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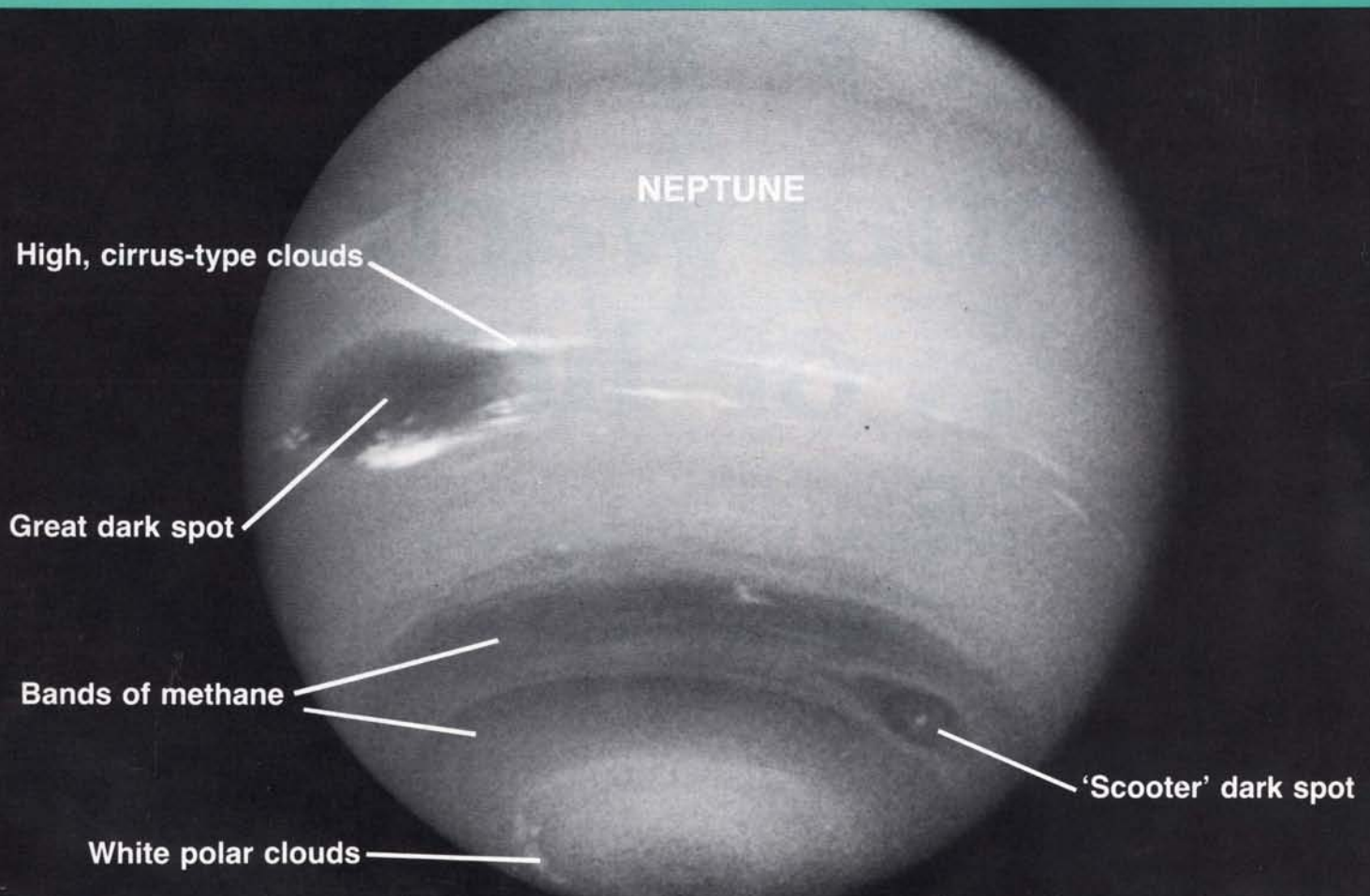
Executive Intelligence Review

September 15, 1989 • Vol. 16 No. 37

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Bankers, communists seek to legalize drugs
Over 50% of Mexicans are malnourished
Moscow steps up threats on Sweden and Baltic

Voyager reveals the mysterious planet Neptune





The environmentalists say that "industrial pollutants" are heating up the world's climate-what a hoax!

First, the evidence that such a heating is occurring is dubious; if it is occurring, what can be proven is that industrial emissions are not the cause. And the "remedies" proposed by George Bush, Mikhail Gorbachov, and the other "greenies" will only make things worse.

Executive Intelligence Review's Special Report, "The 'Greenhouse Effect' Hoax: A World Federalist Plot," assembles the scientific evidence, and analyzes the political purpose behind the hoax: the drive to use "ecological emergency" as the pretext to destroy the sovereignty of nations.

EIR
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REPORT

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EIR

From the Editor

The strategic centerpiece of September 1989 is the crucial need to win the war on drugs which has been declared by the government of Colombia. Nothing else will be achieved to save mankind from the abyss, if the enemies of the Colombian nation, in the form of the drug traffickers, are allowed, by international negligence and connivance, to triumph in the battle which has begun there. No less than \$2 million a day in aid is required to win this war, and everything is at stake.

The war happens to be occurring on Colombian soil, but it is global in its import, just as 50 years ago the Nazi and Soviet invasion of Poland in September 1939 started a war that swept up the whole world. Then, as now, appeasement of Hitler's barbarism created the preconditions for the war, and even after Britain and France were finally induced to declare war on the Nazis, they delayed actually fighting it until France was conquered and Britain placed under siege.

Today's appeasers in the international Drug Lobby, are worse than appeasers—they are part of the enemy, the international bankers' clique determined to maintain its political power through the profits of the drug trade.

For over a dozen years their foremost enemy has been the American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche, now imprisoned after being framed up by the Drug Lobby last year. Freedom for Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates is the indispensable first step to implement the policies that will take the world out of hellish collapse.

Furthermore, the Bush administration must repudiate the rock-drug-sex counterculture which is the root of drug "demand" in our society. Any anti-drug "plan" which omits this is meaningless and doomed to fail.

In this issue, we address the last question in a twofold way. The *Feature*, on Voyager's revelations about Neptune, points the way to a national mission in space which can inspire all the youth in the world with a real future to work toward. The *Books* section tells the other side, with a survey of recent books that reveal the recent, as well as more distant, roots of the counterculture disease. In future issues, we will develop further the positive alternative to this sickness in the cultural as well as the scientific domain.

Nora Hamerman

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Correction: In the centerfold strategic map in last week's issue (No. 36), no doubt the geographically astute reader noted that the number 17 for Communist China was misplaced, to point to the eastern U.S.S.R. In the *Feature*, **Table 1** had several errors. A corrected version of the table and the relevant portion of the text, will appear in our next issue. We apologize for any confusion that may have resulted.

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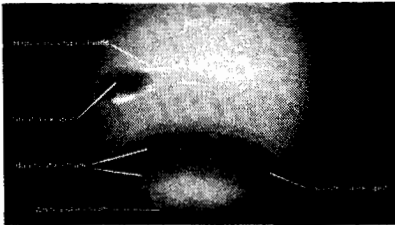
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Leveraged blowouts: the new LBOs

by Chris White

If the latest casualty reports are anything to go on, then it won't be too long before the financial community's latest acronym, LBO, standing for leveraged buyout, is accorded a new meaning. Pretty soon, it now seems quite possible, we will all be hearing about the new LBOs, leveraged blowouts.

Two more such buyouts began to bite the dust on Sept. 7. They are Robert Campeau's debt-financed takeover of Federated Department Stores, and the biggest takeover of the century, Kohlberg Kravis Robert's buyout of RJR Nabisco. Sept. 7 was the deadline for Campeau to make a \$400 million debt service payment to the financiers of what was, when it was concluded, a \$6.6 billion takeover by the Montreal-based speculator of the U.S. department store group.

The deadline came and went, no payment was made. Kohlberg Kravis had bad news of a different sort. That company had planned to finance the purchase of RJR, the only takeover ever concluded for more than \$20 billion, by selling off the corporation's assets. They completed negotiations for the sale of the Del Monte company's canned and frozen products lines. The price they were offered for the transaction was only half the level they had estimated when the giant deal was cobbled together at the end of 1988.

The problem both deals have run into is this: the cash-flow or revenue stream of the company taken over is not sufficient to generate the funds required to service the debt assumed during the course of the buyout. Campeau and Kohlberg Kravis now join the lengthening list of leveraged buyouts going bad. The first on the list, in the latest round, was the financial services company Integrated Resources, which defaulted on \$990 million worth of debt last June. Deals such as the Beatrice Foods takeover, Merv Griffin's acquisition of Resorts International, and Eastern Airlines, are among the list of the buyouts that have gone, or are going, sour.

Overall, more than \$1 trillion worth of indebtedness is tied up in the financing put together over especially the period since 1986, to pay for leveraged buyouts. The financing has been made up roughly of one part junk bonds (below investment-grade securities) and four parts other borrowing, whether it be in the form of bank lending, or in the form of funds raised from limited partnerships put together to finance the takeovers. As the quoted value of a company's stock has climbed above the book value of its assets, the buyout packages have been put together supposedly to find ways of turning the difference into that magic substance, cash. The beginning wave of defaults will at least help to clarify some of the associated illusions. After all, there really isn't, any longer, any connection between the market quotation of a company's shares, and what that company is actually worth. No more of a connection, that is, than there is between today's cash-money and actual wealth.

Twenty-five years ago, or so, there were still people around who understood that there is a difference between money and wealth. Not so any longer. The trillion dollars of debt attached to the last years' LBOs, is only one small part of the overall \$20 trillion of combined instruments of indebtedness and speculation piled on top of the wealth-producing capacities of the economy. But along with off-balance sheet liabilities of the commercial banks, in excess of \$3 trillion, and government-backed mortgage securities, it is one of the relatively small parts which could, over the next weeks, into the first part of October, quite easily bring down the whole. Twenty-five years ago it would probably have still been possible to find people, in positions of relative authority, who could explain why. No longer, for if there were such, what has been permitted to occur over the past 25 years, could not have happened.

An overall economic problem

In this sense the LBOs typify what has happened to the economy and financial system as a whole. Both are as bankrupt as is the corporation RJR Nabisco. The economy, as a productive enterprise, has been bankrupt since the period 1981-82, in the sense that it is no longer capable of physically producing the output required to maintain break-even levels of functioning. Import dependency, collapsing infrastructure, unemployment, and increasing outright poverty are among the symptoms of economic bankruptcy.

Financially, the system has been bankrupt since 1985-86, unable to generate the wealth which would permit debt and interest charges to be paid. In significant degree, the astounding growth in debt—from under \$7 trillion in 1984, to over \$20 trillion today—is the proof. The debt has grown, not because it is being paid, but because unpaid principal has been rolled over and added to the total, thereby increasing the total outstanding of interest-bearing claims.

Now, as the case of the LBOs demonstrates, a third area of bankruptcy is approaching, when financial bankruptcy turns into actual runs on the banks, starting with the liquidation of supposed assets to generate ready cash to pay debt. If the supposed assets cannot be liquidated, or, alternately, can be, but as Kohlberg Kravis just found out, at a fraction of their book value, then the debt instruments are not worth the paper they are printed on. Then the leveraged buyouts become leveraged blowouts, bringing down bank and other financial institutions' assets in multiples of five times and more the debt directly affected.

The whole mass could conceivably be rolled over again. But the collapsing buyouts are part of the chain of evidence that argues forcibly that such another rollover may well not be possible at all.

RJR Nabisco, for example, is among other things a manufacturing company, and produces a variety of processed foodstuffs, among them pineapples, crackers, cookies, and breakfast cereals, and products like tobacco and cigarettes. The sale of the products is supposed to provide the gross revenues out of which the company covers the costs incurred in maintaining plant and equipment, meeting variable costs and the wage bill, and financing overhead expenses incurred as marketing, advertising, and distribution, as well as research into new product lines, while meeting financial obligations such as debt service and interest payments, tax payments, and also generating a profit in the form of dividends for stockholders, or reinvestment.

When Kravis and his friends insisted that the company could take on an amount of debt requiring service payments in excess of its revenues, they were doing no more than has become the standard for the economy as a whole since 1982. This is what Donald Regan and Walter Wriston once used to call, "creative" or "innovative" financial methods. Twenty-five years ago such methods, no different than Ponzi-style salad oil swindles, would have landed their advocates and

practitioners in jail as swindlers and frauds.

