ in various aspects: the supremacy of aesthetics over ethics, and the replacement of justice with violence."

It was in a cultural environment polarized around these themes that Giuseppe Verdi took on the battle to "lower the tuning fork," to universalize the pitch according to which Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart had written their great works, to only cite the greatest. It was not a question of a polemic around a technical question, or not merely, but, as we know from his life, Verdi was always moved in his musical activity by a deep love for the classics, a great patriotic passion, and by the mission to "make the Italians," once Italy was made. The Verdian, Italian, universal *bel canto*, trained generations and generations of persons who, through the theater and opera, learned with joy, happiness, and the passion of their hearts to become better citizens. If we lose the great Verdi voices, in fact, we shall also lose great poetry and great prose.

If we do not defend *bel canto*, we shall also lose our beautiful Italian language. We must protect and develop this heritage, and kindle the hearts of our youth for the great causes which are the artistic content of the tragedies of Shakespeare, Schiller, and Verdi's operas, because today's world, teetering on the brink of a precipice, is the world described in those tragedies, but we are the ones who must avoid the tragic conclusion which otherwise lies ahead, by changing our actions. To live today means to become a hero in those great causes; and what more enthralling future could be offered to youth, to humanity, than that of living as true "heroes"? Italy has a great responsibility in the defense and development of music and *bel canto*, because Italy was created in many respects precisely upon these, and thanks to these. As Italian patriots, we say "Viva Verdi"; but I cannot but thank from the depth of my heart Mr. Lyndon LaRouche who inspired this research and this battle.

## Voice of military sounds in Soviet succession fight

by Konstantin George

On April 12, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, the party newspaper of the Russian Republic, formally conceded its “errors” and announced that it shared the “main arguments, conclusions and essence of the criticism” against it by *Pravda* one week earlier; the main daily of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had denounced *Sovetskaya Rossiya* for having printed on March 13, an article that constituted “a manifesto of anti-perestroika forces.” In Europe and the United States, press commentators hastened to conclude, that Gorbachov has “gained the upper hand” over his opponents, who were now “in retreat.”

Gorbachov himself, however, said April 13 that the excitement was only just under way: “An acute confrontation—I would even say, clash of views—has begun.”

In reality, the Soviet leadership succession fight entails much more than the personal fate of Gorbachov. Like the momentous shift of 1927-1934, from the Bukharinite liberalization of the New Economic Policy (NEP) to a Russian nationalism-centered era under Stalin, it is being waged at the level of key institutions in Soviet society. Behind the duel of personalities that grabs headlines abroad, the institutions of the military, the defense industry and the Russian Orthodox Church, all of them repositories of Russian nationalism, are asserting themselves in a way not seen in decades. Gorbachov stays or goes, at the discretion of these elites.

Of particular importance, is that whatever staying power Gorbachov has—his “magic”—depends on his success or failure in extracting more strategic, regional and other concessions from the Reagan administration and Western Europe. The ostensible capitulation by *Sovetskaya Rossiya* was timed with a high point in Soviet-American discussions

of new such concessions.

The Russian newspaper’s *mea culpa* appeared the day before the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (US-TEC) session opened in Moscow, on April 13. This extravaganza is attended by more than 500 American corporate leaders, led by Secretary of Commerce William Verity. Then the following day, was scheduled an extra round of pre-summit talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, as they came to Geneva to witness the signing of the Afghanistan settlement.

### Meanwhile, in the heart of Russia. . .

During the first two weeks of April, the time period of *Pravda*’s attack on *Sovetskaya Rossiya* and the latter’s acknowledgement of it, polemics reflecting the power struggle rolled along at a rapid boil.

- A slew of letters to the editor, printed in various publications to show support for *Pravda*’s rebuke, conveyed that the confrontations over policy are far from over. A letter in the April 12 *Pravda* offered the less than triumphant opinion, that the fact that *Pravda* replied to *Sovetskaya Rossiya* on April 5 meant “there is still hope” for perestroika.

- In the April issue of the literary journal *Novy Mir*, radical reform economist Academician Nikolai Shmelyov—in a piece that called for the state to parcel out land to peasant families and to spend foreign exchange and the proceeds of expanded gold sales to finance a large increase in Western imports for the consumer goods industry—warned that the succession fight has just begun. Alluding to the population’s “reservations against perestroika,” he said that food availability being worse than “three years ago” was a factor in

this. It was Shmelyov who observed, when Gorbachov became party general secretary three springs ago, "If, *in the next 1 to 2 years*, we don't achieve something tangible, that everyone can feel, it cannot be excluded that the fate of perestroika is sealed."

- *Pravda* on April 12 included in its letters column a "telephone call from a war veteran," who said the drafters of the *Pravda* reply (an unmistakable reference to Politburo member Alexander Yakovlev) "should be expelled from the party."

- Politburo member and Central Committee Yegor Ligachov, widely believed to have commissioned the *Sovetskaya Rossiya* challenge to perestroika and glasnost, surfaced—in the company of prominent members of the Russian Republic party and government establishment—at an April 4 conference on folk art, where he echoed *Sovetskaya Rossiya's* diatribe against the proliferation of "mass culture", including through "percolation" from the West, in recent years.

- KGB chief and Politburo member Viktor Chebrikov spoke April 13 in the town of Cheboksary, where he said that recent nationalist demonstrations in non-Russian Soviet republics (many participants in which have publicly thanked Gorbachov's glasnost for making it possible for them to speak out!) resulted from the exploitation, by "secret services of imperialist powers," of weaknesses in Soviet policy.

- On April 10, *Pravda* launched a second attack on the tendency expressed in *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, this time hitting the military directly. In an article timed with the celebration of Air Defense Forces Day, the chief military procurator, Gen. Lt. Boris Popov, denounced rampant corruption in the military. The offensive timing—since June 1987, the Air Defense Forces are directed by close associates of Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov—and the content, indicated non-military authorship or inspiration.

*Pravda* denounced widespread "corruption," "poor discipline" and "improper" personnel practices in the military, which it said had damaged "combat readiness." In a ritual of humiliating self-criticism, Popov was forced to describe his own department as riddled with "drunkards" and "bribe-takers" and to state that the collapse of morals in the Armed Forces was worse than in the "rest of society."

## Russian nationalism and the military

Why was such an article really a second attack on *Sovetskaya Rossiya*?

The March 13 "manifesto," in fact, contained much more than the voice of Yegor Ligachov, just as the succession fight neither begins nor ends with some putative personality clash between Ligachov and Gorbachov. Throughout its text (see Documentation), a Russian nationalist message in a 'voice' identifiable as that of the Soviet military, points to the powerful combination that launched the challenge: Ligachov's forces in the party Central Committee Secretariat, the mili-

tary, and Chebrikov's KGB. This is a call for the sort of Russian nationalism desired by the military leadership: Russian nationalism, befitting a Muscovite world empire, but without a burden of "religious-mystical" backwardness.

On March 25, Russian Republic's literary weekly, *Literaturnaya Rossiya*, carried an item that should, coming as it did on the heels of *Sovetskaya Rossiya's* "manifesto," have provided Western reporters with an explosive story, but instead was blacked out. It said that the Soviet Defense Ministry had just awarded its 1987 literary prize to one of the most notorious Russian chauvinist writers, Valentin Pikul.

Pikul, who writes for the extremely chauvinist and often anti-Semitic publications, *Molodaya Gvardiya* (*Young Guard*) and *Nash Sovremennik* (*Our Contemporary*), was honored for his "treatment of military-patriotic themes," for publicizing "heroes," "revolutionaries," and "the military traditions of the Russian Navy." The award ceremony took place in the Baltic Military District, with Gen. Lt. Ryabov of the Defense Ministry's military publishing section as presenter and the Ground Forces political boss, Gen. Col. Popkov, at his side.

Besides the wartime correspondence of Stalin with FDR and Churchill, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* on March 13 advocated that the memoirs of Marshal Zhukov and other famous Red Army commanders be published, for the illumination of Soviet youth. Author Nina Andreyeva singled out as especially important for publication and discussion, wartime reports, speeches and orders, especially "Order #227."

On March 26, the Defense Ministry daily, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*), obliged with a full-page spread, dramatically headlined "Order #227." This order, issued by Stalin on July 28, 1942, as the German Wehrmacht, having crossed the Don, was advancing towards the Volga and Stalingrad, was immortalized in the Soviet liturgy of the Stalin era as the "Not One Step Backwards" directive.

The *Krasnaya Zvezda* author, Colonel Filatov, echoed *Sovetskaya Rossiya*: "I think it is symptomatic, that precisely today Order #227 is more and more at the center of attention." In a swipe at perestroika's assault on "command-administrative methods of economic management," Filatov said that orders are essential, not only for the military, but in all sectors of Soviet society—factories, laboratories, and scientific R&D. Also striking, in context, was that *Krasnaya Zvezda* put Order #227 in the Russian military traditions, beginning with Prince Dmitri Donskoi's defeat of the Mongols in 1380, of "no retreat" and of carrying the war "into the enemy's territory." The article was adjacent to one headlined "Reportage from Afghanistan."

## The 'strong man' theme

The active phase of the Soviet succession fight was initiated by the February eruption, with the KGB's helping hand, of unrest in the Transcaucasus republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan. Another fuse is burning away in that area, as a mass demonstration has been scheduled for April 14 in the

capital of Soviet Georgia, the third of the region's republics, to call for greater official use of the Georgian language. According to sources, among the protest's organizers are those who want to press territorial claims—as did the Armenians—against neighboring Azerbaijan.

Should Gorbachov again falter in dealing with such an outburst, calls for the emergence of a "strong man" to rule Russia, will likely escalate. Such a campaign has already started.

On March 12 and again on March 29, *Krasnaya Zvezda* carried articles by military historians, who stressed the importance of Stalin's strong-handed leadership. "The very fact that Stalin took on the leadership of such a vast war and the war was won, is enough to eclipse and overshadow many other things in his life," wrote Col. A. Khorev in the first article. "Facts show," said Col. A. Khorkov in the second, "that for the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the development of the Army and Navy, (I. V. Stalin) did a lot."

The campaign for a strong hand has also been conducted by the Russian nationalist section of the *nomenklatura*, in the press of the Russian Republic. The outright pro-Stalin "letter" in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* focused its praise of Stalin around the "Great Leader" theme. At the end of March, an apparently anti-Stalin "letter" in *Literaturnaya Rossiya* was used to the same end. The author described how her family had all been wiped out under Stalin, how she had suffered, branded as a "child of the enemies of the nation." Her conclusion: "Yet, I cried when he died. Because he personally was able to build by himself the party, and rule the nation. With his death, it appeared to me that a part of all that is sacred departed with him."

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## Documentation

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*Excerpts from Sovetskaya Rossiya's March 13 "letter" from Nina Andreyeva:*

And there's nothing [youth] aren't discussing! A multi-party system, freedom for religious propaganda, resettling abroad, the right to broad discussion of sexual problems in the press, the need to decentralize leadership in culture, abolition of compulsory military service, . . . the country's past.

What is there here to be worried about? Here is a simple example. One would think that on the Great Patriotic War and the heroism of its participants, plenty has already been written and said. But recently, we had in a student dormitory of our Technology Institute, an event with Hero of the Soviet Union Col. of the Reserves V. F. Molozeyev. Among other things, he was asked about political repressions in the Army. The veteran replied that he had never come across any repressions, and that many of those who fought in the war with him, from start to finish, became high-ranking military leaders. Some were disappointed by this reply. Now that it has

become topical, the subject of repressions has been blown out of all proportion in some young people's imagination. . . . Examples like this are by no means isolated. . . .

Take for example the question of I. V. Stalin's position in our country's history. The whole obsession with critical attacks is linked with his name and, in my opinion, this obsession centers not so much on the historical individual himself, as on the entire highly complex epoch of transition. An epoch linked with unprecedented feats by a whole generation of Soviet people. . . . Industrialization, collectivization, cultural revolution, which brought our country to the ranks of great world powers, are being forcibly squeezed into the "personality cult" formula. . . .

I support the party call to uphold the honor and dignity of the trailblazers of socialism. I think that these are the party-class positions from which we must assess the historical role of all leaders of the party and the country, including Stalin. . . .

I recall the anthology of Stalin's reports, speeches, and orders, dating from the last war, on which the heroic generation of the victors over fascism was raised. . . . Our young people are familiar with none of these documents. Particular importance for the cultivation of historical awareness attaches to the memoirs of military leaders Zhukov, Vasilevsky, Golovanov, and Shtemenko, and the aircraft designer Yakovlev, who all knew the Supreme Commander personally.

### **Praise of Russian nationalism**

*The voice of the military also comes across in the differentiated way "Andreyeva" supports Russian nationalism—endorsing nationalism, but denouncing anti-technology "traditionalism" in terms almost as strong as those employed against "cosmopolitanism."—ed.*

In Trotsky's view, the idea of "national" connoted a certain inferiority and limitation. . . . That is why he emphasized October's "national tradition," wrote about "the national element in Lenin," claimed that the Russian people "had inherited no cultural heritage at all," and so forth. We are somehow embarrassed to say that it was indeed the Russian proletariat, whom the Trotskyites treated as "backward and uncultured," who accomplished . . . "three Russian revolutions" and that the Slav peoples stood in the vanguard of mankind's battle against fascism.

When students ask me why thousands of small villages in the non-black earth zone and Siberia are deserted, I reply that this is part of the high price we paid, for victory and the postwar restoration of the national economy, just like the irretrievable loss of large numbers of monuments of Russian national culture. I am also convinced: Any denigration of the importance of historical consciousness produces a pacifist erosion of defense and patriotic consciousness, as well as a desire to categorize the slightest expressions of Great Russian national pride, as manifestations of great power chauvinism. . . .

While the “neo-liberals” orient to the West, the other “alternative tower,” to use the language of Prokhanov [a popular author on military themes], the “conservationists and traditionalists” strive “to overcome socialism by regression.” In other words, by reverting to the social forms of presocialist Russia. . . . In their opinion, the moral values accumulated by peasant communes in the misty fog of centuries, were lost 100 years ago. The “traditionalists” certainly deserve credit for what they have done in the exposure of corruption, . . . ecological problems, the struggle against alcoholism, the protection of historical monuments, and the opposition to dominance by mass culture, which they correctly evaluate as consumerist psychosis.

At the same time, the views of the ideologists of “peasant socialism” contain a lack of understanding of October’s historical importance for the fate of the fatherland, a one-sided assessment of collectivization as a “terrible atrocity against the peasantry,” an uncritical understanding of mystical religious Russian philosophy and the old czarist concepts in our historical science, and hesitation to recognize the post-Revolution split of the peasantry as well as the revolutionary role of the working class.

When it comes to the class struggle in the countryside [during collectivization], for example, excessive emphasis is often placed on the ‘rural’ commissars, who “shot the kulaks [middle peasants] in the back.” In our vast country, at the height of the revolutionary conflagration, there were, of course, commissars of every sort. The main path of our lives was, however, paved by those commissars who were shot at. . . . The “attacking class” to sacrifice not only the lives of commissars, Chekists, rural Bolsheviks and members of the Committees of Poor Peasantry, but also those of the first tractor drivers, rural correspondents, young women teachers, rural Komsomol members, and tens of thousands of other nameless fighters for socialism.

## Behind Gorbachov’s back

A striking example of behind-the-scenes collusion by the military and the KGB at Gorbachov’s expense, is the story of Stefan **Mukha**. Until early 1987, when Gorbachov had him removed in disgrace, Mukha was the head of the KGB in the Ukraine. But he recently surfaced, with the rank of *Army Gen. Lt.* (two stars), as the chief political officer of the Turkestan Military District, which has headquarters in Tashkent and adjoins Afghanistan and Iran. The military not only got away with this maneuver, but Mukha’s superior, Gen. Col. Nikolai **Popov**, commander of the Turkestan MD, was promoted in early March to General of the Army (four stars).

## Yakovlev’s ‘Russophobia’ attacked by chauvinists

by Luba George

On April 9-10, for the first time ever, Soviet television broadcast live sections of the Russian Orthodox Easter midnight Mass at the crowded Epiphany Cathedral. The broadcast included Moscow Patriarch Pimen’s Easter Message. The head of the Russian Orthodox Church hailed the upcoming June celebrations of the “Millennium of Russian Christianity,” and stressed that the jubilee is having a “large and positive influence on culture, morals, and family life” in the Soviet Union.

