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From the Editor

“Some of you may know I’m a very controversial fellow right now, particularly in Washington; I’m in a fight with Henry Kissinger on every major issue facing the United States government. In fact, the result of this fight will determine the future of the United States for decades to come.”

The quotation comes from Lyndon LaRouche, in one of the numerous nationwide television broadcasts he made in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination of 1984. And no sooner was LaRouche incarcerated, in January of 1989, than Henry Kissinger re-emerged in the Soviet Union, in Europe, in Ibero-America, making all the appropriate noises that he was really the man making policy in Washington for the new administration.

Henry Kissinger, the Great Appeaser of the Soviets, whom a great many Americans thought they had gotten out of public life when Ronald Reagan got elected in 1980! Clearly, something deeper is involved here. This week’s *Feature* package is being reprinted as part of a mass-circulation Extra whose purpose is to get Kissinger out of U.S. policy-making, for good.

In an exclusive interview with *EIR* (page 50) LaRouche points to the strategic danger that has resulted from his own incarceration and the rise of the Kissinger crowd. He told us, “Just as there was a time when Hitler could have been stopped, so my case, by a matter of historical ironies, is the point at which they’re going to stop a future totalitarian takeover, or by not doing something about this, are going to find themselves under something as bad, or worse than Hitler.”

As we go to press now, the International Martin Luther King Tribunal has convened, in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. to examine the crimes of the malthusians who are today threatening to subject the world to mass murder worse than Hitler’s crimes. Lyndon LaRouche was able to address that meeting by telephone from his prison cell. Next week, we’ll have a full report.

Some readers were puzzled at the headline, “LaRouche’s insignificance is growing in Venezuela,” in our last issue, over an article reporting on the startling expansion of LaRouche’s ideas in that nation’s press. Intended to be ironical, the word “insignificance” should have been enclosed in inverted commas. We apologize for this excess of subtlety.

Nora Hamerman

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Ayatollah Greenspan strikes again!

by Chris White

When you've got a follower of the Russian cultist Ayn Rand, who also happens to be a jazz clarinetist, ensconced in the chairman's position at the Federal Reserve, prepare for the worst. That much has been true since Morgan Guaranty's Alan Greenspan took over the top job from its previous incumbent, Paul Volcker, otherwise known as the "Hulk." Those who didn't believe it before ought to have rather less difficulty now.

On Friday, Feb. 24, the Greenspan-led Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve upped the discount rate, the charge levied on banks borrowing from the Fed, from 6.5% to 7%. The day before, David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and Edmond Safra's Republic National Bank had increased their prime rate—the base for calculating the levy imposed on their borrowers—to 11.5%. The Federal Reserve also notched the Fed Funds rate upwards to around 9.75%.

The interest rate increases followed Greenspan's semi-annual testimony to the Joint Economic Committee mandated by the so-called Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act. Both Tuesday and Wednesday, in his prepared remarks—and befitting the jazz clarinetist, his apparently extemporaneous embellishment of those remarks—Greenspan highlighted a theme which has become familiar, namely the "unacceptable" threat of resurgent inflation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Tuesday, Feb. 21 release of the latest Consumer Price Index numbers, a 0.6% increase in one month, was the occasion for Greenspan's Wednesday extemporaneous digression, which included a tirade against the out of control wage component of inflation.

That last would surely draw bitter mirth from those trying to make their way on today's wage and salary incomes, the more so when compared with the purchasing power of the same dollar content wage packet of 20-25 years ago. The

attack on wage levels is part and parcel of the insane thesis that Greenspan has been elaborating in his recent testimony before the Congress.

More austerity

This is called the "over-heating" thesis, under which the economy is said to be operating at pretty much full capacity, under conditions the crazed members of the economics profession call "full employment." The "over-heating" is manifest as an increase in inflation, which the nutters and fruitcakes ascribe to the consequences of full capacity usage and full employment. It ought to be obvious what their answer to this fictitious picture is: namely, reduce capacity utilization, and reduce levels of employment, to "cool down," or "put the brakes on," the runaway over-heating.

Greenspan, in the jargon of the profession, which happens to bear about as much relation to reality as jazz does to music, is demanding another savage round of austerity against employment and wage and salary incomes.

Politically, the interest rate hikes have widened the breach between the money managers at the Federal Reserve and their allies in the banking system. Greenspan's Humphrey-Hawkins testimony was the third occasion since George Bush was inaugurated President that the chairman of the Federal Reserve has asserted that he will not shy away from using interest rate increases to combat what he calls "unacceptable" rates of inflation. Twice before his threats have been rejected by the new President and his staff.

From Tokyo, Bush again asserted that, in his view, inflation is not the threat the chairman of the Federal Reserve claims it is. The President's remarks were supported by Secretary of State Baker and, by Treasury Secretary Brady. This time, unlike the earlier two occasions, Greenspan and his

allies in the banks went ahead and increased their interest rates anyway.

Deepening conflict between the money manager and the political administrators then, but also, to take Greenspan's testimony further, apparent conflict with himself. The Fed chairman also insisted during the testimony that, in his view, "there is no cut too large" to be made in the federal budget deficit. He went on to demand "expeditious action" to reduce the deficit, warning of the dangers ahead if the fiscal year was ended with a deficit in sight of about \$160 plus billion.

The conflict here is straightforward. What Greenspan is recommending as the means to be adopted to combat the threat of resurgent inflation guarantees that the budget deficit cannot be reduced, but will rather be dramatically increased. The Bush-outlined revision of the budget assumed that the federal government would be paying interest at a rate of about 7%. That unreal assumption has now been blown away.

The revision further assumed that thanks to the prospects of continued economic growth, we could all look forward to an \$88 billion increase in tax revenue over the year. Thus, if outgoings were held steady under the so-called "flexible freeze," the increase in revenue would result in a deficit of less than \$100 billion.

With the chairman of the Fed now announcing a full-scale assault on employment and wage and salary income—after all is said and done by the economists, the source of most tax revenue—the prospects for the revenue increase evaporate as surely as the unrealistic assumptions about interest rates.

Frankly, the U.S. is bankrupt

The contradiction is, as usual, a product of deceit employed in the choice of priorities. Greenspan's number one concern is neither what he chooses to call either inflation or the budget deficit. The United States is running a deficit on its current account of about \$150 billion, thus owed to the rest of world. The current account deficit is the net of trade and service receipts owed to and collected from the rest of the world. The net is that margin of current economic activity which foreign creditors are expected to finance, or roll over on behalf of maintaining the fiction that the United States continues to be a viable economic undertaking.

In the past, currency manipulations have been employed to supposedly reduce the amount owed under that rubric. The dollar has been devalued systematically, according to the book followed by such as the Ayatollah at the Fed, to increase the price of U. S. imports, and lower the cost of U.S. exports. This way imports are supposed to decline and exports increase, such that the amount the foreign creditors are expected to carry is reduced. After nearly three years of this sort of manipulation it ought to be clear the approach hasn't worked. Now Greenspan is, in effect, proposing another way to reduce the amount owed abroad on the current account.

Rather than manipulate prices through exchange rate fiddling, Greenspan's proposal is to strip out the remaining

capacity to buy by imposing new levels of austerity on employment and wage income. It is to be presumed that someone buried in the Fed has crunched through the numbers which show that for every percentage point decline in living standards inside the United States, the current account deficit will be reduced in some corresponding proportion. Since 25% or so of U.S. output is directly imported, or dependent on imports, the ratios would roughly transform into a 4% decline in the real standard of living for a 1% decline in the current account deficit.

This is what Greenspan is actually proposing, and despite what he testified, is also insisting that this be done, no matter what the consequences for the federal government's budget deficit. That deficit, unlike the current account deficit, does not have to be monetized at demand.

In this respect then, Greenspan is speaking on behalf of the creditors of the United States, of which British, Dutch, Canadian, and Australian interests hold combined accumulated stakes inside the United States four times greater than that built up by Japan. The creditors are organized through the financial interests associated with the Bank for International Settlements central bankers' central bank in Basel, Switzerland. As Greenspan bludgeons the United States with his interest rate increases, so those central bankers, acting through the so-called Group of Ten, are bludgeoning the dollar with their standing threat to increase their own interest rates.

Since the dollar has been supported by the higher interest rates that obtain within the United States, the threat from the Group of Ten to increase their rates, and thereby reduce the differential, is also a threat to the dollar and to the bankrupt U.S. banks. In this rigged arrangement, to avoid uncontrolled collapse of the dollar, the U.S. must maintain interest rates significantly higher than those which prevail in European financial centers.

It is not a game which will last very long. Rate increases within the United States will rapidly translate into the collapse of whole chunks of internal banking, and the arrangements known as leveraged buy-outs. Abroad, rate increases translate equally rapidly into the absolute destruction of Third World debtors such as Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico, by encouraging capital flight and imposing currency devaluations. Effects of the same sort are also thereby imposed on the debtor economies of the East bloc, including the Soviet Union.

The more so since the economy isn't "over-heating," but is plunging ever deeper into the depths of a new depression. Since so far, no one apart from the jailed economist Lyndon LaRouche has come up with any solution to this which combines reviving the process of production with financial reorganization to sustain production, Greenspan's latest turn of the interest rate screw, will simply help to ensure that, perhaps next month or the month after, the delayed phase II of the financial collapse which erupted in October 1987, will ensue.

Bush eyes scheme for conservation 'bank'

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The Bush administration may soon throw its support behind a Soviet-influenced scheme which proposes to use the Third World debt crisis as a pretext for enforcing stringent environmentalist restrictions on the developing sector, with the express aim of killing any potential for industrial or agricultural growth there. According to reliable sources, Secretary of State James Baker, Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly, and President Bush himself are giving serious consideration to a plan to set up a series of new international entities with authority to force the Third World to accept malthusian "conservation" measures, in exchange for some paltry debt relief.

The plan is a direct spinoff of the Brundtland Commission. Headed by the pro-Soviet Prime Minister of Norway, Gro-Harlem Brundtland, the U.N.-sponsored commission issued a report last year containing a detailed blueprint for establishing a global eco-fascist regime. Among the commission's leading participants were Vladimir Sokolov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Maurice Strong, the former Undersecretary General of the United Nations; and Bush intimate William Ruckelshaus, ex-head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

A key feature of the Brundtland Commission report (titled "Common Future") calls for the creation of a World Conservation Bank, to which Third World nations would have to "donate" huge chunks of their territory, to qualify for debt relief or financial aid.

Michael Sweatman, formerly of the Royal Bank of Canada, is currently working out the implementation of that proposal, under the auspices of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Sweatman, who takes credit for first proposing the World Conservation Bank concept five years ago, heads up the International Conservation Financing Project, which has been charged with cooking up a politically salable version of the WCB. In its original form, the WCB drew sharp criticism from various quarters, because it could potentially absorb up to one-third of the world's land mass which is classified as "wilderness" areas.

Financed by the U.N. Development Program, the Canadian International Development Agency, the MacArthur Foundation, the Organization of American States, the Pew Foundation, the U.N. Environment Program, and U.S. AID, the ICFP issued its first report on Feb. 6. Repeatedly refer-

encing the Brundtland Commission, and calling for a "vision that transcends borders, that places the interest of humanity above the interests of nations," the 160-page report proffers recommendations for imposing a global environmental "ethic" on the Third World:

- Establishing an International Environmental Facility—Sweatman's revised version of the WCB—which would "help mobilize substantial, additional financing at appropriate terms for conservation projects from the bilateral development agencies, the multilateral development agencies, and, where possible, the private sector." The IEF's "basic function would be to help identify, design, and finance sound conservation projects in the third World."

- Setting up a World Environmental Fund, administered by the UNDP, which would be financed by fining "polluters," especially those activities which produce "greenhouse gases."

- Furthering "debt-for-equity" scams, including giving some debt relief to Third World countries which prohibit the use of tropical forest areas for cattle ranching; or directing foreign loans to preservation of wilderness areas, rather than for development.

Sweatman and his collaborators will be holding a series of meetings in March and early April in San Jose, São Paulo, Abidjan, Harare, New Delhi, and Bangkok, to sell the project to its intended victims.

Sweatman and his colleagues have privately expressed confidence that the Bush administration will soon go to bat for the ICFP's proposals, which will be produced in final form this summer. "We have many ins to the Bush administration," someone close to the ICFP disclosed. "Bush and Baker are both ardent environmentalists, and they both support the debt-for-equity idea, which is a crucial part of our proposal. That's clear, not only from the public record, but also from private discussions. We are very well connected to Baker, and, with the President's known outlook, we anticipate strong support."

Baker has already given several public indications of sympathy for the World Conservation Bank idea, not least of which was his decision to keynote the Fourth World Wilderness Conference in September 1987, whose major purpose was to build support for the Brundtland Commission report in general, and the WCB in specific. Brundtland attended that conference, as did Sweatman, David Rockefeller, and other leading lights in the international financial circuit.

People close to Sweatman's project have hinted privately that they may soon bring another "big name" on board: Britain's Prince Charles, a raving "greenie." Charles's mentor, Sir Laurens van der Post (a devotee of Carl Jung, whose Satanic beliefs earned him the sobriquet, the Warlock of Zurich) is a major backer of the project, and also sits on the board of the International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, which sponsored the Fourth World Wilderness Congress.

Trinidad and Tobago unions call anti-IMF general strike

by Carlos Wesley and Katherine Notley

On Dec. 22, 1988, a commission chartered by the Trinidad and Tobago government released its report which confirmed charges first raised in May by Davison L. Budhoo in a six-part open letter of resignation from the International Monetary Fund. Budhoo had accused the Fund of using false statistics to force the government to impose an austerity program. The commission wrote that the consequences of government austerity imposed to satisfy conditionalities based on false statistics were "a) unwarranted adverse judgment of the country's economic performance and national economic management, b) inappropriate policy recommendations by the IMF and those agencies influenced by its economic analyses, and c) international credit problems for Trinidad and Tobago. . . .

"The IMF behaved irresponsibly. . . . Professional ethics, if nothing else, should have dictated that the corrected series be given the same prominence as was afforded the erroneous data."

An immediate cry went up for the government to demand compensation from the IMF for damages, and the rescinding of the 1989 budget, based on the IMF's austerity demands, especially wage-gouging in the public sector enterprises. Rather than do the obvious, the government decided to return to the IMF. The national trade unions are now planning a general strike, the first such action in Trinidad and Tobago since the Great Depression.

On Jan. 23, Carlos Wesley interviewed David Abdulah, educational officer of the Oilfields Workers Trade Union and one of the organizers of the strike.

EIR: We understand that the Oilfields Workers of Trinidad and Tobago are planning to go on strike against the IMF.

Abdulah: Yes, in fact, the entire trade union movement of Trinidad and Tobago, in an unprecedented decision, has decided to take a one-day protest action against the government's economic policies. On Nov. 12 of last year, the government of Trinidad and Tobago signed a Letter of Intent, which established a line of credit with the IMF, under the Compensatory Financing Facility, and this was subsequently followed a full Standby Agreement. Now as a result of that Letter of Intent, the government has committed itself, among

other things, to reduce its fiscal deficit to 4% of GDP in 1989, 2% in 1990, and 1% in 1991. This has meant that the government in all respects has cut the wages of oil, direct government employees, and employees of public utilities which are all state owned, by 10%. This has been a unilateral decision, and it's highly undemocratic and unconstitutional, and the trade union movement is protesting against this, in particular, insofar as the negative impact it has on the free collective bargaining process. . . .

EIR: These measures, you said, are being taken as a result of an IMF agreement. Why has the government decided to go ahead in carrying out this agreement, despite these misleading, or fraudulent, statistics?

Abdulah: The fraudulent statistics were carried out by the IMF in 1985, '86, and '87. As a result of those fraudulent statistics, the government, during that period, made very many economic decisions on the basis of that, on the basis of the IMF analysis and under IMF pressure, which economic decisions have caused a further deterioration in the economy of the country, such as devaluation, wage policies which have reduced the real incomes of working people, introduction of higher prices, and so on. With the further decline in the economy of Trinidad and Tobago as a result of that incorrect analysis and direct fraud, the government now is compounding it with a full IMF agreement. In other words, the damaging of the economy has meant that the economy has declined to the extent where the government was forced to go the IMF formally, whereas before they were not before the IMF formally. The IMF has set us up, to put us under their direct control.

EIR: Has anyone analyzed what the fraudulent statistics cost the economy of Trinidad?

Abdulah: Budhoo did make us an estimate in terms of the loss of potential international credit during those years 1985-87, as well as declines in investment levels, and declines in real income and so on, of people, at somewhere close to TT\$1 billion. Now, it could be more than that, because to quantify that, one has to do quite a bit of quantitative work. Now, in our view, what should happen, rather than the gov-

ernment going to the IMF to seek a Standby Facility and a Compensatory Financing Facility, what we should have done is to seek compensation for the damages done to the economy of Trinidad and Tobago, which compensation would have obviated any inflows under the various agreements. And we then would have been relieved of the harsh conditionalities that the IMF puts on countries that get loans from them.

EIR: What has the government said as its reason for going ahead and negotiating with somebody who already stole TT\$1 billion of your money?

Abdulah: The government position is very weak. We are satisfied that they are politically not prepared to stand up and confront the Fund, or to challenge the Fund, to get a better deal for the people of Trinidad and Tobago. And the unions have been putting pressure on the government to take up this kind of strong negotiating position with the Fund. They have not done so, because of their own inability to come to terms with that kind of stance. As a result of that, the unions—in fact as part of our demands, because our demands, upon which we are taking action, go beyond the question of just the government cutting its payroll of public employees—we are talking of all the aspects of conditionalities, including the high prices, and so on, that are taking place: the privatization of state enterprises, etc.

We are also demanding a national referendum on the IMF, because it is our view that the government, when they were seeking the mandate of the population in the general election, did not have, as a part of their election campaign, a position that they were going to take the country to the IMF. In fact, quite the contrary, they were *opposed* to this going to the IMF. Once they have gone there, although they have no mandate to take the country that way, and we are demanding a referendum on the question of the IMF.

EIR: In 1982, an American politician who's currently been jailed for his political views—Lyndon LaRouche—proposed the formation of debtors' clubs, that Latin America get together in a debtors' cartel. It was a proposal taken up also by Fred Wills, former foreign minister and justice minister of Guyana, and has since been taken up by President Alan García of Peru, people in Panama, and elsewhere. Is there such a similar call going up in Trinidad, that you can strengthen your position by joining with other countries in the Caribbean and the Latin American region to negotiate with the IMF in a united stance?

Abdulah: Yes, I think that we support whatever has been said of cooperation between countries of the South who are having their debt problems, to get together and confront the countries up North. Obviously—we know this from a trade unionist's point of view—collective action is always better than individual action, and certainly we would support that. We have in fact held discussions with the President of the South Commission, Mr. Julius Nyerere, and we have indi-

cated our support for whatever he and the South Commission can do. And any others with respect to this. We have also participated in a number of trade union conferences, both Trinidadian and international conferences which have discussed the extent of the problem of the foreign debt. And we have participated in joint regional solidarity conferences on this question. . . .

EIR: Some weeks ago, the leadership of a union that is a counterpart of yours, the oil workers of Mexico, was totally disbanded, its leaders thrown in jail. Joaquín Hernández Galicia, the main leader, was thrown in jail under trumped-up charges of fraud, precisely because the union had confronted the Mexican government on the question of the IMF. What has been your reaction to these police-state measures?

Abdulah: Yes, well, that is something that we as trade union people and as people who are confronting powerful forces have to be concerned with, or live with. In fact, in the last couple of weeks, various government spokesmen have made statements alluding to certain plots to remove the government, and so on. In fact the prime minister himself, in a television interview one week ago, said that the trade unions' intention is to remove the government from power, and that they're not really negotiating as union people, and so on, about union concerns. Of course, that is not true.

EIR: So this is parallel to the Mexican situation, where the government also said in the beginning that it was a plot against the government?

Abdulah: That's right. So that is a response of elites in the society, who are becoming increasingly unpopular and are alienating the masses of the people. Their first response is to become more dictatorial. And wherever governments have embarked upon IMF economic programs—which programs are highly unpopular among the population, because of the severity of their impact on the real quality of life of the masses of the people—the governments therefore have to increasingly become governments to rule by force rather than democratically. We have been seeing to that in Trinidad and Tobago, not as seriously as in other countries but it is a trend, a tendency which comes along with the IMF. We have to be aware of that.

EIR: Any further comments for *EIR*'s readers?

Abdulah: We would like to let you know what happened after the event; it's going to be within the next couple of weeks. People need to know that this is the first time that there has been a call or decision for a general strike since the 1930s—there was one semi-general strike in 1946-47—so that it is really a moment of great historic importance. And we are obviously optimistic, given the response working people and other sectors of the population are giving to us, because they are all very, very unhappy about what the government is doing.

Book Review

Ladejinsky, the real hero of land reform

by Peter Rush

Land Reform and Democratic Development
by Roy L. Prosterman and Jeffrey M. Riedinger
Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987
\$29.50, 313 pages

The post-World War II history of Far East Asia has been significantly shaped by the contributions of one man who is all but unsung, his contributions and even his name familiar only to a relative handful of scholars and specialists. Had he been properly backed by the U. S. government in extending his 1945-55 work on land reform in Japan and Taiwan, to Vietnam, the Philippines, and other countries, instead of being persecuted and politically exiled during the McCarthy period, the political and economic map of East Asia might be quite different—and much better off—than it is today.

The man is Wolf Ladejinsky, who designed the land reform program that Gen. Douglas MacArthur implemented in Japan, and who also was a crucial adviser to Taiwan's wonderfully successful program. But for Japan's program, it is possible that that country might not have been able to develop as it has, even possibly going socialist or communist, while Taiwan could surely not have built up the military-economic strength with which it has successfully maintained its autonomy from Communist China for 40 years and become an economic dynamo, without its land reform.

Ladejinsky was an inveterate work horse who spent virtually his entire career "in the field," or more properly, in the fields, with the unfortunate consequence for humanity that although he wrote scores of papers and articles pertaining to his work in every country to which he was assigned, he never saw fit to write a book, whether a general tract on land reform, or a detailed study of a specific country's program. Worse, no scholar has seen fit to write either a biography of this great man, nor a study of his work.

Apart from the dozens of journals in which some of his

articles have seen print, the only source book on Ladejinsky's life work is an outstanding volume published by Oxford University Press in 1975, *Agrarian Reform as Unfinished Business, the Selected Papers of Wolf Ladejinsky*, which assembles over 50 of his best articles and essays. But the limited availability of this book, and its formidable length, ensure that Ladejinsky will remain in ill-deserved obscurity until such time as a good secondary account of his life and work should be written and published.

Land Reform and Democratic Development, by Roy L. Prosterman and Jeffrey M. Riedinger, could have begun to rectify this lacuna by bringing to light for a general audience the life and work of Ladejinsky. Indeed, no competent work on land reform in the postwar period could possibly fail to do this, and remain honest to its subject matter. Unfortunately, the present volume totally fails on this count. This is all the more shameful because Mr. Prosterman is fully knowledgeable of Ladejinsky's contributions; he cut his own professional teeth working on land reform programs in Vietnam in the wake of Ladejinsky's pioneering work there a decade before, and he even acknowledges, privately, his deep debt to his predecessor. Nonetheless, Ladejinsky is little more than a footnote in *Land Reform and Democratic Development*.

The reason for this is as straightforward as it is lamentable: Prosterman signed on early with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and its unofficial labor arm, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). Rather than recognize that land reform can only work in the context of a country ruled by a nationalist elite committed to social and economic modernization, Prosterman reifies certain correct principles of land reform into a cure-all to be mechanically applied by ham-handed U.S. State Department operatives and their creatures to countries in which the overriding U.S. policy desideratum is the crushing of any truly nationalist political factions.

Prosterman and Riedinger's ostensible purpose in writing the book is to put forth the proposal for "universalizing" land reform that occupies the book's final chapter. Having argued that land reform is the panacea to ensure democratic development in underdeveloped agrarian countries that otherwise are in danger of going communist, the authors attempt to place a price tag on what it would cost to finance land reform for all the world's peasants who are tenants or landless laborers, or who own too little land to make ends meet.

They argue that if only the advanced countries would come up with what amounts to a very modest amount of money annually over the next 15 years, such vast regions as India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and the Philippines could have land reform, and be well on their way to duplicating the land reform experiences of Korea, Taiwan, and Japan in short order.

The thesis is as puerile as the methodology used to arrive at it. The authors first attempt to "prove" the self-evident

thesis that the farmer-operated family farm is the most efficient and productive form of agriculture known, other factors being equal, by use of "typologies" of different systems of land tenure, of relative productivities, and of standard of living, typologies so absurd that they virtually *refute* the very thesis being argued. Suffice it to say that an index that finds life better off in Hungary, East Germany, and Greece than in the United States, Taiwan, or Korea, or one that puts North Korea above South Korea, and four of the totally collectivized East bloc countries well ahead of the United States, in agricultural productivity, or one that fails to identify countries such as Brazil, Peru, or Colombia as in need of major land reforms, would have been discarded for the foolishness they are by any author not trying to promote a tendentious, false thesis.

State Department incompetence

Then, with reference to land reform programs in Vietnam in the late 1960s, and El Salvador in the early 1980s, that one or both authors have personally worked on, the authors seek to apply the lessons of the opening chapters. The truest point made in these two chapters is the charge of hideous incompetence, or worse, of the U.S. officials, primarily in the State Department, who opposed meaningful land reform or who failed to understand its importance for creating viable anti-communist regimes.

A strong case can be made for the authors' contention that the land reform finally executed under General Thieu in 1970 was genuine, was strongly supported by the peasant beneficiaries, and was working, and that had such a program been put into effect in the 1950s, the Vietcong would never have gotten off the ground. The outlines of the reform finally adopted conform point for point to Ladejinsky's recommendations 15 years earlier, which were opposed by the United States at that time and not seriously implemented by President Ngo Dinh Diem.

In the case of El Salvador, the authors attempt to justify the land reform program promulgated there in 1980 on which they had worked as consultants. Because their analysis of the existing tenure system is so superficial (part of Ladejinsky's genius was his astuteness in understanding and describing accurately the social, political, and physical parameters of land tenure systems), an informed judgment on their analysis is hampered. But according to the authors' own figures, half of the land distributed in the first two years was from large, cash-crop for export plantations, which were broken up into tiny plots.

In 1988, the overall output from these redistributed lands was one-half to one-third that before the land reform, a not surprising result, suggesting that the intent to atomize the larger holdings in such crops was totally ill-advised. The other half of the land distributed was in food crops, where, the authors, maintain, productivity did not fall.

However, in analyzing the overall situation, the authors miss the point entirely. They complain of the ability of the

middle-sized landowners to sabotage a third part of the reform, and to weaken the application of the two parts described above. They fail to mention, either in this context, or anywhere else in the book, the most important thing of all for successful land reform: the existence of a national government committed to *industrialization*, and which is led by nationalist reformers dedicated to developing the nation.

It was the absence of such an elite in power in El Salvador which has doomed that country to the disaster it now faces. Had all the U.S. economic assistance poured in there over the past eight years been employed to build up industry and provide infrastructure and inputs for farmers, the economy today would be such that the guerrilla appeal would have faded and the military threat from that quarter reduced to a minor annoyance.

The refusal to so much as mention the issue of industrialization anywhere in the book is as astounding as it is lawful, given the authors' political predilections. In fact, while they praise the land reforms of Taiwan and Japan highly, they fail to mention that apart from competent design and dedicated execution, the reforms worked above all because in both countries the national governments were run by nationalist elites dedicated to industrial development. It was that development which provided the industrial inputs for agriculture and created the wealth by which the countries were able to invest ever more in infrastructure, social welfare, and manufacturing.

A perfect test case of the limits of land reform *in itself* is provided by Korea, which Prosterman and Riedinger foolishly refer to in the same breath as that in Japan and Taiwan. According to the authors, Syngman Rhee carried out a far-reaching and successful land reform that was well under way before 1950, and was resumed after the Korean War. All this may be true, but Korea remained a desperately backward, poor, and underdeveloped country even after the land reform, until the nationalist Pak Chung Hee coup in 1961 set the country on a forced march of industrialization. The land reform already in place was an essential ingredient of Pak's program, but alone was doomed to wither on the vine.

The authors are oblivious to this overriding reality, for the simple reason that the policy of the AIFLD and the USAID for which they have worked, opposes genuine development, does nothing to encourage industrialization, and acts to prevent, wherever they can, nationalist elites from emerging or taking power.

The bottom line is that land reform in places like India and the Philippines is desperately needed, if designed correctly and based on accurate surveys of exactly what the "on the ground" situation is in each region of each country. Proper design of land reform programs makes a very big difference in determining their ultimate success, even if alone, they are no panacea.

As most succinctly presented by Ladejinsky in a 1964 paper entitled "Land Reform," and as also well described in chapters 7 and 8 of Prosterman and Riedinger's study, their

most useful section, a successful land reform should include the following elements: It should 1) be carried out over a very short period of time, to minimize landlord evasion; 2) aim to eliminate absentee farming and limit the maximum size of non-absentee-owner operations; 3) eliminate all tenancy arrangements, and most, but not all, day laborer positions; 4) adjust the criteria for the size of holdings to be redistributed, and of holdings given to peasants, according to topography, soil quality and history of the region (e.g., rice plots of one hectare can be economic in Asia, whereas 3-5 hectares is usually needed in Latin America); 5) provide *non-confiscatory* compensation for landlords; 6) compel the peasant recipients of the land to *buy* their plots, at a reasonable price, financed by low-interest loans, *not* receive them for free; and 7) provide adequate fertilizers, good quality seeds, pesticides and herbicides, access to tractors, transportation, storage, marketing facilities, and other infrastructure.

Points 5 and 6, often overlooked, are extremely important. Taiwan, for instance, compensated its landlords with bonds in industry, which remunerated and satisfied them, while furthering industrialization. When peasants have to buy their land, they tend to become more responsible, industrious, and competent as farmers.

The authors' final prescription, which attempts to put a price tag on reform and reduce the problem to one of foreign aid, is a coverup to obscure the real task of U.S. policy toward the Third World. The successful lessons of Japan, Taiwan, and Korea (and somewhat less successful but still positive experiences of countries such as Malaysia), and the unsuccessful lessons of most other countries, are what need to be analyzed and understood. The family farm is indeed the bulwark of a productive agriculture in a democratic, capitalist society. It deserves better exponents than Messrs. Prosterman and Riedinger.

Books Received

Dilemmas of Security: Politics, Strategy and the Israeli Experience in Lebanon, by Avner Yaniv, Oxford University Press, New York, 1987, \$24.95 hardbound, 355pp.

The Korean War, by Max Hastings, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1987, \$22.95 hardbound, 389pp.

The Leo Frank Case, by Leonard Dinnerstein, The University of Georgia Press, Athens, Ga., 1988, \$12.95 paper, 248pp.

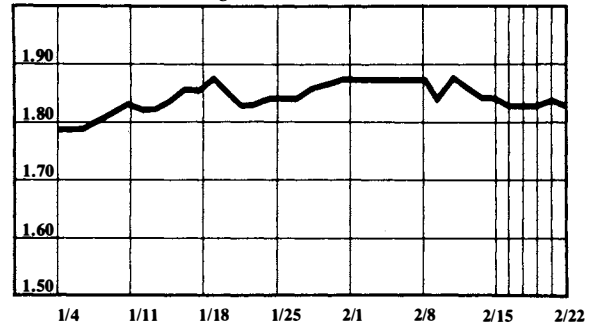
The Life of the Party: Democratic Prospects in 1988 and Beyond, by Robert Kuttner, Viking-Penguin Inc., New York, 1987, \$18.95 hardbound, 265pp.

The Journey Amongst the Good and the Great, by Andy Kerr, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Md., 1987, \$14.95 hardbound, 212 pp.

Currency Rates

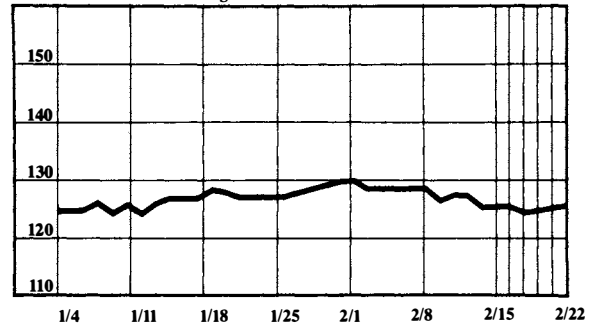
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



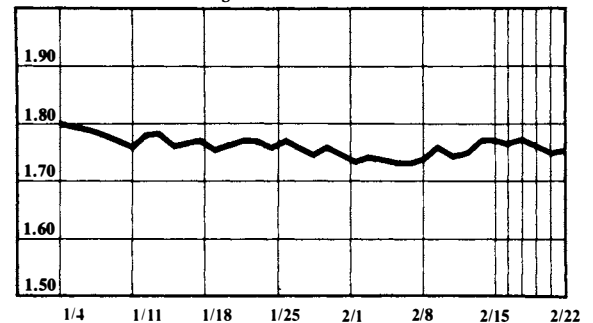
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



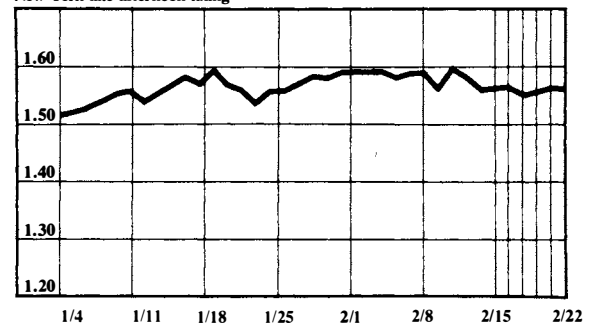
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Gestapo tactics to enforce S&Ls plan

Savings and loan managers are accused of fraud, but the real fraud is the policy which led to the crisis.

The sweeping reform of the savings and loan system promised by the President in his speech before the Joint Session of Congress on Feb. 9, was made more concrete in testimony by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady before the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 22.

Brady's testimony showed that the Bush administration has decided to target scapegoats among the managers of the S&Ls, to blame for the breakdown of the economy as a whole. For Brady, the cause of the crisis is not the failure of government economic policy during the last 10-20 years, but rather the evil-doings of the "high-fliers" who "used their institutions to finance their lavish lifestyles" and to "engage in speculative and fraudulent business activities." Fraud is the cause of the chaos in our financial institutions, according to this former Wall Street broker.