Twenty-five years ago, or so, there would have at least been company officials on the production side who would have blown the whistle if the company's financial obligations in the form of debt service and interest were threatening the capacity to produce the products which generated the wealth on which all else depends. Now it has become routine that debt is incurred such that debt service exceeds the company's capacity to generate revenue. Twenty-five years ago, or so, that would have been called "bankruptcy." Procedures would have been activated, under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code, to protect stockholders, creditors, and employees, by reorganizing the company onto a sound basis. Such a reorganization would, in those days, have begun by recognizing that the productive economic parts of the company were sound and to be salvaged, while the financial obligations could be put on the back burner to allow breathing space for recovery.

The Apollo approach

And, 25 years ago, or so, just as there would have been people at the corporate level who could think in those terms, so too, there would have been old codgers at the national level, remembering the lessons of the 1920s and 1930s, the legacy of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, who would have thought of the national economy, if not the world economy, as a special sort of integrated corporation. Such people actually did put together President John Kennedy's Apollo Program, to pull the economy out of the recession it went into in 1957, revive the revenue base of the federal government, deal with the threat then posed by the Russians' earlier Sputnik breakthrough, and more important than any of the above, give the nation a mission and united sense of purpose for the period ahead. The people who did that certainly didn't have any problem with the relationship between money and wealth. The new wealth created by each dollar of federal investment in the Apollo Program brought an estimated return of \$14 to the economy as a whole. The return was an increase in real wealth, not the kind of cash-money so-called "returns" that make today's speculators drool.

If such people had been around, the whole disgusting spectacle of the so-called Reagan Recovery would never have occurred. The bankruptcy of the economy would have been recognized before 1982 and remedial measures would have been taken. There was one old codger who did know what was going on, and said so. He also told the Reagan administration, back in 1982, what then ought to have been done, if the mess that has accumulated in the meantime was to be avoided. His name is Lyndon LaRouche, and he ended up in jail, precisely because his reorganization plans offended those who have insisted since 1967, that the methods associated with the Apollo Program were no longer relevant. The collapse of the LBOs shows that their day of reckoning is fast approaching.

Collapsing food production means half of all Mexicans are hungry

by Rubén Cota

An unusually candid study released at the beginning of September by Mexico's Planning and Budget Department has revealed that 42 million Mexicans—more than half the total population—“are poor and have no means of satisfying their most minimal food requirements; 75% of these—more than 30 million—work in agriculture and face extreme conditions.”

This news has triggered panicked statements and warnings from producers, peasant leaders, academics, and even official layers, accusing the administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of causing a dramatic collapse in national food production. And worse is yet to come, when the 1989 spring-summer cycle of food production is revealed to be a disaster as well.

The agricultural panorama for 1989 is “not very promising,” said Gustavo Gordillo de Anda, assistant secretary of agriculture, on Aug. 14. Gordillo de Anda announced that there had been a 34% decline in the total crop area of the spring-summer cycle. He revealed that there have been losses of 2.7 million tons of basic grains in the northern breadbasket of the country, and a loss of 8,000 hectares of rice in the southeastern state of Campeche, equivalent to 60% of the state's cropland. In the case of beans, delays in sowing affected 61% of national cropland dedicated to that product.

In Tamaulipas, a northeastern state bordering Texas, 800,000 tons of sorghum and 300,000 tons of corn have been lost due to delays in sowing. The entire production of yellow corn from the 1988-89 fall-winter cycle—an estimated 485,000 tons—was declared unfit for human consumption because of contamination with *aspergillus* fungus, which produces a powerful carcinogen. The bulk of the corn was ordered destroyed.

It is suspected that the same fungus has infested the corn harvested in southern Texas, where Mexico purchases most of its imported corn. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is, however, only looking for indications of contamination in corn that was shipped out of maritime ports, but not transported by rail or trailer, which is the way Mexico gets its corn. It is believed that a large quantity of contaminated corn entered Mexico between October 1988 and August 1989.

The combination of lack of rain, inadequate credit, increased prices for agricultural inputs, low price guarantees paid to the producers, and consequent economic losses for

the producers, has forced thousands to abandon their farms. The authorities have been forced to acknowledge that official estimates of national production and import requirements have fallen way behind reality.

The director of Banco Rural, Jaime de la Mora Gómez, declared Sept. 4 that estimated food imports for this year of 8.5 million tons “will not be sufficient” to satisfy internal consumption needs. The former national head of the National Farmers Federation (CNC), Mario Hernández Posadas, estimates that Mexico “will be forced to import 12.5 million tons of basic grains.”

On Aug. 30, the National Bean Producers Federation of the CNC charged, “We lament that the government is haggling with us over prices, while the foreigners charge us double. Such is the case with beans, where a ton of imported beans costs 2.5 million pesos,” while national producers are authorized to charge only 785,000 pesos.

Of the 8.5 million tons of food imports already planned, 4 million tons correspond to the state's food marketing agency Conasupo. To purchase those imports, Conasupo has been allowed 440 billion pesos—44% of the entire budget allocation for state agencies.

The policy of the grain cartels

After nine months of the Salinas administration, the President's true agricultural policy stands revealed: elimination of the country's primary productive activity, agriculture, to deliver control over national food supply to the international grain cartels. The purpose of said policy, as euphemistically described in the 1989-94 National Development Plan presented by Salinas on May 31 of this year, is “reducing job demand.” That is bankers' shorthand for reducing the number of mouths to feed.

The plan was formulated by social democrat Joseph Marie Córdoba Montoya, Technical Secretary of the Mexican cabinet. His post was created especially by presidential decree and allows him to operate out of the presidential palace. In its Sept. 5 issue, the British daily the *Guardian* described Córdoba as “the right hand of the President,” who “is permanently at his side” in all the most important meetings. Córdoba is also described as an ardent partisan of economic liberalism. Another “strategist” behind Mexico's agricultural debacle is Trade Secretary Jaime Serra Puche.

So much for Mexican trade policy. From the financial side, government policy is equally disastrous. Hopes began to rise when the Banco Rural (Banrural), the government institution which channels credits to the agricultural sector, announced a reduction of interest rates from 50% to 40%. Banrural then turned around and announced that only those who have paid off their old debts would be entitled to new credit—a category which disqualifies nearly all small producers. Banrural director De la Mora also revealed that the new official policy of credit restriction would begin to be applied in the fall-winter period of 1989-90, and would consist of a “total” abandonment of so-called “high-income producers.” Banrural also announced that it would withdraw its support to producers “without resources in low productivity zones,” who will be forced to turn to “special aid programs” of state and municipal governments. Banrural failed to note that these governments are totally devoid of such funds.

It is thus clear that a major chunk of the agricultural sector is being starved to death. Is this how the Salinas government intends to accomplish its goal of “reducing job demand”?

The daily *El Financiero* reported Aug. 23 that Mexico is making do with the same quantity of basic food products that it did 10 years ago, when it had 19 million fewer people. The newspaper relied on official statistics provided by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. In 1980, requirements for 66 million Mexicans were satisfied with 31.7 million tons of food, of which 23 million were produced domestically and 8.7 million imported. In 1989, it is estimated that national food production will be 22.4 million tons and imports 10.3 million. This for 85 million Mexicans! This translates into a 22.5% average reduction in food intake per capita, from 489 kilograms in 1980 to 384 kilograms in 1989.

From 1986 to 1988, milk supply fell 27%; meat supplies during the past year fell 15%; idle capacity of swine ranches surpassed 50%, of chicken farms 30%. Although the supply of chicken in 1988 rose 2% over previous years, 150,000 tons of that meat were imported, the equivalent of 20% of national production.

Additional data published by *El Financiero* Aug. 22, show that between 1980 and 1989, per hectare yield fell in 8 out of 10 basic agricultural products, while crop land under cultivation contracted in 7 out of 10. Among the most affected products were the oil-producing grains (sesame seed, safflower, and soy), while among the basic grains, beans and corn suffered contractions both in cultivation and productivity, promising shortages for domestic consumption.

Another Kampuchea?

Manuel Espinosa Yglesias, former director of Bancomer and currently president of the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation, said in a speech celebrating the foundation’s 20th anniversary that the Mexican countryside should be privatized, since dividing of the land only accomplished a sharing of the misery. He insisted that “state capitalism” had failed in Mex-

ico, costing the state many millions, and urged that other solutions be sought.

Under the benevolent gaze of President Salinas’s wife, Cecilia Occelli, Espinosa Yglesias told his audience that the only thing that interests people is having a job and sufficient wages to meet their food needs. Privatization should not be prevented just because a few agitators oppose it, as in the case of the Cananea mine, where the army was called out to suppress protestors. Asked if this insistence on privatization at all costs might not provoke armed insurrection or even revolution, the former banker answered that the people will always be satisfied if they get enough to eat.

But will they? On Sept. 4, *El Sol de México* carried the front-page headline, “Hunger Threatens Mexico!” Columnist José Cabrera Parra writes, “In Mexico, within its first few months, it seems that the decade of the Nineties will have hunger as its most distinctive syndrome, if we are to believe the terrifying data the countryside reveals, the economic instability that will prevent our acquisition of food, and the international war that will be unleashed for food. . . .

“According to official statistics, 42 million Mexicans, more than 50% of the total population of the country is poor and has no means of satisfying their minimal requirements, headed by the need for food. Seventy percent of the population suffers acute anemia, far below the minimum levels set by the world food organizations as acceptable for dignity . . . in Mexico this doubtless has political connotations. . . .

“Today, after a long and ominous process whose political implications we will carefully examine, hunger in its most dramatic manifestations . . . threatens the nation: The malnourished 75% seem to announce that in the decade of the Nineties, Mexico could go the way of Kampuchea or Vietnam.”

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China's foodgrain production: the webs of deception

by Ramtanu Maitra

With the harvest of summer grains nearing completion in China, the government has issued statements indicating yet another "bumper harvest." Citing the summer wheat output of 93.55 million tons, about 25% of annual grain production and 3.05 million tons more than last year's output, the government news service Xinhua, quotes experts proclaiming "a favorable turn for China's agriculture" and is also expected to be "a new turning point for agricultural development."

Whether such optimism is part of a deliberate attempt to tell the world that the democracy movement, allegedly a plot hatched by the urban elite with backing from the United States, has been crushed and things have come back to normal in China, or whether it is a web of deception to cover up the problems China's agricultural sector is facing now, is difficult to determine. Since the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) government's credibility was badly damaged by the events of early June, it would not be surprising for the Communist Party of China (CPC) leaders to have to resort to the stale rhetoric of the hoary past to dupe outsiders. Needless to say, such tactics have worked well earlier with the Western media and the so-called China experts living in the West.

The statement issued by Xinhua may well turn out to be nothing more than miasma. The fact is that China's agricultural sector has remained a puzzle for years. Figures published by the P.R.C., and accepted by the Western experts without a whimper, indicate that China is not only self-sufficient in foodgrain production but, in fact, should be a major exporter of maize, wheat, and rice. While there is no way that the figures published by the P.R.C. can be verified, the nervousness that precedes every harvest in China is an indicator that China has very little food surplus. In all likelihood, the numbers are inflated to look good and show the world that the Chinese Communists have achieved a major success in alleviating the perpetual food shortage problem that haunted China over the decades.

On the issue of China's foodgrain production, there is a total unanimity between the Communist regime and the so-called China experts in the West. These "China experts" are occasionally invited by the P.R.C. leaders to act as mouthpieces of Beijing and tell the world how much the Chinese

Communists have achieved. Invariably, these experts are taken to a few model farms, strewn over the country, where agriculture is mechanized and productivity of land is significantly higher than in most of the rest of the country. While these experts have enough gray matter to realize that a handful of model farms does not represent China's agricultural sector, the prospect of another invitation from Beijing is tempting enough for these experts to endorse whatever foodgrain production figure Beijing puts out.

The cross-talk within China's own controlled media is a much better barometer of events taking place in China. A series of impassioned articles that appeared in the Chinese press on the state of agriculture is an indicator that China's agriculture has gotten into a rut. There is also an awareness among the Communist leaders that unless foodgrain production is increased significantly, the 800 million-plus peasants may collectively throw the Communist leaders out of business. It is most likely this worry that is reflected in the cross-talk that appeared in the Chinese press recently.