The Easter “kickoff” for the millennium celebrations also included an interview with Patriarch Pimen in the government newspaper, *Izvestia*. Pimen spoke of a “beneficial process of perestroika” affecting all institutions, including the Church. Signaling the rising power of the Church as an institution in the context of the current post-Gorbachov succession fight, Pimen, for the first time, used the interview to attack state “repression” against clergy and believers. The attack, and the fact that *Izvestia* printed it without comment, attest to the process of expanding Church influence in the new power constellation emerging in Russia.

This is a signal of what to expect from Pimen’s successor—a new *public* assertiveness from the Church hierarchy, absent during Soviet rule until now. The Patriarch has been the head of the Church in the Soviet Union since 1971; 78 years old and ailing, he will not remain much longer as Patriarch. In the Church, as in the Kremlin, a succession fight is under way.

At the end of March, religious dissident Father Gleb Yakunin and five other Orthodox activists—all of whom were permitted to return from forced exile in Siberia last year—accused Patriarch Pimen of senile incompetence and suggested he step down before the millennium. Their statement, released at a press conference in Moscow, read, “Your Holiness has been so weakened by your enemies that you are no longer in a fit condition to bear the burdens of Patriarchal office.” It was angrily rejected by Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich, often cited as a potential successor—very unlikely, since his surname is Ukrainian, Denisenko. “The rule in our church is that the Patriarch is elected for life. I see no grounds to introduce changes.” Other possible successors being mooted: Metropolitan Alexei of Leningrad, Metropolitan Pitirim of Volokolamsk, and Metropolitan Yuvenaly.

With the continuing calls for a “perestroika” in the Church, there is also the strong rumor that the state is planning to ease

the old Stalinist law of 1929, which nationalized all Church possessions and restricted the size of gatherings, the teaching of religion to children, the sale of religious material in book shops, etc. The change, establishing a kind of Church-State *concordat*, was originally set for the beginning of the year. The outbreak of the succession fight in the Soviet leadership has postponed this.

High-level resistance to the *concordat* has been launched by the section of the *Nomenklatura* that would be eliminated from power in the event of a post-Gorbachov "Russian Party" victory.

Nothing better illustrates the growth in power of the *Nomenklatura*'s Russian Party than the successes scored during the past year by the mass Russian chauvinist organizations, beginning with the notorious Pamyat Society. The success achieved by Pamyat and the 16.8-million-strong All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments (VOOPIK)—about one person in ten in Moscow is said to belong to VOOPIK—has upset some Kremlin leaders.

Contrary to what many in the West would expect, the most angry response to the new assertiveness of the Church came, not from "ideological hardliners," but from Gorbachov's right-hand man, Politburo member Alexander Yakovlev, one of the architects of *glasnost*.

The Jan. 2 *Economist* of London reported that Yakovlev had recently replied to allegations of leadership indifference toward widespread destruction of historical and religious monuments, especially churches, with the assertion that the Communist Party had no intention of supporting "religiousness," and rejected the "single stream" (*yediny potok*) school of thought, which sees the Bolshevik Revolution as an "organic" continuation of Russian history. He said, "All attempts to depict [Byzantine] Christianity as the 'mother' of Russian culture must be categorically rejected. If medieval Russia merits the attention of historians, it is in no way because of the millennium of the Orthodox faith."

For his views, Yakovlev has become the principal target in the Politburo of Pamyat and other Russian chauvinist groups. Pamyat has never forgiven Yakovlev for his 1972 article, "Against historicism," in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (No. 46) assailing "Russophile tendencies" in culture, journalism, and history. On Dec. 8, 1987, the Pamyat Society issued an "Appeal" in which it again accused Yakovlev of being a "Russophobe." The document strongly suggested that he step down as Central Committee secretary in charge of the propaganda apparatus. The Pamyat document added what in retrospect echoes the line taken in the March 13 *Sovetskaya Rossiya* "Manifesto." "The press, radio, and television continue to propagate cosmopolitanism and idolization of the West, to the exclusion of national and folk elements."

According to well-informed sources, the April 5 *Pravda* piece that attacked the *Sovetskaya Rossiya* "Manifesto," bore the imprint of Yakovlev.

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## France

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# The troubling drift Mitterrand and his

by Jacques Cheminade

*The author is general secretary of the Parti Ouvrier Européen (European Labor Party) of France. In this writing, he comments on the draft presidential platform of François Mitterrand, the Socialist incumbent who is bidding for a second seven-year term as President of France. The first round of the presidential election takes place on April 24. The final run-off between the two candidates who receive the highest number of votes, will take place on May 8. Another candidate, Raymond Barre, was profiled in EIR's March 25, 1988 issue.*

The rejection of the most advanced weapons of our era: In his presidential platform proposal, François Mitterrand offers disturbing pledges to the partisans of a New Yalta deal with Moscow.

His Socialist Party friends, meanwhile, are letting it be known that they will "economize on military spending." They will do this 1) by abolishing the Hades program (which foresees, by 1992, the creation of a large autonomous unit made up of 45 launchers of two missiles apiece, fitted with "neutron bombs" and with a range just under 500 km), and 2) by throwing onto the same scrapheap the "pre-strategic" Medium-Range Ground-Air Missiles (ASMP), which are supposed to be put onto part of the 38 Super-Etendard fighter-bombers which are in service in the Air Force of France.

This may make it clearer why the French Communist Party is putting out the word that it will tell its members to vote for Mitterrand in the second round of the presidential elections, after voting for the Communist candidate in the first round.

## Good news in the Kremlin

In the French President's reelection platform, three things are likely to bring great satisfaction to the Kremlin:

1) Mitterrand congratulates himself for having torpedoed, in 1986, France's adherence to the Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan, and blames the SDI for "carrying the arms race into space." This is the opposite of the truth, since not only is space already militarized by missiles, strategic and otherwise, but anti-missile weapons in general, and laser and particle-beam weapons in particular, are "de-



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# in strategy of Socialist friends

fensive” and not “offensive.” The Soviets themselves do not scruple to design, develop, and experiment on what they call “weapons based on new physical principles.” Mitterrand acts as if only the United States were exploring this domain—thus justifying Moscow’s lies.

If he were reelected, the incumbent President would oppose a European Strategic and Tactical Defense Initiative, which is a fundamental pillar of the future Europe. No wonder the Communist leaders Marchais and Lajoinie are so eager to vote for him.

2) Mitterrand trumpets his support for the Reagan-Gorbachov accords, not only on the “zero option” (elimination in Europe of medium-range nuclear weapons of 1,000-5,000 km), but also the “double zero” option (elimination in Europe of short-range nuclear weapons, of 500-1,000 km). By so doing, he dooms Europe to decoupling from America, since, once the INF accord were ratified by the U.S. Senate, and an “atmosphere of peace” were created, Washington would certainly withdraw its troops from Europe, and Europe would no longer have a direct American nuclear umbrella, whose maintenance is supposed to “cost too much.”

3) Mitterrand skillfully plays on the fears of Germany by pledging that France has no intention of launching nuclear missiles onto German territory. At the same time, he does not propose to the Germans that France defend their land as her own; his Socialist friends, moreover, affirm that the stationing of French pre-strategic nuclear forces on German territory is “excluded at least in peacetime.”

The “pre-strategic” nuclear forces which cannot reach the territory of Warsaw Pact countries from France, will therefore be useless: They cannot be fired against West German territory, but they will no longer be deployable there to be launched beyond it!

As to the pre-strategic nuclear forces which can reach the Warsaw Pact countries from France or from installations outside German soil (Hades, which has a range of slightly under 500 km, and ASMP missiles fitted on the Air Force’s Super-Etendard), it is precisely their suppression which is being proposed! Former Premier Fabius, speaking on Channel TF1 on April 3, let it be known, following this logic, that the Hades program must be scuttled.

Thus will disappear one of the programs—so insistently supported in his day by former Defense Minister Charles Hernu—which could supply a guarantee of French defense for Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany thus finds itself, with the French failure to come to its rescue added to the American one, justified in continuing its “opening to the East.”

This behavior is all the more disastrous since President Mitterrand has implied that the savings in the military domain would allow for more investments in the Third World countries and more “social investments.” According to the Paris daily *Libération*, certain of Mr. Mitterrand’s friends would go so far as to say that “there is no reason to pay court to these people [the military] who have always voted against us, and who will continue to do so.” So the old anti-military demagoguery is back again, just as the name of Pierre Joxe—the former interior minister whose ministry was notoriously soft on terrorism—is frequently cited as the next defense minister. Moscow would not fail to fully weigh the meaning of such an appointment—in their favor.

## Real burden of European defense

In reality, this is leading toward a situation where without admitting it, Europe would be deprived of American *and* European defense. In fact, as Mr. François Fillon, the RPR (neo-Gaullist) member of parliament from Sarthe says, also in *Libération* newspaper:

“Arms control negotiations will not bring any savings to the French defense budget before 10-15 years. After the Washington accord, the Soviets and the Americans possess 98% of the world nuclear arsenal. If, by good luck, in 1989 or 1990 they reach an accord to reduce their strategic nuclear weapons by 50%, they will still hold 96% of the world nuclear arsenal.

“As to putting together a European defense strategy, which I join Laurent Fabius in hoping for, its first result would be an increase in the military burdens of the principal European countries. To acquire its autonomy in defense affairs, Europe will have to assume the burden for the essentials of its security and hence at least partially take the place of the U.S. effort. Finally, in the framework of a European strategy, everyone can understand that French and British nuclear weapons will be called upon to play a capital role. Their modernization will therefore be an imperative necessity.”

Mr. Mitterrand concludes his platform draft by evoking the name of the Socialist Party founder and famed orator Jean Jaurès, “from whom I take my inspiration,” while otherwise he attempts to drape himself in the robes of General de Gaulle. Mr. Mitterrand should re-read de Gaulle’s and Jaurès’ writings, and get them republished—something his Socialist friends have carefully abstained from doing. Thus supplied with ideas, the incumbent candidate would undoubtedly improve his writing style, which in the present draft, lies somewhere between paving-stones and cement.

# Terror wave profits Soviet gamemasters

The April 5 hijacking of a Kuwaiti passenger plane is the first act of a broader terror offensive which is expected to culminate next summer. Already, it has been paralleled by various other acts of terrorism. On March 28, terrorists bombed a petrochemical plant in Saudi Arabia's Shi'ite-dominated Eastern province, and on April 8 the Saudi embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, was bombed.

Hours later, an ammunition depot was blown up in Islamabad by Soviet-directed terrorists, killing close to 1,000. Another ammunition depot was blown up near the Afghan border on April 15.

Indicating that this wave of terrorism will not remain confined to "Islam," a car-bomb explosion in Naples killed four on April 14. Claimed by the "Revolutionary Jihad Brigade" as a commemoration of the April 15, 1986 U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli, it was perpetrated by a member of the "Japanese Red Army" traveling with a Lebanese passport. On April 15, a car filled with explosives was also found parked in front of the U.S. mission in West Berlin.

This wave of terrorism comes at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union have acted for the first time since Yalta, as co-guarantors of a regional settlement, over Afghanistan, and are close to setting up the kind of superpower condominium which has been sought by a large part of the Western establishment. Western intelligence services can expect to be told to cooperate with Soviet "anti-terrorist" efforts.

In reality, while Moscow is "negotiating," the Soviet intelligence services have reactivated their sabotage and terror divisions. Coherent with the strategy followed in Afghanistan, Moscow is set to exploit Western weaknesses to the utmost, to bring further concessions. Terrorism targeted on the Middle East and Western Europe, is a key weapon. Already, several European intelligence agencies are on alert in the expectation of a terror wave against West Berlin in particular, between now and the September conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The focus on West Berlin is Moscow's way to "persuade" West Germany to accept a pro-Soviet German neutrality in the wake of the set of treaties that Ronald Reagan has committed himself to sign with Mikhail Gorbachov.

## The Iranian connection

Islamic terrorism will obviously be a major component

in this campaign. The Kuwaiti hijacking was organized by the Iraqi-born Shi'ite ideologue, Mohammed Takieddine Modarassi, who leads the shadowy "Islamic Action Group," founded in summer 1984 for the purpose of planning commando operations during the yearly pilgrimage to Mecca, of the kind perpetrated in July 1987. The IAC is merely a military subgroup under the "Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution" set up months after Khomeini's takeover of Iran to spread the Islamic Revolution worldwide. Cooperation between these fundamentalists and the Soviet Union has been handled by Iran's General Prosecutor, Hojatessalam Musawi Khomeiniah, trained in East Germany and the Soviet Union prior to the 1979 revolution. Khomeiniah was a founder of the IAC.

The hijacking's "motives" ranged from avenging the murder last January in Khartoum of a SAIRI leader, Mehdi al Hakeem, to the demand for the release of 17 of its members in jail in Kuwait. There are also reasons with broader implications. They stem from Iran's ongoing internal warfare which, far from being a mere rivalry among persons, represents an ideological debate on the future of Iran's "Islamic revolution" and whether it should be spread abroad or contained within its borders. It was the same debate which had led Mehdi Hashemi, an associate of Khomeini's official heir, Ayatollah Montazeri, to expose the secret negotiations between Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the American administration.

Today, Modarassi and a few others have taken on the mantle of Hashemi and of his "Organization for the Export of the Islamic Revolution." Iran's leader, Ruhollah Khomeini, intervened in their favor during an April 8 speech, in which he called for confrontation with Saudi Arabia during this year's pilgrimage. Rejecting Saudi demands that only 40,000 Iranian pilgrims should be allowed, and that no political rallies will be permitted, Khomeini warned that Iran will send 150,000 and that it will "be their political and religious duties to hold rallies." Intelligence sources also report that the group of Modarassi has sent its own agents into such countries as Spain, Switzerland, Pakistan, India, and Turkey. Timed with confrontations at Mecca, Modarassi's agents are to strike at wealthy Arabs holidaying in these countries.

The hijacking hence also had the aim of sabotaging ongoing dealings among Paris, Washington, Damascus and certain Iranian figures, over the release of the hostages.

There is little doubt that the hijacking and its consequences have played into Moscow's hands. It is in Moscow's interest to prevent any internal political stabilization of Iran which could lead to direct negotiations between the Iranian leadership and the West. The commitment of Iran's fanatics to expand their revolution abroad has been Moscow's best diplomatic card in the last two years. Claiming good relations with both Baghdad and Teheran, Moscow has been able to woo all of the Gulf countries, and act as a mediator between both sides of the Gulf.

# Optina Pustyn revival is return to roots of Bolshevism

by Allen and Rachel Douglas

“It is curious that the Russian revolution was preceded not by a century of monastic decadence and torpor, but by a monastic Golden Age,” wrote Thomas Merton, the American mystic.

Curious it might seem, but it was entirely lawful. In approving the revival of Optina Pustyn monastery (see “Mother Russia,” *EIR* April 1, 1988), Soviet authorities really are returning to the spiritual and political roots of collectivist Bolshevism. This resuscitation of the most prominent center of the 19th century Russian monastic movement presents us with an opportunity to reflect on an essential aspect of the pre-history of the Bolsheviks, which is little understood by strategic analysts. Those who believe that the revival of the Russian Orthodox Church means either that atheistic communism has been forced to dress itself in the garb of Russian nationalism or that Bolshevism has fundamentally changed, will benefit from an acquaintance with the case of Optina Pustyn.

Its story also illustrates well, how the most momentous transformations in Russian history, like the dynastic shift that occurred in 1917, have been perpetrated by the old Russian landed aristocracy, always in collaboration with powerful forces from outside Russia. The most fervent Russian nationalist will cringe, at the evidence that his passion for the blood and soil of Holy Mother Russia is a synthetic belief structure, cooked up for him by foreigners.