The Bush administration intends to nail its scapegoats to the wall. "Our proposal," said Brady, "will add new enforcement authorities, increase penalties for fraud, and increase funding to provide for dramatically increased law enforcement staff and prosecutions. . . . Maximum civil penalties will be raised to \$1 million per day, and maximum criminal penalties to 20 years, with mandatory minimum sentencing. Authority will also be provided for regulatory agencies to pay rewards to informants."

In a word, police-state measures will "rectify" what government mismanagement has caused.

Brady also upped the ante on the

cost of the S&L "bailout," adding \$24 billion to the \$90 billion estimate announced earlier by the Bush administration. The new figure includes the estimated cost for S&Ls which will become insolvent in the 1990s. The total cost for the rescue is now estimated at \$157.6 billion.

The real costs will undoubtedly be much higher than anybody today is willing to admit. The Treasury Department estimates rest on highly optimistic but untenable assumptions concerning the future course of interest rates, inflation, and savings deposits. The high inflation figures released in February, which sent the stock market plummeting 40 points, bode ill for the Brady estimates. Although President Bush insists that there is no need for raising interest rates at the present time, such a trend has already begun, and will further push up the price of the "rescue" package.

The administration has backed down on several issues after heated criticism from banking circles. For example, the maximum allowable insurance premium charged to banks will be half that proposed in the original plan.

The administration's savings and loan plan consists of three separate financing elements: \$40 billion to pay for the closing of 220 institutions in 1988 by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, \$50 billion over the next three years for closing 500 associations that are insolvent now, and \$24 billion for insolvencies between 1992 and 1999. Since some of the money will be financed through \$50 billion in borrow-

ings, there will also be a considerable expense for interest. Treasury maintains that the cost for the taxpayer will be \$60 billion, but private analysts say it could go as high as \$90 billion.

Although selling off insolvent S&Ls to the commercial banks at bargain-basement prices will resolve some bookkeeping problems associated with the cancerous growth of speculative debt represented by the S&L high-risk boondoggles, serious problems will arise for the entire financial system.

The central focus of the Bush reforms is to merge the FSLIC, the insurance organization for the savings and loan institutions, with the FDIC, the organization responsible for insuring the commercial banks. In this way it is hoped that the somewhat more financially stable FDIC would restore confidence in a revamped savings and loan system.

The effect of the merger could, however, have precisely the opposite effect. The shutting down of the S&Ls has already threatened runs on the targeted institutions. If the same institution which insures the S&Ls also insures the commercial banks, this may cause a general loss of depositor confidence and a run on the commercial banks. This is particularly a danger with regard to foreign depositors.

Treasury Secretary Brady tried to assuage nervous commercial banks that they would not be in danger, by assuring them that the "separate insurance funds will not be commingled, and premiums from each industry will be used only for its own insurance fund."

At the same time, Brady hedged on the question of whether the revamped S&Ls will be able to display the seal of the FDIC, thus assuring that their deposits have the full backing of the U.S. government. Brady punted on the issue, saying that that decision should be left up to the Congress.

Genocide-for-nature swaps?

The World Bank and U.S. State Department are promoting genocide in the name of "preserving nature."

The World Bank and the U. S. State Department are in the middle of an international campaign against Brazil's national sovereignty. Although purporting to protect the environment, the campaign has cut off all new loans to Brazil—of which there are precious few in the first place—until Brazil agrees to allow international supervision over the Amazon region, and to make sure that millions of Brazilians are not born during the coming years.

At a recent meeting in Manila, World Bank President Barber Conable asserted, "Poverty and excess population are not problems unique to the Philippines. They also exist in Mexico, Brazil, India, and Kenya. And wherever they are present they have a direct and destructive impact on nature and on the quality of life." He made it clear that the Bank's future lending policies would be explicitly linked to both population control and ecology issues.

The World Bank has interfered with Brazil's population policy many times before. It has now turned itself into the spearhead of a new worldwide eco-fascist movement. In response to these intense pressures, the Brazilian government has accused the U. S. State Department of being among those responsible for the international campaign, and for preparing the loan cut-offs, debt-for-nature swaps, and even the abrogation of national sovereignty.

While hundreds of international "indigenists" and greenies were gathered in the jungle region of Altamira Feb. 20-25 to stop completion of a major hydroelectric project on the

Xingu River, the president of the Brazilian Institute for Environment and Natural Resources, Fernando Cesar Mesquita, told the press that the environmentalist campaign against Brazil is "a maneuver of the United States' State Department." He said the Brazilian foreign ministry had a report proving that the United States is interested in blocking Brazil's economic development.

If that charge can be proven, it could be the straw that breaks the camel's back of the tenuous relations between Brazil and the United States. "All we talk about with the United States is trade sanctions," President José Sarney complained in an interview published in the *Folha de São Paulo* daily Feb. 8. "We have no project in common."

Pressures from the World Bank and organizations like the World Wildlife Fund have already caused new loans to Brazil to be suspended. At the end of 1987, Brazil, with the backing of then-Treasury Secretary James Baker III, made an agreement with its creditors with which the Sarney government has more than complied. In return for renouncing the moratorium decreed in February 1987, Brazil has received measly amounts of new money with which to pay interest arrears and generous quantities of humiliation.

The tribulations peaked last December when the World Bank froze a \$500 million electrical sector loan on the pretext some of it might help build nuclear power stations, and claiming ecological motives. Private bank creditors then refused to disburse \$600

million which are tied to World Bank loans. These are rather insignificant amounts with which to try to blackmail Brazil when compared to the \$12 billion it paid just on debt interest in 1988, at the expense of increased infant mortality.

On the one side, the World Bank and the banks are strangling Brazil's loans. On the other, their spokesmen offer small carrots so that Brazil, out of weakness, accepts debt-for-nature schemes like those imposed on Bolivia through Citibank and on Costa Rica through the friends of Henry Kissinger at American Express.

The strongest lobbies trying to impose malthusian policies on Brazil are to be found in the United States. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), after traveling through the Brazilian Amazon, filed draft legislation Jan. 25 which proposes, among other things, that the World Bank revise its plans based on ecological considerations, and that U. S. directors of multilateral development agencies ensure that any loan to Brazil depend on respect for the environment (see *Congressional Closeup*).

The pressures on Brazil, it would appear, are now coming directly from the White House. According to Japanese sources, President Bush brought up the issue of Brazilian deforestation during his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, after learning that Takeshita had just offered \$1 billion in new credit to President Sarney.

According to the *Washington Post* of Feb. 24, "Questions have been raised about whether Japanese interests are financing" a road-building project from Brazil to Peru "that some environmentalists say is leading to further deforestation of the Amazon." The Japanese have apparently assured Bush that they are not financing the project.

Business Briefs

Malthusianism

Venezuelan newspaper carries IMF revelations

La Nación, the leading newspaper of San Cristóbal, capital of Tachira state, Venezuela, has run a full-page spread based on an *EIR* news release, under the headline, "The IMF Has Caused the Death of Millions of Persons of the Third World."

The release is drawn from the lengthy letter of resignation of Davison Budhoo to the International Monetary Fund. Budhoo, a senior aide with the IMF for many years and the Fund's representative in several countries, revealed that its policy was to systematically destroy the economies subjected to its diktat, the loan "conditionalities" policy, as a matter of "population control"—i.e., a policy of genocide toward the Third World.

From his own experience, he detailed how the IMF faked its data on the economy of Trinidad and Tobago to support genocidal policy prescriptions.

La Nación also carried Budhoo's report on the personal anguish he went through before he finally decided to follow his conscience and resign from his \$145,000 a year job.

This is the most prominent coverage of Budhoo's charges against the IMF to appear in print outside of the U.S. newspaper *New Federalist* and *EIR* (see Vol. 16, No. 5, Jan. 27, 1989, for extended excerpts from Budhoo's letter of resignation).

Europe 1992

EC approves trade talks with Poland

The European Commission, executive body of the 12-national European Community, has approved talks on trade with Poland and Bulgaria.

Diplomats said the accords with the two nations, to be negotiated by the EC's executive commission, would be less far-reach-

ing than a pact signed with Hungary in December, but would go further than an agreement with Czechoslovakia to boost trade in industrial goods.

The EC also announced that it has approved the ambassadors to EC Brussels headquarters designated by the Soviet Union and East Germany.

Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez said that EC ministers would be considering giving the Brussels commission a mandate for negotiations with the Soviet Union and East Germany very soon.

In other developments, the EC and Japan agreed on Feb. 20 to pool information on nuclear fusion research, the first bilateral accord by Brussels and Tokyo in the scientific field. The three-year accord will involve the exchange of fusion research scientists. Japan has been pressing for the link in recognition of the EC's leadership in this field, said a report in London's *Financial Times*.

Energy

Scientists say fusion budget 'not credible'

Scientists reacted strongly against the Bush administration's proposed fusion energy research budget in hearings Feb. 21 before the energy subcommittee of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The hearings were dominated by concern over the administration's latest moves against fusion power development: first, to put the emphasis on "understanding the physics of plasma confinement" instead of engineering, and second, to cut down to nothing the budget request for the first new fusion device in many years, the Compact Ignition Torus (CIT).

Last year's Five Year Plan called for \$31 million for the CIT in FY 1990; the administration has reduced that figure to only \$5 million.

Stephen Dean, president of Fusion Power Associates, took direct aim at the administration. "You can do physics around the clock for 20 years and you still won't have

fusion," he said. He referred back to the spirit of the Magnetic Fusion Engineering Act of 1980 to remind his audience of how far the country has strayed from a serious effort. "It is absurd to sit here arguing about \$5 million for the CIT. CIT is a \$400 million project, and it's much smaller than what we should be doing. We could spend \$100 million more per year profitably."

Dean also attacked cuts in the Advanced Toroidal Facility at Oak Ridge; at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and in Princeton's TFTR.

Other scientists confirmed most of Dean's testimony, under questioning from subcommittee members. Harold Furth of Princeton, for example, made the point that in the fusion program, historically, technology has led, not physical understanding. "If you take a position that you've got to understand and predict everything beforehand, you won't make any progress."

Third World Debt

Philippines Senate overrides veto

The Philippines Senate has voted to override President Corazon Aquino's veto of a bill creating a joint legislative and executive commission to monitor negotiations with foreign creditors. Government officials said the Senate's action might deter creditor banks from making new loans.

Mrs. Aquino vetoed the Senate bill in mid-February, saying it would impinge on her powers to contract and guarantee foreign loans, according to a report in the *Asian Wall Street Journal* Feb. 21.

The Philippines is seeking to reschedule a \$2.4 billion loan with the Club of Paris, the cartel of foreign government creditors. Philippines officials and the International Monetary Fund are holding talks on a \$1.3 billion loan package.

While Aquino and her cabinet have pledged to cooperate with IMF prescriptions very damaging to the nation's economic health in return for such loans, Filipino lawmakers have shown themselves to be much

more inclined to demand debt relief and even a moratorium.

AIDS

Doctor calls for testing of surgeons

The public should demand that surgeons be tested for AIDS regularly, says Dr. Lorraine Day, chief orthopedic surgeon at San Francisco General Hospital. Day spoke at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco Feb. 21.

She said that surgeons face high risk of contracting the deadly AIDS virus in the operating room, in turn putting surgical patients in danger. She said other surgical patients in danger. She that she herself gets tested every six months.

Dr. Day said that she is concerned that tiny particles of the virus can circulate in the air of the operating room as suspended particles in the spray and aerosols generated by operating room power equipment.

Her lecture was interrupted by members of "ACT UP," the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power, who shouted, "Stop AIDS phobia! Quarantine Lorraine Day!"

East-West

Satellite computer link with Russians

A satellite link has been set up connecting U.S. and Soviet computers directly for the first time. A group of entrepreneurs, in a joint venture with the Soviets, established the two-way satellite connection in January.

Scientists are already happily making use of the computer link-up, but some fear that it poses a threat to the national security.

David Leith, a high-energy physicist at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, is using the link to exchange messages and data with physicists in Novosibirsk (Siberia) who are conducting joint scientific experiments with U.S. scientists.

Researchers at the Space Studies Insti-

tute at Princeton are using the computer link to discuss joint Soviet-U.S. space missions with researchers at the Moscow Aviation Institute. There is also a computer link between the United States Academy of Sciences and its Soviet counterpart.

The link was the result of a proposal made by John Draper, an Alameda, California computer programmer, after he returned from a visit to the Soviet Union.

But others are expressing fear of the danger of espionage. "My concern is that these folks are exceeding their authority as private citizens," said Will Bralick, a computer scientist at the Air Force Institute of Technology. "Given the open communication channel between hackers, who knows what these people are getting."

Agriculture

Bad weather poses threat in Mideast

Three months of extremely bad weather has severely hit the agricultural output of the Middle Eastern countries.

In the space of a few days in mid-February, 50% of the tomato production in Israel was wiped out by frost. In the Negev region, the production of tomatoes, mangos, and avocados was wiped out. The same occurred in Jordan.

The weather disaster is occurring at a time when Israel's agriculture has been collapsing for financial reasons. By the end of January, there were three spectacular cases of suicide by Israeli farmers who were part of the cooperative (*moshav*) system. The farmers were unable to handle their debt burdens. In one cooperative, of 67 chicken farms that existed in 1987, only 22 remained at the beginning of 1989.

The kibbutz system is even more debt-ridden than the individual farmers of the *moshav*.

To make matters worse, there are now predictions that by spring, the entire Middle East could be as affected as Africa is by the locust plague. Locusts have reached Saudi Arabia and southern Iran, and some have even traveled as far as Istanbul, Turkey.

Briefly

● **NEW YORK CITY'S** comptroller has threatened to sell the city pension fund's \$7.6 million stake in Chemical Bank. While this represents only 0.37% of Chemical shares outstanding, the city pension fund is a very large institutional investor with influence over other institutional investors. The reason given by the comptroller's office is that Chemical has supplied a credit line to the South Africa-linked Minorco for its hostile takeover of Consolidated Gold Fields.

● **A TAIWAN** company is prepared to make "Made in U.S.A." labels and export them to the United States. Ming Teh Flag Co. has suggested that American companies buy foreign-made "Made in USA" labels to replace "Made in Taiwan" labels. In a proposal to the U.S. Congress, Ming Teh said, "We suggest you cut off this label after you receive the goods and spend very little cost to mark on the flags your own brand name and 'Made in USA' signs. We can offer the labels, too."

● **FIDEL CASTRO** is apparently trying to return Cuba to its pre-1959 "roots" under Batista, when it was the playground of organized crime and the idle rich. Desperate for foreign exchange, Castro is now seeking to attract Western tourists' dollars as the top "development" priority.

● **FOOD RIOTS** are under way in Guyana, according to former Foreign Minister Fred Wills, who now resides in the United States. A general strike is set for late February, he said. Food, when available, is going for astronomical sums: A single egg is \$5! Wills's sources report the situation to be so bad that starving adults have been seen grabbing food out of the mouths of children.

● **THE WATER** resources of the Jordan River basin, feeding into Israel, Lebanon, and Syria, may be depleted by the year 2000, according to a report in the Feb. 22 *Financial Times* of London.

The secret agenda of the Bush administration

by Kathleen Klenetsky

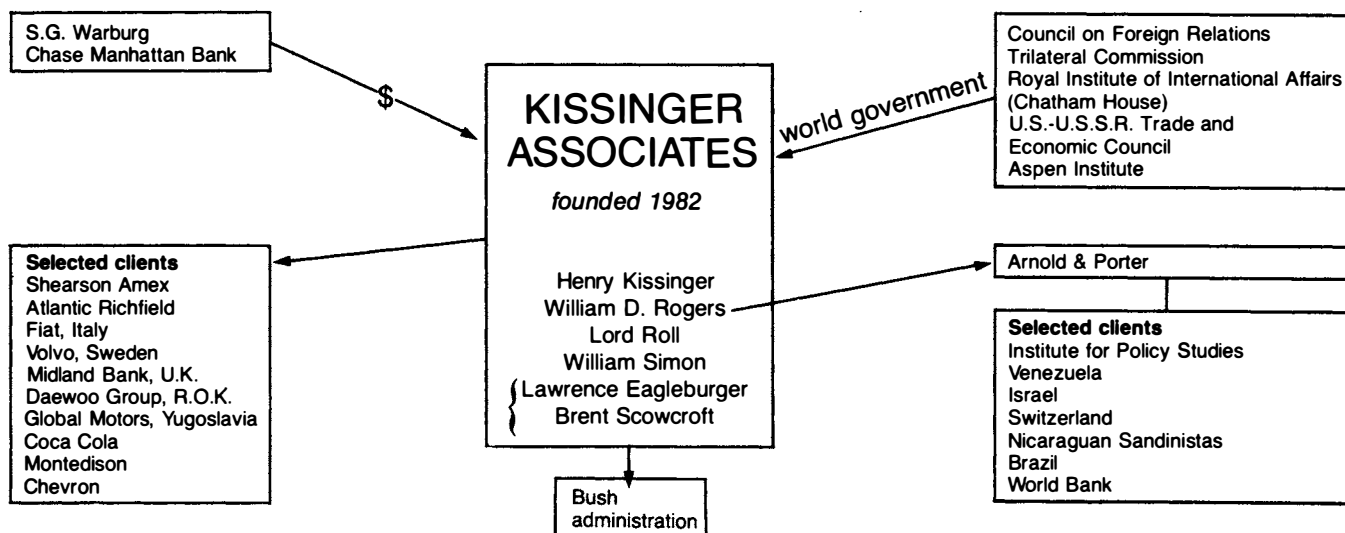
Since George Bush's election, the conventional "inside the beltway" wisdom has held that the new administration is deliberately delaying making any major decisions on strategic policy issues, and has, instead, opted for a go-slow approach, at least until National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft has completed a sweeping strategic review ordered by the President. This review could take anywhere from three months to a year before it is concluded. In the meantime, or so we are told, the President won't take any major initiatives.

The picture we are intended to receive is that nothing of real consequence is yet taking place. That's a bald-faced lie. The ballyhooed strategic review is meant as a cover for the secret agenda which the Bush team has already adopted and is now rapidly implementing. The contents of that secret agenda can be summed up in two words: Henry Kissinger.

Yes, Kissinger is back, and with a vengeance. The man who committed the United States to the devastating SALT I and ABM treaties; who negotiated the great grain giveaway to the Soviets; who engineered the escalating decoupling of NATO; who vowed to "whittle away" the SDI; who consigned the developing sector to an agonizing death by poverty, disease, and crushing debt burden; who personally ordered the deaths of leading international figures who objected to his immoral policies; Kissinger has emerged as the driving force behind the new administration.

The first public sign of this came during the presidential campaign, when Bush named him to his 12-man strategic policy campaign advisory board. But that was only the beginning. Over the past several months, Bush, despite his reported personal dislike for the man, has appointed a slew of top Kissinger operatives to key policymaking positions: Brent Scowcroft, a Kissinger ally going back to the early 1970s, and until recently the head of Kissinger Associates' Washington office, is ensconced at the National Security Council, where he is carrying out a reorganization that will centralize almost all strategic policymaking in his hands; Lawrence Eagleburger, another Kissinger protégé and Kissinger Associates alumnus, has been named to the number two position at the State

Kissinger Associates: world government in embryo



Department. Kissingerites Paul Wolfowitz and John Negroponte have also been allotted important positions.

More significantly, Bush tapped Kissinger to serve as his personal emissary to Mikhail Gorbachov, entrusting him with a letter to the Soviet leader, when Kissinger traveled to Moscow in mid-January with a delegation of Trilateral Commission members, among them his personal piggy bank David Rockefeller, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Kissinger's ascendancy spells absolute disaster for the United States and its allies. As Kissinger admitted in an interview with Mexico's Televisa network Feb. 16, he would have entered the Reagan Cabinet two years ago, presumably as Secretary of State, except that "there was opposition because it was thought I was too desirous to negotiate with the Soviet Union. Basically, they were against me because I was a friend of Nelson Rockefeller, who was identified with the moderate wing of the Republican Party." Apparently, in the Bush administration, these views are no drawback, but actually qualify Kissinger to serve as de facto secretary of state.

Although the Bush team would no doubt prefer to keep its Kissinger-authored secret agenda under wraps, the public record contains more than enough evidence, from the pens and mouths of the Kissinger gang, of what that agenda contains. *EIR* offers some of this evidence here.

1. Redrawing the world map

Although political expediency forced Kissinger to adopt a harder line on the Soviet Union the past several years,

there has been no fundamental change in his attitudes on this crucial issue. The main objective of Kissinger's "Soviet policy" is to strike a comprehensive, global power-sharing deal with Moscow, one immediate consequence of which will be an end to the American military presence in Western Europe, which will then be absorbed into the Soviet sphere of influence. Other principal components of this devil's bargain—which the Soviets have no intention of honoring—include: a precipitous decline in the American defense commitment in Asia; a new emphasis on the discredited "China card"; a financial bailout of the Soviets; the integration of East and West economies into a one-worldist malthusian regime; and "regional agreements" governing such hot spots as Afghanistan, Central America, and Africa.

Kissinger has repeatedly proffered his European decoupling, going back to as early as 1965, when he proposed an "Austrian" solution to Central Europe. As secretary of state, he argued repeatedly that Western and Eastern Europe should be seen as an "organic unity." In an early 1980s speech, Kissinger stated that the United States should be prepared to sacrifice 25% of its global power, as part of this bargain with Moscow.

In March 1984, during the same period in which he was named to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), Kissinger played a key role in revving up the NATO decoupling scenario, when he published a NATO "reorganization" proposal in *Time* magazine, which would virtually have severed the European-American defense relationship.

The redrawing of the global map to the benefit of the Soviet

Union continues to lie at the heart of Kissinger's strategic gameplan. Kissinger was a prime shaper of the Iklé Wohlstetter report (officially, the report of the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy), released at the Pentagon in January 1988. The report, which has come to dominate U.S. strategic policy, said in effect that U.S. allies can no longer count on protection by the U. S. nuclear umbrella.

Then, last summer, during the height of his supposed hawkish shift, Kissinger, together with Carter Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, co-authored an article for the Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs*, which signaled that the Establishment had reached a final consensus on abandoning NATO. Entitled "Bipartisan Objectives on Foreign Policy," the article stated that the U.S. must accept the fact that it is no longer the world's leading power, and cut back its international commitments concomitantly. "Despite our vast military power, our ability to shape the world unilaterally is increasingly limited. . . . We can no longer afford financially to do as much internationally. . . . We would anticipate that the American role in some areas of the world may become less conspicuous."

There is nothing to fear about such a decline in U.S. influence, Kissinger and Vance insisted, because "today, the emergence of a rejuvenated Soviet leadership has raised new hopes for Soviet-American relations. We have both met several times with General Secretary Gorbachov," they reported, and found him "highly intelligent and determined to remedy the failures of the Soviet economy. . . . He is eloquent in arguing that he prefers to live in peace with the West and that he wants to reduce Soviet defense spending so as to transfer resources into the civilian economy. . . . Our overall conclusion is that there is a strategic opportunity for a significant improvement in Soviet-American relations."

Among the steps Kissinger and Vance recommended the new President take to achieve this improvement:

- Having NATO "redefine its goals and rededicate itself to new missions," in view of the fact that "the relative role of the United States" in the defense of Western Europe "is likely to decline."

- Focusing the next phase of arms control "on conventional forces and weapons in Europe," which will hasten the end of the American military presence there.

- Pursuing the "China card." "There is a strong bipartisan consensus in favor of developing the relationship further. . . . We are confident that the Chinese leaders, now and in the future, will have a keen appreciation for China's geopolitical interests, which we believe will continue to be consistent with our own."

This is the package which Kissinger has essentially sold to Bush. The importance of Bush's choice of Kissinger as his back channel to Gorbachov cannot be overstated, especially given the content of this contact. According to various accounts of Kissinger's mid-January meeting with Gorbachov, including a Feb. 12 *Washington Post* leak, the major topic of the Kissinger-Gorbachov meeting was the

former's proposal for an East-West political settlement in Central Europe, which envisions an "independent," neutralized Central Europe, after the Austrian model. According to the *Post*, Kissinger briefed both Bush and Secretary of State James Baker on Jan. 28 on Gorbachov's reaction to this proposal, as well as to Bush's letter, the contents of which have not been revealed. Kissinger reportedly informed Bush and Baker that he foresees easing of Soviet controls over Eastern Europe, which would permit a drastic reduction in Western forces in Europe.

The Bush administration has given every indication—not least of which were Baker's deliberately provocative tour of Western Europe and Secretary of Defense-designate John Tower's statement at the Wehrkunde meeting in Munich hinting at the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Europe—that it is indeed operating according to Kissinger's decoupling script.

2. Bailing out Gorbachov

Kissinger played a pivotal role, during the "Détente I" period, in transfer of technology, food, and other economic assistance to the Soviet Union, so it is hardly surprising that, despite his recent warnings that the West shouldn't bail out Gorbachov, he is promoting policies aimed at doing just that:

- The Trilateral-Gorbachov mid-January discussions involved the prospects of vast increases in Western financial assistance to the crumbling Soviet economy. According to TASS reportage, the Trilateral delegation had as their fundamental question for Gorbachov whether "his views of the possibilities of *perestroika* and the time it will take for its ideas to be realized in such a way that it will be possible to raise the issue of organically integrating the Soviet Union into the world economy."

- In the *Foreign Affairs* article cited above, Kissinger and Vance flatly stated, "We are not worried that expanded economic ties with the U.S.S.R. may aid in the creation of a serious economic threat."

- Lawrence Eagleburger, whose myriad financial and political ties to Yugoslavia through Kissinger Associates are documented elsewhere in this report, helped draft a study for the Institute for East-West Security Studies which called for ending restrictions on U.S.-Soviet economic relations. Issued in the fall of 1987, the study praised Gorbachov's reforms and recommended that the U.S. dismantle most restrictions on Soviet-American trade and grant both most-favored-nation trade status, and IMF observer status, to the Soviet Union.

- Eagleburger addressed the same issue in the chapter he contributed to the *American Agenda* report, issued by former Presidents Ford and Carter immediately after the presidential election, as a blueprint for the new administration. Eagleburger wrote that one of the major questions in the U.S.-Soviet relationship is, "What steps should be taken to integrate the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries into

the world economy, and what conditions must be attached, such as the abandonment of such practices as dumping and heavy subsidies?"

3. Strategic Defense Initiative

The Kissinger cabal poses the greatest single threat to the Strategic Defense Initiative, outside the Soviet Union. He and his collaborators have been trying to destroy the program ever since Reagan unveiled it in March 1983, because they know that development and deployment of a comprehensive strategic defense system would bring a hasty end to the balance-of-terror regime upon which their New Yalta schemes depend.

Although Kissinger has paid lip service recently to the SDI, he and his collaborators have made it perfectly clear that they will permit an SDI program only to the extent that it will be used as a bargaining chip, or, at most, result in a limited missile defense deployment. As Brent Scowcroft wrote in an Atlantic Council report issued last year, to ensure strategic stability, the U.S. "while defending peace and freedom . . . must recognize that certain types of pressure on the Soviet Union could elicit Soviet reactions highly dangerous to peace, democratic values, and Western security," among which would be a full-scale commitment to the SDI.

Scowcroft has repeatedly taken the point for the Kissinger gang against the SDI. He has publicly called Reagan's vision of the SDI as a population protection system "impossible," and has called early SDI deployment a "gamble" which should be avoided at all costs. Shortly before the presidential elections, Scowcroft, who, along with Kissinger, was then serving on the Bush campaign's strategic policy advisory committee, told the *Washington Post* that Bush is "clearly aware" that the SDI cannot continue to take an increasingly large share of a tight defense budget. "There is just absolutely no doubt that SDI cannot continue along the lines that Ronald Regan wanted it to. It's impossible."

Scowcroft has also argued for the "narrow reading" of the ABM Treaty—as does Moscow—which has put killing restrictions on the progress of the SDI. Testifying to the House Democratic Caucus on SDI in 1987, he contended that "ten years' adherence to the 'narrow' or traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty would not hamper very seriously what we need to do in SDI. . . ." which, in Scowcroft's view, is very little.

This past fall, Scowcroft helped devise recommendations for the new administration under the auspices of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington. The report asserts that, "It is against the national interest to adopt deployment of SDI as a goal at this time. . . . Any deployment decision should be delayed until the 1990s at the earliest."

Scowcroft has spoken favorably about Sen. Sam Nunn's (D-Ga.) ALPS ("Accidental Launch Protection System") proposal, which is designed to keep the SDI impotent and obsolete; and, in a chapter he wrote for the *American Agenda*

report, recommended limiting the SDI to a "treaty-compliant deployment of 100-200 ground-based ABM launchers" which would only protect U.S. bombers.

4. Third World debt

Kissinger's name has become synonymous in the Third World with the genocidal campaign of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the international banks to force repayment of the debt load, even if this means the total destruction of the countries involved. At various times over the past 15 years, he has personally terrorized, intimidated, and blackmailed those political forces who have attempted to defend the principles of national sovereignty and sanctity of human life against this onslaught. For instance, when Mexican President José López Portillo in 1982 adopted a series of emergency economic measures to circumvent the IMF's murderous conditionalities, Kissinger labeled his actions dangerous and radical, and then proceeded to shape the Baker Plan, for the express purpose of undercutting what he labeled "populist" opposition to the IMF.

The Bush administration has given every indication—from Vice-President Dan Quayle's blast at the "debtors' cartel" during his recent trip to Ibero-America to Bush's statement that there is no place for debt forgiveness in any U.S. debt plan and Baker's emphasis on debt-for equity scams—that it intends to follow Kissinger's advice in this crucial area as well.

It appears that Eagleburger will be the administration's chief enforcer on the debt matters. This, despite the fact that he sits on the boards of several major debt-holding banks, among them Midland Bank, while Kissinger Associates represents Chase Manhattan, Citibank, and Midland, which creates a conflict-of-interest situation that makes the recent revelations concerning James Baker's Chemical Bank holdings pale by comparison.

Eagleburger briefly discussed the debt crisis in his chapter of the Ford-Carter *American Agenda*, calling it "a major smoldering problem," a problem so serious that it cannot be "simply a question for the Secretary of the Treasury." He also urged the new administration to make Mexico the chief area of its concern in Ibero-America, and as a first step in that direction, to "appoint a 'czar' to deal with Mexican questions, with specific authority to manage all aspects of U.S. Mexican policy."

The stress on Mexico is a clue to another major component of Kissinger's secret agenda: integrating Mexico, Canada, and the United States into a North American Common Market, in which Mexico's role would be to supply cheap labor and cheap raw materials to its "partners."

Observers believe that Kissinger's and Eagleburger's pawprints were clearly visible in the strong backing which Bush gave to Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's Nazi-like crackdown on the Mexican oil workers union in January, which was designed to eliminate all independent opposition to the Common Market scenario.

Kissinger ran 'Get LaRouche' frameup

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Hundreds of pages of FBI documents recently declassified under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provide damning new evidence that it was Henry A. Kissinger personally who was the driving force behind the recent political frameup and jailing of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative and an international monetary reform program, LaRouche was hounded by government prosecutors for over seven years and eventually convicted on trumped-up conspiracy charges by a rigged federal jury in Alexandria, Virginia late last year. On Jan. 27, LaRouche was sentenced to an unprecedented 15 years in jail and immediately taken off to prison without bail pending appeal—a practice not even imposed on many murderers.

Beginning in August 1982—within days of LaRouche's return from Mexico City, where he met with President José López Portillo to discuss his solution to the Third World debt crisis—Kissinger launched a crusade to force the FBI and the Justice Department to frame up LaRouche.

Kissinger inundated the Department of Justice and the FBI with wildly fabricated "complaints" against LaRouche and his associates—most of which charged LaRouche with criminal harassment—the very crimes that Kissinger was himself committing against LaRouche. In this, Kissinger drew upon his close personal friends, including FBI director William Webster; Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) president and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) member David Abshire; and *Washington Post* lawyer, Democratic Party fixer, and PFIAB member Edward Bennett Williams. As the documents show, after months of repeated efforts to "tickle" the system into action, Kissinger's labors paid off, triggering a full-scale government assault against the political leader and his associates.

The monetary reform fight

Once earlier, when he was at the height of his power during the Nixon-Ford era, Henry had spewed his venom against LaRouche. Then, as in the more recent years, the actual substance of the LaRouche-Kissinger fight was inter-

national economic and monetary policy.

In March 1975, after LaRouche issued his International Development Bank (IDB) proposal for a new global gold-backed monetary system, Kissinger flew to Paris to scotch ongoing LaRouche talks with prominent Middle East government officials, both Arab and Israeli. One Arab state was threatened with immediate cutoff of all U.S. food aid unless it dropped plans to host LaRouche at a diplomatic reception. Shortly thereafter, Kissinger oversaw the overthrow of a nationalist military government in Peru, during the course of which, according to State Department documents, he had the correspondent of this news service, American journalist Gretchen Small, and *EIR*'s Lima bureau chief Luis Vásquez, thrown into jail until an international mobilization forced their release.

The seeds of the later Kissinger assault on LaRouche were actually planted during this period, when FBI files wildly mischaracterized LaRouche's IDB proposal as "an international currency system based on the Soviet ruble."

By August 1982, when Kissinger relaunched in earnest his war on LaRouche, the debt crisis had taken on grave proportions, exactly as LaRouche had been warning for years. Desperate to peddle his own "debt-for-equity" looting schemes to a Reagan administration that had been swept into office in part on the basis of a pledge to keep the likes of Henry out of the corridors of power, Kissinger came to increasingly see LaRouche's own influence within the Reagan White House as a major roadblock to his rehabilitation.

Kissinger's 'Dear Bill' letter

According to FBI files, between 1977, when the Bureau formally "terminated" its 25-year investigation and Cointelpro program against LaRouche, and 1980, the major focus of anti-LaRouche efforts shifted to such private Eastern Establishment-run agencies as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), which in 1978 launched an international drive to brand LaRouche as a "virulent anti-Semite." Indeed, FBI records from 1980-82 reflected the fact that the Bureau had been forced on several occasions to incorporate material published in *EIR*'s counterintelligence newsletter *Investiga-*

tive Leads in their own investigations, including a file captioned "REAGAT," presumably referring to the March 1981 attempt on the life of President Reagan.