The fallacy of numbers

Over the years, much has been written about the success of China's agriculture. While it is a fact that the situation in the early 1980s was much better than it was in the early 1960s, when foodgrain production took a nosedive following the failure of Mao's infamous "Great Leap Forward," the amount of foodgrain production reported by the Chinese authorities remains suspect. It has been said that China's per capita foodgrain production climbed from 197.5 kg in 1952 to about 394 kg in 1984. In 1988, per capita foodgrain production shows a decline to 359 kg and this drop has often been cited as a subject of major concern of the Chinese leaders. In the 1970s China was still producing, according to the P.R.C.'s published figures, about 200 kg per capita and yet there were very few reports suggesting loss of lives in China due to lack of food. Why then, when per capita consumption drops from 394 kg to 359 kg—still more than 50% per capita higher than in the seventies, is there such concern?

Raw figures published by the P.R.C., and endorsed by every Western expert and by financial and academic institu-

tions, indicate that China's cereal production in 1988, which was considered a year of poor harvest, was 394 million tons. **Table 1** shows the overall and per capita cereal production of some rice-growing Asian nations in 1988. What is clear from these figures is that the people of these Asian nations, excluding China, consume between 200-280 kg of cereals per capita. In comparison, China's consumption is far higher—hovering between 350-400 kg per capita. China's per capita consumption, based on the released figures, is about 50% more than that in Indonesia and 80% more than that in India.

Since people in India, Indonesia, and the Philippines are not starving, it is rational to conclude that China is either exporting a large amount of grain, which they are not, or building up a huge grain reserve. The latter could not be true, however, based on what the P.R.C. authorities publish. According to official P.R.C. data, during the last four years China has drawn down its reserves considerably. These obvious contradictions, never addressed by either the World Bank or the so-called China experts, raise fresh questions on how reliable the Red Chinese-published figures are and what really is the state of affairs in China's agricultural sector.

The incessant double-talk

While there is ample reason to doubt the official figures on foodgrain production, there is hardly any doubt that China's agriculture has become stuck firmly in the mud of the Yangtze-Huai-Huang river basins. Overall foodgrain production has remained stagnant since 1984, and the signals indicating a sense of urgency among the Chinese Communists have become visible. What is amusing is that while the Deng Xiaoping-Yang Shangkun-Li Peng *troika* are trying to reassure the peasants that agriculture is the key to China's future, they are adopting measures to forcibly procure extra amounts of grains from the same peasants in order to pump

more grains into urban grain markets. The purpose is to keep the urban population well fed and impress upon the gullible foreign investors and tourists that China has abundant foodgrains. It is the same method of deception that led many Western investors to believe that China's economy was growing from strength to strength till the the boom came down in 1988.

The concern for the agricultural stagnation shows through everywhere. At the National People's Conference last spring, Premier Li Peng announced an increase in food procurement prices to the peasants, increased subsidies for various inputs, re-centralized distribution of fertilizers and pesticides (decentralization of both fertilizer and pesticides distribution a few years earlier had sparked off an underground black market which had deeply affected production), and called for a 14% increase in investment to the agricultural sector.

It is evident that none of these "plums" Premier Li Peng dished out have worked. Beside the warning issued recently that summer grain is only a small portion of the annual grain requirements, the P.R.C. leadership's double-talk has also since been criticized. In a Chinese-language newspaper, *Nongmin Ribao*, it was reported recently that although the state has increased the procurement price for grain by 18%, the inflated price of fertilizers, pesticides, water, and electricity has more than eaten away the promised benefit to the peasants. In the Jiangnan plain, a major commodity grain production area, the price of various fertilizers rose by 36-56% and the price of herbicides rose in some cases by as much as 77%.

The *Nongmin Ribao* on July 10, in an article entitled "Do Not Forget to Raise the Temperature After a Bumper Harvest," the commentator pointed out that to expect a bumper harvest this year is a little too optimistic. As an example, he pointed out that "fertilizer production in the country had decreased by 15.5% over the same period last year, and the shortfalls in the provinces of Shandong, Jiangxi, Hunan, and Hubei were "generally serious."

The commentator said: "There were 66 small nitrogen fertilizer factories in Hubei, but 29 stopped production in January and February this year due to shortage of power and coal, and 37 maintained half their production capacity. Although production was resumed in March, full operation was out of the question. Therefore, over 300,000 tons of rural-bound fertilizers were deducted from the original plan. The problem of pesticides was even greater. Not only was there a shortage, but required varieties were unavailable. In north China serious plant diseases and insect pests attacked this year. Agricultural departments estimated that at least several million tons of grain were lost due to shortages of pesticide. There was also a shortage of medium-size and small farm tools which should not have happened. According to statistics from the commercial departments, in the first quarter of this year, procurement of medium-size and small farm tools decreased by 14.4% over the same period last year."

TABLE 1
Total food production and per capita consumption of selected rice-growing Asian nations for the year 1988

Country	Foodgrain (million tons)	Per capita (in kilograms)
China	394	359
India	170	212
Indonesia	42*	240
Philippines	15	190
Japan	11	100
Vietnam	18	278
Bangladesh	21	200

* includes 15 million tons of cassava

Deliver now, get paid later

The problems associated with the agricultural sector are not confined to lack of inputs only. A major area of confrontation between the peasants and the Communist authorities is on the payment of grains. Last year, lacking funds, the government had handed over IOUs (called "white slips") to the peasants in lieu of cash against grain procurement, promising these will be redeemable by the next harvest season. If that was not bad enough, the peasants now complain that many

While there is ample reason to doubt the official figures on foodgrain production, there is hardly any doubt that China's agriculture has become stuck firmly in the mud of the Yangtze-Huai-Huang river basins. Foodgrain production has remained stagnant since 1984.

of these "white slips" have not yet been redeemed.

It is evident that the peasants are not going to accept any IOUs this year. It seems that the government is aware of the peasants' mood. In order to assure peasants in advance, Ma Yongwei, president of the Agricultural Bank of China, told newsmen on July 19 that the supply of funds for procurement of agricultural and sideline products this summer is comparatively balanced and no "IOU bills" have been issued. He also promised that more agricultural loans will be arranged in the second half of this year.

One can only hope that Ma Yongwei was not indulging in the usual double-talk that the Chinese Communist leaders have mastered. In case the P.R.C. authorities choose to try the same trick this year following the autumn harvest, the Chinese peasants may create serious problems for the government. However, it is also to be seen whether Beijing can mobilize the necessary funds to buy sufficient grains from the peasants so that the much-vaunted urban areas do not face starvation. A commentator, writing in the *Nongmin Ribao* on July 11, warned that "the government, must, among other things, deliver all kinds of materials earmarked for agricultural production, and must not hand out 'white slips' as IOUs to peasants for their grain."

Besides the government's failure to provide the farm sector with adequate inputs, which has already provoked a general discontent among the peasants, there are indications

that the government is also taking a hardline approach toward the peasantry. At the end of July, a source in the State Land Administration Bureau reported that China's actual farmland is larger than the figure now available mainly due to the "false data on farmland provided by local authorities." Apparently a nationwide survey carried out by the bureau found that the verified farmland area of the counties surveyed were nearly "20 to 30% higher than the originally reported figures." Local authorities are reportedly interfering with the land survey, and as the bureau source cautioned: "Any person attempting to interfere in and obstruct the land survey or to provide false data with a selfish motive will be punished according to party discipline and state law." It is apparent that the government, failing to procure adequate amounts of grain, is now exerting pressure on the local authorities, who are all CPC cadres, to forcibly extract more grains from the peasants on the claim that they have reported a lesser amount of area as being under cultivation. What kind of trouble this will lead to, in case the local authorities respond to Beijing's demands, is anybody's guess.

Behind these deceptions of smoke and mirrors, what emerges is that China's grain production and procurement programs have a tough row to hoe. On one hand, Beijing can ill-afford under the present unstable circumstances to antagonize the large and numerically powerful peasantry. On the other, it is also important for Beijing to keep a facade of food normalcy in the cities where a large number of foreigners, tourists and investors visit and form their impression about China. A large number of Chinese, who fled the farmlands where they were forcibly put during the period of Cultural Revolution, in the wake of the "modernization and liberalization policies" of Deng Xiaoping, have congregated in urban centers. These individuals, numbering as many as 100 million, according to some estimates, have no papers and for all practical purposes are considered as vagabonds. Nonetheless these "illegal" citizens of China consume food and it remains unaccounted for. From time to time, the authorities pick up these illegals and dump them off into the rural areas.

As China's grain production program continues to be a source of worry for the authorities, a revealing article appeared in the Beijing *Rinmin Ribao* on July 24. The article, penned by Wang Xianjin, director of the State Land Management Bureau, analyzed China's agricultural problems. Wang said that in 1959, China's area of cultivated land stood at 111.9 million hectares and since then it is dwindling fast. He pointed out that due to land erosion, increased salinity of soil and waterlogging of arable land, China has lost about 42.3 million hectares. During the period, Wang pointed out, about 26.1 million hectares have been reclaimed through various measures. Nonetheless it is evident that China is losing more land than it is able to reclaim now. This is significant since China has a limited amount of arable land and unless the process is reversed, China may be heading toward a truly major foodgrain crisis. No deception will work then.

Radical ecologists seek 'population control through resource control'

Along with recent media scares about global warming, ozone depletion, and oil spills, there is a concerted attempt by radical environmentalists to stop all natural resource development, including the timber industry, especially on public lands.

One of the most influential environmentalist groups, the Wilderness Society, recently issued a report, "Mountain Treasures At Risk," seeking to stop the timber harvest in the Southern Appalachians. When the Wilderness report received prominent and uncritically favorable media coverage, Raymond Harbin, a forest ecologist and lumber company executive from Union City, Georgia, sought to reply. Unable to get his rebuttal aired in the liberal media, he eventually purchased a half-page ad in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

He was interviewed on Aug. 22 by our Atlanta correspondent, Andrew Rotstein.

EIR: What is your background in forestry and the lumber industry?

Harbin: Strangely enough, my formal education was in theology and ancient languages, and I taught classical political theory briefly, but I wound up in the hardwood lumber industry. I was involved for several years with a biomass gas generator, which involved a great deal of thermodynamics.

I'm now vice president and general manager of a 50-year-old hardwood specialty company. I also write and consult in this field.

But the thing I'm most proud of is that I've spent 30-plus years researching the ecology of the Eastern hardwood forests, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and from the coast of North Carolina to as far west in Kansas as a tree will grow. I'm what we've begun to call a "wise-use conservationist," and an empirical forest ecologist. I'm currently working on a 600-page book, *The Eastern Hardwood Forest: A Consumer's Guide, Volume I*.

EIR: What prompted you to speak out about the Wilderness

Society's report, "Mountain Treasures At Risk"?

Harbin: Because no one else would. I thought the U.S. Forest Service would, and ultimately, I think they will. But they're affected by all kinds of political considerations that don't hamper me.

EIR: What is the goal of the Wilderness Society in issuing this report?

Harbin: What they ultimately want to do is to stop commerce.

To do this, they are trying to undermine the multiple-use concept, under which Congress mandates that public lands be managed to accommodate recreational activities like fishing, hunting, camping, boating, as well as timber harvest, controlled in a way to guarantee replenishment and the well-being of the whole natural system.

They want to expand the area of legally defined wilderness, where no development can take place in perpetuity.

They are out to equate timbering with "ecological disaster," and to conjure up wild images of the mindless, unsustainable rape of our forest resources.

They also suggest that Appalachian timber reserves are "insignificant," to use their exact word—which is absolutely false. Needless to say, if we don't need the resources here, then we don't need the people who earn their livelihood from this industry.

EIR: What is the definition of wilderness under law?

Harbin: The modern concept was created by Congress in 1964, designating a certain number of acres at least three miles from an existing road, but has been modified to the point where there are now some 90 million acres of public land defined as wilderness and therefore closed forever to resource development.

Now, I think we want a measure of wilderness. In the early 1960s, I wrote letters to congressmen in support of it. But I jumped off the bandwagon when I saw the tail wagging the dog.

EIR: What are the fallacies in their evidence or line of argument?

Harbin: Almost too many to enumerate.

Take recreation. It's undisputed that 98% of all recreational activities on Forest Service lands takes place within three-quarters of a mile of a road. You really can't get anywhere else, and if you can, what will you do when you get there? If you don't have reasonable access by vehicles, you discriminate against the very young, against the old, against the handicapped, those who can't walk long distances, against families in general.

They also imply that we're exhausting our timber supply. Absolute nonsense. Current law already safeguards the total national supply of this renewable resource. The fact is, the U.S. is now growing substantially *more* timber per year than we consume. The problem is, *we can't get at it*.