At the beginning of the 18th century, Czar Peter the Great had assailed the monasteries as “sources of innumerable disorders” and closed many of them, ending the hegemony in Russian cultural life, enjoyed by the monasteries since their

proliferation in the 14th century. In the late 1700s, however, oligarchical families and Orthodox church circles, from Venice and from the monastic center at Mt. Athos, in Greece, unleashed a new wave of the irrationalist hesychast movement into Russia. The old Venetian possessions in the Aegean—Chios, Hydra, Naxos, and Corfu—were the staging ground for this campaign. It was to be the most important outside input to the re-creation of monastery-dominated culture in 19th century Russia, and a prelude to the dynastic shift of 1917.

As had been the case in the 15th century, the main mover of a highly organized irrationalist outburst was a member of the Byzantine nobility—Macarius, Archbishop of Corinth, from the Notaras family. Macarius and his collaborators compiled the *Philocalia*, a compendium of hesychastic writings, from ancient works held in the libraries at Mt. Athos. They were published in Venice, beginning in 1782.

While the Russian court and the Academy of Sciences (founded by Peter the Great, according to plans drafted by the great German scientist and statesman, Leibniz) were the scene of combat between Leibniz’s heirs and the would-be apostles of Enlightenment who flourished in Catherine the Great’s reign (1762-1796), the next, more characteristic phase of Russian culture was being prepared in the Phanariot (Greeks from the Ottoman Empire) districts of Moldavia and Wallachia, the area of modern-day Romania. There, the Russian monk Paisi Velichkovsky trained more than 1,000 monks, who would soon pour into Russia to populate the reopened monasteries, with the sponsorship of Prince Potyomkin and funding from the aristocratic Orlov family.

When Peter came to power in the late 17th century, there were more than 2000 monasteries. In 1762, there were only 318. With the monastic resurgence, the number reached 476 in 1825, 597 by 1850, 619 by 1879, 783 at the beginning of 1902, 970 by 1907, and over 1,000 by 1917.

### **Macarius Notaras and the Kollyvades movement**

In the second half of the 18th century, Mt. Athos initiated a movement for a return to the strict practices of the 4th century Desert Fathers. This was known as the Kollyvades movement: "Together with the Kollyvades' fervor for a stricter adherence to Sacred Tradition went an endeavor to revive and cultivate this mysticism, known as hesychasm. . . . It was revived by the Kollyvades, particularly Macarios and Nikodemos. The *Philokalia*, a monumental anthology of ascetic-mystical writings by some thirty Greek Fathers which played a role of first importance in the revival of hesychasm in Greece, the other Balkan countries and Russia, owed its publication to these two saints," reported the biographer of Macarios, Constantine Cavarnos.

Macarius of Corinth came from the family of the last Grand Duke of the Byzantine Empire, Lucas Notaras, who was famous for having said, as Constantinople fell to the Ottomans, "Better to see the turban of the Turk ruling in the city than the Latin mitre." After taking charge of the Archbishopric of Corinth in 1765, Macarius went to Mt. Athos to dig out the main works of hesychasm. After arranging for their publication, he established a school of hesychastic practice on Chios.

Central to this hesychastic revival, as it had been for the hesychasts of the 14th and 15th centuries, was a death cult, from which Macarius derived his title, "Trainer of Martyrs." One of the major works he got published in Venice was the *New Martyrologium*, which glorified death at the hands of the "infidels." Together with Macarius' teaching, according to Cavarnos, "The *Martyrologium* had the effect of leading many to suffer martyrdom for the sake of their Christian faith. . . . A good number of Greeks . . . went to Macarios, attracted by his fame as a holy man, in order to prepare themselves for facing the great trial of martyrdom with unyielding fortitude. . . . These neo-martyrs felt that only by boldly affirming their faith in Christ before the Muslim authorities could they be fully cleansed of their sin." The *New Martyrologium* (Venice, 1799) celebrated the number of Orthodox martyrs, who had volunteered in this way, to be tortured or decapitated.

The chief editor for Macarius' publishing project on hesychasm was St. Nicodemus the Hagiorite (1749-1809), who sent a steady stream of books of Gregory Palamas, St. Symeon the New Theologian, and other hesychasts, to Venice to be printed. But Nicodemus used not only the "Eastern spiritual fathers." To this day, there is great embarrassment in Orthodox circles, over the fact that this great Orthodox

theologian drew inspiration from "Western" sources. These were Ignatius Loyola's *Spiritual Exercises* and *The Spiritual Combat* of Lorenzo Scupoli, a member of the Venetian-dominated "reform" order, the Theatines. They had been two of the most important figures, relied upon by the 16th-century Venetian Gasparo Contarini and his friends, in their attempts to expunge the influence of the Renaissance from Western Christianity.

Fanning out from Mt. Athos, the Kollyvades established schools all over the ancient possessions of Venice in the Aegean, to train proselytizers for the entire Orthodox East. Macarius met with various Phanariot nobles to arrange financing. John Mavrogordatos, of a dragoman (Greek "interpreter", or powerful civil servant, in the Ottoman Empire) family, put up the funds for the first publication of the *Philocalia*, in Venice in 1782.

The core of the new doctrine was ancient hesychastic practice: ceaseless repetition, day and night, of the "Jesus Prayer" ("Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy upon me, a sinner"), while breathing is coordinated with the timing of these words. The purpose was to obliterate mind altogether, as was described by a Russian practitioner in this time: "Listen to me, a sinner. I reveal to you a secret. . . . After my arrival at Neamtu Monastery, hearing from Starets Paisius about Hesychast prayer, I began to experiment with it. This prayer appeared to me so sweet that I liked it above everything else in the world! For this reason I isolated myself from the brethren, I loved silence and went often to solitude avoiding all scandals and particularly, vain talk. For the sake of this prayer, I often became a recluse. I spent all my strength in order to attain it, even to the point of prostration. Many years passed by in this kind of living and little by little prayer began to deepen. . . . I sleep hardly one hour in twenty-four, and then sitting. When I rise again, it seems as if I never slept. And even when I sleep my heart is watching. . . . If I wish, I can weep without stopping. . . . Often I rise in the evening to read Psalms or say the Prayer of Jesus and I become enraptured, drawn out of myself I know not where, in the body or out of the body, I do not know, God knows. Only when I come to myself it is already light. But a sting of the flesh is given to me—to disturb me—to keep me humble. In no wise can I be with people, still less with laymen. With women I cannot even talk. For more than 40 years, in Moldavia, no woman has visited me although many wanted to have a talk with me. But I refuse, saying that I am ill." (Quoted in Sergius Bolshakoff's *Russian Mystics*, Cistercian Publications, Inc., 1977.)

Alexandre Bennigsen, the Orthodox-bred specialist in Sufism, has compared the Russian Orthodox technique of "the Jesus Prayer" to the Sufi practice of *zikr*, which also employs hyperventilation in the pursuit of mystic ecstasy.

### **Starets Paisi Velichkovsky**

The chief importer of revived hesychasm to the Russian

monasteries, from Mt. Athos and the Venetian strongholds of the Aegean, was the Russian monk Paisi Velichkovsky. In the words of Thomas Merton, "The great novels of Dostoevsky keep before the Russian masses, and especially the youth, the image of Christ and the figures of the Russian Staretz. The great Optino staretzy whose influence on the life of many prominent Russians like Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Leontiev, Soloviev, and Rosanov was very considerable, were themselves disciples of another Staretz, Paisi Velichkovsky . . . who initiated in his Neamtu Monastery in Moldavia, the astonishing revival of Russian monasticism in the 19th century which also became the Golden Age of Russian mysticism."

Fyodor Dostoevsky himself paid homage to Velichkovsky and to the irrationalist methods of the *startsy* (elders), which Velichkovsky reintroduced to Russia, in the following passage from *The Brothers Karamazov*:

"I must digress to explain what an 'elder' is in Russian monasteries. . . . Authorities on the subject assert that the institution of 'elders' is of recent date, not more than a hundred years old in our monasteries, though in the Orthodox East, especially in Sinai and Athos, it has existed over a thousand years. . . . It was revived among us towards the end of the last century by one of the great 'ascetics', as they called him, Paisi Velichkovsky, and his disciples. . . . It flourished especially in the celebrated Kozelski Optin Monastery [Optina Pustyn]. . . . Our monastery had flourished and been glorious all over Russia only because of its elders. And pilgrims had flocked for thousands of miles, from all parts, to see and hear them.

"What was such an elder? An elder was one who took your soul, your will, into his soul and his will. When you choose an elder, you renounce your own will and yield it to him in complete submission, complete self-abnegation. This novitiate, this terrible school of abnegation, undertaken voluntarily, in the hope of self-conquest, of self-mastery, in order, after a life of obedience, to attain perfect freedom, that is, from self."

Like their spiritual heirs, the Bolshevik collectivists, the *startsy* obliterated the sanctity of the individual soul, his free will and creativity.

Born in the Ukraine in 1722, Velichkovsky traveled to Mt. Athos in the 1740s, in search of a more "spiritual" life than that of the relatively "Latinized" Russian Orthodox Church, as it was in the wake of Peter's reforms. There, he adopted hesychasm. These practices being banned in Russian monasteries subject to Peter's edicts, Velichkovsky set up shop in the Phanariot-run districts of Romania. His sponsor, the Phanariot Prince Constantin Murusi, gave him the largest monastery in Moldavia, Neamtu, which had historically been closely tied to Russian monasticism. The Romanian monasteries, which controlled vast holdings in Russia since their establishment in the 15th and 16th centuries, were extraordinarily important centers. Handing the largest of them to

Velichkovsky was a big boost for the hesychasm project.

Velichkovsky trained a virtual army of 1,000 monks in the ways of the ancient desert fathers. They studied, besides the Philocalia, the writings of leading Byzantine opponents of the Western Church's doctrine of the procession of the Holy Spirit equally from the Son and the Father. Velichkovsky himself, in his "Letter to a Uniate Priest, on the Procession of the Holy Spirit," railed against the *Filioque* clause in the Creed.

In 1790, during the Second Russo-Turkish War, Russian Commander-in-Chief Prince Grigori Potyomkin sent his personal Archbishop, Amvrosi, to visit Velichkovsky at Neamtu. Amvrosi officially approved ties between Velichkovsky's Moldavian monasticism and Russian monasticism and raised Velichkovsky to the rank of Archimandrite. With the death of Catherine in 1796, the Velichkovsky-trained hesychasts poured back into Russia. They became abbots of existing monasteries and set up new ones all over the country, where they reintroduced hesychastic prayer and the institution of the *startets*. Over 160 monasteries had the immediate disciples of Paisi or their pupils.

Potyomkin's own son was a hesychastic monk of Velichkovsky's school.

The biggest political and financial patron of the monastic expansion, after the death of Potyomkin in 1791, was Countess Anna Orlova-Chesmenskaya. She was the only child of Count Aleksei Orlov-Chesme, the Venetian-tied Orlov who was granted the right to add "of Chesme" to his title, for his role in the Russians' first major naval victory over the Turks. Anna Orlova-Chesmenskaya bequeathed 5,000 rubles to each of 340 monasteries, besides larger donations to selected other monasteries. She also sponsored the notorious Patriarch Photius, who presided over a resurgence of Russian Orthodoxy in court circles, after Czar Alexander I was won—by his Phanariot aide Alexander Sturdza and others—to a mystical belief in Russia's divine mission, during the period the Holy Alliance was contrived.

### Leontyev's design

The home base of Velichkovsky's hesychasm was Optina Pustyn, established by his disciples in Kaluga province, Central Russia. It became, historian James Billington reported in *The Icon and the Axe*, "a center of counseling and of spiritual retreats for many of Russia's most famous 19th-century thinkers: beginning with the Slavophile Ivan Kireevsky, who spent much of his later life there, and extending on through Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Vladimir Solovyov."

The "spiritual son" of the Optina *startsy*, who, besides Dostoevsky, most foreshadowed the Bolsheviks to come, was Konstantin Leontyev.

He would work for six years as an official censor at the Moscow Censorship Board, directed by the Okhrana (secret police). It was the ideas taught by the *startsy* that got the stamp of approval for Leontyev from the Okhrana, the same

Okhrana whose masters of provocation did so much to build the Bolshevik party and bring it to power.

Nicholas Berdyayev, a later devotee of Leontyev: "The Elders approved of Leontyev's inner spiritual development, and looked upon him as a true Orthodox Christian. . . . Almost everything he wrote received the Elder's [Ambrose] blessing. Of its kind this was a unique phenomenon in the history of Russian literature." (This and subsequent quotations are from Berdyayev's *Leontyev*, Academic International Press, 1968; all emphases are in Leontyev's original.)

Raised in a noble Russian family, Leontyev went to Crete in 1865, explicitly to get away from the increasing penetration of the "bourgeois spirit" into Russia through the growth of industry and cities, in favor of the picturesque and backward Levant. "When living in Turkey," he later recalled, "I very quickly learnt a bitter truth: I was horrified and saddened to discover that the strength of certain Slav and Orthodox elements in the East was due entirely to the Turks. I began to suspect that, for want of anything better, the Mussulman tyranny could, in spite of its viciousness, be a source of strength for our Slav characteristics, that without its consolidating pressure, the dissolving influence of Europeanism would become still more troublesome."

The "dissolving influence of Europeanism" meant the threat to the crippling mysticism of Orthodoxy, from Reason as an efficient force for progress in the world. This was most hated by the Optina Elders, who "were indulgent to the personality, but merciless to the temptation and illusions of earthly progress and prosperity."

Leontyev, like his *startsy*, believed: "Evil passions are better in monks than lofty but unsuitable and improper principles. . . . *It is even essential for the higher ends of monkhood* that the majority of monks should be imperfect and sinful. If all monks were like angels in fact as well as in inspiration or in ideal, then the monasteries would be unable to produce their Saints, their great ascetics and their Elders."

For Leontyev, "How can there be any new ways? I have not but those of dogmatic and ascetic Orthodoxy, which have resisted science and progress." Indeed, "It would be foolish to worship the *orthodoxy of progress*, the idol of the progressive movement, having first of all denied every positive and restricting *mystical orthodoxy* as a sign of naivete and backwardness. . . . I have the right to despise such a pallid and unworthy humanity, without vices it is true, but without virtues also, and I have no wish to do anything to help such progress!"

Leontyev by no means confined such meditations to the monastery, for, as Berdyayev reported, "The problem of Russia, that of her destiny and vocation, was the main theme of Leontyev's speculation, and a constant source of anxiety to him." A few of his dicta on the theme:

● "I believe now, that, were Russia to put herself at the head of some new Oriental State, she would give the world a *new culture*, a new Slav-Oriental civilization, in place of the

declining Romano-German civilization. . . ."

● "We must have faith in the further development of Byzantine Christianity, in the fruitfulness of the *Turanian strain* in our blood."

● "We Russians must absolutely get off the European rails and, blazing a new trail for ourselves, we must ultimately direct the mental and social life of mankind."

● "To *arrest* the march of peoples along the path of anti-Christian progress, to postpone the advent of the Antichrist . . . *it is essential to keep czarist power strong and alive.*"

In truth, however, Leontyev very much doubted, given how far Western principles had already intruded into Russia, that the preservation of an anti-progress Orthodoxy were possible under Czarist power. "Leontyev had early grasped the fact," Berdyayev wrote, "and he had grasped it better than others, that Socialism would have the effect of transforming humanism into anti-humanism. Therefore he preferred Socialism to Liberalism and democracy. . . . In his opinion, Socialism was 'performing an unconscious service for the reactionary organization of the future.' "

Approximately 35 years before the Russian Revolution, Optina Pustyn's Leontyev, reflecting a gamemaster's knowledge of how things *must* transpire in a brutal Orthodox society, made this prediction: "If liberalism were a little more widespread, it would bring about an explosion, and the so-called *constitution* would be the surest way of putting us under a Socialist yoke, of inciting the poorer classes to fight the rich, the landowners, the bankers and the merchants. It would be a new and even more terrible 'Pugatchev revolt'! [Peasant uprising in the 18th century] It is surprising that well-meaning men should wish to see the Czar's power limited in the hope of pacifying Russia! . . . It is well known that Russia is impervious to common sense. It is naturally inclined to extremes. *Thus, if the power of the monarchy were to lose its absolute significance; and if the people were to grasp that it was no longer ruled by a sovereign, but by deputies elected according to a system of voting they did not understand (less even than the workers of other countries); then this people would reach the stage of believing that it had outgrown obedience.* At this very moment, the people is weeping in the Churches for its assassinated Emperor. . . . Not only would it not weep for its elected deputies, but it would claim *as much soil and wealth as possible.*"

Berdyayev, looking back, observed, "Leontyev's wish came true: a 'Pugatchev revolt' did triumph over a 'lawful and pacific constitution.' "

As it was to happen, the masterminds of the Russian revolutions carried out just such a downgrading of the sovereign—the "desacralization of the Czar," they called it—as Leontyev described. Like him and like the *startsy* of Optina Pustyn, they knew just what the effect would be. The Bolsheviks, the "new Turk," would be brought in to preserve, after a minor pause, Orthodoxy, and to preserve the mission of Holy Russia in the world.