On Aug. 5, 1982, Kissinger launched his drive to sic the FBI on LaRouche, filing the first of many complaints against LaRouche and associates with the FBI's Washington Field Office. This initial complaint charged that *EIR*'s Asia editor at the time, Daniel Sneider (the son of a former Kissinger State Department diplomat) had made a threat on his life. In fact, Sneider had simply called CSIS requesting an on-therecord interview with Dr. Kissinger. In the context of the Sneider probe, which was shut down by the Justice Department on Nov. 16, 1982, early 1970s Cointelpro documents that had falsely branded the NCLC (the philosophical association founded by LaRouche in the mid-1960s) as a "violence-oriented, self-described organization of revolutionary socialists," were dusted off for recirculation within the Reagan administration and the diplomatic community.

On Aug. 19, 1982, Kissinger wrote his now famous "Dear Bill" letter to FBI director Webster: "Because these people have been getting increasingly obnoxious, I have taken the liberty of asking my lawyer, Bill Rogers, to get in touch with you to ask your advice, especially with respect to security. . . . It was good to see you at the [Bohemian] Grove, and I look forward to the chance to visit again when I am next in Washington. Warm regards."

Just days before the Kissinger letter to Webster, on Aug. 14, the European Labor Party (POE), an Italian party with ties to LaRouche, had submitted an investigative dossier to the Italian Attorney General, presenting evidence of Kissinger's involvement in the 1978 kidnaping-assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

On Sept. 16, responding to Kissinger's letter and a subsequent *still classified* letter from Kissinger's attorney William D. Rogers, Webster wrote to Rogers to inform him that the Bureau had not yet been provided with sufficient evidence to justify action against LaRouche: "As you know, we here at the Bureau are limited as to what we can do to help, since the data we have does not as yet justify an inquiry on our part."

Perot spies for Kissinger

On Nov. 15, 1982, according to a recently declassified FBI telex, *EIR* reporter Scott McLain Thompson spoke with H. Ross Perot, chairman of the board of EDS Corp. and a member of PFIAB. Thompson, according to the Bureau cable, called Perot "to advise that he was in possession of hard evidence that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was a foreign agent and homosexual and could not be trusted with national security information. Perot . . . challenged Thompson to provide this data to the FBI. Thompson stated that he would do so."

The FBI cable, dated Nov. 23, 1982, was from FBI director Webster to the "personal attention" of the Special

Agent in Charge of the New York Field Office, R.J. Gray, instructing New York to immediately dispatch special agents to interview Thompson. Webster ended the cable with orders that "no investigation [into Kissinger] should be conducted absent FBIHQ authority."

On Dec. 9, 1982, FBI special agents conducted a lengthy interview with Thompson and Michele Steinberg, another *EIR* counterintelligence specialist. The two-page cable sent to Director Webster and to the FBI Intelligence Division fairly summarized the charges against Kissinger, focusing on: 1) his wartime involvement with the Soviet espionage network known as the ODRA cell, as recounted by former senior Polish intelligence officer M. Goliniewski; 2) Kissinger's British secret intelligence pedigree, as detailed in a May 1982 speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House); and 3) recent testimony by Corrado Guerzoni, former personal secretary to Aldo Moro, detailing Kissinger's threats to Moro just prior to his kidnaping by the Red Brigades.

In a Dec. 16, 1982 followup cable from NYFO to Webster, Kissinger's homosexuality was referenced. A Nov. 14, 1982 article in *Il Giorno* was provided to the FBI, which "simply informed that Yuri Andropov has blackmail files on Henry Kissinger's sexual activities." Webster's office scuttled the investigation.

Despite the fact that all of the cable traffic between Webster and the NYFO was classified "Secret," Dr. K seems to have been informed immediately about the Thompson approach to the Bureau. On Nov. 25, forty-eight hours after Webster ordered New York to pursue the charges against Kissinger, Henry renewed his correspondence with Webster.

In a much more formal, three-page letter, this time to "Dear Judge Webster," Kissinger stated: "Since your letter of Sept. 16, 1982 to Bill Rogers, concerning the activities of the LaRouche group directed at me, a number of events have occurred which cause me to raise the subject with you once again. I am attaching a chronology and some leaflets which demonstrate a systematic and escalating campaign of harassment, threat and defamation both here and abroad."

Among the five allegations against LaRouche contained in Kissinger's letter was the following:

"Accusations that I am responsible for the murder of leading political figures around the world coupled with other charges (for example the purchase by me of Arab land on the West Bank)—likely to appeal to groups with a high potential for violence, thus risking my personal safety."

The Kissinger correspondence then went on to the following conclusion:

"This conduct raises two additional problems. The first is of an intelligence nature. We may be witnessing here not normal radical political action but a systematic disinformation campaign supported by some foreign intelligence service. How else is one to explain the simultaneous appearances in widely different parts of the world of preposterous

accusations amounting to American collusion in assassinations clearly the work of far left organizations, such as the Red Brigades, whose targets have in fact included Americans? Who finances this network of organizations, newsletters and newspapers?

“Second, the personal harassment is clearly increasing both in the U.S. and overseas. My concern is heightened by the reported history of violence by the LaRouche people against their perceived enemies and opponents.” Fine words from a man then under investigation by the Italian magistrates for suspected involvement in the Moro murder, and long suspected by U.S. intelligence of being a Soviet agent.

It is relevant to note that just prior to the Kissinger-to-Webster communication, LaRouche had provided the National Security Council with an investigative file on Kissinger’s involvement with Britain’s Lord Harlech in a West Bank land scam. While subsequent shredding of NSC files makes it impossible to say with certainty that an additional national security probe of Kissinger had been launched, personal contact between LaRouche and NSC staff personnel at the time indicated serious official concern and interest in the Kissinger real estate ventures in the Israeli occupied territories.

Enter PFIAB and Revell

On Dec. 20, 1982, FBI Assistant Director Oliver B. Revell wrote to Kissinger, informing him that a review of his Nov. 25 letter by the Justice Department’s Civil Division and by the FBI’s Domestic Intelligence section had failed to turn up any possible violations of federal law warranting either investigation or the opening of an FBI intelligence probe— even under the vastly expanded guidelines of Executive Order 12333. Nevertheless, Revell informed Kissinger that Webster had referred the matter to his personal attention.

Anxious to please, and willing to stretch the statutes beyond their limits, Revell informed Kissinger, “Your letter does indicate a possible violation involving the alleged use of the telephone by the group as a method of harassment. Therefore, the aspects relating to alleged harassing telephone calls have been referred to the Criminal Division, USDJ, for its consideration as to whether any further Federal action is warranted.”

Revell simultaneously forwarded Kissinger’s letter “with enclosures” to the Justice Department’s Criminal Division, citing “possible violation of Title 47, U.S. Code, Section 223, Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls Statute.”

Correctly reading Revell’s signal of FBI willingness to accommodate his “Get LaRouche” pleas, Kissinger next activated two longtime allies, David Abshire and Edward Bennett Williams, both of PFIAB.

According to a Jan. 12, 1983 memorandum from Webster to Revell, “At the PFIAB meeting today, David Abshire raised the subject of the activities of the U.S. Labor Party

and Lyndon LaRouche. He noted that he and a number of other Americans in public life had been the subject of repeated harassment by LaRouche and wondered whether the FBI had a basis for investigating these activities under the guidelines or otherwise. A number of the members present, including Edward Bennett Williams, raised the question of the sources of funding for these U.S. Labor Party activities. In view of the large amounts obviously being expended worldwide, the question was raised whether the U.S. Labor Party might be funded by hostile intelligence agencies. Can you give me an update together with any comments or observations on this matter?”

Although the PFIAB “discussion” simply repeated the same self-serving phony charges contained in the earlier Kissinger letters, the official imprimatur of the President’s intelligence board gave Webster and Revell the scintilla of authorization they needed to unleash a full-scale assault. Six years and tens of millions of taxpayers’ dollars later, Kissinger’s “Get LaRouche” wishes were in part fulfilled:

- Within five days of the PFIAB meeting, the Criminal Division of the Justice Department formally opened an investigation into the telephone harassment charges.

- Four days later, the FBI Intelligence Division produced a scurrilous “Secret” report, which, over the next several years, would be disseminated to foreign governments around the world through FBI legates posted at American embassies.

Overtly contradicting reams of material in the FBI’s own files, and turning Kissinger’s false and as yet uninvestigated claims into “fact,” the Jan. 21, 1983 memo stated, in part:

“Lyndon LaRouche is the founder and leader of a Marxist organization called the NCLC and its political arm, the U.S. Labor Party [defunct for nearly 10 years—ed.]. LaRouche and his organizations produce several publications, including the Executive Intelligence Review, a medium by which LaRouche expounds bizarre and conspiratorial theories and views on world affairs.

“One of LaRouche’s most bizarre theories envisions a vast conspiracy against him and his organization inspired by the Rockefeller family and the British Royal Family and involving the British Government, and Security Services, CIA and KGB. . . .

“Several U.S. and foreign government officials and other individuals in public life have been subjected to repeated harassment by LaRouche’s organizations. . . .

“While many of the statements and policy positions of LaRouche’s organizations dovetail nicely with Soviet propaganda and disinformation objectives, we have no firm evidence that they are being inspired, directed or funded by the Soviet Union or other foreign groups.” The rest of that sentence and the remainder of the paragraph was blacked out on a “b.1” exemption, which refers to ongoing national security probes.

Kissinger and the West Bank landscam

by Joseph Brewda

Back during October 1982, Lord Harlech (a.k.a. David Ormsby-Gore) was putting together an international combination of business and political interests to invest enormous sums in real estate on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. Among the key figures that Harlech reported were involved in this venture was former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, then in the process of forming Kissinger Associates. Others active in the venture reportedly included: Lord Carrington, Kissinger's partner at Kissinger Associates; British Parliament member Julian Amery; former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara; and former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

According to Harlech's cronies, third-party Arab buyers would purchase blocks of real estate on behalf of the Harlech group. These areas, which would eventually become "Arab free," would be used to settle the large numbers of Soviet Jews expected to emigrate to Israel.

EIR's investigations quickly established that, far from being a simple business venture, the Harlech group's enterprise was part of a plan to destabilize the entire Middle East, through fostering both Jewish fundamentalist and Muslim fundamentalist violence in Jerusalem. According to the scenario, Jewish crazies would blow up Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque on the Temple Mount, setting off Muslim riots, particularly targeting the Saudi Kingdom.

To prepare for this caper, then Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon had held a meeting at his farm in the spring of 1982 with a number of his cronies, including Rafi Eytan, then the prime minister's Adviser on the Warfare against Terror; Gen. Rehavam Ze'evi, a leading member of the Israel mafia; and Meshulem Riklis, the New York-based chairman of Rapid-American and Sharon's patron. Follow-up meetings worked out the details of the destabilization ordered by the Anglo-Americans.

The Sharon group was particularly well suited to handle this task. As agriculture minister, Sharon had overseen the construction of numerous West Bank settlements of the fundamentalist Gush Emunim, and the Jewish Defense League (JDL, or Kach party), lead by former CIA agent Rabbi Meier Kahane. Since moving to Israel, Kahane's operations have fallen under the local supervision of Sharon side-kick Eytan, while retaining their international connections.

Shortly after the Harlech-Kissinger discussions, and the Sharon field-hand meetings, the Jewish fundamentalist cra-

zies went into high gear. Since 1982, JDL and Gush Emunim throw-aways have been caught red-handed in several efforts to bomb the Temple Mount. During the middle of the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank last year, Israeli soldiers, acting in furtherance of this scenario, even shot into the mosque, predictably leading to more riots.

EIR coverage of the "landscam" and "Temple Mount" plots provoked an international uproar, particularly among the oligarchical circles of Europe, not the least because the exposé showed that the Kissinger network was run at the highest level out of the United Kingdom. U.S. documents made available to *EIR* through the Freedom of Information Act show that Henry Kissinger was particularly incensed by those 1983 articles.

Not a mere Israeli affair

One of the specific reasons for the international outcry was that *EIR* had traced back Harlech and Kissinger's game to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, housed in London. Masons, as is well known, claim their descent from the builders of Solomon's Temple. The plot to blow up the Temple Mount was, consequently, ideologically motivated as well.

The sponsorship of the Harlech-Kissinger group by the Masonic order was quite overt. As a Quatuor Coronati Lodge spokesman put it at the time, "The Middle East could be hit by a new wave of fundamentalism. . . . The one thing that would unite the whole Arab world would be an attempt to rebuild Solomon's Temple; this would lead to no end of trouble. . . . It would nice to see the Temple of Solomon there, but you would have to do something with the mosque first, like blow it up."

Meanwhile, *Biblical Archeological Review*, an organ effectively under the control of the Lodge, published a piece entitled "Where was Solomon's Temple," setting out the scenario for blowing up the mosque and rebuilding the Temple.

The U.S. side of this operation was run by the Temple Mount Foundation, founded by Terry Reisenhuver, whose vast North slope oil concessions had been sponsored by Kissinger Associates board member Robert O. Anderson. Reisenhuver's group, composed primarily of Protestant fundamentalists, aided their British cousins by generously funding the JDL and the Gush Emunim, even in opposition to many Israeli groups that feared the consequences of the plot. Many Israeli intelligence professionals, for example, were not ignorant of the fact that the Masonic lunatics proposing the construction of the Temple Mount were also intent on shattering the Israeli state. Kissinger's duplicity had hardly been to Israeli national advantage.

Such suspicions seemed to have been confirmed when the Palestinian uprising on the West Bank began in November 1987, the same week that General Secretary Gorbachov held his Pearl Harbor Day summit with President Reagan.

BORing from within U.S. intelligence

by Scott Thompson

When *EIR* first opened the Kissinger dossier over a decade ago, a majority of the U.S. intelligence community led by James Angleton, the CIA chief of counterintelligence whom Kissinger forced from office, insisted that Henry Kissinger was a Soviet agent. They cited reliable defector information that Henry Kissinger was codenamed "BOR," when he was recruited into a joint KGB/GRU "ODRA Cell," operated through Polish intelligence, which had penetrated the U.S. Army Intelligence Command Center Europe (EUCOM G-2) at Oberammergau, Germany, in 1947, with a homosexual blackmail ring. They also cited as evidence Kissinger's treasonous handling of the 1972 SALT-ABM Treaty negotiations, when Kissinger launched the "Détente I" process. The terms of the treaties ensured the Soviet Union military superiority, close to a first-strike capability; further, Kissinger unilaterally curtailed the antecedents of the Strategic Defense Initiative on the American side, while the Soviets went ahead with a program to develop ballistic missile defense based upon "new, exotic principles," as Soviet Marshal V.D. Sokolovskii termed such directed-energy weapons in his 1962 book *Military Strategy*.

Although *EIR* took this majority view of the U.S. intelligence community seriously, we maintained that a more correct title for Kissinger's memoirs—as opposed to the flights of fantasy he has already written, like *The White House Years*—might be: *I Was a Soviet Agent-of-Influence in Her Majesty's Secret Service*.

A relevant item in the Kissinger dossier, which U.S. intelligence overlooked because of the Anglo-American "special relationship," was Henry Kissinger's open boasting of three decades of treason, when he spoke before a British audience at London's Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House, an international front of Cecil Rhodes's Round Table) on May 10, 1982. As Lyndon LaRouche wrote about Kissinger's revelations in *EIR* on June 1, 1982: "In that speech, Kissinger insists that since no later than the term of office of Secretary of State Jimmy Byrne (June 1945-January 1947), the foreign policy of the United States has been dictated from London by means of secret, unwritten agreements between certain U.S. officials and the Royal government."

Going even further, Kissinger told the Chatham House audience:

"The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to



From the Soviet newspaper Pravda, this photo shows Mikhail Gorbachov's meeting with members of the Trilateral Commission in Moscow on Jan. 19: (left to right) David Rockefeller, Gorbachov, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Henry Kissinger, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

a degree probably never before practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department. . . ."

While there is no reason to doubt the evidence of Kissinger's Soviet agency presented by the U.S. intelligence community, a more appropriate view of the matter is that taken by LaRouche in his June 1982 *EIR* piece: "The Philby case is exemplary. Harold "Kim" Philby, presently an influential General of the Soviet KGB, is to the present moment one of the most prized assets in Moscow of the British monarchy's private household. Philby . . . was sitting in Washington directly on top of the innermost secrets of U.S. intelligence—some of which he was transmitting to Moscow—including his knowledge of every unwritten secret British-American agreement of the sort to which Kissinger refers broadly in his recent public address in Britain." The record shows that Henry Kissinger is a geopolitical deployment of the same British circles that deployed H.A.R. "Kim" Philby.

An Anglo-Soviet Trust agent

Highlights of the Kissinger dossier include:

- In 1960, the former Chief of Polish Intelligence's Counterintelligence unit, operating under the pseudonym "Col. Michael Goliniewski," defected to the CIA, after he had exposed a dozen top Soviet "moles" throughout Europe. "Colonel Goliniewski" told the CIA about a penetration of EUCOM G-2 at Oberammergau, known as the "ODRA Cell," which Henry Kissinger, then a civilian employee at the intelligence school center, had been recruited into under the codename "BOR."

Earlier, as a non-commissioned officer with the 84th Division's 790th Counterintelligence Corps based in West Germany, Kissinger's unit had recruited several Nazi/Communist double agents, including SS officer Klaus Barbie, who, according to documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, had been recruited by the Soviets earlier through the "Red Lilac Organization": a Nazi/Communist underground based in the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

In 1951, Eric Bosenhard was sentenced to four years' imprisonment by courts of the Allied High Commission for his role in the "ODRA Cell." In his appeal, Bosenhard claimed to have been blackmailed as a homosexual. Kissinger was protected from prosecution for his role in the "ODRA Cell," and British spy novelists like Richard Deacon, in his recent book *The Truth Twisters*, continue to run protection for the Goliniewski revelations about Kissinger.

- Kissinger's first of several mentors was Fritz Kraemer, like Kissinger a German refugee to the United States, who has aristocratic pretensions. Kraemer had been trained at the London School of Economics, and he once told *EIR* that his closest friend was Jay Lovestone, the Soviet Trust agent who was general secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A. until he was ousted as part of Stalin's purge of the Bukharinites. Kraemer introduced Kissinger, whom he termed "my little Jew," to William Yandell Elliot at Harvard, who had himself been recruited as an American agent of Cecil Rhodes's Round Table movement, when Elliot studied under A.D. Lindsay at Balliol College, Oxford. Elliot's Oxford thesis, as well as his later writings to bring the United States into World War II as Britain's "dumb giant on a leash," spoke of the U.S. becoming a "Round Table for the Republic," or more specifically, part of a post-World War II Anglo-American, English-speaking Commonwealth, as envisioned by Rhodes. Following Kraemer's advice that "a gentlemen does not attend City College," Kissinger entered Harvard and became a protégé of Elliot.

As Kissinger's British colleague Lord Home of the Hirsell (a.k.a. Alec Douglas-Home, the former British Foreign Secretary), told *EIR*, "Kissinger was an agent of Britain by instruction."

- In 1954, with the emergence of Nikita Khrushchov as Soviet general secretary, the KGB revived the more sophisticated, pre-Stalin practices of deception and provocation, as epitomized by Feliks Dzerzhinsky's "Trust" operation, according to the report of Soviet defector Anatoli Golitsyn, writing in *New Lies for Old*. Along with these methods, the Soviets founded a disinformation department of the KGB.

As *EIR* has elsewhere documented, perhaps the most important back channel established by Khrushchov's KGB officials as part of the "Trust" revival was the Pugwash Conference, which was founded in 1955 by the evil Earl Bertrand Russell, out of the World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government. Russell, an avowed Commu-

nist who hated the United States, sought to use Pugwash to negotiate with the Soviets a "one-world empire" with Eastern and Western divisions (patterned upon the Greco-Persian system negotiated with Alexander the Great's father, Philip) that would use its monopoly on nuclear weapons to carry out a "global New Yalta" condominium.

Pugwash was used by the Soviets to dupe the Western elites into believing that they had accepted the insanity of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), theater-limited nuclear war, and flexible response, peddled by Kissinger in his 1954

"In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department."
—Henry Kissinger

book for the Council on Foreign Relations, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*. The conferences also became, through Kissinger's participation in the 1960s, the preferred back channel through which the 1972 SALT-ABM Treaty was prenegotiated, even before the Nixon administration took up the arms control issue. During the 1960s, Kissinger participated opposite known or suspected KGB agents in several Pugwash conferences, including the seminal 11th Pugwash Conference at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, of September 1963, where Pugwash launched the campaign against U.S. development of ballistic missile defense (BMD).

This campaign was spun off from the Soviet "moles" in Pugwash to be picked up in the United States by such individuals as former Kennedy administration National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy, who mobilized mass support against an American BMD system, while Kissinger published a book which suggested that the United States should stick with the MAD doctrine (leaving its cities wide open to nuclear bombardment), even though the Soviets continued to build the sort of strategic defense Initiative advocated publicly by Marshal Sokolovskii as early as 1962.

Once Kissinger became national security adviser to President Nixon, he invited the American Pugwash scientists to join a panel which laid the basis for the ABM Treaty, that shut down the U.S. BMD program, while permitting the

Soviets to develop the "exotic technologies" envisioned by Sokolovskii.

Kissinger and East-West trade

Henry Kissinger claims, in the second volume of his memoirs, that it was a group of naive American businessmen, not himself, who instituted the stampede toward expanded East-West trade during the years of "Détente I." An actual look at the record finds that Kissinger was a seminal figure in such trade, as he is today through his firm Kissinger Associates, during the emergence of "Détente II" with Mikhail Gorbachov.

This question is especially relevant today, given the stated commitment of Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to go through the record of Kissinger Associates clients with a fine-toothed comb, during Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings into the nomination of Kissinger Associates President Lawrence Eagleburger to be Undersecretary of State in the Bush administration. Already, the Senate investigation has discovered Eagleburger implicated in an East bloc money-laundering and technological espionage case, through his position on the board of the Yugoslavian LBS Bank of New York. Several Kissinger Associates clients were in the forefront of East-West trade during Détente I and II.

On Nov. 20, 1971, Henry Kissinger sent Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans to Moscow on a trip that would make expanded East-West trade the cornerstone of his "Détente I" policy. In 1972, Kissinger operated through the Treasury Department to establish the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission, which gave the U.S. government direction to expand trade in heretofore embargoed areas, as well as negotiating Most-Favored Nation trading status for the Soviet Union and a settlement of the Soviets' Lend-Lease debts, which amounted to less than 10¢ on each dollar spent by the United States to save the Soviet Union after the Nazi invasion. Later, Kissinger fought the adoption of the late-1973 Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which linked the granting of MFN status and Ex-Im Bank credits, to the human rights issue. Also in 1973, Kissinger initiated, through Pepsico chief Don Kendall, Soviet Trust agent Armand Hammer, and Kissinger's patron David Rockefeller, the founding of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (USTEC), which acted as a U.S.-Soviet Chamber of Commerce to expand trade. USTEC's founding also involved then Treasury Secretary George Shultz.

Among the leading Kissinger Associates clients involved in East-West trade are:

- **Chase Manhattan Bank.** Since the 1920s, Chase had functioned as a U.S. Ex-Im bank, maintaining a revolving credit line to finance trade with the Soviet Union. It even was caught trying to smuggle tank engines to the U.S.S.R. in the 1930s. Chase chairman David Rockefeller was a co-founder of USTEC, and on May 21, 1973, he was the first American banker to open an office in Moscow, at 1 Karl

LaRouche comments on Bush role in his case

The following statement was released by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Feb. 22:

"Naturally, there is a growing, international perception, that President George Bush is guilty of some degree of witting complicity in the atrocity perpetrated against me and my associates. There is an expressed desire that I comment upon this.

"There is Bush complicity. For example, a document taken from Lt. Col Oliver North's White House safe exposed a malicious operation against me, of which Bush's legal counsel, C. Boyden Gray, has relevant knowledge. There is other evidence tending to implicate George Bush himself.

"The most relevant fact is, that the Bush White House has independent knowledge that the charges against me are fraudulent. How the White House acts, on the basis of its knowledge, will be a test of the new administration's morality.

"I propose to allow the White House a fair amount of time to clean its skirts of complicity in the political frameup in Judge Bryan's court. In the meantime, I limit my fire to the leading issue, of getting Henry A. Kissinger and everything he represents out of U.S. policy-shaping.

"I emphasize, these recent developments have proven conclusively, that every derogatory thing I have said about Kissinger is true, and much, much more."

Marx Square. Rockefeller had plumped for expanded East-West trade since the Johnson administration. During "Détente I," Chase was the lead financier of the Kama River truck plant, which also produced Soviet military trucks.

- **Fiat.** During "Détente I," Italy's Fiat, assisted by U.S. firms, built the Togliatti auto plant at Volgograd, which not only produced the Fiat-124, but also advanced suspension systems for Soviet tanks. Fiat chairman Gianni Agnelli was then and is now on the International Advisory Board of Chase; Kissinger became the board's chairman when he left public office. Today, Fiat is building more, modern automotive plants in the U.S.S.R.

- **Montedison.** This Italian firm, whose account was handled at Kissinger Associates by Lawrence Eagleburger, in March 1988 confirmed that it would take part in the largest joint venture ever built in the Soviet Union: a \$6 billion modern petrochemical plant. Montedison's partners include Soviet Trust agent Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum.

The bloody hand of a geopolitical gangster

During Henry Kissinger's last term in the U.S. government, he was suspected of having engineered the assassination of at least three foreign leaders. The dossier includes:

- **Aldo Moro**, the president of Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party and former prime minister, was kidnaped by the Italian Red Brigades, and his body was found on May 9, 1978. Subsequent investigations by Italian authorities—corroborated by the testimony of Moro's wife, his daughter Agnese, and his son Giovanni—led from the Red Brigades first to the Propaganda-2 Freemasonic Lodge of Nazi/Communist Licio Gelli, which had mounted a decade-long campaign of coup d'état attempts and "red" and "black" terrorism throughout Italy, thence to such higher-ups in control of the P-2 Lodge as Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig. Mrs. Moro and her children stated during the Moro trial, that to understand the international conspiracy behind her husband's kidnaping and murder, it is necessary to go back to the threats he received from Kissinger in 1975, when Moro began his policy to woo the Italian Communist Party (PCI) toward support of the Italian state, rather than the terrorist-linked radicals. According to the statements of Aldo Moro's family, Kissinger warned Moro that unless he ceased pursuing "the idea that all the political forces should collaborate and participate directly in the life of the country—he would pay dearly for it." Several other leading Italian politicians who were present at meetings between Kissinger and Moro confirmed this pattern.

In 1982, Celso Elio Ciolini, an individual closely linked to the head of P-2 Lodge, Licio Gelli, presented to the press evidence of the existence of a Comité Monte Carlo, which was the elite body governing the Lodge. Ciolini named Henry Kissinger as being a prominent name on the list of 400 persons belonging to the Comité Monte Carlo. Earlier, British press sources had stated that when he was President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, assisted by Gen. Alexander Haig, had conveyed "crocodile funds" to Gelli's P-2 Lodge for a series of aborted coup attempts. Ciolini elaborated in courtroom testimony in Bologna that it was through the Comité Monte Carlo, in a meeting at the Hotel de Paris in Monaco on April 11, 1980, that Gelli planned the Aug. 2, 1980 bombing of the Bologna train station.

After the meeting, Gelli traveled to the Hotel Sheraton in Buenos Aires, where he met with the notorious neo-fascist

terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie, who carried out the bombing before joining up with Nazi SS officer Klaus Barbie, who was providing paramilitary support to the "cocaine colonels" in Bolivia. It is also notable that Henry Kissinger's U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps unit was the first unit to recruit Klaus Barbie for U.S. intelligence (when Barbie was already an agent of the Soviet Union), before shipping Barbie to Latin America, with the assistance of Licio Gelli.

Thus, Kissinger not only directly threatened Moro according to unimpeachable sources, but he funded the P-2 Lodge which killed Moro and carried out terrorism and coup attempts in Italy.

- **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**, the prime minister of Pakistan, was overturned by a coup d'état on July 5, 1977, imprisoned, and then hanged in early 1979. In 1977 from prison, Bhutto wrote a response to a concocted government White Paper which *EIR* published in January 1979 under the title, "The Pakistan Papers," where Bhutto charged that he was overthrown because of his conflict with Henry Kissinger, who had signed "a death sentence against his person." The reason that Kissinger threatened Bhutto was, according to Bhutto, that he had refused to accede to threats and pressures from Kissinger to the effect that Bhutto must stop the development of "uranium-processing plants to satisfy Pakistan's energy needs." No doubt Bhutto's daughter Benazir, the current prime minister of Pakistan, recalls vividly her father's charge that it was Henry Kissinger who was responsible for his judicial murder.

- **Luis Carrero Blanco**, the Spanish prime minister, like Moro, had opposed the concession of military bases repeatedly demanded by Henry Kissinger during the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973. Kissinger traveled to Spain to confront Carrero Blanco directly, holding talks with him on this point in Madrid on Dec. 18 and 19. Carrero Blanco held firm. The following day, Dec. 20, Carrero Blanco was assassinated, when a powerful bomb placed under the road exploded, throwing the car carrying Carrero Blanco onto the roof of a nearby church.

Coups and murders

The record does not stop here. Henry Kissinger's role in the coup d'état against and murder of the President of Chile, **Salvador Allende**, has been extensively documented by others, including the former U.S. ambassador to Chile who found himself completely by-passed in Kissinger's "two-track" diplomacy that prepared the coup. Similarly, informed Arab sources believe that Kissinger had a role in the murder of Saudi **King Faisal**, whose assassin had been systematically brainwashed for this purpose in the United States. Finally, there are the crimes that arise from Kissinger's penchant, reported by multiple sources, for sodomic, homosexual rape. Among those whom Kissinger is alleged to have killed under such circumstances, eyewitnesses report, was a Romanian busboy in Acapulco, Mexico.

Afghanistan slides toward civil war

by Ramtanu Maitra

On Feb. 17, New Delhi witnessed yet another well-choreographed sideshow from the pin-striped Yuli Vorontsov, scion of the pre-Bolshevik noble family and Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan. While Vorontsov was telling the media in New Delhi about the Kabul government's ongoing "secret negotiations" with the Afghan rebels for "national reconciliation," Afghan President Najibullah, by his friends known as "Bull," dismantled the last vestiges of "democracy" by removing the seven non-Communist members from the cabinet and installing a 20-member Supreme Military Council. Vorontsov's show was acclaimed as a "diplomatic move," while Najibullah's was retailed as "consolidating the ruling party's power."

Vorontsov came to India to apprise New Delhi of Soviet initiatives following the troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. Although India has declined to play any decisive role in the issue, the Soviets obviously want India to continue its support for the Kabul regime, condemn any overt Pakistani involvement inside Afghanistan, and voice displeasure at Washington's continuing supply of arms to the Afghan mujahideen. In the press conference at the end of his two-day visit, Vorontsov strongly criticized the U.S. President for continuing with arms supply to the mujahideen and complained that the United States "has lost touch with reality."

Mixing complaints with threats, Vorontsov said the Pakistani armed forces have sent artillery units into the Jalalabad area, though the guns have not yet been fired. He said that the Pakistanis are inside Afghanistan—a Soviet allegation which has been refuted by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto from Beijing. Vorontsov said the charge was confirmed by satellite intelligence photos. "They will get a surprise if they fire," he warned, adding that the Afghan troops now had the most modern weapons, many of which had so far never been

used in the Afghan conflict.

Throughout the press conference, Vorontsov harped on the theme that the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is strong enough to hold on to power while negotiating with others, including the deposed Afghan King Zahir Shah, to form a broad-based coalition government in Afghanistan. He insisted that Kabul's initiative was primarily to stop the ensuing bloodbath that threatens Afghanistan, and not to hang on to power as is generally believed. During Vorontsov's suave performance, however, such "details" as the PDPA's role in the killing of 1.3 million Afghans, driving 5 million more Afghans out to Iran and Pakistan, and the outright rejection of the PDPA by all Afghans who are not entrapped inside the fortified towns under the party's control, remained unmentioned.

Doublespeak

But Vorontsov's sideshow was only one of many going on in the region. In Kabul, Najibullah, while preaching "national reconciliation," is further tightening the cordon to protect himself. On Feb. 20, he appointed a 20-member Supreme Military Council which includes three top-serving military officers—Kabul garrison commander Mohammad Afzal Ludin; chief of the General Staff Gen. Asif Dilawar, and Air Force Commander Abdul Qadir Aka. Four Central Committee members—Kabul party chief Daoud Razemiyar, Najibullah's chief aide Eshaq Tukhi, senior military representative to the party Lt. Gen. Abdul Haq Ullumi, and party operative Mir Sahib Karwal—have also been included in the council. The Soviet news agency TASS also reported that 30,000 weapons have been distributed among the people in Kabul. The story about ongoing "secret negotiations" with the Afghan rebels is trotted out for public consumption.

In Pakistan, the sideshows are almost farcical. The Peshawar-based mujahideen are continuing with their inner-party quibbles, fighting over imaginary loot. The Iran-based Shia-mujahideen, who were promised 100 seats on the Afghan *Shoora* (council) by mujahideen leader Sibghatullah Mujadeddi, could not wrangle out more than 70 seats, in spite of Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Ali Raza Moayyeri's constant presence in Islamabad. In despair, the Shia-mujahideen left for Teheran on Feb. 21.

On the same day, 200 of the 440 members of the *Shoora*, selected from guerrilla commanders, clergy, and tribal elders, meeting secretly in Rawalpindi, staged a walkout protesting the failure of the mujahideen leaders to come up with an acceptable list of ministers. Subsequently, a 14-member council, apparently self-appointed, confronted the seven mujahideen leaders, demanded and obtained the policymaking authority for the mujahideen government. The 14-member council represents the field commanders, and each one of them is linked to one or the other of the mujahideen leaders. It is highly unlikely that the situation has come to a stable state. More arm-twisting, power-brokerage, and undisciplined outbursts are expected to follow.

Meanwhile, reports from Afghanistan indicate that two important rebel commanders, Ahmad Shah Massoud of Panjshir Valley and Abdul Haq from southern Afghanistan, are heading independently toward Kabul for a showdown. Almost every day, Kabul is experiencing five or six rocket attacks which are killing innocents and laying to rubble a not-too-well-built city.

Dangerous game

The scenario that hangs heavy is that of an all-out civil war. While the Soviets, who have armed the Kabul regime to its teeth, are on a propaganda-rampage to stop the arms inflow to the mujahideen, they are also aware that the "Bull" will not be able to hold on forever. But the process of removing Najibullah will cost many, many lives. Meanwhile, the Soviets have littered the countryside with millions of anti-tank, anti-personnel landmines. Civil war or not, these mines are going to take a heavy toll of Afghan lives.