Basically, they try to equate true conservation, or wise-use conservation—which means hands-on management—with pure preservation—hands-off management, or really, no management at all. The concept of no management at all is really an awful one. If you really care about the forest, if you care about people and wildlife, if you're concerned with and love natural systems, then unbridled preservation is antithetical to everything you want.

The radical environmentalist literature I've seen, like "Mountain Treasures At Risk," is a semantic minefield. These reports are written from the library. The closest the authors have ever been to a natural system is the tree they see out the window.

EIR: Where does "pure preservation" lead?

Harbin: The catastrophe in Yellowstone National Park last year is a prime example. We wise-use conservationists have been advocating for years steps to avoid the uncontrollable fires that struck in 1988. We've been saying, you have to go in and pre-burn certain specific areas to take away the potential fuel from the huge conflagration that's bound to occur sometime, as it did.

Well, they didn't buy it. Their computers insisted that only 40,000 acres maximum could burn at any given time. When I was out there, in late July, the latest revised estimate was 1.6 million acres destroyed, including Yellowstone plus adjacent systems.

Or take wildlife. In the early 1960s, before wilderness designation by Congress, a very good group was founded to reclaim and preserve the big-horned sheep in Nevada and California, for scientific study, for hunting, for other purposes. They set up a system near the Joshua Tree National Monument, and established what they called guzzlers, to provide the sheep and the plants they depend on with water. They did a great job. They saved and revived the species.

After wilderness designation, all the sheep died. Why? Because you couldn't take a vehicle in there to maintain the guzzlers!

Another example: These people object to timber clearcuts. They say they're ugly. Well, so is an appendectomy. But if you have planned, well-distributed clearcuts, where you clear away everything, including growth of no commercial value itself, the forest will grow back properly, since the oaks are shade-intolerant, and won't replenish any other way. This restoration is critical for the black bear, which depends on prior consumption of acorns for sustenance during its annual period of semi-hibernation.

EIR: What's at stake for the economy in this dispute?

Harbin: That depends on where you want to cut off the multiplier effect of this industry.

But even on the narrowest level, in the Southern Appalachians alone, within 150 miles of the area under attack by the Wilderness Society, more than 50% of all American-made furniture is produced. The local availability of hardwood timber is a major factor for these plants' location and economical operation here.

The Eastern United States holds 100% of the world's supply of commercial red oak and yellow poplar. Within 375 miles of Blairsville, Georgia, 70% of the entire world's supply of white oak timber is standing, waiting to help reduce this country's trade deficit. For just 1988, the U.S. Commerce Department tabulated over 1.6 billion board feet of hardwood lumber exported. In addition, 10 cents per acre plus 25% of timber sale revenues "off the top" are paid in lieu of taxes to the local county, and these are areas with very little other tax base.

The economic impact is even greater in the Pacific Northwest, mainly because the area in question and the yield per acre are both greater than the Southeast, although it is almost all softwood there. I'm less familiar with that region, but I have confidence in the figure used by the American Forest Resources Alliance that the current controversy over the Northern Spotted Owl could cost 50,000 jobs, if not resolved properly.

EIR: Do you believe there's some other agenda behind the distortions of the environmentalists?

Harbin: For the radical leadership, most definitely. They want to control population through resource control. That's my personal opinion. They don't openly proclaim it, but this is what I've concluded, based on what I've seen. It's a kind of neo-fascism: Control people by controlling their economy, and you control their economy by controlling their resources.

Their agenda for the tropics, and for other Third World nations, is not basically different from their domestic agenda.

Most of the rank-and-file of these groups, and I've talked to many of them, are just deluded. They're people who are understandably concerned about the environment, they have this concern based on the sense that we're all part of natural creation and reliant on the Earth's resources, and so forth, but they're misled and frankly just plain brainwashed by the

radical leadership. The leadership is very adept at playing to the concerns of the uninformed members on an emotional level, and that keeps the funds flowing in to these national organizations. They don't deal with facts; facts are their enemy! Instead, they deal in perceptions, easily conveyed perceptions at that, and I'll be the first to admit, they're very good at it.

For example, they compare tropical forest devastation with modern North American silvicultural practices. It's just absurd, the two are light-years apart, both as to concept and as to effect, but their appeals are aimed at the unwary.

EIR: We have reported terrorist acts against the timber industry by a group called "Earth First," whose founder, David Foreman, was formerly chief Washington lobbyist for the Wilderness Society. Are you encountering this kind of thing?

Harbin: In addition to reading about it in your publication, I've heard reports about equipment vandalism and sabotage, including in western North Carolina recently. The blame hasn't been fixed in any of this, but some people suspect Earth First-type activists.

Frankly, I have trouble distinguishing between terrorists in fatigues and terrorists in pin-stripe suits. If one's livelihood is gone, whether it's through the efforts of a covert knife-wielding misfit, or a well-attired, erudite political activist, the effect is the same: you've got no future. And jobs are at stake. Not only timber and lumber jobs, but carpenters, woodworkers, builders, developers.

And more than just jobs. Think about the consumers of these products. Think about all we hear about the homeless and the underhoused, in America and in other nations.

How far back would these forces push us?

EIR: What efforts are being made, and what should be made, by the industry to influence legislation and public opinion?

Harbin: There's the National Forest Products Association, an old group, and the American Forest Resources Alliance, which has just come together in response to some of the more recent attacks. AFRA had an organizational meeting recently, there were hundreds of companies represented, some of them quite large. They raised in pledges just under \$6 million to inform and educate the public.

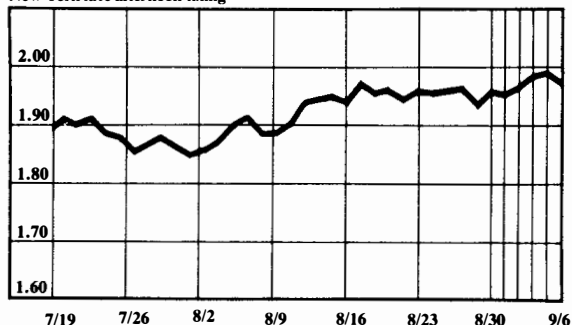
But the Wilderness Society itself has an *annual* budget over \$10 million, and that's just one of a whole host of groups we're up against. The top ten so-called "environmentalist" groups—and I object to that term being applied to these people, but I'll use it, under protest—the top 10 groups alone have an annual budget of \$160 million!

They have a 15-year jump on us in getting out their story, and awesome media influence. Our side has a lot of catching up to do. We may get a boost from public opinion when the average American sees the cost of building materials skyrocket, or when he gets upset that he can't afford to buy decent furniture anymore.

Currency Rates

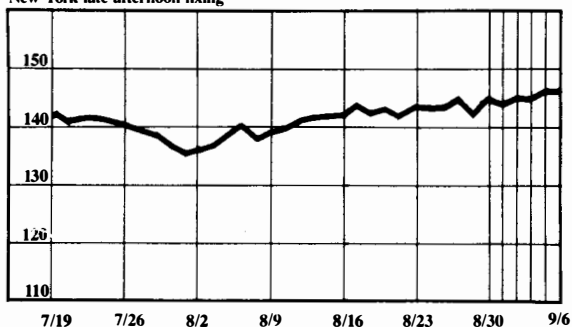
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



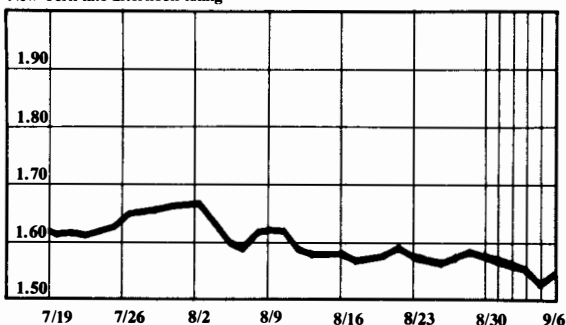
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



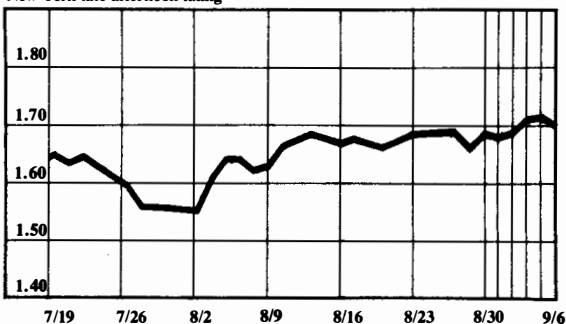
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Buffalo instead of people?

Why the kooky idea of giving the Great Plains over to the buffalo is suddenly getting national publicity.

During the month of August, dozens of national and regional press ran stories on a proposal to drive people off the Great Plains and repopulate the 10-state region with buffalo.

Called the "Buffalo Commons," this proposal was authored in 1987 by Frank and Deborah Popper, two academics from the Rutgers University urban studies and geography departments, who wrote an article at that time, called "From Dust to Dust." The piece advanced the absurd thesis that the Great Plains were unsuitable for humans, and inevitably must be depopulated.

Such an idea would have ended in the dustbin, except for two growing trends that have resulted in feature coverage in the *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post* and dozens of farm publications. First, the policy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Congress has been to promote what they call the "rural transition" of people away from farming, and into non-farm activities, or simply exodus from farm states. Second, the Environmental Protection Agency and radical environmentalist lobby assert that modern farming inevitably pollutes and ruins the land.

The "Buffalo Commons" idea of the Poppers, as carried in the *Washington Post*, the *Sacramento Bee*, and other newspapers, said: "During the next generation, as a result of the largest, longest-running agricultural and environmental miscalculation in the nation's history, much of the Plains will become almost totally depopulated. The federal government should begin planning to convert vast stretch-

es of the region to a use so old it pre-dates the American presence—a 'Buffalo Commons' of native grass and livestock."

The Poppers propose that the government could easily arrange to buy back land from farmers "under distress sale circumstances." They propose: "Government should also take responsibility for easing the social transition of people either bought or forced off the Plains. The government will have to invent a 1990s version of the 1930s Resettlement Administration, a social work-finance-technical-assistance agency." Second, "the federal government should take the emptied Plains and tear down the fences, replant the shortgrass and restock the animals, including many bison—creating what we would call the Buffalo Commons."

The response to these proposals from Plains states officials and residents has been to ridicule the Poppers for their "buffalo pie-in-the sky" ideas. A Kansas congressman remarked on the low level of university research reflected by the Poppers. They teach at Rutgers, a land-grant college which, in recent years, has hosted specialists on "land trust," "transferable development rights," and other land-grab schemes, mostly modeled on British post-empire swindles that allow the government to dispossess ordinary citizens on behalf of elite, special interests.

The Buffalo Commons concept is a warmed-over version of the old British colonialist dream of an empty Africa, populated only by wild grass and wild game.

The Poppers scoff at the loss to the food supply that shutting down Great Plains agriculture would mean. They say that people now prefer "chicken and fish, which the region does not produce."

In addition to the immorality shown by the Poppers' proposals, their idea is based on the absurd and unscientific assertion that the Great Plains are inappropriate to agriculture and man, because they are dry. They state: "The long-term outlook for the Plains is frightening. Water supplies are diminishing, primarily because of agriculture overuse."

In reality, the 10 states of the Great Plains, plus the Canadian Prairies, could produce many times more food than at present, if the North American Water and Power Alliance development project is carried out. NAWAPA, designed in 1965, would divert to the south, water now flowing into the Arctic from the MacKenzie River basin in the northern Rockies.

There are similar large-scale water development projects for other areas of the world that could open up vast potentials for agriculture and population growth.

Instead of this development perspective, the "Buffalo Commons" anti-development outlook is an example of the kooky ideas that are being publicized today, as part of a campaign to condition the public to deprivation and misery.

The September issue of *Scientific American* features a series of articles in a "Special Issue" collection called "Managing Planet Earth," which present pseudo-scientific justifications for the idea of depopulating agricultural regions, in the name of "saving" the environment. The articles repeatedly speak of how "harsh technologies," such as water projects, are "burdens" to planet Earth, and how the human population must be curbed.

IMF 'structural adjustment' = disaster

An UNCTAD report reveals why "seven years of sacrifice have been in vain," to put it mildly.

A 212-page report I have in hand contains some revealing truths about the nature of the chronic Third World debt crisis. While I'm normally not very impressed by United Nations official documents, this one bears careful reading by anyone seeking a better grasp of the lunacy of current government policies on the debt.