### Revival of the social-democratic card

*An amazing, but risky activation of the West German Social Democratic Party in international politics.*

A "spring offensive" in international diplomacy has been launched by the Social Democrats of Germany (SPD). Capitalizing on a deepening paralysis of U.S. politics during this election year, the SPD plans to broaden the wedge between the Americans and the Europeans.

The new activity of the SPD is developing in close consultation with friendly circles on the American side. SPD party Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, for example, began his four-day visit to the United States March 22 with an address to the prestigious Chicago Council on Foreign Relations on world economic problems. What was the CFR's interest in having Vogel give this address?

Vogel's remarks in Chicago gave the answer, because his message to the audience was: "The United States has to adjust its consumption, step-by-step, to its own productive capacities." The Americans, he said, were "living far beyond their means." Budgetary cuts, especially in defense, found Vogel's sympathy, and he also welcomed the debate on a "new share of NATO burden between Americans and Europeans."

This was an advertising job for Gramm-Rudman and an American pullout from Europe. Vogel had been invited to pretend that the Europeans wanted this new share of burden, that the Americans were right to go ahead with their decoupling from Europe.

On March 23, Vogel addressed an event in Washington, D.C., organized by the SPD's Friedrich Ebert Foundation, where he also proclaimed a new era in economic relations between the United States and Europe: "The time is ripe for a European cur-

rency and a European monetary institution, both being part of a stronger self-assertion of Western Europe inside the Atlantic Alliance which we have long been calling for. This is also in the interest of the United States, because it takes a burden from America."

During his stay in Washington, D.C., Vogel told President Reagan that his summit diplomacy was most welcome among Social Democrats in Germany, that the idea of reducing the number of U.S. troops in Europe and Germany in connection with the INF treaty found the full support of the SPD. Vogel also met with George Bush, James Baker, Frank Carlucci, Paul Nitze, and other senior administration officials, as well as with Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan and select representatives of the big banks.

Back in Bonn March 26, Vogel said he got the impression in Washington, D.C. that a significant troop withdrawal of the Americans from Europe was indeed on the agenda for "the time after the elections." Apparently, he was told so by his U.S. hosts, which proves that when acting Bonn Chancellor Kohl was in Washington four weeks earlier, the Americans only paid lip service to their defense commitments.

Parallel to Vogel's U.S. visit, another ranking SPD politician, the "international trouble-shooter" of the party, Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, was touring Central America. In close consultation with the U.S. State Department and involved intelligence agencies, Wischniewski was the chief arbiter in the talks between the Contras and the Junta in Nicaragua, met

with adversaries of Noriega's in the ruling PRD party in Panama City, and arranged for the return to Panama of PDC party Chairman Arias Calderón, whom he met personally in Miami. Wischniewski conducted three missions as "special envoy," between mid-March and Easter.

The Wischniewski mission was kind of a mini-summitry along lines of the "regional crisis" talks of the two superpowers. This comes as no surprise, because he maintains good contact to the "Irangate" faction of what are also called the "State Department Socialists," as well as to the Cuban and Nicaraguan proxies of the Kremlin. It is said in Bonn that Wischniewski took this special assignment on Central America (which is not finished yet) as a courtesy for the two superpowers' favors to the SPD in German politics.

This means that should there appear obstacles against a return of the SPD to government power in Bonn, the two superpowers will help to remove them through their various agencies.

But there is a missing card in this game. The Vogel and Wischniewski missions were arranged on the rather unrealistic assumption that while the U.S. was paralyzed, at least the situation in Moscow would remain stable.

It did not, and this became clear when past SPD chairman Willy Brandt and his longtime strategic policy adviser, Egon Bahr, visited Moscow April 2-4, meeting Mikhail Gorbachov to discuss his project of a "European roundtable of Communists, Socialists, and Social Democrats." Right in the middle of the raging power struggle inside the Kremlin hierarchy, Brandt and Bahr came to recognize that their favorite game partner, Gorbachov, was not in a position to give clear marching orders. Therefore, the ambitious spring offensive of the SPD runs at a very high risk.

## The PRI becomes bankers' prisoner

*The overt takeover of the ruling party by its bankers' faction has made it even more difficult for its candidate.*

**M**exico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) continues traveling down the road to political suicide.

During the late March swing PRI candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari, made through the state of Chihuahua, it became apparent that a political deal had been made to give control over his candidacy and probable future presidency to a conglomerate of Mexico's most powerful financiers.

These robber barons and their political front men include Antonio Ortiz Mena, ex-president of the Inter-American Development Bank; Miguel Alemán Velasco, president of Televisa TV network; Agustín Legorreta Chauvet; Manuel Espinoza Yglesias's so-called Puebla Group, and a major faction of the Monterrey Group.

The deal extends over the border. According to several sources, it also locks Mexico into a "North American Common Market," in which the once-proud republic will be reduced to a slave-labor camp churning out cheap exports for the United States and Canada. Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, promoted this kind of integration, while making it clear that Mexico would never develop into a technologically advanced industrial power.

Salinas de Gortari accepts Mexico's destiny as a sweat shop. His ideaman, Héctor Aguilar Camín, declared, in a speech reprinted in the April issue of *Nexus* magazine, "Opening up to the outside implies a new era of commercial, financial, and technological dependency on the United States."

Salinas's submission to the financial oligarchy was proven in Chihuahua. That state is dominated by the National Action Party (PAN), favored and aided by the Reagan-Bush administration. It had been expected that the PAN would mobilize in Chihuahua in protests against Salinas. This would have seriously damaged his presidential credibility.

Salinas's ability to hold the country together had just been severely challenged in the La Laguna region of the neighboring state of Coahuila. There, the majority of the farmers booed and repudiated him, due to the criminal economic policy he has imposed during the past five years as secretary of planning and budget. These farmers, traditionally solid supporters of the official PRI, rallied by the tens of thousands in support of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, a former PRI leader making his own presidential bid.

The PAN let Salinas off the hook. Neither the party nor its presidential candidate Manuel J. Clouthier made any show of force. The reason: The Chihuahua Business Group, commanded by banker Eloy S. Vallina, is the real power behind the PAN in Chihuahua. The Chihuahua Group financed the "PAN insurrections" of 1983 and 1985, to "punish" the government for having nationalized the private banks in 1982.

The Chihuahua Group owes its economic fortune to the political favoritism given it by Antonio Ortiz Mena since his first term as Mexico's finance secretary in the 1950s. Thus, when it became known that Ortiz Mena had gained control over Salinas's can-

didacy, the Chihuahua Group simply ordered its PAN employees not to do anything that could weaken Salinas.

In exchange, Salinas certified his full political support for Chihuahua Gov. Fernando Baeza. Baeza is a Chihuahua Group asset inside the PRI, who had been blacklisted by the Salinas camp for having supported a competing candidate (government secretary Manuel Bartlett) during the battle for the PRI presidential nomination.

Salinas agreed to fix the elections so that the PAN would win a lot of seats in the senate and chamber, as the "political guarantee" Wall Street wanted for a few investments it could make in Mexican hotels and sweat shops. Salinas promised the key seats in his cabinet, including planning, finance, and government to peons of Ortiz Mena and the late President Miguel Alemán.

The House of Deputies will be in the hands of Guillermo Jiménez Morales, ex-governor of Puebla and political tool of the Espinoza Yglesias group; while the Senate will fall to Alfonso Martínez Domínguez, who will act in the name of the Monterrey Group. Government secretary Bartlett will be allowed to survive as Salinas's foreign minister in return for making sure the election results come out right. He will also be protected from being exposed in ongoing criminal investigations of his former aide, Antonio Zorrilla Pérez, once head of the Federal Security Directorate.

The rehabilitation of the Ortiz Mena-Alemán group puts to rest, at least for now, Salinas's promise of a "Mexican perestroika" to clean out the PRI "old guard." Political relics got many posts which early Salinas backers had expected to get. The real purge was against all identified with ex-President Luis Echeverría, that is, PRI leaders who refuse to commit genocide or surrender Mexico's future.



## Venezuelan military under attack

*The same "Factor X" which forced out the anti-drug justice minister is now targeting the defense minister.*

**R**ight after Venezuelan Justice Minister José Manzo González was forced to resign March 28, José Vicente Rangel, a leftist member of what the press calls "Factor X," accused the Venezuelan armed forces of "corruption." Rangel demanded that Defense Minister Eliodoro Guerrero Gómez resign.

The attack is no coincidence. Manzo waged war against narco-terrorism in Venezuela; and the defense minister has distinguished himself in the battle against narco-terrorist armies along the Colombian-Venezuelan border and in his willingness to collaborate with the Colombian armed forces against that common enemy.

Rangel and "Factor X," on the other hand, are acting upon Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams' overt commitment to weaken all national defense institutions in Ibero-America, on the pretext that effective military forces somehow threaten "democracy" in the region. The "Factor X" mysteriously spoken of in Venezuela's press turns out to be the local outpost of the State Department Socialists' "Project Democracy."

The undermining of Venezuela's institutions also seems related to that country's large-scale role in laundering billions of dollars of narcotics money, a role increased since Gen. Manuel Noriega put the crimp on Dope, Inc.'s money-laundering in Panama two years ago.

Politician Rangel may have really exposed himself when he proclaimed that narcotics traffickers were financing election campaigns. Although

Rangel offered no evidence, others revealed facts suggesting that the presidential candidates of the two major parties, Carlos Andrés Pérez and Eduardo Fernández, both might be linked to international drug trafficking.

Since Manzo's resignation, there has been silence on this matter.

Rangel has to "put up or shut up" on his accusations against the military. Interior Minister José Ángel Ciliberto, who is serving as acting President, issued a communiqué ordering the defense minister to have the Military Intelligence Directorate (DIM) call in Rangel to see whatever evidence he may have for his charges.

Rangel is angry that he has been brought into the DIM twice for interrogation. Acting President Ciliberto mused to the press that Rangel himself might be who ends up "destabilized."

The same people who helped Rangel undermine Justice Minister Manzo are trying to help him escape the noose he has now tied for himself. Ex-President Carlos Andrés Pérez declared, "We can't allow the military question to be taboo; nor can military secrecy be a pretext [to deny] a citizen's right to denounce anything he considers improper." He added, "It seems to me that a trial of Dr. Rangel would be an exaggeration."

Others defending Rangel include former Venezuelan ambassador to the Organization of American States, Hilarión Cardozo, and president of the Democratic Action Party, Gonzalo Barrios.

Rangel, buoyed by such support, went on the television program run by

another of the visible heads of "Factor X," Marcel Granier. On the air, the two mocked the military chiefs. They even predicted, ostensibly in a joking tone, that there would be a change of government in December.

This was their way of insinuating that the military was plotting a coup against Venezuela's elected government.

Rangel claimed on television that the military wanted to "bludgeon" him into submission. He puffed that, if they wanted to court martial him, "or imprison me, go ahead." He claimed that he was not afraid, since he had been "educated in the risks of freedom."

In reality, Rangel, whose daughter Gisela is the lawyer for a jailed top drug trafficker, was educated as the "political arm" of the Venezuelan guerrillas of the 1960s. And, it is said, he conduited Cuban money to them.

More recently, Rangel has devoted himself to protecting the Colombian narco-terrorists and sabotaging all attempts by Colombian and Venezuelan armed forces to collaborate against them.

He has been helped in this by "Factor X's" press outlets. On March 30, *El Diario de Caracas*, the paper owned by Marcel Granier's father-in-law, published an interview with "Comandante Arturo," the chief of Colombia's narco-terrorist National Liberation Army (ELN) forces operating in the border zone. The ELN was created and trained in Cuba, and has enjoyed financing from Soviet agent Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum.

Said "Arturo," "We want you to tell the Venezuelan government to stop participating in Colombia's internal affairs," by giving the Colombian military support. He added that if Venezuela keeps it up, the ELN will once again attack "your border protection bases."

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# International Intelligence

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## Colombian labor leader challenges communists

The president of Colombia's CUT labor federation, Jorge Carrillo, has called the question on the communist takeover of the CUT.

At a just-concluded "convergence" congress, leftists booed and interrupted Carrillo each time he denounced guerrilla attacks on the military or referred to the Pope's encyclicals. The same treatment was given to a priest representing Cardinal Lopez Trujillo.

Carrillo thereafter announced that he intended to convene a "showdown congress," which would determine whether the CUT is democratic or communist.

Carrillo and his associates withdrew from the "convergence" congress and declared its proceedings and acts null and void, not binding on the democratic trade unions in the CUT.

Carrillo, the former Labor Minister of Colombia under Belisario Betancur, created the CUT last year, after splitting off many unions from another labor federation, whose leaders were proven to be tied to drug-trafficking.

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## Israeli military pitted against fanatics

The Israeli military authorities, led by Chief of Staff Don Shomron, have thrown a grenade into the camp of the fanatics of the Gush Emunim settlers' sect, by allowing publication of the military report on the Beita incident of April 7.

The report shows that the 15-year-old Israeli girl who died there, was not stoned to death by Palestinian rioters as the settlers claimed, but was killed by a bullet from the M-16 of a camp guard, Roman Alduby. The bullet moved through her skull from a lower to a higher position, not the other way around—proving that a Palestinian sniper on a rooftop did not fire the shot, as the settlers had then claimed.

Gush Emunim is now calling for Shomron's resignation, accusing him of covering up for the Palestinians. The guard has been barred from the army for "militancy and unreliability." He is the son of one Zwi Alduby, a retired lieutenant colonel in Israeli intelligence.

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## Wohlstetter report said to be U.S. policy

A senior West German politician has stated, after a visit to the United States, that the Iklé-Wohlstetter formula is becoming official U.S. policy.

That report, *Discriminate Deterrence*, following on the heels of the December 1987 signing of the INF Treaty, called for the removal of the U.S. nuclear umbrella over European and Asian allies.

Returning from a 14-day trip to the United States, Willy Wimmer, defense policy spokesman of the West German Christian Democrats, reported that he found the State Department very much under the conceptual influence of Paul Nitze.

Wimmer said that Nitze's proposal for the START arms control round, that the United States offer the total abolition of all sea-based cruise missiles and airborne nuclear weapons, is identical with the recommendations of the Iklé-Wohlstetter report, and would mean the "strategic decoupling of Europe."

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## 'The kind of world I thought we already had'

The April 14 *Washington Post* published a letter from Anu Linnas, daughter of Karl Linnas, whom the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations deported to his death in the Soviet Union in April 1987. The letter read:

"The March 31 article on the war crimes probe in Great Britain aroused jarring memories of my child's shocked face as she

watched her grandfather, Karl Linnas, being forced into a car by a Justice Department official to be deported to the communist country he had fled 40 years earlier. I can never erase the memory of my beloved father, at 67, being dragged and pushed into a plane at Kennedy Airport, one year ago on April 20.

"I relive the nightmare of my five days in Leningrad waiting to see my father in the medieval dungeon that now serves as a prison hospital. His dying face told of the pain, torture, and horror he had suffered during his two months in the Soviet Union. Haunting me is the memory of his face as he said that what was done to him was wrong and that I, his child, must show the world its error. His life ended as a result of a horror story that began right here in America.

"According to the *Post* story, William Chalmers, a former British prosecutor, doesn't think there is evidence to 'justify bringing any sort of case against anyone,' and several members of Parliament have denounced the war crimes probe as a 'pointless witchhunt.'" I can only pray that the British government deals with this issue in a more democratic and humane way than did the U.S. Justice Department.