So, what is it all about? It is evident that the Soviet Union would like to see a bloodbath. While the Geneva Accord provided the Kremlin with the advantage of arming the Kabul regime, the Soviets put up a show of attempting to find a political solution to the Afghan problem. But even when they put up a show, it became apparent that it was more for the purpose of dividing than uniting. Vorontsov's role, while shuttling between Moscow, Taif, Kabul, Teheran, Rome, and Islamabad, was to play one against the other—a game which the fellow players of the Great Game, the British, had taught them so well. The attempt all the while was to weaken the Afghan resistance so that the PDPA, an urban minority party, can stay in power—no matter how bloody the fallout is. One may surmise that the Soviets are paying their dues to

If the shoe fits . . .

Sergei Khrushchov, son of the late Soviet leader, received an unexpected welcome at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government on Feb. 15. He was there to participate in an "I Love Gorb" lovefest, attended by some 500 academics, media, and politicians reminiscing about the good old days of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Suddenly, a young man walked up to the podium and began to bang a shoe on it, as he announced, "My name is Bill Ferguson. I have been on a hunger strike for two weeks to protest the Soviet-style justice ordered by the Russians against Lyndon LaRouche. This meeting is part of a Soviet strategic deception, as Gorbachov prepares for war. And this shoe is the shoe your Daddy banged on the table at the U.N.! Remember Khrushchov's shoe! Remember Khrushchov's shoe!"

As the stunned panelists looked on in horror, Ferguson began to chant in Russian: "Gorbachov Sukeen Syn; Nam Nyee Noozhin Tretyee Rim." ("Gorbachov is a Son-of-a-Bitch; We don't need a new Third Rome.")

Khrushchov tried to begin his talk, saying, "We didn't come here to talk about shoes, but we'll have to now." He tried to extol the wonders of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, but another young man rose from the audience, brandishing a shoe, and declared, "I'm Ukrainian. This is all a fake. There's more repression today in Russia than in Khrushchov's day." As he was ejected from the hall, another shouted, "What about the Jews? What about the Armenians? You're nothing but a bunch of Nazis!"

Harvard security personnel scurried about, saying, "They're all over the place! They're all over the place!"

the PDPA.

But there is more to it. It is the threats that the Soviets issue from time to time that show their intention. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze threatened continuance of aerial bombings by aircraft based inside Soviet territory in support of the Kabul regime's campaign against the rebels. While he was in Pakistan, he did not even meet the mujahideen.

In spite of Gorbachov's much-propagandized proclamation at the 27th CPSU Congress that "Afghanistan was a bleeding wound," it is becoming more evident day-by-day that the Soviets want a bloody civil war. The design is to prove that Afghans cannot live together and that the only solution is the partition of the country.

Bhutto makes first overseas trip: China

by Ramtanu Maitra

The three-day visit (Feb. 10-12) of Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to the People's Republic of China was, in her own words, "a great success." In turn, the official *China Daily* said that Bhutto "had good reason to feel satisfied with her brief but productive trip to China," as it has "fulfilled expectations of consolidating Sino-Pakistani friendship and establishing rapport with the new Chinese leadership."

Bhutto's choice of China as the venue for her first official trip abroad as prime minister provides a clue to her future foreign policy. A week earlier, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was in China, and successfully fixed up a summit between China's "elder statesman," Deng Xiaoping, and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov. Afterward, Shevardnadze paid a visibly fruitless trip to Islamabad.

In establishing "rapport with the new Chinese leadership," as the *China Daily* calls it, Bhutto had a two-and-one-half-hour private meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng. What transpired during the meeting has so far been kept under wraps, but the views of the Chinese leadership in a number of key areas have been made known. Speaking at a banquet held in Bhutto's honor, Li Peng endorsed Pakistan's Afghanistan policy and expressed hope that "Afghans would establish at an early date, a broad-based government acceptable to all concerned." However, Li Peng did not clarify whether the inclusion of the ruling Kabul regime in that coalition is necessary.

The meeting with Chinese supremo Deng Xiaoping was a warm one. Deng recalled the close relation China and Pakistan had developed thanks to the efforts of her father, the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Deng did, however, advise Bhutto to take care of the "political instability" within Pakistan and refrain from taking revenge—a reference to the calls of some ruling party cadre to take revenge against the Zia regime for its oppression of her Pakistan People's Party and judicial murder of her father.

Upon her return to Islamabad Feb. 13, Bhutto said that she told Li Peng of Pakistan's desire to resolve the Siachen glacier issue with India. According to Pakistan, India has militarily moved inside the actual line of control and annexed a chunk of Pakistan's territory. India claimed that Pakistan landed paratroops to carve out territory in the Siachen glacier—an uninhabited area in upper Kashmir.

During her election campaign, Bhutto had accused the Zia regime of conceding Pakistani territory to India and later had pointed out that the Indian move was a violation of the

1972 Shimla agreement which called for a negotiated agreement on Kashmir.

Bhutto's trip was also a "sentimental journey," as she called it. In 1963, when her father was a cabinet minister, he had signed the first trade agreement between Pakistan and China. After he became prime minister in 1972, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, accompanied by his daughter, visited Beijing. Over the years, he visited China six times and developed personal relations with the late Prime Minister Zhou En Lai and his family, including Zhou's adopted son, Li Peng.

In the economic field, China has helped Pakistan complete some important projects, including the Heavy Mechanical Complex and Foundry and Forge in Taxila. The Chinese also helped build the Heavy Electrical Complex at Maripur, and agreed to extend long-term credits for the supply of plant and machinery. Bhutto and the Chinese officials signed an agreement on reciprocal investment and also a memorandum of understanding extending the barter trade protocol beyond 1990. This envisages trade of an additional value of \$14 million each way.

China's military assistance to Pakistan has also been significant. The news media on the Subcontinent is forever buzzing with new arms deals between China and Pakistan. The latest is the report by the Islamabad English daily, *The Muslim*, that Pakistan is ready to buy 75 F-7 fighter aircraft from China to add to a squadron acquired earlier.

The view from India

From Delhi's standpoint, there are two areas of agreement between China and Pakistan that cause concern and have provided grist for the Soviet lobby's mill. First, the nuclear energy accord, signed in September 1986, for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Soviet lobby in India alleges that China has provided bomb-making know-how to Pakistan.

Second, the Karakoram Highway which provides China a fair-weather link between its westernmost Xinkiang province and Tibet. The highway, which at its northernmost tip, links up with Azad Kashmir, the Pakistani part of the disputed Kashmir, traverses Aksai Chin, an area claimed by India but occupied by China. The road is of strategic importance and provides a vital land transport artery for China. Indian Army officers have also claimed that Pakistan ceded 4,500 square kilometers of disputed territory to China. Bhutto reported that China and Pakistan had agreed upon more trade via the highway.

Political analysts in India, particularly those closer to the Soviet camp, have dismissed Bhutto's trip as yet another indication of the Sino-Pakistan axis "encircling India"—a phrase Mrs. Indira Gandhi had rejected in an interview with this news magazine in 1982. A breath of fresh air came from India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when he called up Bhutto in Islamabad to congratulate her for the successful China trip, and renewed the invitation to Bhutto to visit India.

Soviet territory must not be off-limits

The NATO modernization debate: There's a solution to the dilemma! By Michael Liebig.

The Bush administration, along with the Thatcher government in the United Kingdom, has been playing up the issue of West Germany's immediate agreement to implement a "modernization" of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons, as *the* key question in the future of the Alliance. The "modernization question" dominated not only this year's Wehrkunde defense roundtable in Munich, but also U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's visit to Bonn, and the meeting in Frankfurt between Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. From the Anglo-American side, the Kohl government's refusal to immediately agree to modernize, was held up as "proof" of West Germany's unreliability as a NATO member.

Characteristically, Anglo-American circles are talking only about the necessity not to postpone modernization of *ground*-based tactical nuclear systems—i.e., the successors to the Lance missiles. But neither the Lance, with a range of 120 kilometers, nor its hotly contested successor, the FOTL/AMS, with a range of 450 kilometers, can even reach the territory of the Soviet Union! All ground-based nuclear missiles and cruise missiles with a range of over 500 kilometers are banned by the U.S.-Soviet INF treaty. *Airborne* nuclear systems, on the other hand, are not covered by the INF treaty, and are quite capable of reaching Soviet territory!

So, why have the Anglo-Americans been putting up such a fuss about modernizing the Lance missiles? Mrs. Thatcher, at her meeting with Kohl in Frankfurt, went so far as to declare that "the security of future generations" would be gravely endangered if West Germany says "no" to the "Lance modernization."

To put it quite bluntly: The entire "modernization question," as it has been played up by Anglo-American circles, is *not* aimed at solving one of NATO's vital security problems, nor is it aimed at strengthening the Alliance; on the contrary, its intent is to weaken the Alliance. The "modernization fracas" has been pushed by the same Anglo-American Establishment circles who are also out to force the "downgrading" of NATO. It is a typical diplomatic *pretext*, which has been inserted onto the scene consciously and deliberately, in order to justify the stepwise erosion of NATO. Another concrete and practical outcome of the "modernization debate," is the

destabilization of the pro-NATO Kohl government, bringing with it a strengthening of West Germany's pro-neutrality forces—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Social Democrats (SPD), the Green party, the so-called Republicans, and the "Genscherites" within Kohl's own Christian Democratic Union (CDU). The "modernization debate" is thus paving the way for a "new order" in Continental Europe, along the lines of the Kissinger Plan.

Inside West Germany, there are two diametrically opposed motivating reasons behind Germany's refusal to agree to modernize the Lance missiles. One grouping, which we have already mentioned—Genscher, CDU "Genscherites," the Greens, the Republicans—want a de-nuclearized Federal Republic of Germany in order to appease Moscow and in order to impose West German neutrality. This grouping's ability to pressure and blackmail the administration, combined with Kohl's own personal weaknesses and the prospect of Gorbachov's upcoming visit to Bonn, is responsible for Kohl's confused and wishy-washy behavior on the modernization question.

The second grouping inside West Germany stands firmly by NATO; however, it perceives, with varying degrees of clarity, Anglo-American circles' true intention behind the debate, namely, a downgrading of NATO in the context of the global condominium with Moscow. The position of this grouping is aptly illustrated by a paper on the modernization question presented by Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU, on Feb. 2. Dregger wants to postpone a modernization decision on the successor to the Lance missile until 1992, but does *not* want a "triple-zero option" for ground-based nuclear systems with ranges up to 500 kilometers. The major burden of NATO's undisputably necessary nuclear deterrence capability, he argues, must be with airborne nuclear standoff weapons. Therefore, it is not a question of *whether* NATO's nuclear systems in Europe should be modernized, but of *how* they will be modernized.

The question as to whether modernization should focus on ground-based or airborne tactical nuclear weapons, is by no means a purely technical one. It goes to the very heart of the problem of nuclear deterrence: Are nuclear weapons a threat to the aggressor, or do they threaten the aggressor's

victims? And herein lies the perfidy of the Anglo-American condominium with Moscow, in the form of the INF treaty, since the treaty has already *removed* precisely those ground-based nuclear weapons which were threatening Soviet territory! What now remains in Europe, are NATO ground-based nuclear weapons which could only be deployed against the nations of Eastern and Central Europe—especially against West Germany itself. In the event of Soviet aggression against Western Europe, NATO would have to use its ground-based nuclear weapons against Germans, Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks, across whose territory the Red Army would be moving in order to attack Western Europe.

Only the Soviet leadership—and not the Honeckers, the Jakes, or the Jaruzelskis—would ever risk an attack on Western Europe. But ever since the INF treaty has been in force, the Soviet Union's own territory has lain beyond the range of NATO's ground-based nuclear weapons—modernized or not! That is the underlying reason why those Germans who firmly back NATO, are less than enthusiastic about modernization.

The way out of the "modernization dilemma"—insofar as it concerns actual problems of NATO's deterrence—must therefore be to modernize those NATO nuclear weapons which can effectively deter the Soviet Union itself.

Airborne nuclear standoff weapons offer just such a potential. These include missiles, or cruise missiles, which are carried by fighter-bombers (such as the Tornado or the Mirage 2000), and are launched at a distance from their target. The range of the standoff weapon is limited only by the carrying capacity of the "mother plane," making its effective range the sum of both. Standoff weapons make it possible to attack targets without ever exposing the combat aircraft carrying them to the target's anti-aircraft defense. The French Air Force already possesses a standoff weapon called ASMP with a range of 120 kilometers. The U.S. Air Force is currently developing a standoff weapon called SRAM (Short Range Air Launched Missile) with a range of about 200 kilometers, which, in collaboration with Great Britain, is to be boosted to over 400 kilometers. In addition to these ballistic missiles, the U.S. Air Force is working on a tactical cruise missile. NATO already has available an adequate number of carrier aircraft which can penetrate enemy defenses—especially the West German Air Force's Tornado fighter-bomber. Beyond that, West Germany, in cooperation with France, ought to get to work on the further modernization of the French ASMP standoff weapon.

Thus, if the actual issue at hand is the modernization of NATO's nuclear weapons, then the development and production of such airborne standoff weapons must be energetically pursued. Indeed, this solution to the "modernization dilemma" corresponds to NATO's overall military and political necessities. Anyone, on the other hand, who acts to prolong the current "modernization fracas," is merely revealing his intentions against NATO as a whole, and against West Germany in particular.

'Paddock Plan' for is back on the U.S.

by D.E. Pettingell

The "Paddock Plan," named after its main author, American agronomist William C. Paddock, has been brought to the center of U.S.-Mexican relations. In August 1980, the Mexican press published front-page stories on Lyndon H. LaRouche's charges of how then-National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was trying to implement the Paddock Plan, a blueprint for genocide against the Mexican people.

The original impetus for LaRouche's charges were statements made by Paddock in the 1975-76 period that "the Mexican population must be reduced by half. Seal the border and watch them scream." Asked how population would fall so drastically, Paddock explained at the time: "By the usual means—famine, war, and pestilence."

On Jan. 26, the Washington-based Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), founded by Paddock in 1979, proposed just that. In a 90-page report titled "Ten Steps to Securing America's Border," which has been widely distributed in Congress and sent to the Bush administration, FAIR argues that closing the U.S.-Mexican border "is not as difficult as it might seem at first." FAIR proposes to build a "sunken fence" along the "most heavily crossed stretches" of the border, identified as the areas near the cities of San Diego, California and El Paso, Texas.

As the accompanying drawing shows, the "sunken fence" is a concrete wall topped by a metal fence "curved at the top" to make it impossible for Mexicans to climb. On the side facing Mexico, FAIR proposes to dig a ditch 12 feet deep. "The concrete construction and dirt backfill of the sunken fence makes it virtually impossible to cut," the report states. FAIR proposes that the construction of the sunken wall be done by the Army Corps of Engineers at a cost of \$3 million per mile. Where does FAIR plan to find the financial resources for sealing the border? Very simple: From the Mexicans crossing "legally." "By collecting a \$2 toll from each land border crosser," says FAIR, the U.S. government can raise over \$500 million a year.

In addition to the wall, FAIR has called for increased use of electronic sensors, lighting, night-vision devices, helicopters, all-terrain vehicles, horses, and dogs along the border, and permanent highway check-points in U.S. border states to catch illegals. On the U.S. side, FAIR demands that the

killing Mexicans policy agenda

“enforcement of employer sanctions” be stepped up, and takes special pride in the fact that it was thanks to their lobbying in Congress that the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 included stiff sanctions against Americans who dare to hire “illegals.”

FAIR threatens that if their plan is not implemented by the Bush administration, sooner or later, U.S. armed forces would have to be placed along the border, as Alan Nelson, Immigration and Naturalization Service commissioner, has been suggesting since 1986.

A policy of genocide

The inhuman nature of FAIR’s proposal can only be fully understood by meeting the insane minds behind it. FAIR’s board of directors reads like a who’s who of the genocide lobby. Chairman of the board is Colorado’s former governor Richard Lamm, who is on the record justifying cannibalism as a way of “survival”; Paul R. Ehrlich, author of *The Population Bomb* (1968) and known, along with Paddock, as a pioneer of the zero population growth movement; Dr. John Tanton, close collaborator of Paddock in the 1970s and former president of the Zero Population Growth organization; former Attorney General William French Smith, who was granted an award by FAIR in 1986 for his role in shaping

their racist immigration policies; and Paul Paddock, the son of William and heir of his genocidal philosophy. William Paddock is currently retired, living on a Caribbean island.

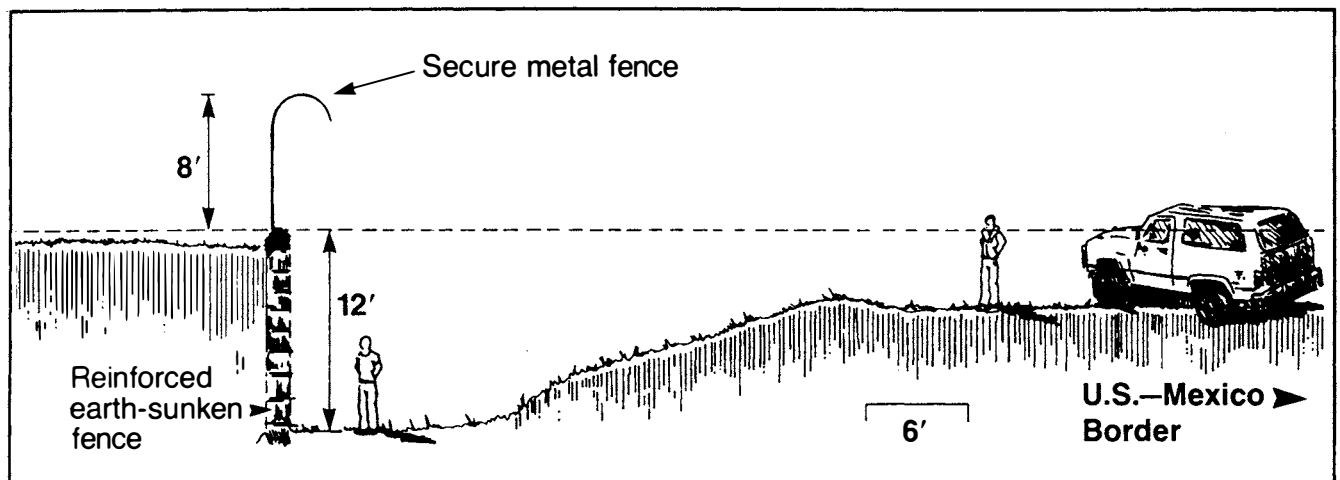
In its report, FAIR reveals that the Border Patrol is planning to dig a “four-foot-deep concrete-lined” ditch to halt the “thousands of drive-throughs” that occur every day; it presents this project as part of FAIR’s own seal-the-border plan.

The story of the “ditch” provoked a storm of political protest inside Mexico. Mexican legislators called the idea “stupid” and “hostile.” Mexican newspaper cartoons depicted U.S. immigration authorities with a “ditch” in their brains.

In the midst of this uproar, INS Commissioner Nelson confirmed the plan for building a ditch. Speaking before a recent meeting of U.S.-Mexican border states’ governors in Saltillo, Mexico, Nelson announced that the construction of the ditch will begin in 60 days, in the Otay Mesa flats south-east of San Diego. Nelson said that the purpose of the ditch is both to serve for “water drainage” and to stop “dangerous” illegal border crossing of vehicles, which often smuggle drugs into the United States.

It is no accident that FAIR decided to make their long-standing plans public a week after George Bush took office. In an interview published in *EIR* in September 1980, Paddock said that his favored candidate for President was George Bush, and lamented that he had been defeated in the presidential primaries.

The Paddock Plan, as LaRouche charged in 1980, is the plan for Mexico of the Eastern Establishment, whose point-man is Henry Kissinger. With the Kissinger group back in power, the “genocide lobby” is back in control of U.S. foreign policy. In fact, George W. Ball, an elder statesman of the Eastern foreign policy Establishment, wrote in his 1976 *Diplomacy in a Crowded World* that Paddock and Ehrlich’s work on population reduction were formative influences on his thinking. In his book, Ball calls for “stringent measures” to cut down the Mexican population and prevent “unwanted” Mexicans from crossing the border.



The London Economist: a magazine by, and for, the 'Satanist personality'

by Mark Burdman

In its Feb. 3 edition, *EIR* raised the question, whether the Queen of England would revoke her recent knighting of Sir Evelyn Rothschild, because of Rothschild's chairmanship of the London *Economist* magazine, which advocates legalization of drugs. The Palace itself has not responded in a direct way, but on Feb. 4, the *Economist* rose to its own defense, in the form of statements by its chief editor, Rupert Pennant-Rae, in an interview in the liberal *El País* daily of Madrid.

Asked about the *Economist's* Jan. 21, 1989 editorial advocating legalization of drugs in the United States, Pennant-Rae boasted that the proposal had gotten positive response from people close to power in Washington. He also claimed that some people in the British government were "delighted" with the proposal, although others thought the magazine was "irresponsible."

El País interviewer Ricardo M. De Rituerto commented that, for Pennant-Rae and the *Economist*, "the marriage of the Establishment to the drug culture is not contradictory." He quoted the chief editor: "Since its foundation, the *Economist* has opted for liberty of the individual. . . . Our magazine has another dimension: pragmatic and utilitarian. If something works, good. If it doesn't work, think again."

In a Feb. 23 discussion with *EIR*, Pennant-Rae expanded on what he told *El País*. First, he stressed that the Jan. 21 piece was hardly an isolated event. "We have written several editorials advocating drug legalization over the past 7-8 months." He said that among those in a "position of power are who are now saying the same thing" as his weekly, are the mayor of Baltimore, Maryland, Kurt Schmoke, and the former attorney general of Colombia.

The *Economist* editor said there were "two strands" of thinking among the magazine's editors, the "libertarian" and the "pragmatic." On the drug issue, "the libertarian strand, which wants to reduce the state's power by decriminalization of drugs, is married to the pragmatic strand, which believes that the current approach toward drugs is not working."

So, the cat is out of the bag: The *Economist* is a magazine written by, and for, what Lyndon LaRouche identified, in a Jan. 13, 1989 writing, as the "Satanist personality," the type that "makes a kind of religion" of criminal behavior, and "delights in the fact that he is doing evil." The origins of this are in such philosophies as existentialism, romanticism, and logical deductive formalism, among others, LaRouche stated

in this groundbreaking work. In recent interviews conducted from prison in Alexandria, Virginia, LaRouche has identified the factional grouping around the *Economist* as representing his adversaries in the Anglo-American liberal Establishment, those individuals and factions who arranged his conviction and sentencing on trumped-up charges.

Bentham, the East India Company, and drugs

The modern philosophical roots of Satanism in the British context are rooted in the doctrines of "utilitarianism," particularly as developed by philosophical radical Jeremy Bentham, and his "hedonistic calculus," otherwise known as the "pleasure-pain" principle. One of Bentham's writings was called "In Defense of Pederasty," and he frequented the circles of Britain's Satanic Hell-Fire Clubs. Also lawful, is that Bentham's philosophy flourished during the evolution of the British East India Company's policy of expanding the international drug trade.

As Italian historian Carlo Cipolla documented in the daily *Corriere della Sera* Jan. 30, under the title, "When the British Pushed Drugs in China," the British East India Company "elaborated and realized the diabolical design to introduce Indian opium into China" in the period from 1760 to the 1830s, triggering the first Opium War in 1838-39. The *Economist* itself was founded in 1843.

In essence, the *Economist* call for legalizing drugs in the U.S. today, is aimed at transforming the United States of the 1990s into the China of the Opium Wars period. The *Economist's* editors share this aim with the Beijing Communists, Moscow, and others. Since the American Revolution was launched by Franklin, Washington, et al., against precisely the worldview of Bentham, perhaps a new American Revolution today, will be necessary to teach the *Economist* and friends a lesson.

In any case, Satanism in its more explicit cult forms is integrally linked to the Benthamite/*Economist* worldview. From Bentham's hedonism, it is but a small leap to the "do what thou wilt is the only law" injunction of Aleister Crowley, founder of 20th-century Satanism. With Crowley, the beast is fully uncaged, and begins to eat up civilization. Crowley was an avid drug user. A favorable biography of him written in 1978 (*The Magician of the Golden Dawn*, by Susan Roberts), calls him "the voice—the *Zeitgeist*" for to-

day's youth counterculture. That *Zeitgeist* is adequately reflected in recent weeks' editions of the *Economist*, which have heralded the possible extinction of the human race, called for "the rehabilitation of the Dark Ages," and endorsed the Mother-Earth cult belief in "Gaia"; and more.

Friends of the Foreign Office

And, as *El País* suggests, the *Economist* is very much "the Establishment." According to a senior City of London financial community insider, "the London *Economist* is known by City people to be the 'voice' of the Foreign Office." He claimed that "recent Foreign Office documents declassified under the Official Secrets Act confirm that the Foreign Office and the *Economist* editorial policy are one and the same. It's true to an uncanny degree." The *Economist* is controlled by the Pearson Group, which controls Lazard's investment house and Penguin, publisher of Salman Rushdie's controversial *The Satanic Verses*, which has triggered riots internationally by Islamic fundamentalists.

On Dec. 7, Rupert Pennant-Rae was one of about 100 select guests at a lavish dinner thrown by oil magnate Robert O. Anderson, at the Ballroom at London's Claridge Hotel. Anderson is a director of Kissinger Associates, and a business partner of Lonrho Corporation's Tiny Rowland, as well as one of the main bankrollers of the global "environmentalist"

movement. In attendance were peers, ambassadors, three former British prime ministers (Callaghan, Wilson, and Heath), and such Foreign Office luminaries as Sir Michael Palliser, who was Permanent Undersecretary of State to the Foreign Commonwealth Office and head of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service in 1975-82, and is today a good friend of Kissinger.

Also on hand was Jacob Rothschild, son of the powerful Lord Victor Rothschild, and cousin of the recently knighted Sir Evelyn Rothschild, the chairman of the *Economist*. The *Economist's* tentacles spread throughout the London scene; there is a long list of influential London figures who have, at one time or another, worked for the magazine, including:

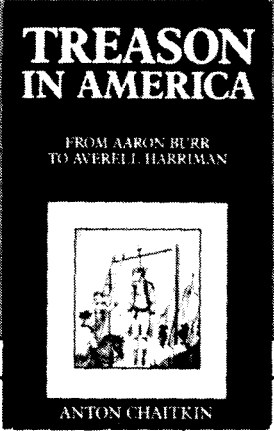
- Andrew Knight, now chief editor at the *Daily Telegraph* of London, which he has transformed more and more into a liberal paper. Knight has been on the steering committee of the Bilderberg Group, and a member of the Anglo-Soviet Roundtable. He stays at Henry Kissinger's house when he is visiting Washington, D.C. Knight was chief editor of the *Economist* from 1974 to 1986.

- Ronald Grierson, a senior figure in S.G. Warburg bank and General Electric Company of the U.K. (Kissinger Associates clients), and a key figure in Trilateral Commission and Bilderberg circuits. Grierson was a staff member of the *Economist* from 1947 to 1948.

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Ethnic unrest still plagues Soviet bloc

by Konstantin George

The Soviet Union continues in a crisis of national unrest. In the time-frame Feb. 15-28, the Baltic republics again exploded; the "reprieve" granted Gorbachov by the earthquake in Armenia came to an end; protests began again in neighboring Georgia; mass protests erupted in Belorussia; Moldavia, recently the scene of huge protests, continued to simmer; and, by far the most important, the Ukraine with its 50 million people, accounting for about one-third of Soviet economic output, is on the verge of upheaval.

For Moscow, a Ukrainian explosion must be averted at all costs. From Feb. 20-24, Gorbachov made a secretive tour of the Ukraine, with extremely heavy police and security measures. Whole areas of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev and the cities of Lvov and Donetsk, which Gorbachov also visited, were sealed off by police and the KGB, to ensure that no nationalist demonstrations occurred. Known nationalist leaders were jailed for the duration.

Elsewhere:

Feb. 16, the anniversary of Lithuania's 1918 independence. 200,000 people demonstrated for independence in both the capital of Vilnius and the city of Kaunas. The Kaunas rally was addressed by Lithuania's pre-war foreign minister, Urbysys, who called for Lithuania to leave the Soviet Union, and by Cardinal Sladkevicius, who expressed the hope that his Catholic homeland would again become an independent, sovereign state.

Feb. 17. Professors from Armenia's Yerevan University requested permission of the city's military commandant for a mass rally on Feb. 28 to commemorate the first anniversary of the pogrom in Sumgait, Azerbaijan, when KGB-inspired Azeri mobs slaughtered Armenian men, women, and children. The request was refused under martial law stipulations. Thus, a confrontation with the military authorities is set for Feb. 28.

Feb. 18. A crowd of several thousand Georgian nationalists demonstrated in the capital, Tbilisi. The KGB and police intervened, beat up many participants, and detained several nationalist leaders.

Feb. 21. Belorussia suddenly erupts for the first time, when a crowd of 50,000 demanding autonomy march through the streets of the capital, Minsk. They demanded the same language and autonomy rights granted to the three Baltic republics, and the legalization of a Belorussian "Popular Front," which had been suppressed last autumn.

Feb. 24, Estonian Independence Day. Mass demonstrations broke out, and calls were heard for national independence and sovereignty.

Moscow's response has been a crackdown reminiscent of the Stalin era: part of the dual tactic reported in last week's *EIR*. While roundtable talks and a reversion to the original post-Yalta "multi-party system" formulas have been instituted in Poland and Hungary to postpone explosions there, Russia is moving to crush national movements inside the U.S.S.R.

The signal came in a Feb. 22 *Pravda* broadside against Sajudis, the Lithuanian "Popular Front," which has moved from an "autonomy" program to a struggle for independence. *Pravda* admitted, "A section of Sajudis . . . has openly moved closer to the slogans of the clearly anti-Soviet [Lithuanian Independence] League and to the Lithuanian Democrats' Party." Both organizations demand the repudiation of the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact, and complete restoration of independence to Lithuania. *Pravda* added that these forces "are idealizing the bourgeois model of society," and even within the Lithuanian party Central Committee, "some senior members" are "hostile to Soviet Lithuania."

It is probably only a matter of time before Moscow imposes the same martial law "solution" in the Baltic republics as has been imposed on Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The Feb. 22 TASS announcement that the Moldavian interior minister has been sacked portends a similar crackdown there—bordering on Romania.

Moscow's Polish dilemma

The facade of the roundtable talks in Poland cannot hide the fact that the situation remains explosive.

A looming food supply breakdown is accompanied by an inflation rate bordering on hyperinflation. Compromises and strike-breaking have brought Lech Walesa's and Solidarity's popularity to an all-time low. Walesa drew very small audiences at most stops on his mid-February national tour. The Polish government has just announced that "the market for food could collapse" in a few months, and by the summer the supply of meat and other key food items would no longer be sufficient to cover even the modest amounts allocated on monthly ration cards.

Food prices, centering on meat and dairy products, margarine, and cooking oil keep rising, often without warning. On March 1, all rail and long distance bus fares will rise by 50%; on April 1, all local transit fares will at least double, while in Warsaw, the price for a monthly fare card, a must for most people, will rise from 1,500 to 4,800 zloty—7% of a skilled worker's wage and 12% of a teacher's wage.

The inflationary spiral has caused a wave of small strikes, including many called by the official trade unions. On Feb. 15, Moscow summoned Alfred Miodowicz, the head of Poland's official trade unions, and forced him to agree to join Walesa in preventing strikes.

Barco government joins narco-terrorists

by Valerie Rush

The Barco government in Colombia has entered into a deadly alliance with Soviet-backed narco-terrorism, a precedent which could consign the continent to a fate of perpetual warfare, El Salvador-style. The peace pact signed last month with the Satanic M-19 guerrilla movement explicitly includes the presidential pardon of the entire M-19 leadership, currently facing arrest warrants for their role in directing the November 1985 seizure of the Colombian Justice Palace, which resulted in the slaughter of 100 individuals, including half of the Supreme Court Justices, and the gutting of the national legal archives. That "guerrilla" action, it has since been acknowledged, was contracted and financed by the Medellín cocaine cartel.

Even more appalling is that President Barco's pact with the narco-terrorists contains his unwritten promise to castrate his own armed forces, through elimination of the universally recognized practice of military justice. The chipping away at military jurisdiction began with the 1988 appointment of Attorney General Horacio Serpa Uribe, an open communist sympathizer, following the narco-terrorist assassination of his predecessor, Carlos Mauro Hoyos. Communist appeals to the Attorney General's office for investigation of alleged military involvement in anti-guerrilla vigilante actions have been taken up with zeal, while the increasingly well armed guerrilla forces continue their butchery of soldiers and civilians alike with impunity.

Since the appointment, the government has jointly participated in a number of public forums and "peace dialogues" with guerrilla representatives around the country. At each of these, the Communists have demanded a cessation of all military activity nationwide as a condition for further peace advances, while government spokesmen have issued mealy-mouthed appeals for a generalized end to violence.

On Jan. 25, President Barco sent a letter to Attorney General Serpa Uribe, granting his office oversight over armed forces' activity. On Feb. 7, the Communist Party electoral front Patriotic Union (UP)—made up of "former" guerrillas—sent a letter to Barco explicitly demanding the "purification" of the armed forces. The President sent the letter on to Defense Minister Gen. Jaime Guerrero Paz, with an appended note urging a ministry investigation of the UP's charges against the military. The general, in turn, forwarded the petition to the Attorney General's office, declaring that his position as an active military officer prevented his partic-

ipation in such an investigation. Serpa Uribe wasted no time in appointing a special investigatory commission. One week later, the Colombian Supreme Court issued an unprecedented decision that civilian justice can now try military personnel accused of "common crimes."

The Barco government's open complicity with the Communists' anti-military offensive was denounced by one bold newspaper journalist, who commented on the nation's disquieting response to the January seizure in Jamaica of ten tons of weapons purchased by the Soviet-backed FARC guerrillas of Colombia. Wrote *El Tiempo* journalist Plinio Apuleyo Mendoza, FARC chief "Jacobó Arenas is believed. The Defense Minister not. The words of the former have the unmistakable brilliance of a cheap trinket. The evidence provided by the latter has the weight of arms. Ten tons worth, destined to kill soldiers, policemen, officials, peasants. But the first has weight and the second not."