In its "Trade and Development Report, 1989," issued from Geneva on Sept. 6, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) issues a stinging critique of seven years of Western creditor country policy on the developing sector. UNCTAD generally reflects views of developing countries, but this year, Secretary General Kenneth Dadzie is remarkably blunt. Dadzie attacks the "high degree of disorder" which is now endemic to most developing countries. The report criticizes the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank policies since the outbreak of the 1982 debt crisis. According to "conventional analysis" of the banks and IMF, it is Third World state budget deficits, excessive money creation, and overvalued exchange rates which have created current problems of hyperinflation in debtor countries.

The real situation is quite different. External "shocks" created the debt crisis, when Paul Volcker and the Federal Reserve allowed interest rates to soar above 20% after October 1979 in order to protect the bond markets and banks of New York. Since Third World debt had been cleverly tied by the banks to "floating market interest rates," the cost of servicing debt exploded. Further, the means of repay-

ing with dollars for debtor countries was often linked to ability to export commodities such as oil, copper, coffee to industrial nations for dollars. Depression in the industrial countries triggered by the Volcker interest rate shock collapsed this ability. This set off what Dadzie calls the "vicious circle" of the debtor countries.

For most Third World debtor countries, the rising interest rates drastically increased interest payments by the respective governments to continue to honor foreign bank payments. The fall in export earnings cut government income revenues. In every case, creditor banks, led by Citibank and Chase Manhattan of New York, demanded that debtors sign in blood with the IMF to impose internal "balance of payments" discipline in order even to be considered for future credit. In every case, the IMF demands a "structural adjustment program."

Debtor governments must slash state spending, cut imports, and dramatically expand exports to pay the creditor banks. Since 1982, according to a recent study by a Washington, D.C. think tank, Intrados, a staggering \$240 billion in vital capital has left the 10 largest Ibero-American debtor countries, more than 60% of their total debt in nominal terms. Most of this has gone to the large New York, London, and Tokyo creditor banks.

But how have the debtor economies fallen into hyperinflation similar to Weimar Germany of the early 1920s? UNCTAD is one of the few sources aside from *EIR* to reveal this brutal story. The IMF "structural adjustment" process has created domes-

tic economic depression by cutting the most active part of the country's economy, the state sector. This cuts tax revenue. The cuts in imports demanded by the IMF and banks have cut import tax receipts further. Then the demand for sharp (often repeated) currency devaluation, means that the *domestic cost* of repaying debt in dollars for Brazil, or any other debtor, is sharply increased. The currency devaluations result in soaring domestic inflation, which forces the government to raise domestic interest rates in order to sell state bonds to repay the foreign banks. This results in enormously rising state interest rate costs.

In many countries, such as Venezuela or Uruguay, creditor banks reportedly "held a pistol" to the heads of key government officials, forcing the government to take over debts of private companies. This has meant additional huge losses for the national bank involved. "When the resource shrinkage reaches dramatic proportions, as it has for developing countries in the 1980s, and when many of the individuals are living in extreme poverty, the task can become almost impossible," UNCTAD's Dadzie stresses.

So domestic money supply explodes, inflation is countered by wage increases, and the "vicious cycle" is set off. Real "structural adjustment" is impossible. Entire nations are plunged into "financial disorder" and "economic stagnation" or worse. Dadzie concludes, "The seven-year-long crisis has inflicted enormous damage on both the productive base and the financial systems of developing countries." Commenting on the results of seven years of IMF medicine, Roger Lawrence, an UNCTAD official in Geneva, said, "I guess you could say the sacrifice has been in vain." That's putting it mildly.

Business Briefs

Development

Attack poverty to halt drugs, paper warns

The United States must attack underdevelopment if it truly wants to eradicate the drug trade, warned an editorial in the Brazilian paper *O Estado de São Paulo* published Aug. 29.

"The core of the problem is the underdevelopment which fertilizes coca plantations, inside and far beyond the borders of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru," wrote Neno Spinola. "Without plans to prevent Colombia from being transformed into a Laos, President Bush's [Sept. 5] speech will only work if he attacks the problem from both sides.

"There is a war started by the narcos, but which can only be won with the same arms they use. But there is also a North-South problem to be solved, called poverty, which feeds criminality. Never has a U.S. President had in his hands such an opportunity to propose a new North-South policy, based on economic development and crime-fighting," the writer concluded.

Labor

East Germany faces worker demoralization

The East German communist regime has immense problems maintaining the motivation level of workers, according to several sources in West Germany who talked with *EIR* on Sept. 4.

The demoralization of labor is very deep and anti-party sentiments are broad, though unorganized as a real power factor. There are hints that in the traditional collective discussions on the next five year plan, workers are voicing a lot of criticisms, which they haven't done in recent years.

An official at the West German machine producers' association told *EIR* that in former times the East Germans somehow managed to motivate workers for extra shifts, to meet production quotas in spite of chronic problems with the supply of raw materials

and energy. "Today, motivation campaigns of the party don't work any longer, workers simply won't listen to the apparatchiks. . . . The more qualified stratum, which was the least problematic before, is the problem now."

This translates into the mass exodus of some 150,000 refugees from East Germany to Hungary and the West this year. Almost 80% of the refugees are below the age of 45; some 40% of them have either worked as craftsmen, and about 10% come from technical-industrial professions.

Ecology

World Bank is doubtful about 'global warming'

Even World Bank officials are skeptical about unscientific claims that the "greenhouse effect" is heating up the planet. A confidential World Bank document calls predictions of a global warming change "conjectural," and says that such predictions are too uncertain to justify limiting loans for development in Third World countries on environmental grounds alone, reported the Aug. 31 *Los Angeles Times*.

This internal memorandum is expected to be the basis of a policy statement by bank president Barber Conable on Sept. 11 in Tokyo, at an international conference on global environmental issues.

The *Times*, which attacks the Third World demand for industrial development, says that the underdeveloped countries will support the World Bank's paper against the so-called greenhouse effect.

However, the World Bank is certainly no friend of industrial development, and the memo reportedly also calls for the phasing out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) "as soon as alternative substances . . . are available," and also contains proposals for increased research and monitoring of global warming and its economic, social, and natural resources impacts.

EIR has covered the "global warming" hoax extensively, and has exposed the fraud of the current campaign against CFCs. See, for example, the analyses in our issues of Jan. 20 and June 9, 1989.

Shipping

Aging fleets force revised standards

The aging of the world's merchant marine fleet has led three major maritime organizations to revise their standards, according to the newsletter of the Shipbuilders Council of America released in late August.

Lloyd's Register of Britain, Det Norske Veritas of Norway, and Nippon Kaiji Kyokai of Japan have created a new classification standard that allows ships over 15 years old to remain in service without penalty.

The classifications are widely used by insurance companies, regulatory agencies, and others to assess risk and determine premiums and fines.

In related news, the *Journal of Commerce* reported on Sept. 7 that the port of Albany, New York has lost its last major shipper, and faces the prospect of closing down. The International Longshoremen's union local there was notified by the International Terminal Operating Co. that it would cease operations at Albany.

One week before, Volkswagen of America announced its decision to move its major shipping operations from Albany to Rhode Island, and two months before, United Brands, Inc., which was the largest user of the port, moved its operations to Wilmington, Delaware.

'The Recovery'

Fudged statistics hurt corporate planning

The extent to which the U.S. government has been revising a large number of its economic statistics is creating increasing difficulty for business planning, the *Wall Street Journal* reported Aug. 31.

The chief analyst of one company is quoted saying the revisions "almost make a mockery out of trying to interpret what's going on."

The *Journal* claims that, ironically, part of the problem can be attributed to the com-

panies themselves. "Dozens of the nation's large companies have stopped completing the monthly surveys . . . used for vital information on orders and sales. Many of the companies were taken over, and their new managers are obsessed with cutting costs."

An official at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in defending the government, sought to blame the companies themselves. "One of the first things they do is stop filling out our reports because they're voluntary."

Debt

Economists propose doubling Brady Plan

A new report on the global debt crisis published by the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER), based in Helsinki, Finland, calls for further reduction of Third World debt, beyond the amounts proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Brady.

According to the *Financial Times* of London Aug. 30, the report calls for debt reduction on a scale twice as much as the Brady Plan, "a \$125 billion reduction of the commercial Third World debt bought back at 40 cents to the dollar."

The *Times* bills this as "probably the most detailed and far-reaching proposal by a distinguished body to date. . . . The proposal has gained worldwide recognition, not least thanks to the stature of its authors."

The Brady Plan has been widely criticized as offering so little assistance to debt-strapped nations as to be utterly meaningless.

The drafting of the report was led by Johannes Witteveen, the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund—and hence one of the architects of the current debt crisis. Under him worked, among others, former French premier Raymond Barre; former Brazilian finance minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira; chairman of the Indian government's Council of Economic Advisers Sukhamoy Chakravarty; former Nigerian head of state General Obasanjo; former Bank for International Settlements president Fritz Leutwiler of Switzer-

land; Brown Brothers Harriman banker Robert Roosa; and Harvard University economist Jeffrey Sachs, whose "shock treatment" as economic policy adviser to Bolivia helped destroy the productive sector of the economy, clearing the way for the cocaine growers.

In another report released nearly simultaneously, WIDER recommends the creation of a "world economic council" to oversee the world debt and economic crises.

Infrastructure

Crumbling highways take their toll on economy

The deteriorating condition of U.S. highways is tying up and slowing traffic, causing dislocations in the productive economy, according to a front-page feature story in the Aug. 30 *Wall Street Journal*.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) estimates that truck freight costs rise by 6.3 cents a mile when road conditions drop from "good" to "fair." The Department of Transportation calculates that, if the roads continue to deteriorate, the United States will lose increases of 3.2% in Gross National Product, 5.9% in disposable income, 2.2% in employment, and 2.7% in manufacturing productivity, by 1995. One analyst with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is quoted arguing that the deterioration of roads is "a root cause of the decline of America's competitiveness."

The original interstate highways, built in the 1950s, were only designed to last 20 years, and at one-third the volume of current traffic. The FHA calculates that \$565-655 billion is required over the next 20 years to bring the roads up to "minimum engineering standards," but, the *Journal* insists, "the money it would take to fix it simply doesn't exist."

The *Journal* reports, "Some manufacturers in recent years have sought to curb costs by keeping their inventories of materials low. Such 'just-in-time' production schedules require precise delivery schedules that the failing highway system" is increasingly jeopardizing.

Briefly

● **'JEFFREY SACHS** ended inflation in Bolivia with the money from narcotics traffic," Brazilian journalist Helio Fernandes wrote in *Tribuna da Imprensa* Aug. 31. Sachs is the Harvard economist currently advising the new government of Poland. "What did the Bolivian people gain from this? Nothing. It is ever poorer, more miserable and hungry."

● **U.S. INDUSTRY** weakened in August, according to the National Association of Purchasing Management's index of corporate purchases. The index dropped to 45.2%, the lowest figure since 1982. A reading of below 50% indicates that the economy is in decline.

● **JEROME KOHLBERG, JR.**, who helped found the top leveraged buy-out bandits Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. in 1976, filed suit against his former partners, claiming that they rooked him out of a 10% fiduciary interest in a number of entities controlled by KKR.

● **RADIO MOSCOW** quoted Soviet Deputy Trade Minister Suren Sarukhanov Sept. 4 saying that the Soviets are signing deals for the import of \$66 billion worth of consumer goods to honor the pledges that brought to an end the miners' strikes of earlier this summer. "Most of the money has already been spent," he said.

● **FRANK LORENZO** of Eastern Airlines is reported about to abandon his dream of building an airline empire and putting part or all of Continental Airlines on the auction block.

● **SCIENCE MAGAZINE**, the magazine of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, calls for a "massive effort" to use solar power as a solution to the so-called greenhouse effect, in its Aug. 25 issue. *Science* admits that "solar is not now cost-effective compared to oil," and never mentions the crucial nuclear and fusion technologies.