"My grandparents, cousins, aunts, and uncles were all slaughtered or put in cattle cars in their night clothes and sent to the gulags by the Soviets, who forcibly annexed Estonia. As a 21-year-old college student, my father was pulled out of school to help stop the Baltic slaughterings by the Soviets. He was wounded and sent out of Estonia to spend the next year in a body cast. He was not a Nazi; he was a warm, loving, caring man who would give the shirt off his back to help someone.

"The U.S. Justice Department did not allow my father to defend himself against his accusers. It held a hearing without a jury. There was no cross-examination of the witnesses. My father was never found guilty of anything—he never even had a criminal trial. He was held in jail unconstitutionally for a year, then forcibly dragged to the airport for deportation. I didn't think our government ever did things like that.

"My father is gone. No amount of crying, accusing or court action will bring him back. Hate will not avenge my father's murder. It is time to stop hating and start working for the kind of world I thought we already had in the United States of America—one in which innocent men do not die."

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### ***German foreign ministry goes soft on terrorists***

The West German Foreign Ministry under Hans-Dietrich Genscher has denied visas to Lebanese witnesses on the links of two Arab terrorists to terrorist organizations in Lebanon. The brothers Abbas Hamadei, on trial in Düsseldorf, and Mohamad Hamadei, on trial in Frankfurt, are believed tied to the Iranian-run Hezbollah (Party of God) terrorists, but now, no one will be able to testify to that effect.

Genscher is said to want the terrorist trials to end soon, with relatively mild penalties. This would give him a free hand to exchange Abbas Hamadei for a German hostage in Beirut, Rudolf Cordes.

In the case of 22-year-old Mohamad Hamadei, who smuggled 16 liters of liquid explosive into Germany, an agreement was reached that because of his youth, he will be tried in a juvenile court, with expectations of a milder sentence.

Anti-terrorist experts believe that the liquid explosive Mohamad had in his luggage was the same used in wave of terrorist bombings targeting civilians in Paris, France in the summer of 1986.

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### ***China replaces minister, amends constitution***

The People's Republic of China has amended its constitution to sanction the existence of private companies, while upholding the supremacy of state-owned property.

According to British newspaper reports April 13, individuals and organizations are

now entitled to transfer "land-use rights," i.e., sell or rent their land, although nominally, all land belongs to the state and can only be rented.

Land exchange has become widespread in the prosperous parts of China, and a class of commercial farmer-landlords has grown up, say Western diplomats.

Meanwhile, China's foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, has been replaced, but has apparently not been demoted. Wu has become vice premier, from which post he will supervise dealings with Europe, and especially Britain, including the all-important preparations for the transfer of Hong Kong to China in 1997.

His replacement at the foreign ministry is Qian Qichen, a senior diplomat with much experience dealing with the Soviet Union. Qian spent 10 years in the Soviet Union and has been China's chief representative in negotiations with the Russians.

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### ***Soviet says Europe's future is 'Finlandization'***

A top-ranking Soviet official visiting Finland used a public speaking engagement to report that all of Europe would soon be "Finlandized," although not quite in those words.

In his April 6 dinner speech in Helsinki on the 40th anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet "Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," Soviet Central Committee member Lev Zaikov praised the treaty as a "model for relations in a future common European home." The treaty established Finland as a Soviet satrap.

"Our common European home" has been Soviet propaganda parlance for relations with all European nations after they are properly decoupled from the United States—hence, his statement was tantamount to a public admission that the Soviets' perspective for Western Europe is to become its imperial master.

Rated number three at the Central Committee, Zaikov is in charge of arms procurement policy and the Soviet military industry.

## *Briefly*

● **U.S.-SOVIET** consultations on Central America began in Rome April 14, between Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and Juri Pavlov. Pavlov offered an end to Soviet military aid to Nicaragua, provided the United States stop military assistance to the Contras. "Other crisis issues," presumably Panama, were also discussed.

● **NORTH KOREA** and the Soviet Union have begun joint naval exercises for the first time during the last six months. Adm. David Jeremiah, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, stated on March 28.

● **GEN. RUIZ BARRERA** of the Colombian Army has demanded that his government investigate the judges who released 16 bodyguards for drug-runner Pablo Escobar. The bodyguards had fired on Colombian troops when they raided Escobar's estate. General Barrera commands the IV Brigade, which conducted that and other raids on cocaine-running Medellín Cartel figures.

● **THE WEST GERMAN** Society of Internal Physicians has called for the federal epidemic laws to be invoked to fight AIDS. This would include broad testing, including all youth during routine medical examinations, and the registration of all AIDS-infected persons with health authorities.

● **IGOR ROGACHEV**, Soviet deputy foreign minister, told an interviewer in Manila March 28 that the conflict between Vietnam and China over the Spratley Islands in the South China Sea, where a military clash occurred on March 14, is a bilateral conflict, "for the time being," but actually "involves several countries." China and Vietnam have been building up their naval and air forces on the disputed islands, located between U.S. bases in the Philippines and Soviet bases in Vietnam.

## Weld-Burns spy ring purged at Justice Dept.

by Joseph Brewda

The astonishing degree to which Israeli and Soviet intelligence has taken over the U.S. Justice Department has come into focus following the ouster of Deputy Attorney General Arnold I. Burns and Criminal Division director William F. Weld on March 29. Burns and Weld have claimed they left office because their factional enemy, Attorney General Edwin Meese, is corrupt, and that their effort to oust him had failed. Washington insiders point to Burns and Weld's known ties to George Bush, and see their departure as evidence of a brutal Bush campaign shake-up. Neither version is correct.

It now appears that the reason Burns and Weld fled office, is that U.S. intelligence professionals are on the verge of proving that both officials oversaw crucial aspects of the Jonathan Pollard Mossad-KGB spy ring. Pollard had been arrested in November 1985 for spying for Israel; subsequent investigation has proven his Israeli controllers sold much of his information to Moscow. Both officials have good reason to fear potential indictment for espionage or obstructing government investigations into espionage.

### The Pollard connection

The connection of the Burns-Weld ring to Pollard first emerged publicly on April 11, when the *Washington Times* began a three-part series into Burns's corruption, based on government leaks. The *Times* exposed the amazing fact that Burns had been the target of a 1986 government inquiry into fraudulent tax shelters. Burns was then the third ranking official in the department. The *Times* also reported that Weld had crushed the investigation into the Burns tax evasion scheme. Apparently unbeknownst to the *Times*, the particular corporate fronts established by Burns, were not merely scams.

They were part of the network which "tasked" Pollard on behalf of Jerusalem—and Moscow.

The behavior of Burns and Weld is extraordinary, even if espionage were not involved.

According to the *Times'* sources, and since confirmed independently, Burns and his law firm, Burns, Summit, Rovins, and Feldesman, drew up the papers for at least 15 different multimillion-dollar tax shelters in the Bahamas, beginning in 1978. According to the Internal Revenue Service, the Burns scheme was a "sham operation set up for investors to claim improper tax deductions," through supposed business losses on claimed investments that were never actually made.

In 1986, Burns, then the Associate Attorney General of the United States, was forced to pay more than \$100,000 in back taxes which he had evaded through falsely claiming business losses. Moreover, Burns was compelled by subpoena to testify in a California tax case which had been taken out against two of his co-investors in the scheme. Two of Burns's partners at his firm were also compelled to testify, as was Burns's business partner, Edward C. Levine, whose connection to Pollard will be noted below.

Prosecutors at the trial, *U.S. vs. James Brown*, demonstrated that the tax shelter's supposed research operation of investigating new techniques in steroid production, which was used to claim a \$1.4 million business loss for 10 investors, did not exist. The tax scheme was a phony. Burns admitted under oath that he had drafted the documents for the scheme. Meanwhile, Burns's partner, Edward Levine, took the Fifth Amendment.

Following his testimony, the IRS continued its probe into other Burns schemes. These investigations are still continu-

ing. By summer 1986, Roger Olson, then head of the tax division of the Justice Department, sought a criminal investigation of Burns. Confirmation of Associate AG Burns's nomination to the post of Deputy AG was then still pending before the U.S. Senate. Olson succeeded in forcing the criminal division to begin a "threshold inquiry" into whether sufficient evidence existed to justify the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate, and potentially prosecute, Burns, for tax fraud.

However, the probe which Olson launched was crushed within weeks by Burns's factional ally, Criminal Division director William Weld. Weld personally quashed the investigation of Burns, as he later stifled all Justice Department efforts to probe George Bush's direction of the Iran-Contra deals. Not one word about Burns's outrageous, sleazy behavior was brought up by the Senate, or by the press, and the Burns nomination breezed through.

Once Burns was esconced as the number two officer in the department, two things occurred.

- He assumed control of all cases relating to Jonathan Pollard or his known accomplices. Faced with growing legal troubles, AG Meese had handed over all these cases to Burns.

- He fired tax division director Olson, the official seeking to indict him, and installed the brother of his (Burns's) political aide in his place.

According to the *Washington Times's* government sources, by the spring of 1987, Burns was using every conceivable excuse to oust Olson. For months, Burns kept up a "drumbeat of criticism" of Olson at daily departmental meetings, insiders say. Ultimately, Burns forced Olson out in summer 1987, on the absurd pretext that he had missed the final session of a mandatory U.S. Attorneys' conference that spring.

## More than sleaze

That the Deputy Attorney General of the United States has been a tax dodger and organizer of conspiracies to evade taxes, is shocking enough. But to depict Burns as a mere delinquent, underestimates the actual significance of his Bahamas operations, and the magnitude of Weld's crime in protecting him.

The nature of Burns's 15 Bahamas-based corporate fronts is indicated by the following facts. Burns's companies were not merely used to facilitate the laundering of personal funds out of the reach of the IRS. The facts suggest that the firms were crucial to the Israeli intelligence ring which ran Jonathan Pollard:

- All 15 of Burns's Bahamas corporations did business exclusively in Israel, and only under the personal direction and authorization of Dr. Yigal Ehrlich, the Israeli Ministry of Industry's chief scientist. Minister of Industry Ariel Sharon, Ehrlich's superior, controlled the Pollard network, via his chief subordinate, Rafi Eytan, who directed *LEKEM, the Israeli spy agency, which employed Pollard.*

- All of Burns's corporations were established by Israel D. Rosen, an Israeli attorney based in New York. Rosen is an agent of BIRD, the U.S.-Israeli Binational Research and Development Foundation, which is the primary front for LEKEM in the United States. BIRD's counsel, Howard Katz, was *Pollard's paymaster.*

- Burns's chief sidekick in these schemes, outside of Rosen, was the above-mentioned Edward Levine. In the spring of 1986, Levine was subpoenaed by the IRS in relation to Burns's tax schemes. He promptly retained the counsel of the law firm, Anderson, Hibey, the *same law firm that was simultaneously representing Jonathan Pollard for espionage.*

- Burns was parachuted into the Justice Department as its number-three official in January 1986, a mere two months after Pollard's arrest. Burns's nomination was the result of the pressure of the law firm of Elliot Richardson, the mentor of William Weld. Burns's nomination shocked observers: *He had never worked for the government, and had never even participated in a criminal case.* Burns's chief preoccupation at Justice has been to protect the LEKEM network.

Investigations by *EIR* have determined the following shocking features of the Pollard spy network, of which Burns was a figure. The true story has never been told before.

## How LEKEM works in the U.S.

The actual U.S. station chief for LEKEM in the United States is General Itzhak Ya'akov, who is now based out of Robotics and Software International (RSI) in New York. Ya'akov is the former chief scientist of both the Israeli Defense Forces and the Israeli Defense Ministry. Ya'akov retired at an early age, in 1980, and emigrated to New York, nominally to solicit high-technology investment into Israel, especially its arms industries. His prime assignment, however, was to field espionage networks, including those later directing Pollard.

Ya'akov was certainly well suited for both tasks, having formed or sponsored a dozen of Israel's top arms industries and arms smuggling fronts. Some of these fronts later were implicated in the Iran-Contra sales which the U.S. Justice Department has done so much to protect. Ya'akov himself has traveled to Iran on several occasions, according to some reports, on behalf of these U.S.-Israeli sales.

But Ya'akov's connections are not simply to Israel. Ya'akov's Russian-born wife has had a series of interesting previous marriages into the exiled Russian nobility. U.S. intelligence sources report she has come under investigation for possible ties to the KGB. Ya'akov and his wife travel to the U.S.S.R. every year.

Among the most significant operations established by Ya'akov is BIRD. BIRD had been formed in May 1977 by the U.S. and Israeli governments, nominally to "promote and support mutually profitable cooperation between the private sectors of the U.S. and Israeli high-technology industry." In

fact, BIRD's purpose was to facilitate Israeli scientific espionage in the United States, as later seen by its "tasking" of Pollard. This espionage was sanctioned by networks within the U.S. government as part of the secret protocols of the 1979 Camp David accords.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of BIRD is the abovementioned Dr. Yigal Ehrlich, the chief scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry. There are two prominent Americans on BIRD's board of governors. One was, until recently, John Negroponce, currently deputy director of the National Security Council, and one of the principal overseers of the Iran-Contra deals. The other is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, David C. Mulford. Mulford is a former senior officer in White, Weld, William Weld's family firm.

Simultaneous with the formation of BIRD, Arnold Burns began forming a series of Bahamian-Israeli research firms, which to the naive government investigator, appeared to be mere shady tax shelters, or fronts for illegal tax scams. Every single one of Burns's firms was established by Burns in coordination with the abovementioned BIRD agent Israel Rosen. All projects carried out at the firms was done under the authority of BIRD's Ehrlich.

### **The ADL angle**

Arnold Burns's connections to the Israeli-Soviet espionage did not merely proceed through his business ties to LEKEM's BIRD network. His close involvement with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith should already have alerted U.S. counterintelligence to his dubious loyalties. The ADL is not merely an organized-crime front established by Meyer Lansky's syndicate: It has deep connections to both Soviet and Israeli intelligence.

Burns's involvement with the ADL runs deep. His law firm is the counsel for the Sterling National Bank of New York, the ADL's bank, and one of its main mob connections. Sterling National handles all of the ADL's money. In 1982, it was sued by the Italian government for laundering several hundred million dollars, which the shady financier, Michele Sindona, was accused of having looted from the Vatican.

When Jonathan Pollard was captured outside of the Israeli embassy in November 1985 with U.S.-classified documents, the ADL, predictably, led the chorus accusing the U.S. government of "anti-Semitism." Then-ADL chairman Kenneth Bialkin argued that Pollard's espionage, and treason, was "justified." By January 1986, the ADL, Israeli government, and U.S. State Department were successful in inducing the U.S. Justice Department to consider striking a deal with Israel. A Justice Department team then traveled to Israel to meet with Eytan and other spies who controlled Pollard.

The Justice Department later broke its deal with Israel, and indicted several Israeli officers, including Eytan, when it discovered that the Israelis and Pollard had systematically concealed the existence of two "handlers" of Pollard: the

abovementioned Howard Katz, BIRD's counsel, and one Col. Aviem Sella, who recruited Pollard to Israeli intelligence during 1984.

We have already seen the connection of Burns to Katz. We now show his connection to Sella.

During the 1983-84 period, when Colonel Sella was stationed in New York as an agent of Israeli intelligence, his wife was, according to Pollard's own attorney, "nationally active in the Anti-Defamation League." The reason for the ADL's concern to protect Pollard should now be clear. During this same period, the Burns law firm represented the ADL's piggybank. Releasing the name of Sella and Katz would not only implicate the ADL; it would implicate Burns, then installed as the third ranking official of the Justice Department.

On March 2, 1987, Richard Hibey, Pollard's attorney, submitted a memorandum in aid of sentencing on Pollard, where he cited Sella's ties to the ADL. Amusingly, Hibey reasoned that Sella's ties to the ADL disproved the contention of some, including former Defense Secretary Weinberger, that Pollard was a "false flag" asset of the KGB.

As Hibey puts it: "Secretary Weinberger also laments the possibility that Mr. Pollard could have been a victim of a 'false flag' operation. . . . All of the indicia of the flag point squarely to Israel and nothing in Pollard's experience belied that. Thus Mr. Pollard knew then that Colonel—now General—Avi Sella to be an Israeli military hero who led the bombing raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor site in 1981. While residing in New York, Sella's wife was nationally active in the Anti-Defamation League. . . . The spectre of a 'false flag' was, in reality, nonexistent." For Hibey, the ADL could only be tied to Israel.