In any other threatened democracy, continued Apuleyo Mendoza, seizure of the weapons would have produced jubilation, but in Colombia "it caused doubts, suspicion, gratuitous accusations, as if the whole operation were a trick mounted by General Guerrero Paz and by the military command to sabotage dialogue with the guerrillas." The journalist concludes with a warning to Justice Minister Plazas Alcid, who regularly speaks of "seeking the peace." Writes Apuleyo Mendoza, "Peace with whom, Mr. Minister? With assassins? Criminals of the left and right have declared war on justice, and you have no choice but to win the peace by making the weight of the law felt. . . . The assassins, rest assured, are not going to be sensitive to your sermons. They will only cede to force."

The Barco government is apparently not accepting such sane advice. In fact, its treasonous behavior appears to be worsening. An interception by Italian authorities of a 170-ton illegal weapons shipment destined for the Colombian port of Cartagena has been totally ignored by Colombian authorities, despite Italian press reports that it was purchased with narco-dollars to outfit an army of 5,000 guerrillas! Both the Colombian defense and foreign ministries have repeatedly claimed total ignorance of the Italian affair, while the Colombian ambassador to Italy has responded to inquiries with a curt, "The case is closed." The Italian press has conjectured that the weapons shipment was linked to a Colombian cocaine ring operating in Savona, which was reportedly collaborating with the M-19 guerrillas.

On the surface, the Armed Forces' response to Barco's betrayal has been low-key, but observers say the military is nonetheless at the boiling point. The defense minister called a special closed-door luncheon Feb. 22 for 200 retired Colombian generals, including three former defense ministers, plus the current heads of the combined military forces and the army, which, while billed as a "social affair," was widely viewed as a strategy session on the government efforts "to eliminate military justice."

Rockefeller launches Western Hemisphere looting bloc

by Gretchen Small

Former Chase Manhattan chairman David Rockefeller personally took to the podium Feb. 16 in Caracas at this year's annual conference of the Americas Society—the multinational business group run by the Rockefeller interests—to outline the terms under which the economics and politics of the Western Hemisphere are to be reorganized in the global restructuring being worked out between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American elite.

The time has come, Rockefeller insisted, to turn the Western Hemisphere into a vast free-trade zone, in which all government interference with private business is eliminated. "The triumph of the Reagan-Bush foreign policy, that is to say, the free-trade accord between Canada and the United States," makes it possible to now do the same between the United States and Latin America, he argued. That U.S.-Canadian accord "is a model of how two nations can create a structure for cooperation."

He waxed so eloquent upon the matter that he quoted Simón Bolívar, the man called Ibero-America's Liberator, as the inspiration for this plan. Only by uniting in *this* way, will the Americas survive in the coming decade, he claimed. The combination of Asian economic development and the looming formation "in 1992 [of what] many fear will be the constitution of 'Fortress Europe,'" requires the realization of the "Bolivarian vision of a united America which acts as a center of relations between Asia and Europe."

"I believe the climate is right and the stage is set for our nations to come together in a Congress of the New World, a hemispheric summit in which all the democratic nations of the Americas would participate," Rockefeller told the conference. "There has rarely been more fertile opportunity for diplomacy, for statesmen, and for individuals in the private sector to join with each other to tackle the problems of the hemisphere."

He even decried the high unemployment and hyperinflation resulting from the foreign debt, the "tragedy" of drug trafficking, destruction of forests, and terrorism—all problems for which he carries as much responsibility for creating as any banker living today.

In a small bow to political reality in the hemisphere, Rockefeller did suggest that the governments of the Group of

Eight countries (minus Panama, he specified), had better do the inviting to his New World Congress, if the idea is to be politically viable. That is, as long as "business leaders"—like himself and his friends—are assured a leading role in deciding the hemisphere's future, he added.

In a press conference the next day, Rockefeller argued that his free trade plan is but one part of the growing interdependence of the world, including between the United States and Soviet Union. "Slowly but surely, people have been realizing that we really live in a very small village," he said. "During many years there has existed serious competition between the two superpowers. . . . The recent development which we have seen in the Soviet Union seems to suggest to us that a disposition toward change exists in that nation; we hope this is so. And if it is so, both countries can move progressively towards disarmament."

Rewarmed Kissinger plan

Rockefeller's Venezuelan doings bring to mind his sometime nickname as "Kissinger's piggybank." Two days before Rockefeller spoke, Henry Kissinger was himself out campaigning for the free trade zone plan in Mexico. For some time now, Kissinger has been beating the drums for Mexico's debt crisis to be used as the springboard for the creation of such a hemispheric bloc. The week of Jan. 8, Kissinger's syndicated column (run in the *Los Angeles Times* and *Washington Post*) argued that Mexico must be "the test case" for the reforms required in all Ibero-America: "privatization, freeing capital flows, and reducing governmental exactations."

Mexico's economy must be opened up, to function as a sub-sector of the U.S.-Canada free trade common market, he argued. He added that this, then, may become the stepping stone for the creation of a Western Hemispheric bloc which can complement emerging European and Asian trading blocs.

Mexican patriots have bitterly fought Mexico's integration into the free traders' version of a hemisphere-wide Common Market (as opposed to an industry/science-driven Ibero-American market which such American system economists in the hemisphere as Lyndon LaRouche advocate). The removal of all tariff barriers and the replacement of Mexico's

national currency by the dollar, as this crowd plans, will deliver the final death blow to national industrial and agricultural production.

The free trade promoters have been quite clear that Mexico's role in their common market is to serve as a sweat shop and slave labor camp for multinational assembly operations, with a few people employed in the casinos and brothels Kissinger's Acapulco friends hope to set up when Mexico becomes the jet-set tourist haven they envision.

Now, while in Mexico for his annual February vacation in Acapulco (where this year, as always, he was hosted by the Alemán family interests, the controllers of Mexican tourist and communications industry), Kissinger took time to enjoy a private Valentine's Day luncheon with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. A terse communiqué issued by the presidential office at the end of the day reported only that "President Salinas and Dr. Kissinger analyzed the international perspectives and took up matters of interest to Mexico and the United States."

On Feb. 16, the Mexican daily *El Herald* published a wire reporting on yet another attempt to promote Kissinger's Mexico plan, this one by Kissinger Associates employee Alan Stoga. An article by Stoga in the newsletter *The International Economy* repeated that a Mexican debt relief plan based on a free trade agreement could serve as a model for other debtor countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela.

Kissinger made sure to promote himself as the real power in Washington these days. In an interview with the Alemán family's *Televisa* network Feb. 16, Kissinger gave his blessing to the Mexican government's austerity plan, promised that Bush and his advisers have "a lot of goodwill towards Mexico," and suggested that Presidents Salinas and Bush meet to discuss how Mexico can be "responsible" in its treatment of debt.

John Negroponete, Bush's controversial ambassador-designate to Mexico, should be acceptable, he said, because Negroponete ("a disciplined functionary") had formerly been his employee. "He was part of my personnel many years ago," Kissinger assured his listeners.

He even hinted he was positioning himself to use the inevitable blowout of the Ibero-American debt as his springboard to return to office in Washington. Kissinger told *Televisa* that since he would not accept any position in the Bush administration other than Secretary of State, and Bush wanted to put his friend James Baker there, he remained outside the official government. He noted, however, that he is good friends indeed with many of the new cabinet officials.

The only touch of "humility" Kissinger displayed, was his comment that he was to have joined Reagan's cabinet two years ago, except that "there was opposition because it was thought I was too desirous to negotiate with the Soviet Union. Basically, they were against me because I was a friend of Nelson Rockefeller, who was identified with the moderate wing of the Republican Party."

Rockefeller as liberator?

Can the Kissinger-Rockefeller duo succeed? The reaction in Venezuela is telling. Rockefeller was received like royalty by some in Venezuela, a country, after all, in which his family has held controlling economic and political interests since the beginning of the Venezuelan oil boom in the 1920s. Rockefeller went calling on the Caracas political and business elite (accompanied always by Venezuelan businessman Gustavo Cisneros), and then inspected prospective buying opportunities in Venezuela's state-sector companies in the mineral-rich Guayana region.

President Carlos Andrés Pérez decorated both Rockefeller (now chairman of the board of the Americas Society) and George Landau (the former U.S. ambassador to Venezuela who left in 1985 to become president of the Americas Society), with the Order of Francisco Miranda and Andrés Bello, one of Venezuela's highest awards.

"Here in Venezuela we will never forget the services rendered to our country with such devotion by the unfortunately departed Nelson Rockefeller," Pérez declared. "And David, his brother, has kept alive this tradition of friendship and collaboration. . . . I can say with satisfaction that I share his criteria, and I share the concepts which he expounded on yesterday for all of Latin America."

"I think that we are experiencing the birth of a new relation, not only between our hemispheric nations, but in the world, in the Universe," Pérez added. "We are all sincerely moved by the meetings and accords which the two worlds, which humanity has sadly divided into, have entered."

Others, not so eager to return to the days when Venezuela was dismissed internationally as "Rockefeller's ranch," voted with their feet against the banker's schemes. On Feb. 21, the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies voted 90-86 to halt debate over the free-trade austerity program which Pérez had announced just a day before welcoming Rockefeller to Venezuela—until such time as the government releases the Letter of Intent which it has drawn up with the International Monetary Fund. Hysterical at revealing the terms of the deal with the IMF, Pérez's Treasury Minister Eglee Iturbe de Blanco rejected the request as impossible to meet. As of this writing, the government's austerity package is still stalemated.

Meanwhile, the extraordinary press coverage of the American politician most hated by the IMF, Lyndon LaRouche, continued throughout Venezuela. Now, regional papers, such as *Correo de Caroni* in Guayana province and *El Aragueño* of Aragua have given extensive coverage to LaRouche, and his proposals for resolving the crisis. *La Nación* in Táchira ran a full page story, based on an *EIR* release, under the blazing headline, "the IMF Kills Millions in the Third World."

Unconnected? As Venezuelan Labor Party secretary general Alejandro Peña told *El Nacional* in a Feb. 20 interview, LaRouche is viewed, and supported internationally, as the man who is committed to fighting "the usurious practices of . . . that monster, David Rockefeller."

The descent to post-industrial hell

The well-funded Greenie movement started by killing nuclear power, and now has its sights on all forms of production.

Italy has become a test-case for the hell of post-industrial society. For the first time an industrialized country has abandoned nuclear power to resort to older, more polluting forms of energy production. The problem is not only with nuclear power, but with the fact that after the victory on that issue a powerful and well-financed Greenie movement has been launched against every productive sector, both industrial and agricultural, so that Italy might be the first advanced country to join the ranks of the Third World.

The latest round of attacks began in spring 1988, with a referendum that posed to Italian citizens the phony question of who should decide on the location of new nuclear plants, forbade Italy to join any international consortium building nuclear plants, and forbade the building of new nuclear plants. Under mass media bombardment that used the hysteria over Chernobyl, the anti-nuclear forces won the referendum. This was used by the government, made up of nominally pro-nuclear parties, to declare a "meditation period" that ended in a banning of any nuclear plant.

Of course, the referendum was a simple cover for a plan to deindustrialize the country and mask it as the "will of the people." Very few people realized what it was all about, and never imagined that it was to be used to ban not only all new plants, but also to close down the existing ones. With this excuse, a very modern nuclear plant in Caorso, in northern Italy, was shut down together with an older plant near Turin, while the building of another nuclear plant that was almost

completed in Montalto di Castro, 100 km north of Rome, was stopped. The government has decided that this plant is to be "re-converted" to be able to use oil, gas, and coal. This maneuver has already cost Italian taxpayers \$20 billion, because all the energy that had been produced by the functioning nuclear plants is now being bought from France, while the "restructuring" of the Montalto plant is an uneconomical engineering folly.

Since the referendum a fistful of Greenies has been elected to the Italian parliament and the so-called environment minister, Socialist Party member Giorgio Ruffolo, has become a kind of energy czar. The result of this is a series of blackouts for industry, because, while the electricity need grows by around 7% per year, the increase that ENEL, the Italian power authority, can afford is around 2-3%. On top of this, Italy gets 80% of her energy needs from abroad (Libyan and Iranian oil, Soviet gas, etc.), while she imports almost 20% of her electricity, mainly from France, but also from Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

It is obvious that no country in this condition can have an independent industrial policy. Gorbachov's Soviet Union can dictate political and economic guidelines to Italy, directly or through its client-states. In February, the huge state-owned complex Ansaldo and the Turin firm Fata signed an agreement with the Soviet energy minister to supply electricity to Italy for 15 years.

The second round of destabilizations started last summer, with an "accident"—according to several ex-

perts, totally fabricated—at the chemical factory Farmoplast, which spread some sulphuric gas in the atmosphere. Even though there never was any danger to people or the environment, on the basis of the media-hyped hysteria, Minister Ruffolo decided to close down the plant. In this way, the entire chemical industry has been put under attack and the stage has been set to hit any industrial sector that would oppose deindustrialization, because the anti-technology witchhunt could wipe out any opposition.

After the incredible success of the previous campaigns, the Greenies have been turned loose on the plastic industry, now targeted as the main culprit for pollution. Environment Minister Ruffolo has issued an incredible bill that puts a tax of 100 liras on any plastic shopping bag sold (i.e., 50 times the value of the bag itself) and forces all the producers to deposit the income of a entire month if they want to continue operating. Since most of the producers are small firms, not very well organized, the bill will simply bankrupt them. For the moment, the tax has been blocked by a court order, but we cannot exclude that a similar bill will soon pass.

The Green attack on Italian productive structures is not limited to industry. Last October, the Green Party picketed big meat shops in Rome to protest modern cattle-raising, calling for letting the cows free to graze in open pastures. Professor Massi, one of the top meat experts in Italy, calculated that if the Green Party proposal passed it would quintuple the price of meat, making it a luxury for the very rich.

The latest move of the Italian malthusians to drive farming back to the Dark Age, is a ban against all herbicides, with the excuse that they pollute drinking water.

Red-green flags over West Berlin?

City elections set the stage for a coalition of Social Democrats and Greens, with a pro-Soviet program.

The three Western allies in Berlin, and particularly the United States, seem not a bit worried about the threat posed to the city by a "red-green" Senate of the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Alternatives (AL), that may rule from Schöneberg City Hall soon. Having gained the majority of votes in the Jan. 29 municipal elections, the "red-green" alliance negotiated a joint platform calling for the downgrading of allied authority in the city. This came close to an open call for a withdrawal of all allied presence.

Spokesmen of the U.S. and British administration offices avoided all comment on the outcome of the elections, and only declared that "the composition of the new Senate is a matter for the Berlin population."

This excessive tolerance shown by the Anglo-Americans, seconded by rather positive coverage of SPD Berlin section chairman Walter Momper in the British press, means nothing good for the western part of the divided city.

Should Momper become the new mayor of West Berlin, his policy would be one of outright decoupling from the West, and of cooperation with the East. Given the highly symbolic character of Berlin as the "capital-in-waiting" of postwar Germany, an SPD-AL Senate would influence affairs also in the rest of the western part of Germany, the Federal Republic.

The program of an SPD-AL Senate pays lip-service to the special status of Berlin, the allied guarantees for the security and supply of the population in the western part of the city. But

the program also states that "the status must not be allowed to be turned into a chain holding back necessary changes in the future."

Among the more immediate steps to be taken, the SPD-AL documents recommend the following: "The allied responsibilities for domestic security should, therefore, be transferred completely and generally, though under a revocable status, to the German authorities. The Senate of Berlin shall begin talks with the three powers, to achieve a build-down of occupation laws and a far-reaching transfer of responsibility to German institutions."

Now, what would a red-green Senate do, with these transferred responsibilities for domestic security? Both the SPD and the AL declared some time ago that they aim at downgrading police, riot police, and secret service functions. Both the SPD and the AL have repeatedly blamed the riot police for "violence" during the many left-wing riots and irregular warfare insurrections, the violent protests against the Reagan trip to Berlin in June 1987, and many other occasions.

The call for the downgrading of Western allied presence and elimination of police and secret service functions in West Berlin originates with the Soviets and the East Germans. This has been one of the battle cries in the Soviet campaign to decouple the free part of the divided city from the West, gain control of the "capital-in-waiting," and make the whole city the capital of East Germany.

It is interesting to look at what lies

behind this SPD-AL document. Several years ago, the AL and the left-wing current of the SPD called for de facto recognition of East Berlin as the capital of East Germany. They declared that West Berlin, remaining in the status of "part of the capital-in-waiting," provided no security, but only raised obstacles to "good neighborliness with the East." The future of West Berlin and its population would lie, they said, in "realignment with the surrounding countryside." In other words: full integration into the East.

Combined with "extended economic cooperation between the eastern and western parts of the city," this "realignment" of West Berlin would create "conditions favorable to pulling down the Berlin Wall," Dirk Schneider of the AL explained in a discussion in 1986. The same, with variations, was stated by Gerhard Heimann of the SPD the same year.

Both were seated on the commission that worked out the platform for a red-green Senate of West Berlin. Heimann and Schneider declared that they saw "no problems with the three powers" in West Berlin. The three Western powers were "ill-advised, at least, if they acted against the will of the majority of the population," which apparently voted for a red-green Senate in the Jan. 29 elections.

SPD slate leader Walter Momper ran his campaign on the pretense that he opposed a coalition with the Green Alternatives. Had the three Western powers warned and alerted the electorate against a red-green Senate, things would certainly look different now in West Berlin.

Instead, the three Western powers dropped their responsibility for West Berlin. Red-green flags over Schöneberg City Hall would signal the transfer of real power over the city to Moscow.

Civil war menaces Peru

Communist narco-terrorists want Peru to grant them a share of political power, as they have won in Colombia.

The assassination of the number-one leader of Peru's miners' union, Saúl Cantoral, Feb. 13 "is the start of civil war," Peruvian Deputy Yehude Simons declared in an interview published in *Oiga* weekly Feb. 20. Simons, the most shameless mouthpiece of the MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement) terrorists, is very closely involved with MRTA operations, not just its defense. He has "terrorism" charges pending against him, but social democratic Prime Minister Armando Villanueva and other enemies of President Alan García within the ruling APRA (American Revolutionary Alliance Party) have shielded him by refusing to waive his parliamentary immunity.

Simons charged that Cantoral had been assassinated by the Rodrigo Franco Command, which he claimed was trained by rightist factions of the APRA party. Simons predicts, "In Peru, there is such energy that this would be a Lebanized civil war, an Aghanistan type of war, everyone against everyone, between right, left, and APRA groups."

Oiga and *Sí* magazines, which represent dirty "right-wing" networks, agree with Simons. *Oiga* says that anti-communist death squads killed the labor leader and clumsily tried to pin it on the Chinese-run Shining Path. *Oiga* concludes, that the Cantoral murder was the product of "a diabolical mind which morbidly incites the terrible consequences a civil war [would bring] to a country like Peru."

Peru is already in civil war. Since Shining Path went on the warpath in

1980 and MRTA in 1985, about 15,000 people have been killed as a result of their violence, the government estimates. The terrorists would like nothing better than a formal declaration of civil war. They would obtain belligerent status, and the areas where they are strongest would effectively be the "liberated territory" they claim it to be. Nations like Libya or Cuba would be able to openly supply them with arms. And Amnesty International, Americas Watch, and the State Department would be better able to ensure that captured terrorists were treated like "prisoners of war," rather than as the murderers and traitors they are.

President García and the nation's armed forces are unlikely to tolerate any formal juridical status to terrorists seeking not only to overthrow a government, but to exterminate all vestiges of civilized life, like Pol Pot did in Cambodia or Khomeini in Iran. Rather, the immediate goal is to obtain the kind of "dialogue" Colombian President Virgilio Barco has conceded to the M-19, the Colombian template from which Peru's MRTA was molded. The "dialogue" and "truce process" in Colombia has just served to give the narco-terrorists a chance to consolidate their political gains and prepare for the next wave of irregular warfare. With each round of peace talks, the guerrillas gain more concessions. Step by step, they march toward dual power and then state power.

The MRTA and M-19 are part of the "Americas Battalion," a terrorist international engaged in coordinated struggle up and down the Andean

Spine of South America. Simons spoke of the Americas Battalion and told *Oiga*, "The insurgent groups in Latin America are sympathetic towards Peru's revolutionary group. Don't forget that Che Guevara spoke of creating many Vietnams in Latin America. This is what is happening, not only in Peru but also in Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile."

Violence is increasing. In apparent retribution for Cantoral's murder, Carlos Cabanillas, labor relations director for the huge Centromin Peru state mining company and brother of the education minister, was kidnaped briefly Feb. 15. His captors interrogated him about company policy toward the miners' union, left him injured on a beach, and assaulted him again when he finally returned home.

During the past few months, the terrorists have tightened their noose around Lima and escalated assassinations of military officers. On Feb. 21, Shining Path dynamited 10 electricity pylons, blacking out most of Peru's coast. The MRTA immediately went on a bombing spree in Lima, causing five deaths. Within a 24-hour period, five police officers were assassinated in various parts of the country.

Shining Path is showing its strength in Ayacucho, the impoverished highland region where it got its start. It ordered an "armed strike" to paralyze the region Feb. 21-26. Despite great efforts by security forces to calm the populace, trucks and buses disappeared from the highways and people from the streets. Prefect Pastor Núñez noted, "People strike not out of political conviction, but out of fear." The terrorists intimidated by assassinating several village mayors loyal to the national government and by planting dynamite mines under the highways.

Cárdenas still the leading option

President Salinas de Gortari is caught between a rock and a hard place, while Cárdenas builds his own party.

If the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) of Mexico fails to carry out the "democratic reforms" it has promised, warns the Feb. 20 editorial of the weekly English-language *Mexico Journals*, nationalist opposition leader Cuauhtémoc "Cárdenas and company will be waiting in the wings" to take power in the 1994 presidential elections. In fact, this could happen a lot sooner, as Salinas's campaign promises to produce an economic recovery by the second half of 1989 have run into the stone wall of his own monetarist backers.

Cárdenas is well aware of this and has repeatedly insisted that Salinas resign, to resolve the "constitutional crisis" caused by the massive electoral fraud in the July 6, 1988 presidential elections.

On Feb. 4, speaking to the National Promotion Committee of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), a new party being formed around Cárdenas and his supporters, the nationalist opposition leader insisted that Salinas is trapped "in a contradiction . . . between his insistence on imposing and extending the neo-liberal economic project inherited from the previous [de la Madrid] term, and persistence on preserving the corporative political regimen of the State." Cárdenas' evaluation is on the mark.

To achieve his project of total openness to foreign investment, partial or total privatization of strategic state companies, swapping debt for the stocks of indebted Mexican companies, and low wages to maintain the "competitiveness" of Mexico's exports, Salinas de Gortari made the

mistake of using the military to dismantle the nationalist leadership of the oil workers union, which opposed those plans. But, said Cárdenas, "It is clear that the objective was never to moralize and democratize the labor organization."

Cárdenas charged that Salinas wants "the dependent insertion [of Mexico] into the international market, whose effects will be devastating for the majority of Mexicans and for the future of the nation," a reference to the pressures from Henry Kissinger's friends for Mexico to join a Common Market, already established between the United States and Canada.

As a result of Salinas's police-state actions against the Oil Workers Union, the national banking oligarchy and its Wall Street masters have been strengthened, and are upping the ante. At the same time that a \$3.5 billion bridge loan approved for Mexico last December was suspended, monetarist spokesmen are demanding that the economic depression be prolonged by shrinking wages—already at below-subsistence levels—to be able to "raise prices without triggering inflation."

Salinas has urged bankers to grant "fresh credits" to the tune of \$7 billion a year through 1994. Henry Kissinger has conducted an intense lobbying effort with the Bush administration to give Mexico a break. Even such banker strategists as the president of American Express and Rudiger Dornbusch, adviser to Mexican Finance Secretary Pedro Aspe, proposed to Salinas back in early February that he should "suspend payments" on debt to banks which refuse to accept a scheme of

selling Mexico its own debt at discounts of 30-40%. In Dornbusch's words, "The U.S. banks could use Mexico as an example in a new international debt crisis . . . if the U.S. government doesn't intervene first."

The idea is to pressure Bush into giving a rapid go-ahead to the creation of a "multilateral guarantees system," a supranational corporation backed by the governments of the industrialized countries which would buy up the devalued debt holdings of the banks.

Salinas de Gortari is under pressure to strike some kind of balance quickly, since as various Mexican press analysts have said, if an economic recovery program is not begun by April of this year, the PRI will face an electoral debacle in the mid-year elections, in precisely the states where it has least influence: Michoacán, dominated by Cárdenas; Baja California, where Cárdenas beat Salinas in the July 1988 presidential elections; and Chihuahua, dominated by the rightist National Action Party (PAN).

Lyndon LaRouche has been warning of the imminent financial and banking collapse that threatens the Bush government itself, given the exhaustion of the Japanese reserves which have sustained the dollar since October 1987. This alone would suffice to shatter Salinas's strategy, and it is in this context that Cárdenas' evaluation must be weighed: "The sell-out, neo-liberal economic policy . . . is driving the group in power into growing isolation. . . . Sooner rather than later, an unprecedented aggravation of the economic, political, social, moral, and constitutional crisis which we are experiencing will hit. As on July 6, but with greater intensity, the nation will seek a point of reference . . . for recovering peaceful development, stability, democracy, and constitutionality."

Contras to aid U.S. military move?

Panama has good reason to fear that the Nicaraguan forces will be put to a new use by Rockefeller's minions.

Panama's President Manuel Solís Palma warned Feb. 20 that he feared a military invasion against his country by the United States using Nicaraguan Contra forces. Solís Palma issued his warning in Mexico, where he met with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, during a stopover on his way to Japan to attend the funeral of former Emperor Hirohito.

"We think that the United States knows that through elections it cannot impose upon us anyone beholden to them, and that is why a military invasion is possible," said Solís Palma. Elements of the Contras, he said, could be organized into a mercenary army and used in "the very possible case of an armed invasion by the United States in its refusal to return the Canal and the strategic military installations there."

Recent developments indicate that Solís Palma's fears are well founded. The collapse of the U.S. Contra policy leaves thousands of armed Nicaraguans roaming through Central America with no place to go. The U.S. certainly is not willing to take them in. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Feb. 21 that those Contras that get into the U.S. will be sent back to join the electoral opposition inside Nicaragua—not at all an attractive option.

A virtual concentration camp has been set up in the middle of the Texas desert to process the more than 100,000 Central American refugees, many of them Nicaraguan Contras, who are expected to seek asylum in the United States this year. Most of them will be sent back.

"The idea of moving 60,000 illiterate peasants to the United States is beyond my imagination," said one administration official about the erstwhile Nicaraguan "freedom fighters," reported the *Miami Herald* Feb. 16. Not surprisingly, many Contras are refusing to hand over their weapons and now threaten to become an army of mercenaries. One Contra leader in Honduras, with 650 soldiers under his command, said, "We may leave this place but we will not hand over our arms," reported the same paper two days later.

It would also appear that the United States is determined to keep its military installations in Panama and retain effective sovereignty over the Panama Canal, in violation of the treaties. On Feb. 7, Rep. Phil Crane (R-Ill.) introduced a House Joint Resolution, co-sponsored by 26 others, to express "the sense of the Congress that the President or the Congress should abrogate the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977 and the Neutrality Treaty."

At an ad hoc congressional hearing the next day, co-sponsored by Crane and Adm. Thomas Moorer's International Freedom Council, several of those testifying said that to openly move to abrogate the treaties at this time would be impolitic. A more viable option, they said, would be for the U.S. to seek a way to retain the bases, while granting Panama nominal control of the canal.

As one put it: "The only practical move now is to seek a Status-of-Forces type agreement with Panama that will maintain the presence of U.S. Forces there after 1999." "However," he

added, "this is going to require some skillful diplomacy and possibly the use of military force."

Such a violation of the Carter-Torrijos treaties, which require the United States to withdraw from Panama by the year 2000, would be in keeping with the understanding being worked out with the Soviet Union by Henry Kissinger, under which Latin America is slated to become a satrapy of David Rockefeller. Rockefeller himself, during a meeting of his Americas Society in Caracas, Venezuela Feb. 14-15, said that the world is realigning into regional super blocs, such as Europe 1992 and the Asian "feline economies" (referring to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan). "It appears opportune that in our hemisphere we begin to create, perhaps not yet a totally free trade zone, but at least a freer zone," said Rockefeller.

He then proposed the creation of a united America to be used by the United States "as a center of relations between Asia and Europe." That is to say, that the countries of the region become providers of cheap raw materials and labor in a new colonial relation with the U.S. to benefit Rockefeller and his fellow bankers.

Since the Ibero-American countries are unlikely to submit voluntarily to this bankers' scheme, military force will be necessary, and the only U.S. bases available for this purpose are on the isthmus of Panama. Gen. Fred Woerner, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, said in a speech to the American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America Feb. 17, that so far no country in Ibero-America has offered to take in the U.S. military when it leaves Panama, "and the U.S. is afraid to ask other countries in Latin America to accept the Southern Command, because we would be creating a problem for any government that decided to say yes."

Nation gears for elections

The election bug has hit. Electoral equations are dictating personnel shifts, policy moves.

Election worries have begun to preoccupy the high command of India's ruling Congress (I) party, with parliamentary elections due by the end of the year.

One indication of this was the return to power of the tested politician-handler, R.K. Dhawan, the former chief assistant and confidant of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Dhawan was recalled from the oblivion into which he had been thrown in November 1984, following Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. He was grilled mercilessly by the Thakur-Natarajan Commission investigating Mrs. Gandhi's assassination, reports say, and stoically turned down lucrative offers to put the court "secrets" he knows into print in the past few years.

In the prime minister's office, Dhawan's role will be to quell the unseemly dissidence at the state level that is destroying the party leadership's credibility. His knowledge of all the major and semi-major congressmen—their strengths and weaknesses—will be put to use now.

As significant is the appointment of Gopi Arora, confidant of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and bureaucrat *par excellence*, as the new finance secretary, on the eve of the budget session of Parliament that opened Feb. 21. The professed admirer of Communist leader M.N. Roy will play a critical role in projecting the ruling party's economic achievements and plans.

At the recent All-India Congress Committee meeting, the party launched a program to alleviate poverty. The program, reportedly penned

by Arora, calls for a handout on the order of \$1.5 billion in the immediate period ahead. It is yet to be seen whether Arora's relocation was designed to facilitate implementation of the expensive program, which might otherwise face serious obstacles in light of the growing budget deficit.

Elsewhere, T.N. Seshan, another star bureaucrat and Rajiv man, has been moved to head the Cabinet Secretariat, an organization interfacing the prime minister's office and the ministries. Seshan is a no-nonsense individual, who came to head the Environmental Ministry from the Indian Space Research Organization, and was then given charge of the prime minister's security in the crisis that followed the October 1986 attempt on his life. A year ago, Seshan was moved to head the Defense Ministry.

These and other bureaucratic shuffles coincided with a reshuffling of state governors (who are appointed by the ruling party at the center), clearly oriented toward bolstering the party machine for the election.

Pro-Soviet standard bearer Nurul Hassan has been moved from the governor's mansion in Calcutta to the state of Orissa, where leftist Nandini Sathpathy, a spent force in Orissa and former Congress (I) dropout resuscitated some time ago to appease the socialist lobby, is once again making noises against incumbent Congress (I) Chief Minister J.B. Patnaik. Hassan, it is presumed, can be relied upon to keep a fellow socialist in line for the time being.

In a related move, a trustworthy agent of the "high command" has been

installed as governor in Bihar. It is expected that he will shore up Bihar Chief Minister Bhagwat Jha Azad, who has been under siege by the dissident faction of the Congress (I) for months, at least through the election. Most likely, the dissidents have been promised power if they can deliver the state in the election.

This leaves only Rajasthan and Gujarat, two other Congress-ruled northern states where the dissident game has paralyzed the party.

Whether the old formulas for party management and electioneering will work or not, is another matter. A recent opinion poll, puffed in the Western media, which gave the Congress (I) 274 out of 540 parliamentary seats, a bare absolute majority, against a divided opposition, and only 203 against a united opposition, is more than anything a reflection of the abysmal state of the party machine at the grass roots level. The same poll showed Prime Minister Gandhi's popularity rising.

The dynamics were clear in the recent Tamil Nadu assembly election campaign, where Rajiv's numerous appearances did not fail to draw impressive crowds. That the prime minister's crowd-pulling is on his own account, however, became evident when Congress (I) could bag only 11% of the assembly seats.

The "high command" has apparently realized that Rajiv Gandhi's personal credibility is not enough to make up for the depths to which the party organization's credibility has plummeted over the years. Whether the combination of Rajiv's appeal and deft management of the party barons will be sufficient to keep Congress (I) securely in power depends in part on the absence of a credible alternative. At this writing, there is no more evidence of opposition viability than there ever was.

International Intelligence

Moscow admits rapid spread of AIDS

The Soviet Union could have 200,000 AIDS cases by the year 2000, *Pravda* reported on Feb. 21, based on the current rate that the disease is spreading across the country.

Varying estimates as to the rate of increase of AIDS infection and full-blown AIDS cases were given a day earlier at a conference of an emergency commission on AIDS in Moscow, chaired by Health Minister Yevgeni Chazov.

"Mathematicians calculate that, at the current growth rate of the disease, by 1995 there will be in the country approximately 600,000 carriers and 6,000 sick and dying from AIDS. By the year 2000, the number of carriers will rise to 15 million and the sick and dead to 200,000," *Pravda* continued.

According to the Trade Union daily *Trud*, Deputy Health Minister Alexander Kondrusev said that there are currently 150 people infected with AIDS—which is 30 more than the number given by the top Soviet specialist on the disease, Valentin Pokrovsky, in January.

The *Pravda* report noted that a special commission sent to the northern Caucasus town of Elista in January, after 27 infants had been infected with AIDS in a maternity hospital, found that infected syringes were still being used there.

"We need to act quickly . . . and that is why the total absence of any such action is amazing," *Pravda* remarked.

Hungary's 'multi-party' system: New Yalta ploy

Recent speeches by Hungarian Communist Party leaders indicate what—besides the need to divert the people from their economic plight—is behind the new "multi-party system" just introduced there: the Soviets' ideas about splicing "Europe 1992" into the Soviet empire.