Voyager reveals the mysterious planet Neptune

by Marsha Freeman

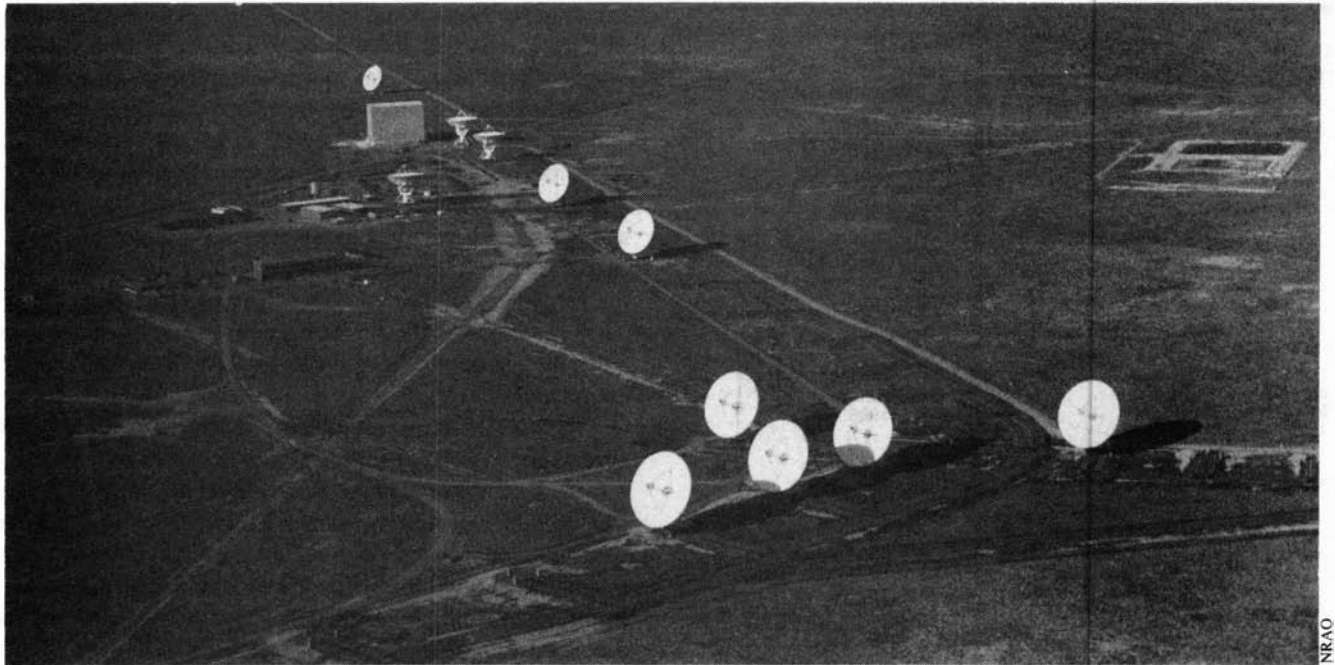
The massive amount of data that Voyager 2 has returned from its visit to Neptune will keep scientists busy for years. Some of the data collected by Voyager which was stored on the spacecraft's tape recorder and later played back to Earth, has not even arrived yet from the tracking stations where it was received, to the scientists. This report, therefore, can only be preliminary, as much more will be learned soon about Neptune's weather, rings and satellites, magnetosphere, and its intriguing moon, Triton.

Because Neptune is so far from the Sun—nearly 3 billion miles—it receives nearly 1,000 times less sunlight than Earth. At Neptune our Sun would look like just a spot of light in the sky. On the Earth and other planets, energy from the Sun helps drive weather systems, so the fact that Neptune receives so little energy from the Sun, led scientists to expect a planet considerably more bland than Jupiter or Saturn.

Observations from Earth had indicated that there might be thin ring arcs around Neptune, because although parts of rings were observed on one side of the planet, the same rings were not observed on the other side. Voyager found that there are three complete rings around Neptune, although one is particularly clumpy in spots, and that there is also a thin sheet of ring-like particles.

From Earth, astronomers knew that Triton has an atmosphere—only the second moon, after Saturn's Titan, to hold such a claim. But virtually nothing about the surface of Triton was known. Voyager has revealed a body that looks hauntingly like Mars. It appears that at one time Triton had flowing liquids, active nitrogen volcanoes, and "oceanic" floods. It is quite possible Triton is geologically active today, and that its weather and climate still change dramatically with its changes of season.

How are such dramatic, rapidly changing weather systems and storms produced on a such a cold planet? Why does Neptune have a magnetic field which is entirely different from any of the other planets, and what effect does this have on



NRAO

The 27 eight-foot-diameter antenna dishes of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory's Very Large Array Radiotelescope at Socorro, New Mexico, were pressed into service along with the Deep Space Network antennas in Spain, Australia, and California, to capture the volumes of data that Voyager 2 sent back from Neptune.

its rings, moons, and atmosphere? How do Neptune's tenuous rings "hold together," and how quickly are these rings changing?

Why does Triton orbit Neptune in a retrograde direction (opposite from the direction of rotation of the planet), and what does that mean about its past? Did the moon have water which flowed on the surface, smoothing over the older craters? Are there volcanoes on Triton that are still actively spewing out nitrogen into its atmosphere? How does Triton's atmosphere interact with Neptune's magnetosphere?

Some answers, many questions

Scientists will be able to coax answers to some of these questions from the data Voyager has sent us from Neptune over the next months and years, while other questions may have to go unanswered for the time being.

It is beyond the capability of today's propulsion technology to allow us to return to Neptune in a reasonable amount of time by going there directly. Voyager 2's Uranus and Neptune fly-bys were possible because there was a planetary alignment that happens only once about every 176 years. By using first Jupiter, and then Saturn, to get an added boost or gravity assist, the spacecraft was able to make it to Uranus and Neptune in good time, without carrying tons of fuel (see **Figure 1**).

Voyager 2, which was only "tasked" to go as far as Saturn, has given us the best look we will get of Uranus and Neptune for a long time.

Not only is Neptune a marvel, but equally so is the Voyager 2 spacecraft itself. Celebrating the 12th anniversary of its launch just four days before it had its closest encounter with Neptune, the amazing one-ton craft performed flawlessly. What Voyager had to contend with in order to successfully send back spectacular images of Neptune and Triton pays tribute to the dedicated engineers who kept in touch with it, patiently fed it updated computer commands, constantly monitored the health of the craft and all of its scientific instruments, and figured out how to obtain the highest science return, even in the face of hardware glitches (**Figure 2**). The spacecraft was pushed to, but not beyond, the limit of its capability.

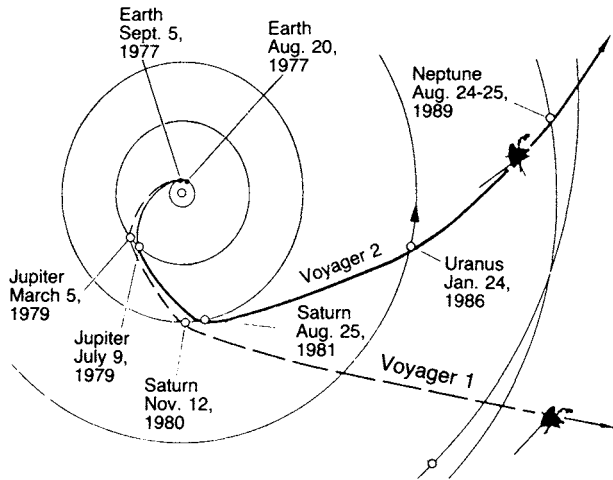
Although the distance between Neptune and Earth is "only" 2.8 billion miles, Voyager's journey did not go as the crow flies. Due to its swings around the other giant planets, the spacecraft had traveled about 4.4 billion miles when it arrived near Neptune last month. Though the spacecraft was "arthritis and hard of hearing," specialists on the ground found ways to overcome the problems and maximize the data return. As a number of scientists commented, because of changes made on the ground, Voyager 2 was a more capable spacecraft *after* 12 years of operation, than when it was launched.

Solving problems from 3 billion miles

During the long and lonely years that Voyager traveled between planets, it was in a cruise mode. But during a pla-

FIGURE 1

Trajectories of Voyager 1 and 2



Voyagers 1 and 2 were launched 12 years ago and sent on their grand tour of the Solar System, accelerated by gravity assists at each planet. Voyager 1 made its last encounter in 1980 at Saturn, and Voyager 2 is now also cruising through interplanetary space.

etary encounter, where the most important data would be gathered in a matter of hours, the spacecraft had to do many things at the same time. Two problems on the craft added to the inherent difficulty.

On April 6, 1978, Voyager's computer software switched the spacecraft from its primary radio receiver to the backup. This was less than a year after launch, and more than a year before its first stop, Jupiter. After a command was sent to return to the primary receiver, it failed. Seven days later it switched back to the backup.

This is no small failure, because the receiver is the instrument that allows the spacecraft to receive communications from Earth. The backup receiver, it turned out, had a faulty tracking loop capacitor, which meant that the receiver could not lock onto a variable transmission frequency. As a result, the ground transmitter had to send its commands to Voyager at a very precise frequency in order to be heard. But as the spacecraft changed speed relative to the Earth, the frequency of the signal it would "hear" would also change, because of a phenomenon known as a Doppler shift. The Doppler shift is similar to the change in pitch you hear from a train whistle when it is far away, as opposed to when it is passing in front of you, and changes again as it recedes into the distance.

Communicating with a spacecraft which is "tone deaf" is quite complicated. It means exacting calculations must be made to determine how the transmitted frequency would change with changes in Voyager's speed, which takes place

in relation to the tracking station antennas as the Earth rotates. The signal must then be adjusted so it arrives at the frequency Voyager can "hear." This means that the three Deep Space Network antennas which communicate with Voyager must constantly vary the frequency at which they are sending. Also, the frequency at which Voyager received would change when the receiver warmed up, which happened whenever the spacecraft had been active for a while. An unpredicted change of as little as *one-quarter of a degree centigrade* would cause the frequency to shift enough for Voyager to "turn a deaf ear." Engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory learned to allow the spacecraft's receiver to "cool down" before sending commands.

The only other major problem encountered by the intrepid spacecraft was a harrowing jam in one axis of its scan platform just after its 1981 encounter with Saturn. The platform supports the scientific instruments on Voyager that require precise pointing, which include the cameras of the imaging system, the ultraviolet spectrometer, the infrared interferometer, and the photopolarimeter system. If the platform had remained immobile, it would have been very difficult for Voyager to point its instruments precisely at its planetary targets, no matter how many computer commands were sent. Two days after the platform stuck, it was movable again. Three years of analysis and testing showed that the problem was a loss of lubricant at high speed. The scan platform has only been moved at a slower speed since then.

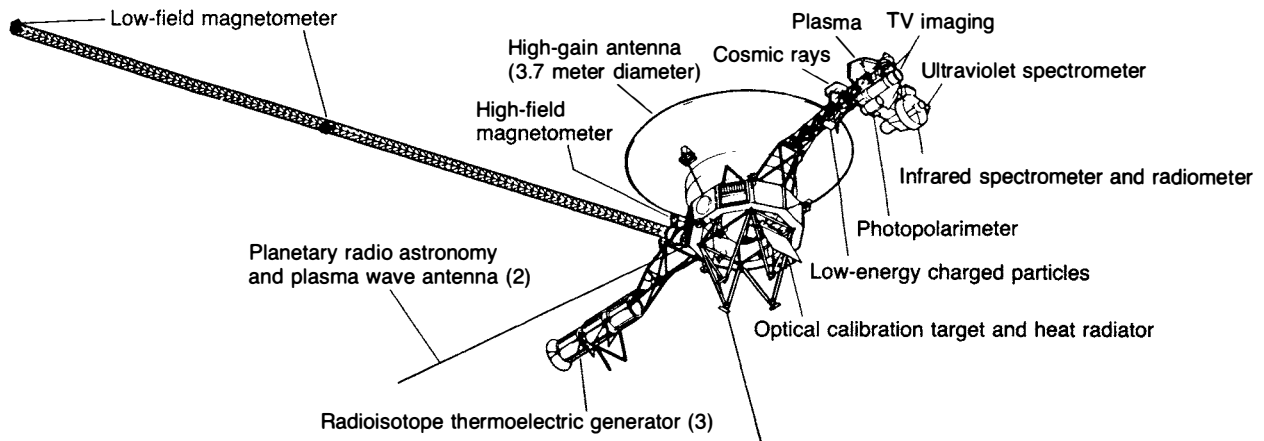
Engineering wizardry has kept the Earth in touch with Voyager, and its instruments precisely pointed. But being close to 3 billion miles away produces its own difficulties.

Did you ever take a picture out of the window of a speeding automobile? If you are aiming at a mountain in the distance, and can hold the camera steady, you will get an acceptable photograph. But if you are going 60 miles an hour and try to photograph a house on the side of the road, the image will be smeared. You might try using very fast film, and leaving the camera shutter open for a small fraction of a second. But at Neptune, the speeding Voyager spacecraft was taking pictures of nearby objects, which are not brightly lit, but are as black as coal, like the rings of Neptune and its small moons. Because of Neptune's great distance from the Sun, and small amount of light that falls on these black objects, the camera shutters had to be left open *longer* than at the other planets in order to capture the details.