Memoranda submitted by the U.S. government reveal that Mrs. Sella, far from being simply a wife to an Israeli intelligence officer, was a spy in her own right. In this respect, Mrs. Sella is comparable to the Russian-born wife of LEKEM station chief General Ya'akov, her husband's immediate superior.

The U.S. government notes that in July 1985, Pollard traveled to Israel to meet with his Israeli controllers. These meetings included Colonel and Mrs. Sella, and Rafi Eytan. As a result of these tasking meetings, Pollard was "encouraged to redouble his espionage efforts on the part of Israel." This "tasking" proceeded both through BIRD and the ADL.

Thus, investigators are forced to the conclusion that Arnold I. Burns and his protector William F. Weld, formerly of the U.S. Department of Justice, were right in the middle of an Israeli-Soviet espionage ring which no less a personage than former Defense Secretary Weinberger reported as having damaged U.S. national security more than any espionage case in recent memory. The significance of their hands-on control of the criminal division, and more recently, the tax division, in addition to other powerful sections of the Justice Department, is being investigated with that in mind.

# Proposition 69 to be law in California

by Warren J. Hamerman

On the same June 7 ballot that will select the California presidential primary winners, the voters of the state will have the opportunity to vote once again for traditional public health measures to stop the spread of AIDS. A ballot referendum virtually identical to last year's Proposition 64 has fully qualified through a citizen petition drive which gathered the signatures of about 725,000 registered voters (see "Stop AIDS Initiative Back on California Ballot," *EIR*, Dec. 11, 1987, Vol. 14 No. 49). The State of California has given the 1988 ballot initiative the number "Proposition 69."

The State of California will provide every registered voter in the state with a "Voters' Handbook." According to California state procedure, three "official" proponents of Proposition 69 have a signed "argument in favor" printed and circulated to all voters in the official handbook. Lyndon LaRouche, who will also be on the same June 7 ballot as a candidate in the Democratic presidential primary, is one of the three official proponents. In response, an "argument against" will also be printed in the Voters' Handbook by the three official opponents of the Proposition—Laurens White, M.D., President of the California Medical Association, Marilyn Rodgers, President of the California Nurses Association, and C. Duane Dauner, President of the California Association of Hospitals and Health Systems. The "argument against" basically does little more than invoke "authority" and "calm" to say that the population has more to fear from those who sponsor the referendum than they do from AIDS itself. The official proponents are then allowed a "rebuttal" to the argument against. The opponents then "rebut" the proponents.

In 1986 Proposition 64 was defeated through a systematic campaign of lies and misinformation coming from four sources of fierce opposition:

1) The Reagan administration and its California Republican associates who opposed Proposition 64 because they viewed fighting AIDS as "too costly" and a "budget-busting" area. As a result of the Bush-Reagan administration's cost-cutting opposition, all official government health authorities such as Surgeon General Koop, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and Health and Human Services (HHS) fabricated "lines" against Proposition 64.

2) The Hollywood countercultural lagoon led by Liz Taylor and Patty Duke, who viewed public health measures as a threat to their libertine lifestyle of drugs and degeneracy.

3) The homosexual activist lobby who believed that they had the right to proselytize and organize for so-called "safe deviant sex" on taxpayers' funds.

4) Misguided physicians and scientists who had developed a vested interest in peddling lulling misinformation to the population, and thereby continued their lies through sheer momentum.

By all indications, the lies of 1986 will not be accepted by the voters of 1988.

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## Documentation

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*Below we print the official 1988 Voters' Handbook Proposition 69 "argument for" and "rebuttal" by Lyndon LaRouche and his associates.*

### Argument in favor of Proposition 69

Proposition 69 extends existing public health codes for communicable diseases to AIDS and AIDS virus carriers. This means that the same public health codes that already protect you and your family from other dangerous diseases, will protect you from AIDS. Proposition 69 will keep AIDS out of our schools, out of commercial food establishments, and give health officials the power to test and quarantine where needed. These measures are not new; they are the same health measures applied, *by law*, every day, to every other contagious disease.

Today AIDS is out of control. Present "policy" is a disaster. There were about 500,000 AIDS carriers in California in 1985, according to health authorities. At that time the number of cases of this highly contagious disease was doubling approximately every 6-12 months. Even assuming that the doubling rate had slowed to every 24 months, this would mean an estimated 1 million Californians infected with the AIDS virus today. Many of these newly infected persons can thank those who fought against Proposition 64 for their tragic condition.

The number of "unexplained" AIDS cases—cases not in "high risk" groups, such as homosexuals and intravenous drug-users—continues to grow at alarming rates. Indeed, the majority of cases worldwide fall into no identifiable "risk-group" whatsoever. The AIDS virus has been found living in many bodily fluids, including blood, saliva, respiratory fluids, sweat and tears, and it can survive upwards of seven days outside the body. There presently exists no cure for the sick, and no vaccination for the healthy. It is 100% lethal.

AIDS is the gravest public health threat our nation has ever faced. Traditional California public health law clearly states that certain proven public health measures *must* be taken to protect the public from *any* communicable disease, and no competent medical professional denies AIDS is "communicable." Nevertheless, politicians and special interest groups have circumvented the public health laws. Califor-

nia's current "AIDS testing confidentiality" statute even prohibits doctors from disclosing AIDS infection status to health authorities, endangering medical and law enforcement personnel, and the general public. For the first time in our history, a deadly disease is being treated as a "civil rights" issue, rather than as a public health issue.

Under present policy, since health officials generally do not know who is infected, there is little they can do either to prevent the infected person from infecting others, or to get that person proper medical attention before they develop full AIDS. Many who spoke against Proposition 64 now call for testing and contact tracing. Had it passed, these measures would already be in effect. How many more Californians must become sick and die before we act to stop this epidemic?

The medical facts are clear. The law is clear. Common sense agrees. You and your family have the right to protection from *all* contagious diseases, including AIDS—the deadliest of them all. If you agree, vote *yes* on Proposition 69.

*Khushro Ghandhi, California Director, National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) and Member, Los Angeles County Democratic Party Central Committee*

*John Grauerholz, M.D., F.C.A.P.*

*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Candidate for the 1988 Democratic Party Presidential Nomination*

## **Rebuttal to argument against Proposition 69**

The argument against Proposition 69 is actually an argument against use of traditional public health measures to stop *any* disease. AIDS is a disease of persons infected with the AIDS virus. Infected persons infect uninfected persons, and the infection is spreading. Medical literature has documented cases of non-sexual, non-needle-transmitted infection. At least three health-care workers, and a mother caring for an infected child, may pay with their lives for discovering that needles or sexual intercourse are not necessary to transmit AIDS.

Research indicates that other infections in AIDS virus carriers, like tuberculosis or herpes, can activate the AIDS virus and lead to full-blown AIDS. Identification of infected persons makes treatment of such "co-infections" possible and may forestall progression to full AIDS.

There is no vaccine, and no cure, for this deadly disease, but research has provided better tests. The opponents of Proposition 69 oppose widespread testing to identify and treat those at risk of developing AIDS and infecting others. Their "policy" makes it virtually impossible to treat and educate those most "at risk." The opponents' "policy" is to allow the uninfected to become infected, the infected to become sick, and the sick to die, preferably cheaply.

Proposition 69 enables health authorities to use traditional public health measures to stop AIDS. The cost is small compared to the cost of the growing number of AIDS cases resulting from the present non-policy. Restore a traditional public health policy in California. Vote *Yes* on Proposition 69.

# Meese proposal for police force rebuffed

by D.E. Pettingell

Attorney General Edwin Meese, returned to Washington on April 13 after a one-week five-nation trip to the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia where he met with Presidents and cabinet members to discuss ways of increasing cooperation in the war on drugs. Top on Meese's agenda was the proposal for the formation of a "multinational police force" which, as the *New York Times* put it, would help "restore order in Latin American nations where governments are threatened by narcotics trafficking." The idea was utterly rejected by Ibero-American governments as an attempt, once again, to override national sovereignty on the pretext of "fighting drugs."

At the end of his visit to Bogotá, and in response to a Colombian journalist's question, Meese was forced to play down the proposed multinational police force as something that would not solve the short-term problem of drugs. He said that in his discussions with Colombian President Virgilio Barco, Barco called the "police force" idea "something that was interesting as a long-range concept" but that "would involve treaties and treaties are a difficult problem."

"We have never considered sending U.S. troops here," he added, "if Colombia does not request it." Furthermore, Meese said, "we are very impressed with the excellent job the Colombian Armed Forces and the Colombian Police are carrying out against drugs." Meese is the first high ranking U.S. official to visit Colombia in the two years that Andean nation has been ravaged by mafia violence. Meese's heavily guarded visit lasted only five hours.

But the U.S. secret government did not wait for "treaties" to be signed, to put into operation the illegal supranational strike force. The day Meese began his tour, the supranational force debuted with the kidnap-arrest of Honduran drug lord Ramón Matta Ballesteros April 5. Matta's long-awaited detention was run by the U.S. Marshals Service from the raid of his mansion in Honduras, to his formal arrest by the United States in Puerto Rico. In the proposed multinational police force, the U.S. Marshals would expand to the international arena the role they play domestically. According to U.S. officials traveling with Meese, the multinational police force, among other things, would offer protection to prosecutors, judges, and other public officers in Ibero-America, who are targeted by the Medellín Cartel, the cocaine empire based in Medellín, Colombia.

The Drug Enforcement Administration, the traditional anti-drug law-enforcement force which operates in foreign



# supranational by Colombia

countries on the basis of bilateral treaties signed between the United States and host governments, was virtually left out of the Matta affair. A DEA official told *EIR* that while the arrest of Matta is good news for Ibero-America, the manner in which Matta was kidnaped has strongly hurt possibilities of cooperation in the war on drugs with governments.

The proposed multinational police force, for which Congress already approved an initial \$10 million budget for FY 1989, underscores the failure of the Reagan administration to adopt a sane anti-drug foreign policy toward the Western Hemisphere. In 1985, Lyndon LaRouche proposed a "treaty of alliance" between the United States and Ibero-American governments to join political and military forces against the common enemy within a framework of mutual respect. Instead, the Project Democracy-dominated Reagan administration and Congress have opted for slapping nations with economic sanctions or threatening them with military intervention if, in the eyes of Washington, they fail to fight drugs.

## An international gestapo

U.S. Marshals Service Director Stanley Morris, told foreign reporters April 8, that the Matta arrest sets an excellent precedent for U.S. raids into other Ibero-American nations where other "international fugitives," such as Panama's General Manuel A. Noriega, can "run but not hide." Panamanian traitor Jose Blandón, who has provided the only testimony against General Noriega which does not come from a convicted drug-pusher, has round-the-clock protection by the Marshals.

The Marshals' international fugitive program is run by alleged Mossad agent Howard Safir, Associate Director for Operations, the man who ran the Matta kidnaping. Safir played a key role in the 1980s when the Marshals Service was revitalized as part of Vice President George Bush's project to turn the United States into a police state.

Marshals director Morris is known to be close to former Associate Attorney General Stephen Trott and former Deputy Attorney General Arnold Burns (see page 58).

Backing down after the Colombians told Meese the supranational police force was not welcome, Meese wisely decided to focus the discussion on other matters such as coca leaf eradication for the rest of his trip.

Speaking from Ecuador, DEA Administrator Jack Lawn, part of the attorney general's delegation, confirmed the change of mind when he went out of his way to try to convince ABC

Nightline anchorman Ted Koppel that the multinational police force idea was not part of Meese's agenda. Lawn insisted that were the idea to be formally proposed by the U.S. government, it would have to be negotiated within the Organization of American States or the United Nations.

Eradication of coca leaf production in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, the four main world producers, has been one of Meese's major concerns. Cocaine and crack are derived from coca. As Meese left for South America, the National Drug Policy Board, which the attorney general chairs, put into circulation within the administration an internal report on drug strategies proposing to cut in half coca leaf production.

"To accomplish this objective," the report says, "agreements must be reached with the several governments in the region, an effective coca herbicide must be identified and found environmentally acceptable, eradication programs must be carried out simultaneously in all coca-producing countries, and more accurate crop estimates are required for purposes of targeting illicit crops and verifying their destruction."

Coca leaf eradication was the key subject discussed between Meese and Peruvian President Alan García. Meese told reporters that the eradication efforts in Peru have had no effect on reducing coca production. According to U.S. estimates, only 850 of the 200,000 acres of coca in the upper Huallaga Valley were destroyed last year.

"It is overpowering," Meese said while flying in a helicopter over the upper Huallaga where the world's largest coca-growing region is located. Meese reported that the U.S. planned to begin aerial spraying of a potent herbicide in the Huallaga Valley within a year.

Recognizing that Peruvians have turned to growing coca because of its great profitability, Meese called for increasing economic aid to Peru and for initiating crop substitution programs. But Meese's call is naively insufficient in the face of the economic power that the cocaine cartel has gained. Repudiation of the foreign debt payments and large investments in job-generating development projects by the United States, Japan, and Europe are the only way to begin breaking the grip of the cocaine cartel over Ibero-America's economies.

In Bolivia, the last leg of his trip, Meese toured a jungle training center for Bolivian drug agents, after which he called on Congress to lift restrictions on arms sales to Bolivia. He told American reporters that he saw an "absolute critical need for weapons and ammunition" by the Bolivian police, "they are essentially outgunned by the narcotics traffickers," he said. Meese should know that the "demilitarization" of Ibero-America is U.S. foreign policy, regardless of how "outgunned" Ibero-America is in the face of the narco-terrorist mafia.

Meese returned to the United States with a pessimistic view. During his flight back, the attorney general said the trip was extremely helpful, but said he expects no short-term solutions to the cocaine problem.

# Panama crisis: State Department backing U.S. into New Vietnam

by Gretchen Small

U.S. military chiefs may have so far rejected proposals for a full-scale invasion of Panama, but Secretary of State George Shultz and his boys continue undeterred, plunging the United States, step-by-step, into strategic disaster in Central America.

Reports of Pentagon opposition to State Department demands that the United States launch a large-scale invasion, have appeared in every major U.S. newspaper. Military representatives spent one meeting reminding the cabinet that "anytime there is a commitment of military force, there must be a reason," the *Los Angeles Times* reported April 2—the proverbial "bottom line" of strategy, for sure. Others have suggested that while an invasion could remove General Noriega, it might also lose the United States every ally it ever had in Ibero-America.

"Panama has Tarbaby written all over it, Lebanon revisited; military intervention could bring us the wrong war, at the wrong place, in Central America," conservative Patrick Buchanan wrote in a April 13 column in the *Washington Times*. The generals are right, and Foggy Bottom wrong, he argued. The liberal politicians playing hawk against Panama, are the ones same who refuse to give the green light to U.S. policemen to run a shooting war against drug-traffickers inside the United States, he warned, and will be the first to scream "bring the boys home" when any shooting starts.

"Why should the bravery of American soldiers be squandered, simply because of the timidity and cowardice of American politicians? . . . One does not correct a diplomatic mistake by committing a military blunder," Buchanan stated.

An invasion of Panama would create "a disaster and a wasps' nest" for the U.S. military—and the Pentagon knows it, the head of Panama's Center for Higher Political and Military Studies, Renato Pereira, pointed out in an interview with Mexico's *Unomásuno* April 9. The Panamanian Defense Forces has plans to continue a guerrilla war, if the United States invades, he added. That would pit U.S. regular troops against some 20,000 Defense Force members, operating in their home territory.

"The U.S. Army could take Panama City in a few days, but the majority of the population and the rest of the country would be hostile to the troops, who would then face an armed conflict for a long time," he warned. The PDF officer corps

is composed of men who are not only nationalists, but are among the world's best trained in counterinsurgency, he noted; they were trained by the United States.

But 1,300 more U.S. troops were sent to Panama. Their mission? Publicly, to "scare" Panama's government and military into throwing General Noriega out of the country.

The troop deployment was combined with an escalation of economic warfare against Panama—and U.S. businesses operating in Panama. On April 8, President Reagan signed an order, prohibiting all American companies, subsidiaries, and citizens from making payments to the government of Panama for any reason, whether that be taxes or fees for any service—such as electricity—government may provide.