In December 1988, Hungarian party and

government leader Imre Poszgay addressed the Arnoldshain Evangelical Academy in West Germany on the topic, "Europe—Dream and Reality." The division of Europe after the war was "a mistake, an error," he said. "It is no accident that in our search for the Central European idea, in our clinging to Central Europe, Hungary has opened up especially toward Austria. . . . One could think of the historical memories, of the beautiful common experiences and historical developments with Austria. . . . But I think that the basic motive in Hungary's opening up toward Austria is Austria's present neutrality."

On Jan. 29, Hungarian party chief Karoly Grosz spoke at the Davos Economic Forum in Switzerland. The Hungarian communist daily reported his speech under the headline, "Our Fate—Europe." Declaring his ideas to be in "harmony" with the "ideas on cooperation" of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Grosz said, "We Hungarians have started on the road leading to a common Europe. We are carrying out political and economic reforms simultaneously. . . . We are determined in our strategic efforts to open up to the world at large. . . . By establishing free-trade zones, creating mixed enterprises, and involving working capital, we are striving to achieve cooperation in production that will expand our traditional trade relations."

Meanwhile, Moscow has announced that Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachov will receive Grosz in Moscow in the second half of March.

Worry about growing anti-Semitism in Russia

The anti-Semitic Pamyat movement "attracts more than a million followers" in the Soviet Union, writes the *Daily Telegraph* of London's Xan Smiley Feb. 20, in a feature entitled, "Anti-Semitism as a Way of Life."

Smiley calls Pamyat (Memory) a throwback to the "pogrom-making Black Hundreds. . . . I used not to take it serious-

ly, with its woolly mysticism, its tedious ramblings about Mother Russia, and that tiresome thing called the Russian soul, and with its driving conviction that the Jews are to blame for all that goes wrong. Now I am not so certain."

While Pamyat may lack political weight, writes Smiley, "the wider sentiment of extreme Russian nationalism, with its anti-Semitism, its contempt for Western liberal democracy and judicial processes, has become a threat to democratic reform."

Pamyat intersects a growing mood in Russia that "Jews" are responsible for Russia's problems, especially given that many of the leading Bolsheviks were Jewish. One unnamed "old princess" told Smiley that Lenin was "worse than Stalin. You see, Lenin went for us—the upper classes, the Church, the priests. But Stalin killed his own kind, the Bolsheviks and the Jews."

Warning from Paris to Washington, London

Andre Fontaine, editor of the French newspaper of record, *Le Monde*, discussing the West German situation in an unusual front-page editorial on Feb. 22, quotes from the late President de Gaulle's *Memoires*, a tirade by Churchill about Stalin, which represents the Anglo-American policy toward Europe:

"Russia is a very large animal that was hungry for a very long time. We cannot stop it from eating nowadays. . . . I try to moderate Stalin, who may have a big appetite, but does not lack of sense of realities. And then, after the meal comes digestion. When the time for digestion comes, the slumbering Russians will meet trouble."

Based on that, Fontaine shows that Chancellor Helmut Kohl, besieged internally by the pro-Gorbachov faction and public opinion and by the Republikaner Party, a right-wing neutralist outfit, and externally by unwarranted Atlantic pressures, may be betrayed very soon by Hans Dietrich Genscher.

Genscher is the foreign minister and

Briefly

● **THE U.S.** National Security Agency has used its listening posts in West Germany and West Berlin, to monitor telephone conversations related to domestic West German affairs as well as military radio traffic from the East bloc, according to *Der Spiegel* magazine, which is a frequent purveyor of Soviet disinformation. If true, the story can only add to U.S.-German tensions.

● **GEN. BORIS GROMOV**, the "butcher of Salang . . . who ordered the slaughter of Afghan civilians along the length of the Salang highway to ensure a safe retreat for his men" from Afghanistan, has been promoted to commander of the Kiev Military District, according to a report in London's *Sunday Telegraph*. "His new command is a key job in shaping Warsaw Pact doctrine towards NATO."

● **ARIEL SHARON** opposes a U.S.-Soviet deal that might sacrifice Israel, saying "It will happen to us, what happened to Czechoslovakia," in a "soliloquy" published in the *Wall Street Journal* Feb. 10. Much involved in the past in superpower behind-the-scenes deals, Sharon apparently fears he'll be dropped as the New Yalta nears fulfillment.

● **ARNALDO FORLANI** was elected general secretary of the Italian Christian Democracy Feb. 23, replacing Ciriaco De Mita, who remains prime minister of Italy.

● **EL SALVADORAN** terrorists issued a new "peace proposal" Feb. 20. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) offered to halt its nine-year war and join "the political life of the country" in exchange for postponement of March elections and disarming of the nation's military. It wants the army reduced from 58,000 men to the 1978 level of about 12,000. Similar proposals have brought coup threats from the military, but the U.S. State Department called it "worthy of serious and substantive consideration."

deputy chancellor from the Free Democratic Party, coalition partners with Kohl's Christian Democrats. It was Genscher who pulled the plug on the coalition led by Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt in 1982.

But contrary to Genscher's betrayal of Schmidt in 1982, the consequences would be devastating, writes Fontaine. "Nothing would be sillier than showing astonishment or indignation at what some, in the U.S. or France, call Germany's drift or even her slide. Even sillier would be to foster the drift by means of well-publicized pressures."

Fontaine's editorial follows French President Mitterrand's snubbing of James Baker III during his recent whirlwind tour of Europe. The inference is that the Elysée Palace (France's "White House") is making its discontent at Washington publicly known. Fontaine's recipe for helping Germany is to keep the balance equal, help Bonn achieve whatever it can to solve the German Question, and help them to not go it alone.

Sihanouk accuses Thailand, Vietnam

Intensified diplomatic activity around Southeast Asia is aimed at turning Kampuchea into a "Thai-Vietnamese condominium" with "China acting as overseer," Prince Sihanouk, former head of state and now head of the Kampuchean resistance coalition, told the Paris paper *La Croix* in mid-February.

He said the current plan would take Kampuchea back to 1883, when only French colonization saved Cambodia from being carved up between Vietnam and Thailand.

Under the current plan, he said, Thailand and Vietnam would each have their influence in the "condominium," with China acting as chairman of the board of directors. Kampuchea would have no real sovereignty.

Meanwhile, a second round of Sino-Vietnamese talks on Kampuchea and normalization of bilateral ties will take place soon, Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Feb. 21 in Jakarta. In an interview with a selected group of jour-

nalists, Thach said the two sides were working out the time and venue.

Thach also confirmed earlier reports that Vietnam will open Cam Ranh Bay's naval facilities to freighters of nations other than the Soviet Union.

Weizman ready to talk with Arafat

"I would invite Arafat for talks. I would say, 'Look, you fought me and I fought you, but I think it is time to sit down and talk,'" declared Ezer Weizman, Israeli Science Minister, in an exclusive interview with *EIR*'s Europe-based newsletter, *Middle East Insider*. The interview was published in *MEI* Feb. 20, and will also appear in a coming issue of *EIR*, along with an interview with Gen. Mordechai Gur.

The Weizman interview was conducted on Feb. 13 in Weizman's office at the Israeli Ministry of Science and Technology in Jerusalem.

A founder of the Israeli Air Force and a former minister of defense—among numerous ministerial appointments—Weizman talked at length on both the perspectives for peace in the region and Israel's own political situation.

He notably warned that he may soon resign from the government to free himself for initiatives to move the peace process forward.

While strongly underlining his readiness to meet with Arafat, he also made clear that Israel will not negotiate for "peace at any price." A Palestinian entity should be subjected to an agreement on "limited forces. If I can have an agreement with a country like Egypt, why can't I have it with a Palestinian entity?" he asked. Ultimately, "I want to go to the years when I was a youngster, when I used to go with my father to Beirut, Damascus, Cairo."

However, for this, in Israel, "we need a strong leadership, a leadership which will have enough guts to take a risk, like Sadat took a risk, like Begin, like de Gaulle took a risk."

Partisan fight over Tower is symptom of Bush malaise

by Leo Scanlon

In a surprise turn of events in the already bizarre hearings on the nomination of Sen. John Tower to the post of Secretary of Defense, the Senate Armed Services Committee on Feb. 23 voted 11-9, on straight party lines, to turn down a presidential cabinet choice for the first time since 1945. The President now finds himself facing an uphill battle to secure the nomination, in a Congress which is increasingly ruled by partisan faction, and dominated by a Democratic Party which has measured the inadequacies of the Bush budget proposals, and is calculating on the coming crisis to break the Republican hold on the White House.

Party politics are the symptom and not the cause of the current problems of the President, however, and numerous sources—ranging from congressional staff to the British intelligence journal *Private Eye*—have hinted that the sabotage of the Tower nomination got a boost from “moles” within the Bush administration itself—notably the Kissinger crowd around Brent Scowcroft.

A coincidence which hints at what is really going on, is the fact that the first mention of “problems” with the Tower nomination appeared in the same issue of the *New York Times* which leaked the fact that National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft was reorganizing the NSC to centralize strategic policymaking in his hands. Scowcroft, a Kissinger protégé who was until recently the head of the Washington, D.C. office of Kissinger Associates, has also been charged by Bush with carrying out a sweeping review of strategic policy. Scowcroft’s goal is to make sure that no forces emerge from in and around the Pentagon, who would oppose his zero-increase defense budget and his program of dumping the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Tower spared no opportunity to prove that he knew which way the policy winds were blowing, and would be a team player no matter what. As he told his interlocutors at his confirmation hearing, “Nothing is sacred. . . . I understand

that we must live within constraints. I am not such a mindless hawk that I would come to you and ask you for a substantial increase in defense expenditure, when I know that it is not going to happen.”

According to high-level military circles in Washington, many conservative, anti-Kissinger groups had hoped to rally around Senator Tower, in much the same way that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger held the flag for patriotic circles who found themselves cut off from President Reagan. The senator’s main asset, in this view, is his reputation as one of the meanest and toughest of the breed of pragmatic (i.e., controllable) politicians.

Unfortunately, it has been an axiom of the Bush transition that such factional politics would not be allowed in the cabinet. In fact, it was the emergence of this approach which brought the tenure of Caspar Weinberger to an end last year.

Trial by slander in the Senate

The unprecedented vote by the Armed Services Committee culminated a hearing process which was unparalleled for viciousness and pettiness, prompting Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) to declare that the mud-slinging “is about to rip this place apart.”

A review of this business begins with the decision of President Bush to nominate Tower, after a prolonged search for a suitable nominee and key deputies. The first hearings, on Jan. 27, were amicable and followed by fulsome praise for Tower by his former colleagues on the Armed Services Committee. The only item which remained was the standard FBI background check into some matters which had been raised, and buried, during the time he led the U.S. delegation to the arms control talks in Geneva.

Those reports, which had circulated in a low-key fashion for some time, were drawn from investigations done by security specialists who were called on to examine an alarming

pattern of "sexual recruiting" efforts by Soviet agents frequenting the bars and hang-outs of the American delegation. One particularly compromised individual, Air Force Col. Robert Moser, came to the attention of State Department Security officer Berne Indahl and Air Force Office of Special Investigations officer Brian Hess.

Colonel Moser had been involved in numerous extramarital liaisons in Geneva, including with known KGB sex-pionage agents, and had even admitted to purchasing hashish in preparation for one of his trysts.

It was not these actions which brought Moser to the attention of the authorities. That was accomplished by a disgruntled secretary, Deborah Baker, who had gone to Colonel Moser with complaints about two colleagues, Kimberly Garvin and Brenda Hudson, secretaries detailed to Tower and his family. Baker complained to Moser that she found the two "nasty and uncooperative." Moser allegedly told her that they were protected by Tower, and there was nothing he could do. Apparently unsatisfied with this response, Baker filed charges of sexual harassment against Moser, then let loose on Garvin and Hudson. According to the OSI summary, she said, "Ambassador Tower did show special attention to his secretaries. . . . I have on one occasion watched Ambassador Tower chase Kim around in the office." This snipe, and similar remarks attributed to Moser, are the entirety of the substance behind the lurid stories of a "sybaritic senator grabbing and pinching nubile secretaries."

Following standard practice, military investigators catalogued each of the comments, and left them as "raw file" material. Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, reviewed the material some time ago and said, "I think these things have not checked out. There is no corroboration on a number of these." Nonetheless, the report was introduced to the confirmation hearings on Jan. 31.

Enter, Paul Weyrich

The confirmation hearings launched a process that would be summed up by Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.): "These were voices in the dark, some of whom failed lie detector tests, some of whom would not put their names to their allegations and some of whom were crazy." There was one accuser of Tower who spoke in the light, did not take a lie detector test, and did put his name to his allegations. His name is Paul Weyrich, guru of the New Right.

Weyrich testified that "over many years I have encountered the nominee in a condition lacking sobriety, as well as with women to whom he was not married." (Weyrich admitted that he did not know whether Tower, who is divorced, was married at the time of these alleged sightings!) Weyrich further said that he was concerned whether Tower, as chief of the Pentagon, would undertake needed military reforms—the issue stressed by the White House in all budget negotiations, but not a concern for conservative political organiza-

tions. "I have grave doubts that he will," he intoned.

The testimony of this individual became the focus of a press campaign which revived every innuendo which could be drawn from the old OSI summaries. Two days later, on Feb. 1, this effort was boosted by a scurrilous column penned by Kenneth Adelman, a former official of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), who joined in with vague allegations about the "judgment" displayed by Tower's "activities" in Geneva.

This time, Nunn did not stop the slanders, but fed them, putting the nomination on hold while the FBI was sent to check out rumors about the nominee.

The FBI delivered a report to the White House on Feb. 10; its contents were dismissed by the President as groundless; the report went on to Congress, and the President left for Japan.

By now the Democrats were in a feeding frenzy, fueled by the absurd catalogue of rumors collected by the FBI, not a single one of which could be verified! The one officer who was with Tower 14-16 hours a day, six days a week during the arms talks told *Defense News* that he could categorically deny all the rumors then circulating—but he was never questioned by the FBI!

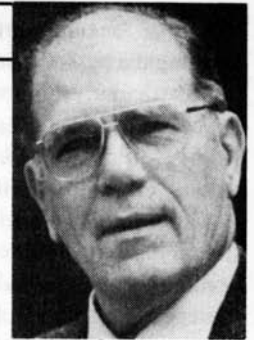
The real 'smoking gun'

Who really started the ball rolling? Paul Weyrich? He is a populist, an advocate of the idea that conservatives should support the social policy and military reform politics of none other than liberal Democrat Gary Hart! Several weeks ago, when numerous conservatives expressed their concern about being cut out of the Bush administration, they were told by C. Boyden Gray, "ethics adviser" to the President, "If you want to see us, talk to Paul Weyrich."

Desperate for influence in an administration which has no need for his direct mail constituency, Weyrich is making himself useful to someone in the White House.

Would the President tolerate dirty tricks against Tower, being run out of his own entourage? It is true that the Tower Commission did Bush a very big favor, by keeping his name out of the Iran-Contra mess. Specifically, according to informed sources in Washington, Tower accepted redacted versions of State Department cable traffic which allowed his fortuitous oversight to occur—when he had the authority to demand all the names and dates. It is also true, as some Washington insiders point out, that if Ronald Reagan is called to testify in the Oliver North trial, he will have no immunity, even for actions committed while he was President, and no immunity against perjury charges—unless George Bush asserts executive privilege over the entire matter. Tower's favors might then become very big liabilities.

These are speculations, but the way these sources see it, Bush, like unfortunate predecessors in similar circumstances, is now playing deep in the court of that master of intrigue, Henry Kissinger.



'New Dreyfus Affair against me could lead to global nuclear war'

Former presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed from prison in Alexandria, Virginia on Feb. 23 by Nora Hamerman. What follows is an abridged transcript.

EIR: This year will be the 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence. Have you any comment on how that anniversary ought to be celebrated and what the relevance of that is to the strategic situation as you see it unfolding in 1989?

LaRouche: First of all, I would like to see a cartoon or billboard ad, or something, all over the world, featuring Cristoforo Colombo quoted as saying, "If you want to discover new worlds, buy a map from Toscanelli."

EIR: The Florentine friend of Brunelleschi, who was at the Council of Florence!

LaRouche: That would be number one. Of course, as I've stated before, the cupola of the Cathedral of Florence has two significances. Its construction intersects the Council of Florence and all the events leading up to and out of it. It also intersects the hatred of the Third Rome nuts of the East against everything that Western civilization represents. So, one cannot speak of the Council of Florence without celebrating the reaffirmation of Western civilization following the New Dark Age of the 14th century, and one cannot look at that without saying, "That we must defend," against what might be called Trust 3, the alliance of people like Lord Victor Rothschild's friends with Moscow in this new East-West condominium.

I planned to celebrate it—until these imprudent gentlemen of the court and so forth intervened—by solving some problems or causing to be solved some problems pertaining to negative curvature, one of the great areas of contributions by the great Filippo Brunelleschi.

EIR: Would you like to elaborate on that?

LaRouche: People have looked at Brunelleschi's cupola, people who don't understand it, including modern architects, from the standpoint of what they have esteemed to be its finished results, and have not looked at the most interesting and significant aspect of the cupola, the process of construction by which it was assembled. The process of construction

is unique, and pertains to some of the most fundamental principles on the frontier of physics today—astrophysics and microphysics. So, Brunelleschi was working in a medium of science which is little understood today, but whose mastery would be most beneficial to humanity. One can think of nothing more appropriate than to take that aspect of his work, bring it to a new level of fruition, and thus celebrate in the appropriate manner, style, and consequence, what was done 500 years ago.

EIR: The leading Italian newspaper *Corriere della Sera* spilled the beans yesterday by reviewing the opinions of a whole series of so-called Atlanticist experts on the theme, "After the Cold War," in which they all agreed that the Soviets are no longer the enemy, that tensions between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are greatly diminished and that other people must be seen as the enemies. One of these fellows even says that the chief enemy in the next period is going to be our present U.S. allies in Germany and Japan.

LaRouche: First of all, these fellows are genuinely evil, hysterical, and stupid. They are so deluded by the prospect that they might, with Gorbachov, realize the longstanding dream of "Trust 1" as well as "Trust 3" today, of destroying Western civilization, in terms of establishing a world federalist system, based on partnership between London and Moscow, with the United States the bag-carrier for London, that they refuse to see anything that might spoil the delusion embedded in this long, impassioned dream.

For example, today, I am informed that there was an address by [Soviet Foreign Minister] Shevardnadze in Cairo, speaking of the threat of general nuclear war, that everything points toward the verge of a new dark age and the prospect actually of a new, general nuclear war, or coming to the threshold of such.

We are headed—possibly with a Central Europe-Balkan-Middle East trigger—very rapidly, in terms of the next two to four years, toward the threshold of a nuclear war. These fellows who are talking about the end of the cold war—they must mean the beginning of the hot one! Just as Chamberlain and his policy brought us into World War II, or assured its occurrence, so the Chamberlains of today, including Maggie

Thatcher, who are appeasing Moscow, are bringing us to the threshold of a general nuclear war.

EIR: Your case, in an article we just published in *EIR* this past week, by F.A. von der Heydte, was compared to the Dreyfus Affair, the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the captain in the French Army who was framed up and convicted in the period before World War I.

LaRouche: That is very useful, because the key figure who is generally not mentioned in discussions of the Dreyfus Affair is Hanotaux. Hanotaux, in his attempted negotiations with Germany, with Russia, with Japan, and with circles around Dr. Sun Yat-sen, represented the last hope of avoiding that war. The Dreyfus Affair insured a destabilization of France over the period 1894-1906, the crucial period for both Hanotaux and Witte—though Hanotaux was knocked out somewhat earlier than Witte finally—the crucial period in which the war might have been prevented. So the Dreyfus Affair succeeded by virtue of destabilizing Hanotaux's effort, in ensuring that the crowned idiots of Europe would cause World War I.

Today, what I represent in terms of policy is the requirement that the underlying problems of today be directly addressed and remedied by changing the policies which cause them, as opposed to the Bush-British approach of continuing the present world federalist, monetarist direction, an administration which leads toward totalitarianism. The intent to impose a totalitarian approach would ensure the absolute worst. And thus if my voice were stilled, which would mean the stilling of all voices of like-minded inclination, then we may be assured that just as the Dreyfus Affair destabilized the Hanotaux effort, which in turn was the only alternative on the table to World War I, so the new Dreyfus Affair against me threatens to be the course of action leading to the threat of a general global thermonuclear war.

EIR: Toward the end of the period of the Dreyfus Affair, Theodore Roosevelt came to power in the United States. Do you think there's any connection?

LaRouche: Absolutely. Theodore Roosevelt was a Satanist in effect, he was a New Ager. As a matter of fact, the Progressive Party which came out of his Jacob Rees operation was originally called The New Age, and was called the Progressive Party in order to make the thing more palatable to his contemporaries. But among all the Presidents, even taking into account tragedies like Andrew Jackson or travesties like Pierce and Buchanan, Theodore Roosevelt ranks probably with Jimmy Carter as the worst President of the United States in its entire history, worse than Carter in the sense that he did more permanent and lasting damage to the United States.

EIR: Bush is now on his first tour abroad, in the Pacific for the funeral of Hirohito. Do you have an assessment of how

the administration is doing and where it's going?

LaRouche: The Bush political honeymoon has turned out to be about as long-lived as the bridal night between a homosexual and a lesbian. It has not come off.

The more important thing is what I emphasized to some urbane and reasonably intelligent idiots in the intelligence community during 1987 and 1988. When they told me that they were committed to Bush and described what they were committed to, I said, "You idiots. What you're proposing, this collegiality among the disparate elements of the Establishment, to form a consensus behind the administrator Bush, that piece of idiocy cannot work." The only thing that astonished me about the Bush administration is that what I feared would happen to it, happened a little faster than I expected. I thought it would be 60 days before it began to fall apart, and it began to fall apart in 30.

EIR: William Paddock, whom you exposed as long ago as 1976 on television for wanting to cut the Mexican population in half, said in 1980 that his favorite candidate for President was George Bush. Now, he has an organization that wants to build a concrete sunken wall along the most heavily crossed stretches of the Mexican border.

LaRouche: That's a good way to build a Nazi concentration camp, isn't it? Turn the whole country into a Nazi concentration camp.

EIR: One of the ways the media has built a tremendous scare campaign and hate campaign against your name has to do with your policy on AIDS. We just published in *EIR* last week the findings of a Feb. 15 report that came out in the *New York Times* of all places, which basically states that the impoverished South Bronx is a high risk area. This corroborates a lot of what you were saying.

LaRouche: Well, what I said on AIDS was simply the result of pulling together an international scientific task force of some of the best people in each relevant aspect of the matter. The conclusions we reached were very cautious ones, only the conclusions which were required by the evidence, because there are so many unknowns in this area. We stuck only to things we knew with certainty, and anyone who contested anything we said, because we were very cautious in that respect, has to be either a victim of total ignorance or a liar.

Of course, we don't know exactly how rapidly it will spread, I've indicated what the problems are of forecasting. Nonetheless, by 1991-92, this is going to be a dominant factor in the world situation.

What we're shaping up to is collapse of the economy, a devastating shortage of food, which means large-scale deaths from hunger and related effects in the United States—the HIV infection, other co-factors as a death cause, and the general economic collapse: We are on the verge of a Dark Age in which HIV with its subsumed AIDS phenomenon,

will be the replacement for the Black Death of the mid-14th century, and much more deadly and devastating than the Black Death.

That's coming. We are reaching the point that it can no longer be denied by even the most stubborn idiots or liars. We will see gradually, gradually, salami-style, concessions admitting everything that I and our task force warned about back as long ago as the fall of 1985.

EIR: What are your policy recommendations now? Would you modify them in any way?

LaRouche: No. I would simply say that anyone who opposed me on the AIDS question obviously is discredited, and if that is not admitted, then the response will be wrong. What is important in this area is not simply to accept that everything I said was true—only because I'm smart enough to be very cautious about what I say—but the fact is that anybody who thought in directions which would cause them to denounce me for what I said, means that they cannot be tolerated in government in any responsible role.

So unless we get people who think that way out of government, since the problems we face have undetermined features, even though they admit that what I said four or five years ago was right, on the next turn they will make mistakes just as bad as they made four to five years ago when they opposed me. So anybody who opposed me in 1986 should not be allowed anywhere near government in 1989-92.

Because in dealing with scientific problems, you are dealing with *unknowns*. What is important is the method and the attitude with which policy decision shapers approach constantly changing major problems that define whether or not we will develop competent solutions to those problems.

EIR: Some parents who made an effort to bring up their children in a traditional Judeo-Christian framework, find their children so surrounded by evil influences in school that they fear to directly confront these influences in a hard way, because they think that their children could be alienated and recruited into Satanic cults.

LaRouche: First of all, recipes simply don't work. You meet a person who's, say, in jail, and I meet a few in prison, who are in on drug offenses. Now they can resolve all they wish to and say they will not commit another drug-related offense, but they probably will do it again. So, therefore, what a parent should do or resolve to do, is not really the question, because they might make fine resolutions, but it won't be carried through competently. So advice on what resolution to make, isn't very useful.

What's important here is that Americans must recognize that we could not have come as a nation into the mess we're in unless the overwhelming majority of the pre-1966 adult population had collectively made major philosophical mistakes in the way they approach daily life and politics.

For example: the typical problem with the young people

today, the problem associated with the high incidence of crime, is encountering a young person who is involved in crime, a young person who intellectually shows all kinds of potential, but who is emotionally, at the age of 18-25, functioning on the level of a person from 3 to 7 years of age. This is the result of the combined influence of John Dewey, what Dr. Spock represented, permissive child-rearing generally, and the kind of educational process which we've tolerated increasingly since about 1968—the new math and everything that came after it, “relevance,” liberalism.

What we're looking at in the destruction of children, including their susceptibility to drugs and Satanism, is the fruit of philosophical liberalism. And parents have to get down, if they want to do something about this, and look at themselves in the mirror and say to themselves that they are guilty, because they are infected with philosophical liberalism.

Some may call the conservative side of this “libertarianism.” If a parent is a libertarian, then they have nothing to complain about, because they have consented in advance, by being libertarians, philosophically, to every evil thrown at them. If, on the other side, they consented to be “liberals” philosophically—and we should drop the assumption that a *tolerant* attitude toward other people is liberalism, that is not liberalism—liberalism is the refusal to recognize there is a distinction between right and wrong. People who adopt that kind of David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, John Dewey kind of liberalism, pragmatism, should recognize that they and their *liberalism* are the direct root of all this evil.

Their children who are being susceptible are simply reflecting back to the parents the logical consequence of what the parents *really* taught, by their example, not just by their child-rearing. And the fact that when you have a society, where people do not have any opinions of their own, but merely the opinions they have adopted from television, from the newspaper, or from their little peer group, where we have not human beings but “pod people,” in a kind of Orwellian 1984 society controlled by mass media—that's the problem. In comes Satan! All you have to do is bring Satan along as a Hollywood star, and everybody will admire him.

EIR: What can people do to get you and the others out of jail?

LaRouche: I don't know. In general, people have to realize what the real issues are here. First of all, that if nothing is done to reverse the Nazi-like decision of Judge Bryan in Alexandria, that there is no system of justice in the United States. You might as well get ready for concentration camps. And just as there was a time when Hitler could have been stopped, so my case, by a matter of historical ironies, is the point at which they're going to stop a future totalitarian takeover or by not doing something about this, are going to find themselves under something as bad, or worse than Hitler.

International outcry condemns jailing of LaRouche and associates

Since the jailing of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates on trumped-up fraud and conspiracy charges on Jan. 27, a wide array of international forces has challenged the political show-trial which produced that result. Many abroad have expressed, publicly and privately, their outrage that such a travesty should take place in America, of all places. The outrage has come not only from those in political agreement with LaRouche's policies, but also from liberals and civil libertarians who are not, but who see the treatment of the "Alexandria Seven" as a sign of the emergence of police-state rule in the United States.

In the three weeks following LaRouche's imprisonment, he gave some 65 interviews from his jail cell, to newspapers, radio stations, and TV around the world. Some of these have previously been reported in EIR, notably the political uproar in Venezuela around LaRouche and his policies, and the statement issued by German law professor F.A. von der Heydte (see last week's issue). In the excerpts which follow from other interviews, articles, and statements by public figures, we give a sense of the panorama of those concerned, and a few highlights of LaRouche's own interviews.

Presentation by Dr. Preedee Kasemsup, professor of law at Bangkok's Thammasat University, to EIR forum on the LaRouche case, Bangkok, Thailand, Jan. 17:

"I agreed to join today's panel on the 'Violation of Human Rights in the United States: The LaRouche Case' because I believe that there is definitely foul play in this case. I also happen to personally know Lyndon LaRouche himself, have read his writings and followed his activities sufficiently to be able to say that I like and respect him. Another defendant, Michael Billington, was a Peace Corps volunteer who had lived in Thailand, speaks Thai quite fluently, and has Thai friends. We Thais are funny. We cannot help but feel concerned about the sufferings of others, especially when we know them well. . . .

"The LaRouche group has long since declared itself opposed to the Oligarchic Establishment and has exposed them unrelentlessly. Because of this, Mr. LaRouche is receiving growing respect and support from the general American population, and has placed himself as the real leader of the opposition which shows every sign that it is going to continue to expand. In this way, the LaRouche movement promises to become an ever-increasing threat to the Oligarchic Establishment, and the confrontation between them has escalated. The

Oligarchic Establishment has resorted to virtually every tactic within its means to contain and eventually to eliminate Mr. LaRouche and his political movement.

"However, I know Mr. LaRouche personally and I know him to be an honest man and a very ruthless one at that. I do not agree with everything that he says, but in a democratic system, I think he should have the right of freedom of speech and political expression. If his policies happen to infringe upon some vested interest, then let them fight it out in a democratic way. In a developing country, should there be a violent conflict of interests, either this is settled by physically eliminating one of the adverse parties, or it may even degenerate into a civil war. These methods have been used in the United States, as the assassinations of Lincoln and of the Kennedy brothers show. In the case of Mr. LaRouche, his political enemies are attempting to eliminate him by way of judicial means."

Crítica, Panama, "LaRouche's Sentence Marks the Twilight of Democracy in the United States," Jan. 28:

The newspaper published a statement from Mario Parthier, executive member of the Party of Democratic Revolution, the leading partner of the Panamanian governing coalition. He condemned the treatment LaRouche was receiving, in contrast with the kid-gloves judicial treatment being accorded to Oliver North.

La República, Panama, Jan. 29:

The newspaper published on its front page the statement released by LaRouche after his sentencing, "I Become a Martyr" (see *EIR*, Feb. 3, 1989).

Japan Times, Jan. 29:

The newspaper used UPI and KYODO accounts, including quoting charges by LaRouche and codefendant Edward Spannaus that the case is politically motivated. " 'I know myself to be innocent of any wrongdoing,' LaRouche told the judge when asked if he had any comment before sentencing. Outside the courtroom, between 50 and 100 LaRouche supporters chanted and sang songs proclaiming his innocence. 'He's the only one that stands for truth and justice,' said Mike Hodgkiss, who drove to Alexandria from New Jersey to show his support. The courtroom was also packed with LaRouche supporters. . . . LaRouche said when he refused to take action to influence his trial, he was told he was



The mobilization to free LaRouche: This billboard appeared above the streets of Philadelphia in February.

'consigned to hell.' LaRouche also said he was told that high-ranking U. S. officials were gloating over his convictions and that this has done 'great damage to the United States.'

EI Nacional, Dominican Republic, Jan. 30:

"The daily *Hoy* last Saturday published a photo of economist and politician Lyndon LaRouche as he was being taken to jail in the United States, sentenced to 15 years for tax fraud and illegal solicitations. Who is this man? What is his history, which was not given?

"Polemical, controversial, LaRouche leads an active faction of the Democratic Party, and stands out because of several positions: He is a bitter enemy of the International Monetary Fund, who has fought without quarter against the American New Right (particularly Bush and Reagan). He has also shown his solidarity with nations such as Argentina, Panama, and Peru. He has advocated an economic thesis that calls for Ibero-American integration; he has boldly denounced drug trafficking; he is a radical enemy of Communism (especially Shining Path and the Soviet Union); he is critical of religious cultism and of rock.

"As can be seen, he is an individual who deserves much more serious attention than that provided by the scanty information contained in a wire from an international news service."

Telegram to President Bush from Juan Bernaola Cueto, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the

Peruvian Revolution, Jan. 30:

"In the name of the workers of Peru, I write to you to express our indignation for the frame-up jailing of Lyndon H. LaRouche and six of his collaborators in the United States, a nation that for all of humanity has been the touchstone for justice, democracy, and respect for the most basic human rights. But we observe with consternation that evil Satanic forces violate, in the United States itself, respect for the most elementary human rights, as is proven in the spurious 'trial' of false charges against one of the greatest defenders of progress for the people and the genuine interests of humanity.

"Those facts, Mr. President, prove beyond a doubt, that the life of Mr. LaRouche has been placed in imminent danger by the abuses of a judicial process that has nothing to envy from the fascist methods practiced by Hitler, Stalin, and the KGB. And, in the face of this, and for the sake of humanity, we request your immediate intervention to protect Mr. LaRouche's life, granting him a presidential pardon. Given that under the current circumstances, you are the only person who can grant him a pardon and his freedom, we cannot but respectfully point out that the responsibility for what could happen to the life of a distinguished statesman such as Mr. LaRouche, is in your hands. Mr. LaRouche is widely known for his strategic writings in Peru, Latin America, and the Western world. In closing, I pray to God Almighty that your decision will be to benefit mankind."

Glaube und Kirche, Austria, "U.S. Courts Not Trustwor-

thy? Opposition Pointing at Influential Justice Mafia," February:

"Opposition politicians accuse the U.S. justice system of mafia methods. Is the juridical system of the United States still functioning?"

"Memories of the judicial and media campaign against Austrian President Waldheim and the West German top politician Jenninger are still fresh. The U.S. Justice Department imposed a travel ban on Waldheim without any indictment or sentence.

"The political opposition in the U.S.A. is pointing to the existence of an influential judicial mafia. According to his followers, the politician Lyndon LaRouche was recently sent to prison for 15 years by false sentence. LaRouche, whose political activities extend into Europe, is known as a declared adversary of close collaboration between politicians of the Soviet Union and the United States. LaRouche is convinced that at present, an irresponsible U.S. policy is driving all of the Western world into the hands of the U.S.S.R. It is interesting, indeed, that the media campaign did not end after the sentence was announced. The journalist Mike Royko, for example, wrote in the *Chicago Tribune*: 'He shall rot in prison.' . . .