Since longer exposure times under these conditions would result in blurred pictures, space scientists had to develop image-motion compensation techniques. "Classical image-motion compensation," used during the Uranus encounter, involved rotating the entire spacecraft to track the target during the exposure. Continuing our analogy, this would be as if the camera on our speeding car were mounted on the trunk and could swivel to track the passing house on the roadway. However, turning the craft in this way moved it out of contact with Earth, and its images had to be stored onboard

FIGURE 2

Voyager spacecraft



The Voyager spacecraft is outfitted with 11 science experiment systems, which include searching for particles and magnetic fields, as well as observing objects in various wavelengths of light. The high-gain antenna is the spacecraft's communication link with Earth.

for later transmission.

A similar maneuver, which preserves the real-time transmission of images, is the "nodding" image-motion compensation technique where the spacecraft is only rotated to a point that it does not lose contact with Earth. The spacecraft then rolls back to its original position, or "nods." "Maneuverless" image-motion compensation uses only the movable scan platform to track the target, while the spacecraft's entire orientation to Earth remains static. All of the work that went into developing and implementing these techniques paid off in the clarity and detail we now have in the photographs of Neptune and Triton.

The ability to receive data on Earth was also a challenge to Voyager's team. With Neptune nearly six times the Earth-to-Jupiter distance, the maximum data rate that can be received at Earth and still be able to be "heard" above the background noise would naturally fall by a factor of nearly 36, because the signal strength is the inverse of the square of the distance. At Jupiter, the Deep Space Network antennas could reliably receive 115.2 kilobits per second (kbps); 44.8 kbps at Saturn; and 29.9 kbps at Uranus. At Neptune, the Voyager team was able to preserve a data return rate of 21.6 kbps, despite the increase in distance.

The three large 210-foot-diameter radio antennas in the Deep Space Network stations in Spain, Australia, and California, were torn up and enlarged to 224 feet, which improved the signal strength by 55%. In addition to these three facilities, the Australian Parkes radio astronomy 210-foot diameter antenna, the 210-foot antenna at Usuda in Japan, and the 27 eighty-foot-diameter antenna dishes from the National Radio Astronomy Observatory's Very Large Array

antennas in New Mexico were added to the network.

By simultaneously tracking Voyager from all of these antennas, a significant increase in combined signal strength was achieved, roughly proportional to the combined surface areas of all of the antennas. To make the most of each of these precious few bits of data Voyager can send back, engineers also figured out ways to reduce the number of bits of data needed to transmit images.

One way of reducing the volume of data that Voyager had to transmit, for example, to send an image, was to compress the data. To do this, each line was divided into blocks of five pixels, or picture elements. The pixels sent are actually in 255 shades of gray. The absolute brightness of the first one in each line is sent, but the brightness of each following pixel is expressed as the difference in brightness from the preceding one.

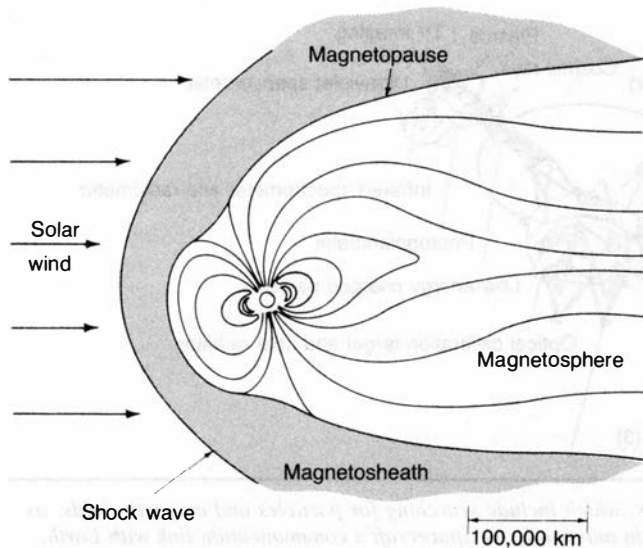
With all of these years of readying the spacecraft for its encounter with Neptune, the scientists were much more prepared for the performance they could expect from Voyager than what they were expecting to find on Neptune.

Neptune's changeable dark spot

Voyager started seeing things in the Neptunian system that observers could not see from Earth, months before it arrived close to the planet. Striking weather and atmospheric features, such as the great dark spot, were photographed for 60 days before its close approach on Aug. 24, and the photos were compared to see if "weather predictions" could be made from millions of miles away. On July 7, when Voyager was still 43 million miles from Neptune, NASA announced that a new moon had been discovered two days earlier. An Aug.

FIGURE 3

The Earth's magnetosphere



The relatively simple magnetosphere around the Earth shows the major components of the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. The bow shock is formed when the solar wind, flowing at a million miles per hour, hits the magnetic environment of the planet, slowing to subsonic speeds. At Neptune, however, the magnetic field lines are not symmetric with the rotational axis of the planet, and would appear in a similar diagram to come out of the equator.

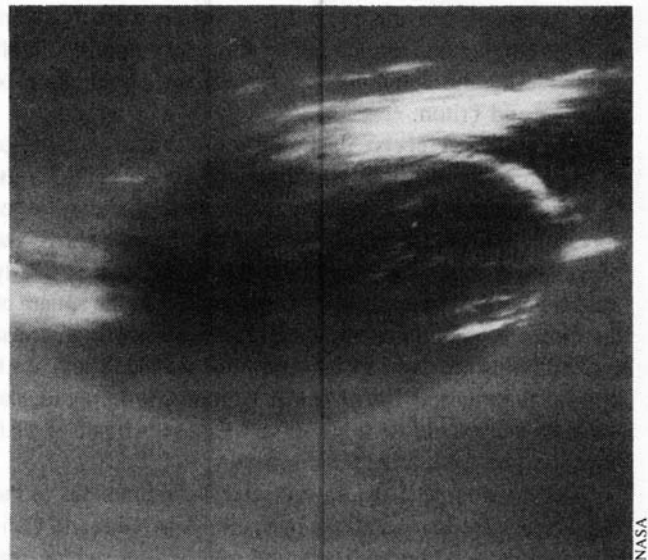
3 announcement brought the total of new moons discovered to four, as three more showed up in photographs, taken 22 million miles from Neptune. These discoveries led scientists to believe that when Voyager got up close, many more small moons would be found, although only two more were found.

Two weeks later, planetary radio science experiment investigator James Warwick of Radiophysics Inc. announced that radio emissions from Neptune had been confirmed, which indicated that the planet has a magnetic field, and that other phenomena related to a magnetic field, such as aurora and radiation-darkened rings and moons, would likely be found. The radio emissions are generated by high-velocity charged particles as they spiral along magnetic field lines into the planet's atmosphere. Analysis at that early date estimated Neptune's magnetic field to be similar in strength to those of the Earth and Uranus.

On Aug. 21, daily press briefings began at JPL, which continued until Aug. 29. At the first briefing, Warwick reported that Neptune's radio emissions had a 16-hour period, which would be most simply explained as being the rotation period of the planet's interior. Until that time, the best estimate of the rotation period, or length of day, on Neptune was nearly an hour longer.

Imaging team leader Bradford Smith from the University of Arizona reported that Voyager photographs showed a dynamic, constantly changing atmosphere with large and small dark spots. "Neptune is an extremely dynamic planet," Smith said, "with less than 50% of Jupiter's energy." The white, cirrus-like clouds were spotted, and it was proposed that they were at extremely high altitudes. The same day, Voyager 2 performed its final trajectory-correction maneuver, which nudged it slightly to the right, and increased its velocity by 1.1 miles per hour, which placed the spacecraft 91 miles farther from Neptune, but 439 miles closer to Triton.

One of the first direct measurements scientists expected to receive from Voyager days before the closest approach was evidence that the spacecraft had crossed the bow shock created when its own magnetic field slammed into the constantly flowing solar wind (see Figure 3). Not knowing quite what to expect, project scientist Edward Stone, from the California Institute of Technology, remarked that Voyager crossed Jupiter's bow shock at 99 Jupiter radii, or over 4 million miles' distance from the planet. So the scientists waited. On Aug. 22, seeing no evidence yet of the bow shock crossing, Stone proposed that it may be only a half-million miles from Neptune. At that distance, the corresponding field strength would be about what it is at Earth's equator, he thought, or 0.3 gauss. Three days later, Donald Gurnett of the University of Iowa, announced that Voyager had crossed the bow shock earlier that morning, which was evident from the turbulence measured by the plasma wave instrument. Norman Ness, of the Bartol Research Institute, added that



Voyager took this close-up of Neptune's great dark spot at a distance of 1.7 million miles. The spiral structure of both the dark boundary and the white cirrus clouds suggests an anticyclonic storm system rotating counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere. Periodic small-scale patterns in the white clouds, which might be waves, are short-lived.

the planetary radio astronomy experiment located the bow shock crossing at 35 Neptune radii, or about 525,000 miles.

Scientists now knew that the last giant planet has a relatively weak magnetic field, but they were hardly prepared for what was to come. On Aug. 26, John Belcher from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said that the scientists had assumed that, like the other planets, Neptune would have a bipolar magnetic field, more or less aligned with the axis of rotation of the planet. On Earth, for example, magnetic North is relatively near the North Pole of the rotational axis. But Belcher revealed that as Voyager approached Neptune from the south, and then came up to go over its north pole, the instrument revealed that the magnetic equator is off by *three hours* from the rotational equator. He explained that this indicated that the magnetic pole is inclined at least 30 degrees from the rotational pole.

It was no wonder then, that Voyager did not find any aurora when it went over the north pole of Neptune. At Earth's poles, the plasma from the solar wind is able to enter into the atmosphere, since the magnetic field is very weak there. These spiraling in particles produce the atmospheric glow, the Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights, in the Northern Hemisphere. But at Neptune, the weak part of the magnetic field, or pole, is at the planet's equator, and it is there that any aurora would be found. The scientists are still carefully analyzing the Voyager data to see if they can find aurora where they were not looking before. The day after this astonishing announcement, Ness said that Neptune's field is probably multipolar, inclined 50 degrees to the rotational axis, and that its polarity is the opposite of Earth's.

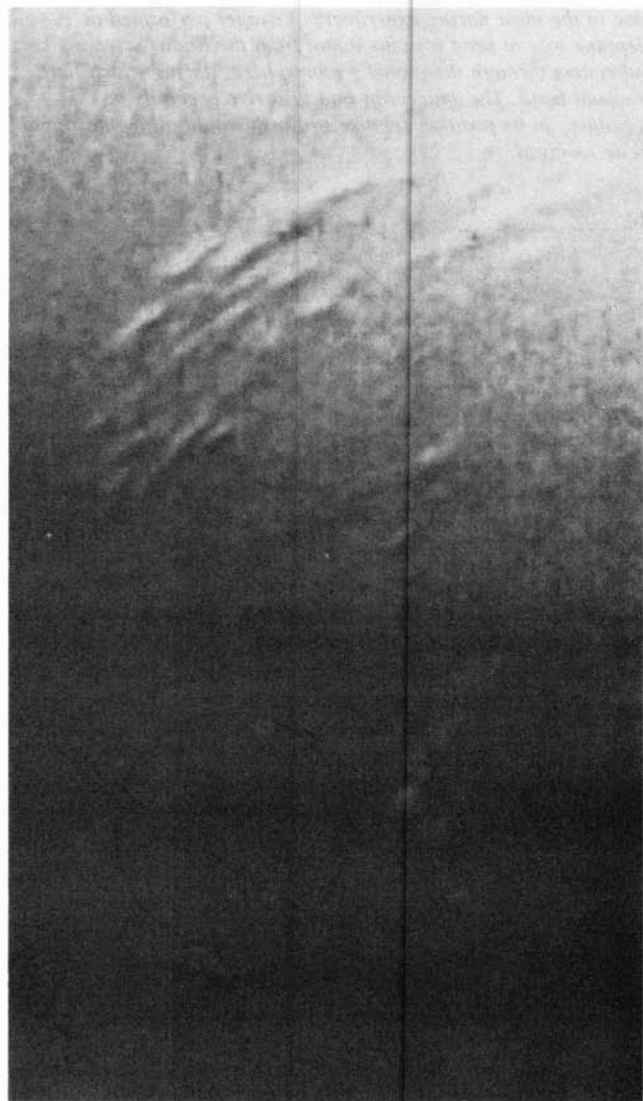
Voyager did find that Neptune has belts of radiation, like the Earth's Van Allen Belts. This is a high-temperature (1 billion degrees), low-density plasma region, which can cause radiation damage to the rings around the planet, and which may account some for their dark color.