Companies which do not pay, cannot expect to continue to operate, yet any business which violates the prohibition can have its officers sentenced to 10 years in prison, and a \$50,000 fine. That measure, too, had been hotly debated in cabinet meetings, with reports that Treasury Secretary James Baker resisted this one, warning that with the world monetary system in the shape it's in, to shut down the offshore banking center in Panama, as the measure finalizes, might trigger a new collapse.

The State Department won out. Reagan declared that he took these measures, using powers granted him under the International Economic Emergency Powers Act, because "the policies and actions in Panama of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega and Manuel Solís Palma constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States," and thus constitute "a national emergency."

The decree makes an international laughing stock of the Reagan administration. What is the "unusual and extraordinary threat"? The U.S. portrayal of the Defense Forces as crazed, dictatorial "narco-militarists" threatening U.S. security, has been severely discredited by the PDF's performance under fire: Only one Panamanian has been killed in months of crisis, and the only attacks on Americans have been inflicted by Americans themselves!

The military-civilian alliance which President Manuel Solís Palma and General Noriega head, has similarly won grudging respect from increasing numbers of governments around the world, who have been forced to acknowledge that

the alliance enjoys popular support.

What then, is the threat which Panama represents to Reagan administration foreign policy? Perhaps the answer was best provided in a *Christian Science Monitor* article of April 1. In all areas where the United States and the Soviet Union control the respective players, such as Nicaragua and Afghanistan, regional accords by the Reagan administration and the Soviets are going forward. The problem for the U.S. in Panama, the Monitor noted, is that General Noriega is neither a U.S. nor a Soviet asset, and thus remains an independent factor in the region!

### **Sent to provoke an invasion?**

Shultz and company now desperately need a pretext of U.S.-Panamanian conflict, to justify an escalation. The problem is, Panama has refused to give them one.

Somebody giving orders in Washington assumes that if the U.S. military deploys in as colonialist a manner as possible, "hot Latin tempers" will react. So, U.S. soldiers have been sent out of their bases onto Panamanian territory, without prior advisement as is required by the treaties, picking fights with PDF patrols, asserting their "right" to travel anywhere in Panama City, in some cases even attempting to set up a military garrison in a residential area.

American troops themselves are skittish. The first U.S. casualty was Cpl. Ricardo M. Villahermosa, age 25, killed on April 11 by fellow guards, who fired at him when he tripped over a flare, setting off a sound much like gunfire. The same day, eight others were wounded when two Blackhawk helicopters collided during training exercises.

On April 13, Marines engaged in a two-hour shoot-out with alleged intruders. No intruders were caught, wounded, or killed. PDF spokesmen suggested that the U.S. troops had been spooked by palm trees swaying at night. Asked if he could rule out the possibility that the Marines had been shooting at shadows, U.S. Southern Command spokesman Col. Ronald Sconyers answered, "At this point in time, we don't categorically rule out anything."

One Panamanian opposition leader moaned to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "It's odd and awkward that U.S. troops would come all this way to foul it up. It's like the Iran affair . . . helicopters colliding, casualties due to mistaken identities. It doesn't do much for their reputation."

Panamanian Defense Force Maj. Daniel Delgado identified the U.S. problem in Panama. "This lamentable incident demonstrates the lack of professionalism of these soldiers who are in the Republic of Panama on a mission which they do not understand . . . in a country which is not theirs, in fulfillment of an irrational policy of aggression against our territory."

The U.S. psychological warfare was aimed at "terrorizing our people, [but] they have succeeded in creating nervousness in the U.S. soldiers," he added.

But State Department outlets in the United States are still

screaming for invasion. "With each day that Washington hesitates to do what it has no responsible choice but to do, the risk of inaction increases. President Reagan must . . . send U.S. troops to oust and arrest General Noriega," the *Miami Herald* cried on April 8. There exists a "growing sense . . . that the U.S. cannot afford to lose in Panama, and that military intervention may be the only way to win," the *Washington Post* alleged April 12.

The *New York Times* described the Marines' two-hour fight with shadows, as a demonstration of "the readiness of the American military to use force and the potential for a confrontation, perhaps inadvertent."

The charges of PDF involvement in the incidents are "reckless and irresponsible . . . provocations whose aim is to justify aggression against our people and our territory," a PDF spokesman answered. On April 12, the government issued a communiqué "categorically denying, as false and tendentious, U.S. government insinuations of supposed participation of PDF units, or intruders dressed in our military uniform, in the incidents." The charge "only seeks to justify these events to the anguished parents of these youth who have been sent to expose their lives unnecessarily, solely to demonstrate U.S. superiority over one of the smallest countries in the world."

### **The Contra factor**

If the Panamanians will not give the State Department the provocation they seek, it appears Elliott Abrams's pet Central American mercenary force, the Nicaraguan Contras, may be used to carry out the job.

On April 11, Panama's Defense Forces announced that they had arrested one Fabio Wallis Caballero, a man who had served as a contract agent for the Contras since he fought with the ARDE Southern Front in 1982-83. The story Wallis told was revealing.

He was working for two U.S. military counterintelligence agents, Sgts. Thomas Gray and Jake Jacobs, based at the Fort Albruc Air Force base. Caballero provided their telephone numbers at the base. He was picked up, as he prepared to travel to Chiriqui Province to photograph PDF installations, with camera equipment and jungle wear provided by his American military contacts, for whom he had been working for nine months.

He reported that his main assignment, however, was to recruit a group of 30 mercenaries, to be trained in weapons handling, explosives, and urban terrorist tactics. The group was to be trained by U.S. military personnel, and then, he specified, deployed in attacks against U.S. installations in the Canal Zone.

The Panamanian military charged that the Contra mercenary apparatus was being deployed to set up the excuse for an invasion. Pentagon spokesmen called Wallis's report "a fabrication," except that they had to admit that Wallis was, indeed, one of their intelligence sources in Panama.

# Countdown begins on INF ratification

by William Jones

Senate debate on ratification of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty may be delayed until the first or second week in May. Four months have passed since the second "Day of Infamy," Dec. 8, 1987, when President Reagan signed the INF treaty with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov in Washington. Since then, the treaty has been debated—often rather heatedly—in the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Armed Services Committee, and the Foreign Relations Committee.

During the hearings, a total of 46 amendments and reservations were raised, many of these "killer" amendments, that is, amendments which would require renegotiation of the treaty.

Only one amendment, however, was attached to the treaty when it was voted out of the Foreign Relations Committee, its last port of call before proceeding to the floor. This amendment, the Biden Amendment, could, however, become the Achilles heel of treaty ratification. The amendment asserts that the testimony given during the course of the hearings by administration representatives will represent an "authoritative interpretation" of the treaty.

This amendment, initially proposed by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.), was supported by a large number of liberal Democrats, including Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), and is intended as a wedge which could be used later by the Democrats to force the administration to adhere to the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM treaty. The "narrow interpretation" would put stricter limits on SDI testing, effectively sabotaging the original SDI program.

Obviously, the administration is not at all happy with this amendment, and would like to see it eliminated. Many Republican senators, who have been supporting the treaty either because they think it is a good treaty or, more frequently, out of loyalty to the President, have become very anxious about the Biden Amendment, and may very well vote against the treaty if the amendment is sustained.

The committee hearings have been a battleground in which not only the INF treaty, but the whole gamut of U.S.-Soviet agreements have been played out in various ways. The ABM

treaty, the SDI program, and human rights issues have all entered into the hearing process, and as one Senate aide expressed it, the floor debate on the INF treaty could very well turn into a debate on the ABM treaty or a debate on the Strategic Defense Initiative. In other words, it could be a very long, drawn-out debate, possibly lasting through the next summit, which is scheduled at the end of May.

Ironically, the Biden Amendment has become something of a two-edged sword. It was supported by Senate Democrats in order to force concessions from President Reagan before ratifying a treaty which he deems the crowning point of his administration. However, if the Biden Amendment were passed, the treaty would no longer be a "clean" treaty. Some Republican senators, otherwise supportive of the treaty, would then feel free to add their own amendments to a document which in their eyes would already be compromised.

On the other hand, if the Biden Amendment is scrapped, then Byrd and other liberal Democrats, not wanting President Reagan to get his treaty without conditions, will make every effort to delay. The fact that the treaty has still not been put on the agenda may be a signal to the White House of what will happen if it doesn't cooperate. Byrd, who wants the treaty as well as the concessions, will undoubtedly attempt to water down the Biden Amendment if necessary, in order to avoid a major fight. Whether he will succeed is still an open question.

Other amendments are also being mooted. One possible amendment, already taken up by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) in the Foreign Relations Committee (where it was voted down, together with the rest of Helms' amendment proposals) would permit the deployment of conventionally armed ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs).

The INF treaty forbids all GLCMs, whether nuclear-armed or conventionally armed, based on the argument that it would be well-nigh impossible to detect whether a cruise missile were carrying a nuclear warhead or not. The cruise missile is, on the other hand, the only effective land-based conventional weapon which could penetrate far behind Soviet lines. Sources on Capitol Hill indicate that Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) is also interested in maintaining the conventional cruise-missile capability. Were this the case, there could be an interesting Republican-Democratic consolidation behind a GLCM amendment. Such an amendment would also require a renegotiation of the entire treaty.

Other amendments which it is suspected will be introduced during the debate deal with the question of Soviet compliance with the treaty, the question of verification, the issue of human rights, and even the question of Afghanistan.

Most senators seem to be playing their cards close to the chest, and are saying very little about what they are going to do during the floor debate, perhaps preparing some interesting surprises. The uncertainties are manifold, but as one Senate aide commented, "The floodgates could really start to open up."

## Shultz concedes Afghan partition potential

Secretary of State George Shultz admitted during a briefing to the White House press corps April 11 that the accord signed in Geneva spelling out the terms of the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan will neither bring peace to that nation, nor prevent a Soviet client state from being consolidated, resulting in a partitioning of the country into two or more entities and an eventual partitioning of Pakistan as well.

Nothing Shultz said at his press conference indicated the State Department expects a different outcome. His remarks were so vague that many took them as a signal that an explicit deal had been worked out between Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that would allow exactly this to occur.

The deal: President Reagan gets credit for another foreign policy "victory" with the appearance of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, while the Soviets get their most coveted geopolitical prize, a warm-water port on the Indian Ocean.

An exchange at the White House press briefing exemplified this:

**EIR:** Mr. Secretary, many people are comparing this accord with the 1954 accord in Vietnam, which ultimately led to the partition of Vietnam and everything that happened subsequent to that. If the Soviets are signing on as guarantors to the borders between Pakistan and Afghanistan, why did Shevardnadze say on March 30 in Bulgaria that he does not think that the tribal groups of Afghanistan are going to respect those borders once the So-

viet troops withdraw?

**Shultz:** Well, Afghanistan is a very special country, like most countries, and it doesn't have a tradition of a strong central government. And no doubt as the thing settles out it will be rather a decentralized situation there.

I don't know that people can have absolutely confident expectations of exactly how things will develop. . . . The Soviet Union will withdraw fully from Afghanistan, and then the people of Afghanistan have got to work things out. That's their right and their problem.

A Cable News Network reporter then asked Shultz, "Do you expect this to end the war?" Shultz gave a long, convoluted answer that described the chaos of 3 million refugees returning to the country.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater was also unable to deny the Afghan sellout. On April 8, this reporter was permitted during the daily White House briefing to summarize remarks made by Soviet academician Yuri Gankovskiy during a seminar at John Hopkins University the day before. Gankovsky, the Soviets' top Afghan expert, said he was sure the pro-Soviet People's Democratic Party would remain in control after the Soviet troop pullout (see *EIR*, April 15, p. 35).

When I asked Fitzwater if the administration were concerned that the Soviets would leave behind a client state, fully supplied and controlling the military, Fitzwater could only repeat the terms of the accord like a litany.

It was even worse the next day. The following is taken from the transcript:

**Fitzwater:** Generally, the conservatives consider this one of the greatest victories of the Reagan administration. . . .

**EIR:** You say there is virtually no opposition . . . to this accord, but the main opposition to it is coming from the moderate rebel leaders themselves, who are claiming and quoting Soviet sources as saying that the government they're going to leave behind when the troops withdraw will be a Soviet puppet government. . . . Everytime here yesterday attempts were made to pin [Shultz] down on whether this means the war would end in Afghanistan or whether the country would avoid partitioning or not—he evaded an answer, creating the impression that the State Department is fully aware that the situation will remain unstable in Afghanistan, and that an ultimate split of the country into two or three parts might be the eventual result.

**Fitzwater:** I just don't have that kind of analysis. I don't know.

## Fitzwater flees query on crash

The question that most disturbed Fitzwater, however, came on April 14, the day the February trade deficit figures were announced and the stock market plunged over 100 points.

Fitzwater actually shut down the briefing and fled from the podium to evade my question about whether or not supplementary appropriations for the FDIC and FSLIC are now being considered, given the astonishing \$1.5 billion loss reported in the first quarter by the Republic Bank of Dallas, and the record number of bank failures expected in 1988.

As I was pointing out how 20% of the \$45 billion federal budget deficit reduction package for Fiscal Year 1989 worked out after last October's crash was made up of a \$9 billion reduction in outlays for the FDIC and FSLIC, Fitzwater cut me off and fled.

## Senate yahoos provoke crisis with Mexico

A serious attempt to penalize Mexico for purported failings in the war on drugs was nipped in the bud on April 12, when a sharply divided Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to leave any decision on possible reprisals against Mexico to the full Senate. The Senate, however, voted 63-27 to revoke the good-will certification on war-on-drugs collaboration given Mexico in March by the Reagan administration.

Last month the administration certified that Mexico and the Bahamas were fully cooperating with U.S. efforts to halt drug trafficking. Such a certification is required for any foreign country identified as a producer or transit point for drugs to continue receiving U.S. aid and other benefits.

Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) objected to the certification, claiming that the continued large amounts of cocaine and marijuana flowing into the United States, as well as signs of official corruption, should deprive Mexico of such a status. Wilson proposed a resolution to decertify Mexico, which would subject the country to sanctions on aid, lending, and trade.

After lengthy debate in the Foreign Relations Committee over the effect of this move on U.S.-Mexican relations led to an 8-8 tie in the voting, the committee decided to let the question be taken up by the entire Senate without Committee recommendation. After a 3½-hour discussion on the evening of April 14, the Senate voted 63-27 for decertification—a move which would penalize the Mexicans economically.

The measure has been applauded by Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), who has been waging his own campaign to

overthrow the government of Panama. Kerry said that the move to reverse the certification "reflects the changing mood and dynamic in Congress."

The move will have serious repercussions on U.S. relations with our neighbors to the south. The knee-jerk reactions of the administration on the Panama issue have already created considerable tension with the nations of Ibero-America, who don't like the idea of major U.S. military operations in Central America. "A slap in the face" of Mexico, as Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) characterized the reversal, could create a "Yankee, go home!" reaction south of the Rio Grande, in which future cooperation on any issue would be made extremely difficult.

The President has said that he will veto any decertification move on the part of the Senate.

## Reserves called insufficient for war

In testimony given on April 13, the Senate Armed Services readiness subcommittee was informed that the nation's military reserves were not ready to support front-line forces in the case of an attack on Western Europe.

With the post-Vietnam development of the all-volunteer army, active-duty military forces have been allowed to become smaller on the presupposition that the reserve forces—the U.S. Army Reserve and the National Guard—would be able to fill the gap. Now it appears that the reserves necessary for the defense of Western Europe would not be sufficient to hold off an envisioned Soviet attack.

War plans call for 90,000 reservists with specialized skills to back up front-line forces. Neither these specialists nor the \$9 billion in equipment needed to sustain U.S. forces after the first few days of hostilities seem to be available. This includes reservists skilled in intelligence, communications, and chemical warfare.

In the wake of the INF treaty euphoria, skeptical senators were being told that the removal of intermediate-range nuclear weapons would be accompanied by a conventional build-up. The report to the subcommittee on this issue may serve to get some senators to think twice before they give their okay to a treaty which makes Western Europe indefensible.