"Involved in the justice affair is, according to the opposition, the Office for Special Investigations, which pulled key strings also in the Waldheim case. The same sub-division of the American Department of Justice was, however, involved in the trial against [Karl] Linnas, where a sentence was made possible by documents allegedly forged by the KGB. After receiving his sentence, Linnas was expelled to the U.S.S.R. and died there, according to official statements, of a natural death.

"Of greater urgency for Germany is the 'Rudolph case.' The German rocket scientist [Arthur] Rudolph went to the U.S.A. after the Second World War. Among other projects, he also took part in the development of the Pershing missiles. As a result of a campaign around his past as a 'Nazi scientist,' his U.S. citizenship was cancelled."

Israel and Palestine, Paris, editorial, "Bush: First Steps," February:

In a commentary on the Bush presidency, the magazine wrote that former CIA chief Bush moved ruthlessly, during the interregnum period following his election, to deal with two urgent tasks: the Mideast crisis and "to clean out the weeds from the American political and public apparatus. There are indications that this is being done in a ruthlessly efficient manner. . . . Rightwing radical politician Lyndon H. LaRouche, known to have had excellent relations with top members of the American intelligence community and with senior members of Reagan's National Security Council, was repeatedly brought to trial for alleged mail and tax fraud and found guilty in an unprecedented short time—which coincided with Bush's interregnum."

Statement by Mexican Congressman Oscar Mauro Ramírez, speaker for the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), before the Permanent Commission of the Federal Congress on Feb. 1:

"In the United States, where they talk about great free-

U.S. civil rights leader Amelia Robinson

Amelia Boynton Robinson is a 78-year-old civil rights leader from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, a close associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Having met with some members of the Schiller Institute and its founder, Mrs. Helga LaRouche, I impressed upon them to continue to teach the principles for which Dr. King fought so hard and died for. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was jailed many times in his stride for freedom for white people, black people, and peoples all over the world. He fought non-violently against violence, illegal drugs, unemployment, political pressure, and injustices of many kinds.

"Being closely associated with Dr. King, I too have taken much time off to help to carry the torch of freedom wherever I can. I told the Schiller Institute officials that it was important that they continue the fight for freedom, as Dr. King did until his death, and as they have been doing since the origin of their organization.

"I told the listeners that the U.S. has a Constitution to protect its citizens and their civil rights. Was I wrong? I told them that there could be no Hitler tactics, because we are the land of the free, standing for freedom and justice for which we so proudly sing and/or say when we pledge allegiance to the flag. I was never so wrong.

"We still have some of the Jim Clarks, Bull Connors, and KKKs who are controlling actors in the U.S., particularly in the political arena.

"Mr. LaRouche, who is imprisoned, is entitled to a fair trial. Because this organization is continuing the fight for better educational standards, better economy, the restoration of human dignity and justice for peoples of the world, it seems that evil forces are determined to kill the dream of a better world. The courts are asked only to deal justly and impartially in this case and that of his associates. Is this too much to ask of representatives of the U.S., to be impartial?"

Ramsey Clark appeals to judge for LaRouche bail

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark (1967-69) sent this letter to U.S. District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. on Jan. 25, two days before LaRouche was sentenced to a 15-year jail term, and denied bail pending appeal. The author is not a political supporter of LaRouche's views.

"I have been advised that sentencing in the referenced case is set for Friday, January 27, 1989.

"The indictment, a complicated document charging seven defendants in thirteen counts, was returned October 14, 1988 and the trial began barely five weeks later on November 21, 1988 over the objections of the defendants and the prosecutor. On these facts alone I believe an appeal based on the denial of sufficient time to effectively prepare and present a defense raises serious and fundamental constitutional fair trial and assistance of counsel questions.

"See e.g., *Ungar v. Sarafite*, 375 U.S. 575 (1964); *U.S. v. Gallo*, 763 F.2d 1504 (6th Cir. 1985).

"In the light of these substantial questions of law, which I am informed will be issues on appeal, and the importance of the appearance as well as the fact of equality under law, I urge you to grant bail pending appeal to Mr. LaRouche and his codefendants similarly sentenced.

"See, *United States v. Miller*, 753 F.2d 19 (3rd Cir. 1985)."

doms and great rights, there are also dark realities, realities which cannot be left without comment in any country of the world. They speak of political freedom; but right there, in the United States, there is also political repression. Otherwise, how can they explain the arrest of U.S. politician LaRouche, who is currently being prosecuted for several crimes? Why all of this? Because he has taken a political stand against the policies of Henry Kissinger and other Americans."

After Ramírez's speech, he was approached by representatives of the pro-Kissinger National Action Party (PAN), who denounced LaRouche and called him a criminal. Ramírez replied, "It isn't so. I've studied the LaRouche case, and it's very simple: The sentence he got is all out of proportion to the charges brought against him, and to me that is proof that he is being politically persecuted."

The Nation, Barbados, article by Gladstone Holder, "Socrates in the USA," Feb. 3:

"In less than 70 words, AP dismisses one of the landmark cases in United States history, on which the future of that country may hang. For so notorious was the case background, that while the United States press virtually ignored it, much of the rest of the civilized world expressed astonishment and alarm that such persecution and prosecution of a citizen could take place in America." Holder goes on to note that in 1987, LaRouche "blasted the United States for stripping Karl Linnas of his naturalized citizenship and deporting him to Latvia, on Soviet supplied evidence, as a war criminal. Within a week of his return the Soviets announced that Linnas was dead—of a heart attack." They want to do the same to LaRouche, says Holder. "How in the name of God, will America meet this Soviet demand?"

El Comercio, Peru, Feb. 5:

"A genuine scandal was caused by the trial and then imprisonment of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., chief of the political, economic, and philosophical movement which has as its goal the establishment of a republican democratic regime throughout the world. Mr. LaRouche uses very hard measures in his political fight. We do not agree with those methods. It seems to us that, in many cases, he makes arbitrary attacks on respectable institutions and individuals. Nonetheless, we are certain that the accusation against Mr. LaRouche, that he didn't pay taxes, is an absurd pretext to reduce him to silence.

"We doubt that his accusers will achieve their objective, since Mr. LaRouche doesn't silence easily. We hope that this irritating affair is justly resolved. If someone is offended by an accusation by Mr. LaRouche, let that person defend himself and present evidence against him. If he believes his accuser lacks the truth, take him to court. But to put him in prison for not paying taxes seems to us as unjust as it is ridiculous."

AVUI, Barcelona, Spain, interview with LaRouche conducted by Pere French, Feb. 6:

"LaRouche, in statements to AVUI, said that he has been sent to jail 'because the liberal Establishment of the U.S.A. and Great Britain, have carried out Moscow's demand to eliminate me from the political scene.' . . .

"According to Mr. LaRouche's version . . . the affair has been a pretext to open a trial, and thus eliminate the risk that he represents for the powers that be, due to the 'advent of a new philosophy, opposed to the pact with Moscow, and hostile to the policy which the IMF and the big Western banks and financial institutions have toward the Third World.' According to Mr. LaRouche, it is because of his increasing influence, that the campaign against him built up precisely during the power vacuum between the Reagan and Bush administrations. . . .

“ ‘Moscow demanded from Great Britain, that I be eliminated, and that all anti-Soviet forces in the West be eliminated. I am a significant anti-Soviet force, and therefore, for them, I am responsible for most of the anti-Soviet things which are organized around the world. The present ‘I love Gorbachov’ trend comes from Great Britain. Therefore, it’s no wonder, that all those who wanted a deal with the U.S.S.R., the type of negotiation now opened between Moscow and London, started the operation which has led to my being jailed.’ . . .

“ ‘To fight economically,’ says LaRouche, ‘the malthusian trend which the governments are applying to agricultural and industrial development and to construction, has to be eliminated. Culturally, we must fight the philosophy which has ruled over the last 20 years, by which the Western values have been systematically destroyed by the radical counter-culture. We should return to the traditional culture of the Western world, Judeo-Christianity.’ ”

Telegram to President Bush from Congressman Bernardino Cespedes, secretary general of the Workers’ Confederation of Peru, the nation’s largest trade union confederation, Feb. 7:

“In the name of the thousands of workers united in the CTP, we wish to express our indignation at the jailing of Lyndon LaRouche and six of his collaborators.

“LaRouche is a great friend of democracy of the Peruvian workers and a great defender of our Western nations. We ask that he be freed immediately and that his life be safeguarded. The workers of Peru know that this responsibility is in your hands. For the good of democracy.”

Die Welt, Federal Republic of Germany, “Grandson of Heinemann on Hunger Strike,” Feb. 8:

“The grandson of the former President of West Germany, Gustav Heinemann, started an unlimited hunger strike yesterday in front of the Federal Chancellor’s Office, to protest against the sentencing of the right extreme U.S. politician Lyndon LaRouche, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison. The 28-year-old Andreas Ranke, history student and youngest son of Uta Ranke Heinemann (professor of divinity, who is controversial because of her left and feminist thesis), is doing his action in a caravan on the Konrad Adenauer Allee. Andreas Ranke, who plans to join the right-wing radical Patriots for Germany, said that the sentencing of his ‘political friend,’ whom he had met several times, is a politically motivated illegal prosecution. Asked what his mother has to say on his action, he answered: ‘She did not know about this. We do not talk with each other about these things. But I will not stop, until justice is done to LaRouche.’ ”

Jornal do Comercio, Brazil, Feb. 12:

JDC: In 1987, in an article written for *Jornal do Comercio*, you predicted the crack in the Wall Street stock exchange.

That same year you supported the moratorium that Brazil decreed on its debt. What are your forecasts for the current year? What is your solution for the Brazilian debt?

LaRouche: Well, for over 20 years, the Western world has lived under a series, or sequence, of economic, monetary, and financial policy decisions. These have added up to what’s called a post-industrial utopianism, a floating exchange rate monetary system, and increasing deregulation of international financial affairs and financial affairs inside the United States.

The result of this has been the creation of both a collapse of agriculture, industry, and infrastructure in the developing sector and in the industrialized Western countries—except Japan—together with the building up of the biggest financial bubble in modern history. We’ve now come to the point at which that bubble is ready to pop. It is almost impossible to predict what day it is going to pop on, or even what week, because there are political considerations, factional political considerations, within the Western financial community which have effects which will determine the exact timing.

It is to be expected that the financial situation of the U.S. will deteriorate rapidly over the coming months, despite Tokyo’s effort to subsidize the United States. But that, by this summer, European forces instigated and orchestrated from London will bring about a financial crash of the U.S. financial system. During that, London will move as a friend of the United States to put the United States under the same kind of IMF conditionalities that are now common in Central and South America.

So, that is the general picture, the picture of a United States which becomes like Mexico, etc., having lost its sovereignty to foreign financial authorities.

This means a general crisis of civilization. . . .

What can be done about the situation is obvious. Money is becoming virtually worthless, as money. What we have to do is build a new system. The model for a successful design of a new system is that given by the first administration of U.S. President George Washington, particularly with reference to three papers by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton at the time, “On Credit,” “On the National Bank,” and “On the Subject of Manufactures.” What was called by Hamilton and others then, the “American System” of political economy. Essentially, it means dumping the Adam Smith system, which has ruined the world at the present time, and going back to a highly regulated system of the type which the United States introduced under the first administration of George Washington. . . .

Telegram to President Bush from a group of Thai citizens, Feb. 14:

“Mr. Lyndon LaRouche and his associates must be granted freedom on bail pending appeal and we ask that the President of the United States utilize his executive power to grant a pardon to Mr. LaRouche and associates.” The telegram is

signed by Dr. Mana Boonkhanphol, M.D., MSC (MED); Attorney Kosum Talasophon; Attorney Surachai Danaitangtrakul; Kanjana Itthiarporn; Dr. Narong Manikhao; Churairat Devahusdin Na Ayudhya; Dr. Pattana Pavanandh; Pakdee Tanapura; and Pachisawat Sophie Tanapura.

Village Voice, U.S.A., interview with LaRouche conducted by James Ridgeway, Feb. 15:

From the editors' introduction: "As hard as it is to accept, LaRouche still believes he is the victim of a plot by an intelligence community with which he once worked, and which packed his jury with spooks. In an earlier Boston court case that ended in mistrial, LaRouche attorneys presented documents they claimed were proof that government informers had been sent to spy on him. The defense claimed that entries in Oliver North's notebooks suggest the government was anxious to infiltrate LaRouche organizations. . . ."

"Whatever happens to him, LaRouche says his organization, which has groups on every continent, will carry on. With their leader in prison, the LaRouche adherents say they will struggle on in the great tradition of the Kuomintang."

The interview itself ranges over many issues of politics and intelligence. Here are a few excerpts:

Ridgeway: A number of people have said that while you may appear to be crazy, you do have this really excellent intelligence system. What is this system? Explain it.

LaRouche: I don't know. We're just good at it. I guess because, relatively speaking, others are so bad at it. We do it casually. We investigate things. We follow things. And we have good brain power. We read the newspapers, listen to what comes out of the lips of politicians. Look at the policies they make. They are a bunch of damned incompetents and idiots. Most of the old boys . . . we've got a bunch of stumblebums in our intelligence community. Intelligence requires a real understanding of history from the standpoint of classical tragedy. If you're a liberal, you can't do good intelligence work. You have a definite policy yardstick against which you measure development and events in order to trace them. Otherwise you don't know what's going on. You also have to have great compassion for the people of every country you're investigating. If you don't have compassion for their interests, their point of view, their humanity, their cultural history, you really don't understand them. Even our experienced CIA men, with a few exceptions, are a bunch of tourists. They have their own circles, their own bars, their own networks. It's all garbage.

Ridgeway: What do you think your trial was all about? You think they are out to kill you?

LaRouche: They couldn't get me in Boston. So they got me in Alexandria. Kill me politically. Kill everybody associated with me politically. This is a political witchhunt. The judge ordered the defendants to lie. The thing starts in December

of 1983. Leo Cherne's crowd and Henry Kissinger joined forces under the auspices of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to run an operation that might be called the Get LaRouche Operation. It was a multiagency, federal, state, and private task force. This thing went into operation in October of 1983, and escalated in 1986. . . .

Hersfelder Zeitung, Bad Hersfeld, Federal Republic of Germany, "Demonstration in Front of Barracks Gates," Feb. 17:

"A demonstration on Wednesday afternoon by the right-wing Schiller Institute in front of the McPheeters Barracks passed largely unnoticed by the armed forces. [The accompanying picture shows an organizer with a banner, talking to a GI—ed.] The 'Schiller Institute' was distributing leaflets, demanding freedom for former presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who has been sentenced to a 13-times-5-years term in jail. The two demonstrators, who had traveled from Wiesbaden, were in solidarity with Andreas Ranke, a grandson of former President Gustav Heinemann, who has been on a hunger strike since Feb. 7. The action takes place on the occasion of the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Baker in Bonn. The Schiller Institute, led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, demands a pardon for LaRouche, who has been sentenced for tax fraud. The organization speaks about a 'Freisler judgment' [Roland Freisler was the Nazi "hanging judge"—ed.], an 'unjust sentence' has been imposed for political reasons in the style of the Hitler or Stalin administration. Similar sentences were normally only given in cases of high treason, espionage, major bank robbery, or murder. Similar actions were taking place in other locations in the Federal Republic. They were not only aimed at military installations."

El Aragueño, Maracay, Venezuela, interview with prisoner Dennis Small, "LaRouche Attacks Policies of the IMF," Feb. 18:

"The much talked of case of political persecution against Lyndon LaRouche and his organization has spawned controversy inside the United States, with important repercussions also in our country. . . . Dennis Small has been in Venezuela in his capacity as a director of the *Executive Intelligence Review* and is LaRouche's adviser on Ibero-American Affairs.

"The LaRouche case has been interpreted in various circles as an evident violation of human rights in the country. . . ."

Dennis Small told the interviewer, "What is happening with us and in particular with Lyndon, is a manifest violation of the civil rights of the people of the United States, which are not only the constant attacks against ethnic and racial minorities which happen daily here. The Mexican border case and the treatment of the Hispanics are examples of that. . . ."

A Satanist in priest's clothing?

by Kathleen Klenetsky

One of the principal contributing factors to the horrifying explosion of Satanism which we are now witnessing, has been the deliberate subversion of the mainstream churches. Because of their function as the chief institutional carriers of the Judeo-Christian tradition, the churches have become one of the principal targets of the Satanist conspiracy, which has sought not simply to destroy them, but to transform them into vehicles for spreading various pagan and outright demonic beliefs and practices.

Andrew Greeley, the well-known American Catholic priest, author of over 100 books ranging from sociological tracts to titillating best-sellers, exemplifies the corruption which has ensued as a result of this process.

Trained at the University of Chicago, which has been the transmission belt for all sorts of economic, political, and theological perversions since its founding, Greeley has traveled way beyond the role of mere gadfly in his quest to make Catholicism more "relevant" to contemporary society.

Incredible as it may seem, Greeley holds up the worst, most satanic aspects of current popular culture, and insists that they epitomize true religion, and manifest God's presence.

Greeley has made this point numerous times in his writings, most recently in his new book, *God in Popular Culture*, the main thesis of which is that such purveyors of modern-day popular culture as rock stars Bruce Springsteen and Madonna—along with romance novels, westerns, mysteries, and comic strips—are frequent channels of divine grace.

According to Associated Press religion writer George W. Cornell, who recently interviewed Greeley on his latest opus, Greeley believes that "God may indeed be encountered in works of the lively arts which ordinary people enjoy." "Just because it's enjoyable doesn't mean it's not good for you, and it need not be overtly religious to convey the sacred."

In Greeley's grotesque version of the "sacred," filmmaker Woody Allen is a "God-haunted person," and "the most explicitly theological filmmaker in America today," while

Bruce Springsteen is a "major religious prophet" whose rock music is "deeply religious" and "will be absorbed by far more Americans than listened to the Pope." Greeley admires Madonna, the pornographic rock singer, because "she demands for young women the right to be what their bodies demand of them—simultaneously a virgin and siren." Madonna's hit song, "Like a Virgin," is "the timeless cry of the human heart for renewal," and its "most gentle and tender of human lovers is a hint of what God is like."

Greeley's "religious" vision: Dionysos

It should come as no surprise that Greeley should spout such tommyrot. He is a key member of the American heresy faction in the Catholic Church, which wants to crush the authority of the Pope and the Church's Magisterium, in order to destroy any institutionalized resistance to the kind of pagan garbage he and his collaborators are peddling. A close friend of theologian Hans Küng, who has questioned the divinity of Christ, and such other vocal opponents of Christian orthodoxy as Edward Schillebeeckx and Avery Dulles, Greeley has worked closely with forces both within and outside the Catholic Church who are trying to create an entirely "new Church" which will eliminate every tenet that upholds the sanctity of human life and the belief that man is made in the image of God.

Greeley has frequently described his vision of what the "new Church" should look like. In a 1964 essay on the evolution of the liturgy over the coming decades, Greeley gleefully predicted that the "major development will be a dramatic resurgence of the Dionysian" and that the liturgy "will be used quite consciously to promote the release of non-rational and ecstatic forces in man." Psychedelic drugs, dance, and other characteristic features of pagan and Satanic rituals would become major elements of future Catholic liturgy.

In one of his syndicated newspaper columns, Greeley maintained that the parish priest should function as an erotic force in the community; and he regularly reiterates his contention that sex is a sacrament.

A major, related theme of Greeley's is that God is androgynous, and that traditional Catholic teaching has suppressed the feminine nature of God. Greeley has cynically exploited the issue of Mary, the Mother of God, in an attempt to insert the old pagan goddess cults of Isis and Astarte into Catholicism. In a column he wrote in 1980 comparing the character of Angelique (played by Jessica Lange) in the movie "All That Jazz," to God, Greeley wrote that, in order to deal with God's "feminine aspect," we must "accept both the fascinating and terrifying womanly aspect of God," such as that exemplified by the Hindu death goddess, Kali.

Open Conspiracy

Greeley's writings cannot simply be dismissed as the bizarre imaginings of a fevered brain. He has done too much actual damage for that. Greeley played a critical role in the

genocide lobby's campaign to undermine Rome's opposition to population control, producing one sociological study after another "proving" that *Humanae Vitae*, the 1968 papal encyclical defending the Church's ban on artificial contraception, caused a massive decline in adherence to the Church in the United States.

Greeley's crusade against *Humanae Vitae* grew logically out of his participation in a series of Ford Foundation seminars in 1963-64 on the Church and the "population problem." Co-sponsored by the University of Notre Dame and the Cana Conference of Chicago (the archdiocesan marriage course), the seminars drew together what would soon emerge as the core of the pro-population control movement within the American Catholic Church.

Even more damning was Greeley's involvement in the effort to oust John Cardinal Cody of Chicago, whom he despised for his "authoritarianism." According to a series of Greeley's own tape-recorded personal notes, which became public in 1981, he conspired with Hans Küng and others to try to get rid of Cody and replace him with the liberal Archbishop of Cincinnati, Joseph Bernardin, as the first step in rigging the next papal election to bring in a pope sympathetic to their decidedly anti-Christian views.

In the tapes—made between 1975 and 1978—Greeley laid out a scenario which called for a media campaign to expose alleged financial mismanagement on Cody's part. He vowed to "get rid of Cody" by exposing him to the "worst kind of public scandal." Although Greeley has vociferously maintained that he never acted on what he calls his "flights of imagination," what actually transpired bore a striking similarity to Greeley's blueprint. In the spring of 1980, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, then owned by the superliberal Field family, began a series of screaming exposés and editorials, claiming that Cody had diverted Church funds for personal purposes. In response, a grand jury was convened to investigate whether Cody was guilty of tax fraud. Shortly thereafter, Greeley published his first novel, *Cardinal Sins*, a thinly-disguised version of the same accusations.

This was all the excuse Greeley's fellow Chicago Catholic dissidents needed to demand Cody's head, throwing the diocese—which provided an important chunk of Vatican financing—into turmoil.

Although the crusade failed to force Cody's resignation, it succeeded in its goal of bringing Bernardin in. When Cody died in 1982, Bernardin was named as his replacement.

As one final point, it is worth noting that Greeley modeled the hero of one of his recent novels, *Patience of a Saint*, on *Chicago Tribune* columnist Mike Royko. Royko recently penned an inflammatory attack against Lyndon H. LaRouche, the jailed political leader who has launched a global campaign to destroy Satanism, which was clearly designed to incite an attempt on his life. Until recently, Royko was a regular columnist for the same *Sun-Times* which played so pivotal a role in Greeley's assault on Cody.

Law to Shield Children

Pennsylvania legislators propose anti-Satanism bill

A group of Pennsylvania legislators is preparing to sponsor a draft bill, "The Satanic Rituals and Practices Prohibition Act," which is intended to protect the people of the state from "the menace of the organized, ritualistic, social glorification of Satan as subversive and destructive of the foundations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Once the bill is given a number, hearings will be convened on it. Below is the proposed text.

WHEREAS Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania states "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

WHEREAS the word "God" with a capital G is defined by Webster's Dictionary as Creator and ruler of the universe; eternal, infinite Spirit, the Supreme Being, almighty and omniscient, worshipped by men.

WHEREAS Satan is defined by Webster's Dictionary as "the Chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the Devil; the Evil One."

WHEREAS Webster's Dictionary defines Satanism "as the worship of Satan, especially in mockery of Christian ritual."

WHEREAS the organized, ritualistic, social glorification of Satan promotes an outlook dominated by the principle of evil, and the proliferation of evil practices that flow as a consequence of that evil outlook.

WHEREAS evil is defined by Webster's Dictionary as "1. morally bad or wrong; wicked, depraved; 2. causing pain or trouble; harmful; injurious."

WHEREAS the proliferation of evil practices constitutes a threat to the inherent rights of mankind stipulated in Article 1, Section 1 of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

WHEREAS the Framers of the Pennsylvania Constitution, who state in the Preamble, "We the people . . . grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty and humbly invoking His guidance . . ." did not intend to promote evil (Satanic) practices in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS Satanic rituals "tend to corrupt" the individuals participating in the rituals.

WHEREAS it has been well-established by professional studies that participation in the acts of mutilation, dismemberment, torture, and/or ritualistic sacrifice of animals and/or human surrogates induces a homicidal outlook in the mind of the person who participates in such acts.

WHEREAS judicial precedents establish that religious freedom involves two conceptions: "Freedom to believe, freedom to act. The first is absolute, but in the nature of things the second cannot be." *U.S. v. Ballard* 322 U.S. 78.

WHEREAS the U.S. Supreme Court states in *Cantwell v. Connecticut* 310 U.S. 296 that one may have any religious belief one desires but one's conduct remains subject to regulations for the protection of society.

WHEREAS the U.S. Supreme Court in *Reynolds v. U.S.* 98 U.S. 445 states that Congress was deprived of all legislative power over mere opinion, but was left free to reach actions which were in "violation of social duties or subversive of good order."

WHEREAS "Laws enacted for the purpose of restraining and punishing acts which 1) have a tendency to disturb the public peace or 2) to corrupt the public morals, are not repugnant to the constitutional guarantees of religious liberty and freedom of conscience. . . . Without violating the constitutional guarantees, the state, under the police power, may enact laws in order to promote the general welfare, public health and public safety and order, public morals, and to prevent fraud." *16 Corpus Juris Secundum* pp. 599 *et seq.*

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

This act shall be known and may be cited as the Satanic Rituals and Practices Prohibition Act.

It is the purpose of this act to protect the health and safety of the people of Pennsylvania from the menace of the organized, ritualistic social glorification of Satan as subversive and destructive of the foundation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings given to them in this section:

Satan—The antithesis of Almighty God; also known as the Prince of Darkness, the Devil, Beelzebub, the fallen angel, the Prince of Evil, the chief evil spirit, the Evil One, and other names not listed herein.

Satanic Acts—Those acts which have peculiar characteristic of, or intention to, express glorification of Satan.

Satanism is the glorification of Satan, and those specific acts and rituals relating to the glorification of Satan.

Ritualistic is defined as meaning of or pertaining to an act or actions undertaken as part of a ceremony, rite, observance, or procedure intended to glorify Satan.

All group activities and practices which have as their main purpose the glorification of Satan shall be prohibited. All individuals engaged in the organized, ritualistic, social glorification of Satan shall be deemed to be in violation of this act.

Satanic acts, practices, and rituals which constitute the organized, ritualistic, social glorification of Satan include, but are not strictly delimited to:

- a) The consumption of human blood;
- b) The ritualistic consumption of animal blood, and/or animal blood intermixed with urine and/or feces;
- c) Ritualistic animal mutilations, dismemberments, and sacrifices;
- d) Ritualistic use and abuse of human fetuses;
- e) Ritualistic hanging, torturing, and/or crucifying animals on crosses;
- f) Ritualistic hanging, torturing, and/or crucifying animals on inverted crosses;
- g) Ritualistic sexual abuse of children, as well as ritualistic symbolic sexual abuse of children;
- h) Ritualistic sexual abuse of men and women, as well as ritualistic symbolic sexual abuse of men and women;
- i) Ritualistic psychological abuse of children;
- j) Ritualistic cannibalism.

Any person who violates any provision of this act shall be fined up to \$15,000.00 and shall be subject to a jail term of seven years. The crime will be considered a felony of the third degree.

Any person who violates any provision of this Act a second time shall be fined up to \$25,000.00 and shall be subject to a jail term of ten years. The crime will be considered a felony of the second degree.

Any person who violates any provision of this Act a third time shall be fined no less than \$25,000.00 and shall be subject to a jail term of twenty years. The crime will be considered a felony of the first degree.

The provisions of this act shall not affect any act done, liability incurred or right accrued or vested, or affect any suit or prosecution pending or to be instituted to enforce any right or penalty or punish any offense under the authority of any act or part thereof repealed by this act.

If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

D.C. jail mistreats Joyce Rubinstein, co-appellant with Lyndon LaRouche

The transfer of Joyce Rubinstein from the Alexandria, Virginia city jail to the federal prison in Alderson, West Virginia, included a 24-hour journey through the living hell known as the D.C. city jail. Miss Rubinstein, a member of the economics staff of *EIR* who writes under her married name of Joyce Fredman, is one of the six associates of Lyndon LaRouche convicted with him in the political show-trial of Alexandria, Virginia, and now preparing the appeal of their case before a federal court of appeals.

The grounds for the appeal, reviewed in last week's issue of *EIR* (page 60), may be simply summarized in the statement that all seven were innocent and were never given a chance to prove their innocence. Besides Mr. LaRouche and Joyce Rubinstein, the other five are William Wertz, Edward Spannaus, Dennis Small, Michael Billington, and Paul Greenberg.

During the early morning of Feb. 15, Joyce was picked up in Alexandria by federal marshals and taken to a holding pen in the District of Columbia, where she was turned over to the local authorities. She spent from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. in this cell with approximately 25 other women with nothing to eat or drink. Many of her cellmates were homosexuals who engaged in overt lesbian behavior. The floor of this detention area was covered with blood, vomit, urine, and spit.

Despite Joyce's requests to make one phone call, the guards angrily told her to shut her mouth and go where she is told to go. After 5 p.m., Joyce was transferred to the main jail where she was once again herded together with the same inmates who occupied the holding cell. The conditions in the D.C. jail itself were even worse than the holding area.

Upon entry in the jail proper, all prisoners were strip-searched by a group of foul-mouthed and abusive guards whose conduct was as brutish as some of the repeat offenders in the jail. The guards confiscated a shoebox full of belongings and a money order which Joyce brought with her from Alexandria. When the prisoners were finally fed, four women physically confronted and attacked Joyce for her food.

During the evening, Joyce was given a medical exam in an area shared by male and female inmates. Several of the

men took this opportunity to expose themselves to the women and to make degrading comments to them. Joyce herself had to parade around this area with only a towel for clothing. The noise and smell in this place were overpowering.

At midnight, the guards apparently acquiesced and allowed Joyce to use the telephone. However, by this hour, all phones in the jail had been switched off. Joyce was taken to her cell for the night where one of her cellmates, apparently traumatized by the environment, spent the night sucking her thumb in the corner. At 5 a.m., the federal marshals arrived to take Joyce to Alderson. She arrived at approximately 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Calls to the D.C. jail attacking this inhumane and unconstitutional treatment can be made to (202) 673-8000 or to the administration at (202) 673-8200.

'Proud to be with Lyndon LaRouche'

The only woman of the seven Alexandria "LaRouche" defendants, Joyce Helen Rubinstein, 36, told the court before sentence was pronounced on Jan. 27, 1989, "I stand before you innocent, as all my codefendants are innocent. And I just want to say that I am proud, and will always be proud, to be associated with Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche movement." She was sentenced to three years in prison.

Joyce Rubinstein has been an associate of Lyndon LaRouche since 1976. As a young music student in Buffalo, New York, she joined the National Caucus of Labor Committees—the philosophical association LaRouche had founded—primarily, she says, because here for the first time in her life she found the economic program, and moral determination, "to feed the world. LaRouche said that every child in this world has a right to eat, a right to live. I believed, and believe, that was a goal to which to devote my life."

The daughter of Syrian parents, she was orphaned in infancy and adopted by a Philadelphia family, Armenian on her father's side, German-Irish on her mother's, and staunch Presbyterians. "I got a chance," she says. "I was adopted, and loved very much—and that's what I, in turn, believe I owe to others: the right to live, and to develop."



Joyce Rubinstein confronts Jimmy Carter campaigning in Buffalo, New York, in October 1976. The following year, she won 33% of the vote in a bid for office running on LaRouche's policies. Inset: A recent photo.

A 'fireball'

One of her first political undertakings was her 1977 campaign for City Council in Buffalo, which brought her 33% of the vote at the very outset of the LaRouche candidates' movement.

In fall 1979 she moved to New York City, to help organize LaRouche's 1980 presidential bid in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, bringing volunteers into New Hampshire to campaign, and continuing throughout the year to work on various aspects of the campaign.

Rubinstein has long been targeted by the "Get LaRouche" squad in the U.S. Justice Department and among state prosecutors, because she was recognized as an extremely effective organizer ("she's a fireball," said one close friend) and fundraiser.

Sources say that, as long ago as early 1985, Rubinstein was arrested in Princeton, N.J. on a frame-up which alleged that in her fundraising there she was committing "fraud." In that case, according to the sources, she sued the Princeton Police Department for false arrest. The Police Department was compelled not only to drop all charges, but to pay her \$10,000 in damages for the false arrest.

In addition, before her indictment in Alexandria last fall, she had been indicted in March 1987 by the New York State Prosecutor's Office in a virtually identical, equally hokey

case alleging "conspiracy" and "scheme to defraud." During the course of almost two years, 21 of the original 23 charges against her were dropped. Finally, this January, the whole New York case against her was dropped after her conviction in Alexandria.

From 1979 to 1987, in New York and then Chicago (where she married Sander Fredman), Rubinstein was a political organizer, and a teacher of many classes, on economics, music, history (particularly Russian history).

Then, in 1987, she joined the economics staff of this news service, and wrote regular columns and feature articles, until her Alexandria indictment, under the byline of Joyce Fredman. Joyce was in charge of compiling the figures for many of the graphics that accompanied articles by Lyndon LaRouche and others to illustrate the economic analysis which has always been the core of *EIR's* news reporting. Among her areas of expertise was the collapse of the Savings & Loan banks, and our readers will remember that she forecast in numerous articles that no amount of machination by the FDIC, FSLIC, or the administration could ultimately shore up the S&Ls—or the more bankrupt commercial banks.

As a trained flutist, Rubinstein has maintained a consistent involvement in music: its performance, its theory, and singing. She has taught the flute to a number of children and teenagers.

Bush and the CIA: a fatal attempt at an 'American Century'

by Paul Goldstein

"A dangerous and powerful beggar" was the reaction of a well-placed Western European intelligence analyst, asked to characterize the composition of the four-week-old Bush administration. Laughable as this description may sound, it betrays the perception of pro-American forces in Europe that a financially and economically bankrupt superpower will stop at nothing to crush those nations or independent political forces which stand in the way of the foolish policy course it has adopted to attempt to ensure its survival in the face of crises for which it has no policy.

In the face of the continuation of the savings and loan crisis, the weakness of the U.S. economy, and the strategic problems which favor the Russians' global design, the Bush administration is attempting to fashion a structural solution to these crises based upon a "Bonapartist" method of rule. It has a good deal of force, the will to use it, and imagines *that* will do. It is all a weak attempt to "crisis manage" the administration out of the looming debacle.

Delusions of grandeur

Bonapartism, a term coined in the 19th century to describe the rule of Emperor Louis Napoleon of France, is in its modern form a "crisis-management bureaucratic dictatorship," in which only the form of constitutional government is permitted to be maintained. In reality, the rule of law is thrown out and arbitrary rule based on the crisis requirements of the moment is employed. Its essential content is a political-legal-security structure, and any organized opposition to the entrenched powers and their policies is eliminated.

Within the Establishment itself, a self-policing crack-down run through the Department of Justice is also carried out. Any errant power-groupings which do not fall into line and have crossed the "ethical" boundaries of Bonapartism are slated for removal.

Just such Bonapartism, a 19th-century anachronism, is the essence of the Anglo-American Establishment's approach to the existing strategic-financial policy crisis.

Philosophically, the Bush administration is a rehashed version of the old American Century crowd, based upon a

delusion of grandeur from the 1950s-60s. Ostensibly more realistic than the Reagan administration, their outlook is a "liberal imperial" one, which seeks to utilize the "perception of power" to accomplish an "adjustment" of global realities that eliminates the appearance that America is at the short end of the stick. Many within this crowd do not want to sacrifice the United States's standing as a global power. However, because of their commitments to prevailing banking and economic practices, U.S. global standing and this crowd are both doomed.

It is because of weakness that everything the United States is doing from a strategic policy standpoint is subordinated to U.S.-Soviet arrangements. From this standpoint, the Bush administration is "co-managing the Middle East" crisis with the Russians, while promoting Gorbachov in the West as a lever against patriotic anti-communist forces. This arrangement determines all other strategic actions.

While some professionals and patriotic elements of the military and intelligence community do not subscribe to this outlook or its policies, nevertheless, they have demonstrated no power or will to alter the present course of events and will tend to avoid any controversy in the name of Bonapartist "unity." They will tend to "play the game" by the Liberal Establishment rules and pretend that the situation is not as bad as it seems. This is especially true among the CIA professionals whose careers have been completely dependent upon a sponsor within the Establishment.

The national security state

Complete control over the administration's policymaking process is centered in the National Security Council under the direction of Henry Kissinger's protégé Brent Scowcroft. Formally, the President is in charge of the NSC. Under the Bush administration, the President, Vice President, Secretaries of State and Defense, and the NSC chief, are the only ones officially on the NSC, along with the CIA director and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as advisers. Underneath this primary grouping is the sub-cabinet interagency task force led by deputy national security adviser and former

CIA deputy director Robert Gates. This grouping will include the major NSC area sector chiefs along with the responsible individuals within the national security apparatus from the State and Defense Departments, as well as CIA.

The reported policy review of U.S.-Soviet relations being carried out by Robert Gates and his task force, a point emphasized repeatedly by Bush during his various discussions with the press and foreign leaders, is in fact a sham. The policy has already been decided. The United States will continue deepening the relationship with Gorbachov and do everything possible to ensure that Gorbachov remains in power. Any contrary policy orientation is to be summarily crushed.

From the standpoint of the Anglo-American Establishment, Bush is simply to be the executor of whatever policy the Establishment consensus determines to be that policy. Despite appearances, those policies are not determined from within the official government institutions, but arise from the corridors of real power in the Establishment. The center of this power is in the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

Every single member of the National Security Council is a member of the CFR and its offshoots, the Trilateral Commission and Kissinger Associates. During the Reagan administration, the CFR inner-establishment led by the Anglo-American liberal forces were not readily consulted, but found manipulation to the same result an easy matter. The Nixon administration, supposedly an opponent of the Eastern Liberal Establishment, succumbed to its demands, which brought on the demise of Nixon himself. The putative difference between Bush and Nixon is that Bush is a "patrician" himself, an original upper-class white Anglo-Saxon protestant, while Nixon was a middle-class Quaker "political street fighter." Therefore, what happened to Nixon "can't happen to Bush"—that is, according to the normal Establishment rules.

This is premised on Bush toeing the Anglo-American policy line. Under the present crisis conditions, the cracks within the Establishment are too wide to hold their "perception game" together. The case of the nomination process of Secretary of Defense-designate John Tower, illustrates the divisions within the Establishment. Although Bush is fully backing Tower's appointment, within his inner circle there are serious divisions, especially between Tower and Secretary of State James Baker III. In fact, according to well-placed intelligence sources, another Weinberger-versus-Shultz situation will emerge, especially on the question of relations with the Soviet Union.

The CIA-CFR old boys

Not only is the NSC going to be run top down, but the foreign policy apparatus which will directly report to the NSC, is already being organized in the same manner. Practically all the key diplomatic posts have been assigned to CIA-CFR personnel. Many of these men's careers were patronized by the "patrician" machinery within government

service. Topping the list is the appointment of Vernon Walters to the ambassadorship of West Germany. Walters will serve as proconsul for the Bush-CFR apparatus for practically all of Europe. In addition, Walters's activity is centered on maintaining critical back-channel negotiations with the Russians. He will not report to Secretary of State Baker, whose own policy responsibility will be to coordinate foreign economic policy within the strategic context defined by London-New York financial and political requirements.

Lawrence Eagleburger, the designate for Deputy Secretary of State, is a CFR and Kissinger Associates member. Eagleburger's assignment is to ensure that the interests of the investment banking crowd—specifically, Goldman Sachs, Lazard Freres, and Warburg, Pincus and Co.—are maintained. Michael Armacost, the new ambassador to Japan, is CFR, and the ambassador to the Court of St. James, Henry Catto, is CFR-CIA. The ambassadors to China, Mexico, and South Korea are all old CIA hands. In China, James Lilley, a former station chief in the People's Republic under Ambassador Bush, is a career CIA officer. Don Gregg's appointment to South Korea, is a payback for protecting George Bush from the Iran-Contra scandal when Gregg served as national security adviser to then-Vice President Bush. For Ibero-America, CFR-CIA diplomatic officer John Negroponte has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico. Negroponte was a Kissinger protégé from the Vietnam War era.

In effect, there is a CFR-CIA apparatus of insiders who have loyally served the various factions of the Establishment that comprise the Bush administration. At practically every level of government, anything else has been excluded. No signs of the conservative right-wingers who made up the original Reagan administration or the patriotic "republican" forces centered around Lyndon LaRouche. All have been hung out to dry and in the case of LaRouche, maybe to die. At the higher levels, no one who hasn't demonstrated a loyalty to the Establishment, and lower down, no one who hasn't demonstrated a loyalty to Bush and his intelligence community insiders, is going to be permitted to be a player in this situation.

The real masters

However, what these practitioners of power politics believe is that, no matter what their own factional divisions, they will be able to manage all problems. They are sitting on a powder keg without a policy to deal with it, hoping to bluff their way out of the debacle by buying time through crisis management. Lacking the kind of intellectual courage to shift the rules of the Establishment game needed to meet the crisis head on, this crowd in power is easily subject to the game that the real masters of intelligence, the British, are playing.

The dumb Americans will exercise their Bonapartist dictatorship at home, and throw American brawn around abroad. In the end, and that very soon, the Americans will have proven themselves very dumb, indeed.

Nuclear Freeze forms Kissinger fan club

"Kissinger is returning to his roots," a senior European strategist commented, on being informed of the red-carpet treatment granted to Henry and his Trilateral Commission colleagues in Moscow in mid-January. "He has Eastern Europe roots, it's that simple, and he's going back."

Such an evaluation is coherent with the comments made by Lyndon LaRouche, during a presidential election broadcast in 1984, when he declared Kissinger to be a "Soviet agent of influence." This upset Kissinger's friends in the international liberal media no end.

Recall the context of those times: During 1983-84, the Soviets were launching a special destabilization operation into the West, called the Nuclear Freeze movement. Now, by early 1989, matters have come full circle: Kissinger, with his "New Yalta" proposals for Europe, is fast becoming something of a hero among the freezeniks. Talk now in freezenik circles is of a "convergence" between the Establishment standpoint represented by Kissinger and the Freeze.

Days before the news was leaked in the *Washington Post* Feb. 12 that Kissinger had made a proposal to President Bush on Jan. 28 for a joint U.S.-Soviet settlement for Central and Eastern Europe, leaders of the American branch of the Nuclear Freeze were making a tour of Great Britain. These included Pam Solo and Paul Walker, representing the Institute for Peace and

International Security, and Gordon Thomas, representing the Institute for Resource and Security Studies. Both institutes are based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The delegation was sponsored in London by the Safer World Foundation, headed by one William Howard of the British Freeze movement.

The American freezeniks presented the findings of a just-issued report, "New Directions for NATO," which outlines the parameters of a systematic American withdrawal from the European continent. The report, they said, was based on interviews with leading strategists in Washington, including Lawrence Eagleburger, former head of Kissinger Associates, and now nominee for U.S. Deputy Secretary of State.

That was not the only identified such link to Henry Kissinger. In private discussions during the first two weeks of February, British liberals and freezeniks expressed total support for Kissinger's recent proposal. In fact, their line is that Kissinger's proposal *implies* the Freeze perspective: If NATO is to make itself less "threatening" to the Russians to entice the Soviets into concessions in Eastern Europe, it must change its strategy to the "non-aggressive" and "alternative defense" postures developed by the Freeze and various "peace research" and "peace studies" think tanks.

Ultimately, they say, it all goes back to the conception of East-West "common security" developed earlier in the 1980s, by the so-called "Palme Commission on Disarmament Issues." This is an intriguing point. One member of the Palme Commission, was Kissinger's successor as U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, who, several months ago, co-authored a piece with Kissinger, on the need for a bipartisan approach to American foreign policy. The article appeared in

the Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs*.

Some curious bed partners

Hence, Kissinger finds himself in bed with the likes of Emma Rothschild, the left-radical daughter of the powerful Lord Victor Rothschild. Emma has evidently found herself in bed with other prominent individuals. She was the "mystery lover" of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, in the period leading up to his assassination. Her role in the circumstances leading up to the assassination has never been clarified, and a giant clampdown has been ordered on the whole matter by certain factions in Swedish security, British elements around Rothschild, the Soviets, and perhaps others. A British intelligence source informs *EIR* that a new book will be released on the Palme assassination, under anonymous authorship, in March of this year. He claims that the real author is Emma Rothschild.

She worked on the Palme Commission as a special researcher. For years, she has been on the governing board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), a Soviet-manipulated institution on whose Scientific Council Kissinger served in 1966-69—the period during which he was perfecting his "arms control" ideas. One of his chief legal advisers on "arms control" matters, Harvard professor Alan Dershowitz, is reportedly a good friend of Emma.

SIPRI has, since its inception, been patronized by both the Russians and the appeasement wing of the British Royal Family, especially the late Louis Lord Mountbatten. Mountbatten's scientific adviser, Solly Lord Zuckerman, is on the SIPRI Scientific Council today.

Conservatives lash out at Bush

Shallow platitudes in his speech to Congress betrayed the President's equivocation on the SDI.

Activists of the Conservative Political Action Conference (CPAC) gathered at their annual confab here Feb. 23-26, weren't bashful at their opening session about sending a message to President George Bush. They aren't happy with his program on national defense and other issues, and they aren't about to give him their uncritical support.

They sent their message through Republican National Committee chairman Lee Atwater in the very first session of the conference. Atwater's attempt to portray the administration as "hard-core conservative" got mixed reviews, to say the least. At one point, he crowed that if anyone thought there was a single person appointed to a post in the new administration who was not a conservative, he should write a letter, and, Atwater said, "I'll find that person, and tell him to become a conservative by sundown or get out of town."

But Atwater's tough-talking punk persona did not push this audience into passive submission. One of the first questions put to him came from James Bieber, a college student who is president of the Orange County chapter of the California Young Americans for Freedom.

The California YAF had already been circulating a "Bush Report Card," which gave him an F and three D-minuses on national security issues, such as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Its flier was printed on letterhead prominently listing former President Reagan as the chairman of the organization's State Advisory Board.

Bieber told Atwater, "If you're

looking for a liberal in the new administration, you don't need to look any farther than your boss," and rattled off some examples to make his point.

Bieber's remarks were met by spontaneous applause.

Atwater was destabilized, and snapped back nastily with a stock answer usually reserved for use against Democrats. "If you think that Dukakis or any other Democrat would be more conservative than George Bush," he intoned, "Then you are sorely mistaken."

Bieber was not intimidated, and reiterated his point, noting that the decision to cut the defense budget, in particular, "sounded an awful lot like a liberal." Again, Bieber was applauded, this time loudly.

Atwater growled, "You will never elect a more conservative President this century than George Bush." Said Bieber, "I don't agree. I'm sorry," and Atwater replied, "I'm sorry, too."

The next question came from an older participant, who asked Atwater why Bush supported the pay raise for Congress. Atwater spent 10 minutes trying to dance around that issue in a disjointed answer.

Needless to say, those who voted for Bush because of his many promises that he would carry forward the Reagan legacy of support for a strong defense have a lot of reason to be howling, even at this early stage.

For example, as recently as his Feb. 9 speech before the Joint Session of Congress, Bush sounded emphatic, "I will vigorously pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative." But at the White House Feb. 21, I put the following question to Bush:

"Mr. President, you said during your speech to the Joint Session of Congress that your support for the Strategic Defense Initiative was unqualified, but Budget Director Richard Darman, when he briefed us on your budget, said that it was conditional on the outcome of this 90-day review that's coming up. Is it, or is it not conditional, and would you rule out curtailing the program to an accidental launch protection system?"

Bush replied, according to the official transcript, "I'm not ruling anything in or out. I have stated my support for the principle of the SDI. I have not favored what some would call 'premature deployment,' but on the other hand, I will be very interested in seeing what this overall review comes up with. And I'm not going to close any doors or open any in regards to this or any other systems. We're going to have to make some tough choices on defense: I'm aware of that. And so, let's wait and see what the review produces."

That's hardly "vigorous pursuit" of the SDI. One veteran reporter commented to me as the press conference ended, "Well, I wouldn't buy any stock in the SDI after that answer!"

And, as the California YAF flier pointed out, "John Tower and especially Gen. Brent Scowcroft's opposition to SDI has been known."

The plan that Lee Atwater laid out at the CPAC conference for revitalizing the party was cause for even more concern. He said the key was finding "qualified candidates," and he said he planned to do this by bringing prospective candidates to Washington to meet with the party hierarchy, even the President.

To many there, this meant that all candidates would have to get the stamp of approval from Washington before being supported to run. Hardly an appealing idea to grass-roots activists.

Gore bill an attack on Brazilian sovereignty

An environmental protection bill introduced into the Senate on Jan. 25 by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) includes an attack on the national sovereignty of Brazil and other Third World nations. The bill, a compendium of assorted environmental measures allegedly designed to alleviate the "ozone problem," would place severe restrictions on any industrial activity emitting substances which the bill defines under "ozone-depleting potential."

Although the bill recommends criminal penalties for violation of the restrictions within the United States, it primarily targets countries like Brazil, which are accused of contributing to the ozone problem through economic policies which serve to deforest the Amazon Basin.

The bill recommends that international financial institutions "such as the World Bank" be utilized to pressure these countries into line. Ironically enough, these are the same institutions that, through the years, have forced such "slash and burn" policies on Brazil and other Third World countries as a "quick fix" for paying back the debts owed to them. The financial institutions are encouraged to "reassess their investment policies" in order to make further loans to Brazil contingent on the implementation of these environmental restrictions.

Already the bill has been attacked by the Brazilian government as a violation of its national sovereignty. An aide to Senator Gore said that the purpose of the bill was not to "dictate policy to Brazil," but rather to convince the Brazilians to "do it themselves." Nevertheless, the bill "directs the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into discussions with the President of

the World Bank and with appropriate officials of the governments of other major contributors to that institution, for the purpose of working out guidelines for advance disclosure and discussion of prospective bank loans prior to their approval within the Bank."

The bill is not yet scheduled for hearings in the Committee on Environment and Public Works, according to an aide to Gore, but the Senate is "revving its engines" on the issue. The bill also calls for increased funding of "family planning," although stopping short of actually paying for abortions.

Experts caution on 'greenhouse theory'

In hearings held in a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on the "greenhouse effect," several experts cautioned against drawing any hasty conclusions on the basis of a totally unsubstantiated theory.

Patrick J. Michaels, a University of Virginia professor of environmental sciences, cautioned the subcommittee against acting on the basis of a "clouded vision," because lawmakers may take action they'll regret. He also warned against "public hysteria" and the "politics of fear."

Experts agree there is a greenhouse effect but they know that they are gazing into "a very dirty crystal ball," according to one witness. Although there's no single set of figures to show how much the earth has warmed, Michaels said the planet "at best, appears to have warmed up only half as much as our average forecasts indicate it should have."

Among the recommendations given to the subcommittee were stepped-up investments in efficient energy pro-

duction, accelerated testing of non-fossil fuel alternatives, development of climate-adapted crop strains, and coastal planning to deal with rising sea levels and storm surges.

Watkins vows reforms in nuclear administration

Energy Secretary-designate James D. Watkins said in hearings on Feb. 23 before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that the nation is "paying the price" for 35 years of secrecy and mismanagement that turned its nuclear weapons plants into places where there is "little risk in being careless, little incentive to excel."

Watkins said he would make major changes in the management system which he characterized as "antique" and "obsolete." He said that it would take six months to install a new system and a couple of years to alter the department's production-first mentality. "The worst thing we can do," said the retired admiral, "is move rapidly on poor intelligence. I'm getting poor intelligence now and am having to put a whole new ground crew in place."

Watkins also referred to the recent incident at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina, where some valves and piping were damaged when operators overpressurized a reactor cooling system. "I don't believe that the accident . . . is solely the responsibility of the United States [government] when the procedures the contractor agreed to were not followed," said Watkins.

Watkins told the Senate committee that he would play a part in developing the administration's acid rain policy, which he called a "front-burn-

er" item. He also stated that the administration's energy policy would be "sensitive" to the threat posed by the "greenhouse effect."

Darman on the hot seat in hearings

Budget Director Richard Darman underwent a grilling when he testified before the Senate Budget Committee on Feb. 21. The senators wanted to know the concrete details of the somewhat opaque Bush budget.

Budget Committee Chairman Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) said the administration has yet to give details of spending levels for those domestic discretionary programs to be frozen at the current year's \$136 billion spending level. "Where are the cuts going to come from?" asked Sasser. "We don't know. The Bush administration has yet to tell us. Will Superfund be cut? Or will compensatory education programs be slashed? Or will child nutrition programs be reduced?"

"I don't think the negotiations should focus exclusively on the \$136 billion," said Darman. "It's only a problem so long as you keep a box around it."

Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) called the Bush budget proposal "the phantom of the budget." "You say, 'Come on over to the White House, and we'll let you in on it.'" said Hollings. "And the dummy Democrats will go over there with you, and when the collapse comes, they'll blame us."

But not only the Democrats were frustrated. Sen. Warren Rudman (R-N.H.) cut his own questioning short after listening to the OMB director sidestep questions for most of the morning. "A good rule amongst trial lawyers," Rudman commented, "was,

'Don't ask a question you're not going to get an answer to.' And based on the last three hours, I yield back my time." "To a great extent," said Democratic majority whip Tony Coelho (D-Calif.), "the more they have to talk about their budget, the more damage it does to 'kinder, gentler.'" "We're all engaged in an enormous sham," commented Sen. Kent Conrad (D-N.D.).

Senator Sasser said lawmakers will continue to pursue a two-track budget plan, working through the traditional congressional budget process while continuing informal meetings with administration officials.

Soviet navy built up by Gorbachov

Rear Adm. Thomas A. Brooks, director of naval intelligence, in testimony before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on Feb. 23, said that the future Soviet navy is likely to be "smaller numerically, but certainly more capable than today's." Countering the impression created by intelligence assessments claiming that the Soviet navy took more surface ships out of active service last year than any year in recent history and began selling combat ships for scrap on the world market, Brooks cautioned against "drawing conclusions from a story that is in its first chapter."

Intelligence reports commented that most Soviet naval exercises last year were relatively short and were conducted near the Soviet mainland, emphasizing "defense of the homeland and submarine bastions." Brooks noted that the decline in steaming hours and the increased time at anchor have increased the number of ships in port ready to respond to an enemy attack,

thus improving the ability of the Soviet navy to make the rapid transition to war.

Brooks discounted earlier U.S. estimates that a new facility in Tartus, Syria would become a major port for the Soviet Mediterranean fleet. "Facilities added in 1988 have been minimal," said Brooks.

Demand military lead in war on drugs

The U.S. military has "got to take the lead" in the war against illegal drugs, no matter how much of the Pentagon's budget is needed, said Rep. Nicholas Mavroules (D-Mass.), chairman of the House Armed Services investigations subcommittee. Marine Lt. Gen. Stephen Olmstead, deputy assistant secretary of defense for drug policy and enforcement, and Army Lt. Gen. Thomas Kelly, director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified that the armed services are far along in committing the \$308 million that Congress allotted for the military's antidrug war last year, including \$40 million to finance larger roles for the National Guard in the District of Columbia and several border states.

Rep. Larry Hopkins (R-Ken.) told the generals "there is no way" the United States can win its war against drugs "with the effort we're now putting out. We want more effort."

General Olmstead said the Defense Intelligence Agency is studying ways to use techniques and intelligence from the CIA and the National Security Agency in the antidrug war, including the possibility of keeping track of drug activities by "national means," referring to orbiting satellites that could detect drug production.

National News

Federal judge curtails RICO use in civil cases

New York Federal District Court Judge Jack B. Weinstein reversed the verdict Feb. 11 in a civil suit brought against Long Island Lighting Co. (LILCO) under the RICO statutes which may curb the use of RICO in civil cases.

Weinstein ruled that the question of whether LILCO had lied to obtain rate increases properly belonged before state utility regulators and should never have been tried under federal law.

"The trial proved that RICO cannot and should not be applied in a case such as this to permit a federal jury in a civil case to second-guess the rate-making authority of the state," the judge said.

"Civil RICO cases provide dangers to defendants in some respects even greater than do criminal cases. . . . There is no inhibition on the commencement of civil RICO action except limits on the imagination of counsel. . . . Because of the extreme dangers of overreaching in civil cases, care must be taken to ensure that the RICO statute is not extended beyond the reach envisaged by Congress."

ACLU attacks RICO as unconstitutional

Ira Glasser, American Civil Liberties Union executive director, attacked the way the racketeering, or RICO, laws passed in 1970 have been systematically expanded in order to violate the Bill of Rights, in a commentary published in the Feb. 17 *Wall Street Journal*. When Lawrence Speiser, legislative director of the ACLU in 1970, forecast these abuses, he was pooh-poohed, Glasser said; now all that he forecast has come true.

"Perhaps the worst abuse is the now widespread practice of seizing the assets of an enterprise merely upon an accusation of a RICO violation, even before there is a trial," which wipes out the constitutional principle of being presumed innocent until

proven guilty, Glasser said. The Supreme Court upheld seizure before trial in a case brought before it in 1974.

"In 1988, RICO began to be used systematically to threaten First Amendment rights, representing another step away from the stated purpose of the legislation," Glasser added, referring to the nationwide seizure and shutdown of bookstores, as a result of the conviction of a couple for selling six pornographic magazines and four videotapes.

Then there is the case of civil RICO, which used to have a prerequisite of a prior criminal conviction, or predicate acts of racketeering. Glasser says, "This restriction and others were swept away by the Supreme Court in 1985 when the court said that Congress had intended the reach of the law to be as broad as possible."

Glasser documents how the use of RICO is gradually being expanded—from drug-users, to pornographers, and now securities firms. People ignore constitutional abuses in these cases, but what about the next victims? He proposes legislative repeal or overhaul of RICO.

Judge grants venue change for Billington

Loudoun County, Virginia Circuit Court Judge Carleton Penn granted a change of venue to Michael Billington on Feb. 21, the next of 14 defendants, all associates of Lyndon LaRouche, scheduled for trial on bogus fraud and security charges. It is impossible, the judge agreed to seat an impartial jury for LaRouche associates in the county.

Both the court and the prosecution rebuffed any implication that the current jury sitting in the prosecution of Rochelle Ascher was "anything but fair," but the prosecution did not oppose the motion for the change. Penn left it up to the Supreme Court of Virginia to determine both a new venue, and a new judge, as Penn indicated that he has no intention to move with the case.

Billington's attorney, Jim Clark, argued that it would be impossible to get a fair jury for his client based upon his sentencing in the Alexandria trial, the publicity around the

Ascher case, and the fact that Billington would be facing the same witnesses and much of the same evidence in the Virginia securities case. Clark also pointed out that the jurors in the Ascher trial were all aware of the publicity around the LaRouche case.

In the Ascher trial, the court heard government witness Wayne Hintz testify that there was never a policy not to repay loans; that it was the policy of the organization to increase the base of its subscriptions and contributions in order to eventually eliminate loans as a form of income; and that financial warfare, including the negative publicity after the 1986 Illinois primary, crippled loan repayment efforts.

Defense attorney John Flannery was able to introduce into evidence a large blow-up of a form used for loan repayments. The government had previously introduced evidence of indebtedness, but had systematically blocked anything dealing with repayment. Flannery was unable to introduce a large stack of copies of checks that were loan repayments, but the jury got the point.

Watkins introduces bill for oil floor price

Oklahoma Congressman Wes Watkins (D) has introduced a bill calling for an \$18 floor on the price of domestic oil and the deregulation of natural gas prices at the wellhead. The bill would also force the Department of Energy to rely on domestic stripper oil (produced mostly by individuals with one or two small wells) to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, if it can be purchased as cheaply as current DoE contracts.

Watkins said crude would have to reach the \$24 to \$26 range to allow for the necessary exploration and investment to ensure long-term growth in domestic oil production.

In January, oil imports of 8.2 million barrels per day exceeded domestic production of 7.9 million bpd for the first time in 10 years, reflecting the long-term decline in domestic production due to the depression in the real economy and the low price of domestic oil.

"What you're seeing is the future," said

American Petroleum Institute president Charles J. DiBona, as the API predicted that imports will soon surpass the all-time record import level of 10 million bpd in February 1977.

The depressed oil price has not only decimated the industry, leaving the U.S. vulnerable to oil blackmail once again, but has been a major factor in the collapse of the southwest savings and loan institutions.

'Get LaRouche' team behind Mo. prosecution

Paul Greenberg, a co-defendant with Lyndon LaRouche in the Alexandria, Va. trial, was notified by his attorney 10 days after he was incarcerated in the Alexandria jail that a Missouri state prosecution brought against him seven months ago for violating the state securities law was to go to trial the week of Feb. 11.

This prosecution has all the fingerprints of the national "Get LaRouche" task force created by former Justice Department Criminal Division chief William Weld, and, occurring before any pre-trial motions have been allowed to be filed, the stench of the old Nixon "political enemies" list. Political pundits in Missouri speculate that Secretary of State Roy Blunt was one of the motivating forces behind the prosecution.

In August of 1988, the St. Louis County Prosecutor's office handed down a grand jury indictment of Greenberg and Caucus Distributors, Inc. for violating Missouri's Securities Act by failing to "register" as a broker, a felony in that state.

After Greenberg was indicted, Blunt stated that the alleged "victim," Steve Stipanovich, the 27-year-old center for the Indiana Pacers basketball team whose uncle had been the Special Agent in Charge of the St. Louis office of the FBI for over 10 years, and who gave his money to fight drugs, "fell victim to a con game." Since Stipanovich could sue in civil court if it were fraud, and since Greenberg was not charged by prosecutors with fraud, the Blunt statement raised eyebrows.

Blunt, a 38-year-old Republican, was carried into office in 1984 as the hand-picked

choice of then Attorney General and now Governor John Ashcroft. Blunt, Ashcroft, and Missouri's current Attorney General, William Webster, are all products of the Republican party machine of the more famous William Webster—former federal judge, FBI director, and current CIA director. Webster and his family have long been a power in Missouri politics. It was to Judge Webster, then FBI director, that Henry Kissinger wrote to initiate investigations into the sources of funding of the LaRouche movement in 1982.

Buchanan attacks Kissinger, Eagleburger

Conservative columnist Pat Buchanan, a White House staffer in the Nixon and Reagan administrations, charged that the emergence of the Kissinger gang in the upper echelons of the Bush administration, and the exposé of James Baker's holdings in Chemical Bank, are ominous indications that under Bush, the Council of Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, and the Manhattan banks will be running U.S. policy, to the detriment of U.S. national interests.

In a column published the week of Feb. 12, Buchanan hit two primary targets, Secretary of State James Baker for authoring the Baker plan, which the columnist described as a scheme to bail out the major debt-holding banks, including Chemical Bank; and the Kissinger appointees to the Bush administration, including Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger.

Buchanan singled out Eagleburger's involvement with the Yugoslavs, including the Ljubljanska Bank, which, he wrote, "Senate aides believe is a Belgrade front for money-laundering and high-tech transfers."

The problem these cases present to George Bush "is not simply another ethics flap," according to Buchanan. "It is the perception that the Republican Party, ripped away from the Rockefeller and the Eastern Establishment" at the 1964 Republican convention, "has been taken back into receivership, that the party no longer represents us, but them."

Briefly

● **SENATOR** Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), a world federalist, proposed that President Bush hold summits with the leaders of Japan, China, and the Pacific Rim nations. "The new forum should also make a deliberate effort to involve the Soviets, as well as their allies, North Korea and Vietnam, in a dialogue about such common concerns as free trade, economic development, and environmental protection."

● **THE BUSH** administration is off to "a dangerous beginning," *Times* of London reporter Michael Binyon complained Feb. 20. Key cabinet members have not been confirmed and there is a "puzzling silence" rather than a flurry of political initiatives usually associated with a new administration.

● **VICE PRESIDENT** Dan Quayle endorsed Peruvian oligarch Hernando de Soto's work to impose drug economies in Ibero-America in a meeting with him on Feb. 14 in Washington, D.C. Quayle promised that the Bush administration would carefully study De Soto's proposals to impose "structural adjustments" that would allow the "informal economies" to flourish.

● **KURT SCHMOKE**, the "pod person" who is the mayor of Baltimore and advocates drug legalization, was bubbling over after attending Prince Charles' Feb. 13 luncheon on environmentalism. "It was unforgettable," the *Baltimore Sun* reported him saying. "He clearly has a prescience."

● **ROBERT MOSBACHER**, the Secretary of Commerce, shamelessly declared that Bush campaign fundraisers and contributors should be rewarded with political posts in Washington and abroad, according to the Feb. 21 *Financial Times* of London. "We're not trying to foist off any second-grade dummies," he said. "In truth, they are the most successful people in their communities."

Editorial

War threat looms

No one should take lightly the warning by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze that: "Unless a peaceful comprehensive political settlement is found to the Arab-Israeli conflict, developments in the region would follow a spiral wound by the logic of military confrontation. The region faces the threat of an arms race which sooner or later could degenerate into a nuclear face-off." Seen in the light of Shevardnadze's unique meeting with Ruhollah Khomeini and the letters he bore to both the Ayatollah and Iraqi President Hussein, at the very least the Soviets are making a major power bid in the region.

Couple this with the Salman Rushdie flap, and all the signs are present of a very dirty Anglo-Soviet deal. The infamous *Satanic Verses* has been in print since October of last year, so that the sudden uproar over the book is clearly staged. In fact, it was detonated in Pakistan in a manner calculated to particularly embarrass Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Significantly, the protests which took place in that country targeted the offices of the U.S. Information Service rather than the British embassy, even though Rushdie resides in Britain. In fact one of the leaders of the demonstration, Maulana Kauzer Niazi, stopped by the embassy on the morning of the demonstration, ostensibly to pick up a visa for his daughter. With Afghanistan now targeted to become a center of Muslim extremism, the destabilization of Bhutto's government, becomes an extremely dangerous possibility.

Those who doubt a British-Soviet concordance in bringing the world once again to the brink of war, should ponder how the British have played balance-of-power politics twice in the past—leading to World War I and World War II.

The clear signs are there in the renewed popularity of German and Japanese bashing—albeit it is Anglo-American networks who are most vociferous in this. It would appear that the Anglo-Americans are making the disastrous blunder in discounting the Soviet danger as against the attractiveness, to them, of targeting their ostensible allies, whom they perceive to be rivals in the

global power game.

There are other reasons why a new Mideast war may indeed be in the offing. Suppose that such a war succeeded in eliminating a quarter of the world's oil supply. This would immediately benefit the British and Soviets, who have been hurt by the reduced price of oil, and it would give them enormous political leverage over the rest of Europe and Japan.

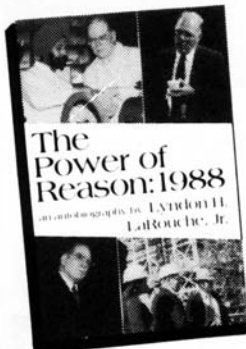
In Afghanistan, it is now broadly recognized that the Soviets have ostensibly evacuated their army, only to infiltrate ethnics in their place, while keeping major regular units at the border. The eruption of civil war in Afghanistan—particularly if it has fundamentalist religious overtones—coupled with the hysteria generated over the Rushdie book, makes the ingredients to plausibly upgrade terrorism in the West, such as the recent spate of civilian air accidents which all point to terrorism despite attempts at cover-up.

No doubt the British oligarchs think that they can stage-manage events to tilt the situation to their own advantage. They refuse to learn the lesson of their own past mistakes. We must take Shevardnadze's warning extremely seriously. From the Soviet point of view, it is meant as a warning to the West to fall in line, and allow the Soviets a major role in the Middle East. It is a warning to the Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organization that the Soviets demand a role in any negotiations which will occur, a demand now being backed up by the British government, which has asked Shevardnadze to act as a mediator.

At the moment there seems to be a paralysis among those forces who might be expected to recognize the danger of allowing the British to dictate U.S. policy, and to vector it toward appeasement of the Soviets. We are fast reaching a point of no return. There is still time to act to put the United States back on track. One sure sign of the willingness to do this, is to force the Kissinger crowd to release LaRouche and his associates from prison, and reverse the political frame-up. At the moment, only LaRouche and his associates are drawing the appropriate conclusions from the Soviet threats.

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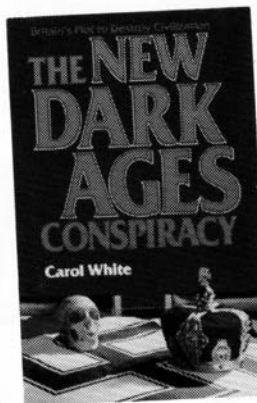
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