## Elephantine trade bill still hung up

The controversial thousand-page trade bill is having a difficult time working its way through congressional hearings, although the notorious Gephardt Amendment, which would have effectively been a declaration of trade war against some of our most important trading partners, was eliminated. The issue of the sanctions against Japan's Toshiba Corp. also remains a major concern. President Reagan had threatened to veto the treaty if these provisions were included in the trade bill.

Another point of contention between the Congress and the White House is the plant-closing provision of the bill. This provision states that large companies would be required to give most workers 60 days' notice before closing a plant or instituting massive layoffs. The President has said that he would veto the bill if this pro-

vision remains.

Since the issue has become a point of contention between business and labor, congressional Democrats concerned about the labor vote in the upcoming elections, have decided to take a stand on the issue. House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Texas) and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) announced their determination to override a veto after seeing April 14's trade figures. They feel that the disastrous trade deficit will give them the opportunity to gather the two-thirds majority in both houses needed for an override.

Some Capitol Hill head-counters doubt, however, that they will be able to gather the necessary votes. If not, the trade bill could become a major cause of industrial unrest in an increasingly chaotic economic situation, characterized by the general absence of any government policy.

## **'Futuristic weapons' ban could delay INF**

Earlier moves by Armed Services Committee chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) to get clarification on whether the INF treaty also bans lasers, particle beams, and microwave weapons of an intermediate range has served to create chaos and conflict in ratification of the controversial INF treaty.

Senate Democrats are trying to use the INF discussion to obtain significant concessions from the President in overlapping areas, e.g., SDI, ABM treaty, etc. Some Senate Republicans like Dan Quayle (R-Ind.), have become concerned that the rush to judgment on the INF will seriously impair SDI research. Quayle is also demand-

ing a clarification on the issue to ensure that such weapons are not included in the agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has insisted that the question of futuristic weapons be settled before the Senate acts on the treaty.

Earlier, two former Reagan administration officials, former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Kenneth Adelman, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in letters to Senator Quayle that they did not believe that the issue was either addressed or resolved in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations over the INF.

## **Senate Vietnam vets seek better Viet relations**

Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) has voiced his support for a proposal made earlier by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) for setting up a permanent interest section in Vietnam as a bridge-building move to a country with which the United States shares a good deal of history. Senator McCain was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for years, and Senator Pressler served 18 months in Vietnam doing research on agricultural development.

Over 3 million Americans served in Vietnam and over 50,000 died in what became the longest war the United States has ever fought. This country continues to bear the scars of that war in a variety of forms, as does Vietnam. Senator Pressler stressed that "whether we like it or not, the United States will always have a common bond with Vietnam for the next 30 or 40 years, I am sure."

The senator stressed that establishing such a permanent interest section would help in promoting the emigration of Amerasians to the United States, in resolving the MIA question, and in establishing a position where the United States could influence a Vietnamese pull-out from Cambodia. Senator Pressler stressed in his remarks the disastrous economic situation the Vietnamese find themselves in 10 years after the end of hostilities, indicating the possibility of a positive U.S. contribution in this respect. He said that he seriously doubts that there are any living prisoners of war still being held in Vietnam.

## **Byrd will give up post after 1989**

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) announced that he will step down next year after more than a decade as leader of the Democrats. He will, however, run for re-election to the Senate this year with an eye on become the chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, a post vacated by the retirement of Mississippi Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.)

Byrd's decision not to run has set off a hot competition for the majority leader post, which includes Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Ha.), Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), and Sen. George Mitchell (D-Mass.). All three have announced an interest in the seat and will be doing their best to profile themselves in the coming months' Senate debate. The need for developing a sharp political profile capable of getting themselves elected to the post may also create an unforeseen dimension in the major Senate debates ahead—including the debate on the INF treaty.

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## Charge FBI agent lied in court

Special Agent Timothy Klund of the FBI's Alexandria, Va. office lied in an affidavit submitted as part of current evidentiary hearings in the "LaRouche case" in Boston. So did FBI informant Ryan Quade Emerson, according to charges made in court April 12 by defense attorneys William Moffitt and Mayer Morganroth.

LaRouche and a number of associates are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice, but documents disclosed by defense attorneys have shown that the Reagan administration has conducted a legal vendetta against the Democratic presidential candidate, and that FBI informant Emerson had been sent to the defendants to "plant" statements in their notebooks that were later used against them in court by Assistant Prosecutor John Markham.

"There has been a cover-up from the beginning," said Moffitt, "and John Markham knew it."

"I have a suspicion whenever the government wants to stipulate to anything," Morganroth told the court during the April 12 hearing. He pointed to Markham's willingness to stipulate that Emerson had been paid \$3,000 by the FBI, when it turned out that he had been paid much more than that. "We were lied to again. Not only were we in the dark, but Your Honor was in the dark," Morganroth told Judge Robert Keeton.

Morganroth also attacked the sworn affidavit submitted by Klund in connection with the Emerson hearing, in which Klund said that he had not used Emerson as an informant, and that he had never conducted any "suitability inquiry" about Emerson. In fact, Klund did use Emerson as an informant, and Emerson was given a polygraph test explicitly for the purpose of testing his suitability to act as an informant against the LaRouche group, Morganroth explained.

"He got away with filing a false affidavit, which any one of us would be in trouble for," said Morganroth. "It was direct perjury and lies. . . . When we show they are lying,

the door shut again. . . . The defendants are not getting a full and fair hearing."

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## Government to go along with soldier's starvation

U.S. Attorney in Delaware William Carpenter, Jr. announced that his office will assist in the starvation-death of a young soldier now in the Wilmington Veterans' Administration Hospital. "To the degree we can cooperate with the parents, we will," Carpenter stated. The parents of Sgt. Arnold Shumusic, a 23-year-old soldier disabled since an auto accident in July, will go to chancery court on April 15 to ask that their son's feeding tube be removed.

At no point has the Veterans Administration or its hospital opposed the murder; in fact, the VA will be in court to offer testimony.

Shumusic is not in a coma, not brain "dead," nor in a "vegetative state," and yet the family's parish priest and the VA military chaplain have counseled the family and "sanctioned" the proposed starvation.

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## Post columnist wants drugs legalized

Richard Cohen, in his *Washington Post* column April 12, announced that he has joined London's *Economist* Magazine and William Buckley's *National Review* in advocating the "decriminalization" of drugs such as marijuana, heroin, and cocaine.

Cohen facetiously compared the number of deaths from illicit drugs, which he claims was set at 3,562 in 1985 by Ethan Nadelmann in *Foreign Policy* magazine, to the number of deaths from alcohol, tobacco, etc. Nadelmann said alcohol was the direct cause of 80,000 to 100,000 deaths in 1985, while tobacco caused 320,000 deaths in 1984. Therefore, he considers the use of illicit drugs to be of minor significance.

"The government could set standards so that overdoses would be rare and . . . reduce

they give a little more, and then they slam the price of the stuff so that it would no longer be such a profitable enterprise for criminals."

"Say what you will about the decriminalization of alcohol," he reasons, "it has rid the nation of bootleggers."

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## LaRouche makes \$600g matching fund request

The LaRouche Democratic Campaign made a matching fund submission to the Federal Elections Commission April 11 of \$607,710.12. The campaign expects action upon its request within approximately 25 days.

The submission consisted of donations of no more than \$250 apiece from 3,881 supporters of Democratic presidential hopeful Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. This showing amplifies considerably the judgment by FEC Commissioner Thomas when the Commission ruled LaRouche eligible for matching funds, and that the controversial candidate has clearly demonstrated broad support for his campaign.

The LaRouche Democratic Campaign has already received a \$100,000 down payment on the current submission, which makes the maximum possible payment on this submission in the range of \$500,000.

LaRouche gave a surprise press conference at New York's LaGuardia Airport April 13, one day after a paid nationwide television broadcast in which he predicted that new financial crises would end George Bush's presidential chances.

LaRouche told the press that he was in the race, and would be campaigning to the end, "solely to give our nation, civilization, and the people of this country a chance for a President who is neither Caligula, like George Bush, nor a cross between Tiberius and Nero, as Dukakis or poor Jesse Jackson are."

LaRouche also did a half-hour television interview with the Russian-American broadcasting system, a station run by New York-based Russian emigrés. The interview



appeared on channel 44 (UHF) on April 17, dubbed into Russian.

That same night, LaRouche addressed an audience of 200 supporters in Queens, New York.

## Protests against Boston needle plan

Two days of boisterous rallies and testimony have focused attention on growing public opposition to Boston Mayor Thomas Flynn's plan to distribute free hypodermic needles to the city's drug addicts, ostensibly as an anti-AIDS measure.

On April 11 and 12, about a dozen activists rallied outside City Hall where public hearings were being held by the Boston City Council, using chants like: "Stopping AIDS, Flynn won't pay, when relief is just a shot away," and "Bank of Boston is so broke, they need the cash from smack and coke."

Inside, council members heard testimony from former U.S. congressional candidate David Peterson, a "LaRouche Democrat," who detailed the purpose behind the Harvard-inspired program as "designed to begin systematic euthanasia in U.S. cities based on the Dutch model, and to expand the drug trade by legalizing heroin."

Peterson's testimony was interrupted several times by homosexual activist Councilman David Scondras, as well as by other liberal councilmen who wanted to halt the hearings.

Opposition testimony came from three Democratic ward officials in Boston. One of them presented the council with over 2,000 signatures gathered on a petition condemning the program. A local Baptist minister, also a ward official, denounced the plan, as did a security guard from a drug-infested Boston housing project. The guard began his remarks by flinging a bag of over 200 needles in front of the councilmen—needles he had either found or confiscated.

Dr. Janet Lapey, a physician and president of Concerned Citizens for Drug Prevention, called the program a "diversionary tactic which sidesteps the real issue of public

health measures to stop AIDS disease." She claimed, "Ultraliberals have prevented widespread testing and contact tracing which have proven effective" in halting past epidemics.

## Judge threatens to throw out North case

"The classification system must be adjusted to meet the needs of this case—or else the case will collapse," Judge Gerhard Gesell told a White House lawyer who appealed on behalf of U.S. intelligence agencies for "more time" to review the documents, which may run as much as 300,000 pages, according to news reports in the *Washington Post* and *Baltimore Sun*.

"The government is committed to prosecuting this case. That being so, the government can't fly in both directions," Judge Gesell declared. "It's got to fly in the direction of a fair trial and a speedy trial and the Fifth Amendment requirement, or the case will collapse." The judge added that he would not tolerate a "day-by-day negotiation" over defense lawyers' access to the documents.

Why is the defense entitled to have access to the documents? Because defendants, according to Judge Gesell, "are entitled to show the jury why they did it, who told them to do it, and what was going on."

Judge Gesell also urged defense attorneys to file a constitutional challenge to the government's handling of the documents.

Similar issues are raised in the Boston trial of Lyndon LaRouche and associates, but in that case, ironically, it is documents involving actions by North himself against LaRouche that the government has withheld and refused to declassify.

Otherwise, the Judge Gesell indicated that he favored a speedy trial of the defendants, starting approximately July 12, to be completed *before* the Nov. 8 presidential election.

Defendants' attorneys argued the case should not go to trial before March 1989. Independent counsel Walsh said a trial by mid-July would be difficult but possible.

## Briefly

● **CASPAR WEINBERGER**, the former Defense Secretary disputed State Department claims that INF treaty negotiators had "a clear understanding" that "futuristic" medium-range weapons, like lasers and microwaves, were banned by the treaty, in what the *Washington Times* terms "a move that could spell disaster" for the pact. "There was no understanding of any kind that I knew about that the treaty covered anything related to these so-called futuristic weapons," said Weinberger.

● **JESSE JACKSON** is being shielded from criticism by his race, President Reagan told the American Society of Newspaper Editors April 13. More attention "is being paid to his color than what he is actually saying," said Reagan. "I have to believe that a great many of us . . . would perhaps be more vocal about his policies it wasn't for concern that that would be misinterpreted as some kind of racial attack."

● **AL GORE** attacked Michael Dukakis April 13 after Dukakis said that he would defend Western Europe by launching nuclear weapons. That's "outrageous," said Gore, thereupon dropping his "pro-military" posture.

● **URSULA MEESE**'s \$40,000-a-year salary over a three-year period was paid for with a contribution of \$120,000 to her employer, the Multiple Sclerosis Society, by the tax-exempt Bender Foundation, then the owner of a building being leased by the Justice Department. After the contribution, the Justice Department, headed by her husband, renewed the lease at three times the rent.

● **REV. CHARLES CURRAN**, who challenged the Roman Catholic Church's teaching on birth control, homosexuality, and a host of other issues, will be allowed to teach at Catholic University in Washington, but he will not be allowed to teach theology, the university announced April 13.

### *Are the Soviets miscalculating?*

We are now seeing an escalated terror wave, which some believe is meant to be a signal to the U.S. Congress: Ratify the INF treaty or else! Whether or not the Soviet aims are that specific, it is clear that the Soviets are brandishing their iron fist.

As any informed individual knows, terrorist networks all function under the broad governance of the Soviet KGB. Whether we are dealing with the Iranian hezbollah, or Qaddafi's forces, or the Japanese Red Army—all apparently activated over the past week—or their East German counterparts, in the final analysis the KGB calls the shots.

Pakistan is in a virtual state of seige, with the destruction of its capital city (and slaughter of over 1,000 people there) only the tip of the iceberg. The newest hijacking, the bombing of American service personnel, the murder of moderate PLO leader Abu Jihad, will be last week's news by the time we hit the newsstands, but everyone predicts the terror count will only mount. A mine explosion in the Persian Gulf has destroyed another U.S. ship.

U.S. response to the crisis from the top, has been typically flaccid. The arrogance of the Soviets is only matched by the supine American willingness to accept any rotten treaty to which Gorbachov will put his signature. Last week it was the dismemberment of Afghanistan, coupled with the demand that the Pakistanis undertake to close down the 200 Afghani guerrilla camps in their country.

Not only would this doom the Afghans to the same fate suffered by all those who are forced into Soviet-controlled slave-labor camps, but it would let loose those who resisted such a fate, as desperate bands within the borders of Pakistan.

The question then is, are the Soviets correct in their calculation that in the present political situation, they can get away with almost anything without even driving the U.S. from the bargaining table, far less eliciting an appropriate reprisal? Are they right in supposing that heightened tensions throughout the world will herd the U.S. Congress into line, and force through the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces treaty without further delay?

We think not.

One very good sign that some stiffening may be in sight, is the recent letter by former Defense Secretary Weinberger. For the first time, Weinberger, who up until now has loyally defended the treaty, has threatened to publicly break with it. He has directly contradicted the State Department claim that there was a "clear understanding" that the treaty would ban "futuristic weapons." No only does Weinberger categorically deny the State Department assertion, but more to the point, in the same letter he states: "I would have opposed it in the strongest possible terms because it would have an obvious adverse effect" on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

We, in the West, are rapidly coming to a branching point, a point of no return. The parallel between Ronald Reagan's capitulation to Mikhail Gorbachov and Neville Chamberlain's similar disgusting retreat before Adolf Hitler, has been drawn repeatedly. But the pace is speeding up; the analogy to the Munich period will not hold much longer, as the Soviets continue to deploy their irregular forces in large-scale military operations—as in Pakistan.

We hope that Weinberger's decision to go public at this time is a sign that more and more patriotic Americans are waking up to the reality. The Soviets and their minions must be taught an uncompromising lesson. The response to the latest Iranian outrages should be military action by the United States against the Iranian mainland. We have the guns and airplanes to manage such action with surgical precision.

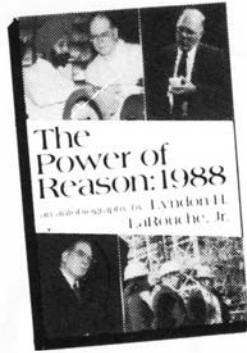
Similarly, the INF treaty must be rejected uncompromisingly.

As Lyndon LaRouche reaffirmed in his April 12 television broadcast, Moscow will understand and respect an appropriately tough response to its latest outrages. The Soviets would understand a President LaRouche. We predict that they are wrong when they think that their latest outrages will go unchallenged. We predict that these, combined with LaRouche's uncompromising rallying cry, are beginning to wake up the forces needed to defeat appeasement, and put the Russian bear back in his cage.

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