At the last briefing the following day, Donald Gurnett reported that in the inner magnetosphere of Neptune, the plasma wave instrument detected "whistler mode waves." These waves, which actually sound like a whistle, can be caused by electrons spiraling along magnetic field lines in the radiation belts. They can emit whistler mode waves when interacting with radio waves in the plasma, which change in frequency (pitch) as they oscillate. Gurnett mentioned that this phenomenon takes place in magnetic fusion experiments, where there is a loss of electrons, and energy, in the magnetically confined plasma.

Norm Ness reported at the science wrap-up briefing that not only is Neptune's magnetic field inclined 50 degrees, it is offset four-tenths of a Neptune radius, or about 6,000 miles, from the center of the planet. Because of their high inclination, the moons "slosh around" in the magnetosphere, which changes as the planet rotates. It will take quite some time before scientists have a more detailed understanding of this most unusual magnetic field structure.

What's the weather on Neptune?

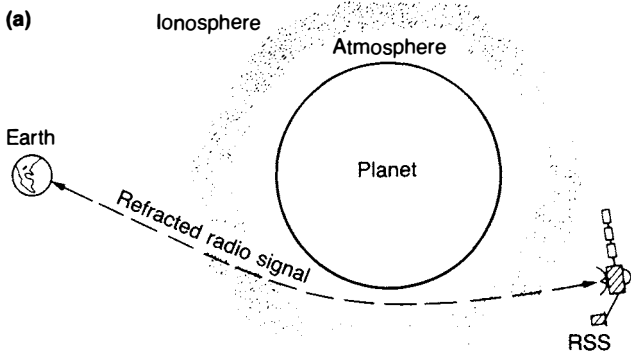
If you think predicting the weather on Earth is difficult, try Neptune. Even from millions of miles away, Voyager's cameras showed scientists that the great dark spot on Neptune was changing, and they correctly assumed that this feature is a large atmospheric storm system, similar to Jupiter's red spot. In order to predict the weather, both information and photographs are necessary. Voyager has a number of scientific instruments that are used to "look" at the atmosphere, to "see" the winds, particles, chemical composition, and clouds. **Figures 4a-c** depict drawings of three of these instruments. By "viewing" Neptune at wavelengths of light, such as the infrared or ultraviolet, that neither the eye nor the imaging



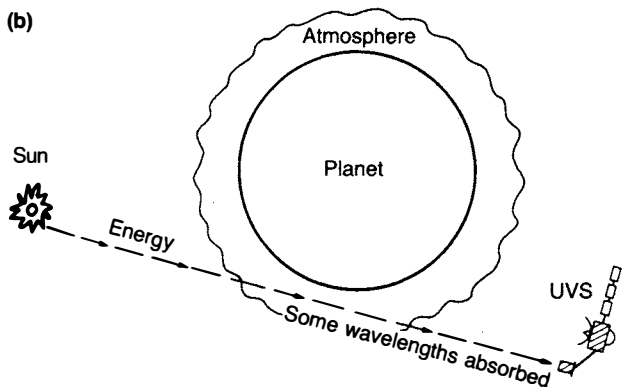
At Neptune, Voyager was able to photograph the shadow the white clouds cast on the lower methane cloud deck, for the first time at any planetary encounter. The smallest cloud feature is 28 miles in diameter. This photo was taken on Aug. 23, one day before the closest encounter with Neptune.

FIGURE 4

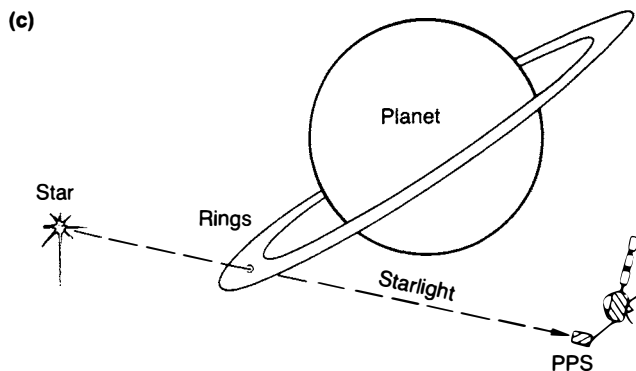
How Voyager 'sees' Neptune



One of the most daring experiments Voyager performed at Neptune was to send a radio signal from the Radio Science Subsystem through the planet's atmosphere, during which time it would bend. The spacecraft had to arrive precisely on schedule, so its position relative to Earth would allow the signal to be received.



Measuring the atmosphere in the ultraviolet helps characterize the chemical composition of the material.



The photopolarimeter subsystem is a high-magnification telescope, which can see very small (1%) deviations in the light of stars, when the starlight passes through a ring. Using this instrument, scientists can estimate the particle size and extent of even tenuous rings, such as those at Neptune.

cameras can detect, many characteristics of Neptune's atmosphere and weather were revealed. In fact, because Neptune's atmospheric features were changing so rapidly, attempts to forecast the weather using the cameras became very frustrating.

While, even the less detailed pictures of the dark spot showed structure inside, in the days before the close encounter and Voyager's passage behind the planet to conduct other experiments, imaging team head Bradford Smith said that measuring the changes in the white clouds, the vorticity of the material in the atmosphere, and the direction of the storm at the great dark spot could not be obtained just from the images. He said that, even looking at photographs taken a little more than two hours apart, the white clouds had moved and changed so much, that the scientists could not track any single feature. But scientists were able to estimate, as early as Aug. 24, that the white, high-altitude clouds are about 30 miles higher than the great dark spot, judging from an extraordinary and unique picture of shadows that the clouds cast on the darker storm spot below.

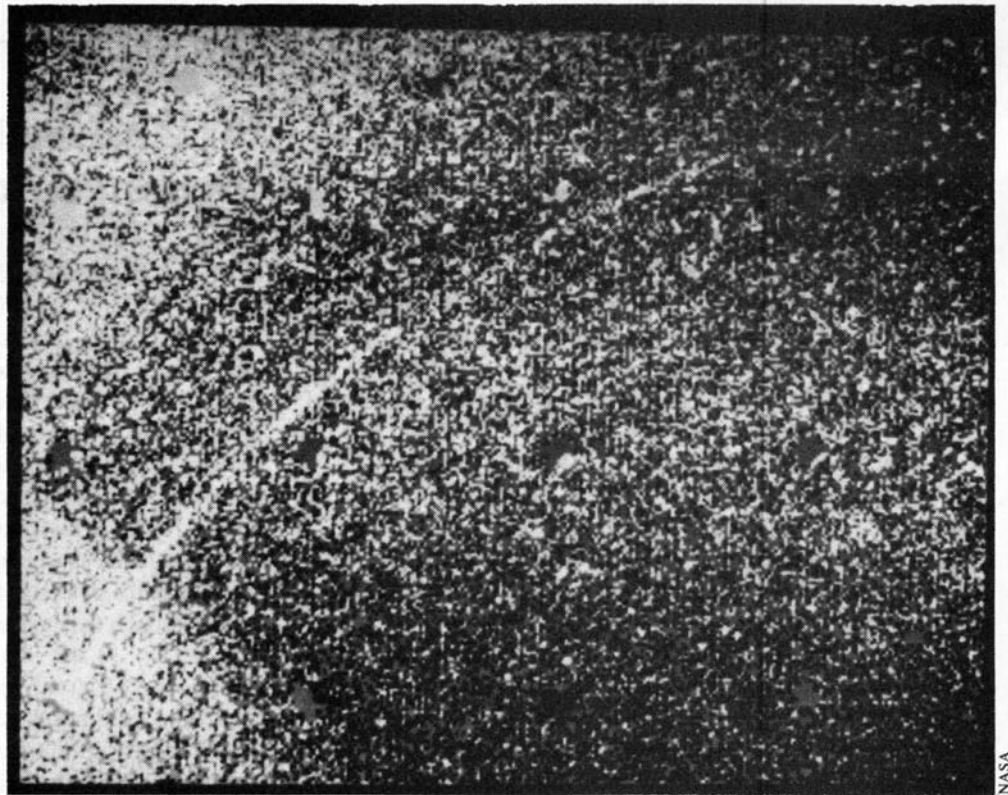
Then on Aug. 27, armed with data from other instruments, scientists were able to shed more light on Neptune's weather. One instrument, the photopolarimeter, is a telescope with various filters and polarization analyzers, which measures how its targets reflect light, and determines their properties, such as the reflected light polarized by chemicals and aerosols in the atmosphere. Three days after closest approach, Robert West from the University of Colorado reported that the photopolarimeter data reported that, in the ultraviolet range, Neptune looked somewhat bland, like Uranus, but unlike Jupiter or Saturn, meaning there are few ultraviolet-absorbing aerosols in the atmosphere.

But Barney Conrath from NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center reported that, using the near-infrared filter, the instrument revealed different thermal or temperature levels in the atmosphere producing horizontal gradients, along with isolated warmer and colder spots. He explained that the gross thermal structure of the atmosphere determines how the wind varies with height, leading to wind shear zones, where the winds change to the opposite direction, such as east to west. Later analysis revealed hydrocarbon ices at the highest altitude of Neptune's atmosphere, beneath which are the condensed cloud layers. It was also found that the upper atmosphere is warmer than would be predicted, which is also true of the other giant planets.

The radio science team, which was still waiting the arrival of 992 pounds of magnetic tape with their data, reported at the final science briefing that preliminary data from its experiment (see Figure 4a) showed that the pressure in the dark spot methane clouds was lower than quoted, or 1.5 bars. The Earth's atmospheric pressure is 1 bar at sea level.

In order to conduct these measurements, the radio science system had to be exactly on target. The measurements are taken during an Earth occultation, when the Earth is on the opposite side of Neptune from Voyager. The timing for this

When Voyager photographed Neptune's rings on Aug. 19, it became clear why ground-based telescopes were unable to discern most of the three rings. In this 61-second exposure, the innermost ring can barely be distinguished from the background noise. The rings are not only extremely thin but are also coal-black in color.



NASA

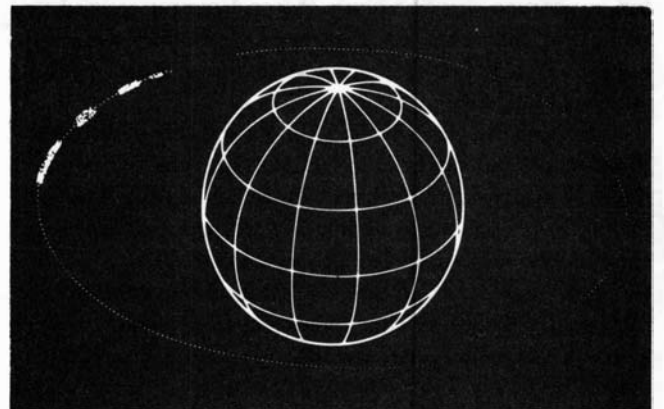
experiment is so important, reported Len Tyler of the Center for Radar Astronomy at Stanford University, that if there had been an error of 16 seconds in the timing of Voyager's arrival, the experiment would have been a complete failure! Voyager arrived at the appointed spot within two seconds of target.

Scientists reported that the great dark spot is an anticyclonic storm (rotating counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere), rolling in a shear zone like Jupiter's great red spot. It rotates around its own axis every 10 days, oscillates, and changes shape.

Retrograde (east-to-west) winds more than 700 miles per hour were measured, which are the strongest in the solar system—quite an active weather system on this cold, dark planet.

Finding the arcs and rings

Over the past ten years, astronomers using ground-based telescopes have made reliable reports of observing ring arcs around Neptune, six times. They did not believe they were seeing complete rings, because when they looked on the other side of the planet for the rest of the rings, they could not see them. It turned out that the rings are so thin in spots that it is not possible to completely observe them from Earth. Although the images taken by Voyager of the slight rings were beautiful, the details of their scope and composition could only be revealed by more precise experiments. The photo-



polarimeter was again brought into service.

With the ability to see light in very high magnification, the photopolarimeter looked at Neptune's rings twice, taking advantage of the fact that the particles were blocking out the light of a star that was behind the rings. In total, Voyager scanned the region between 46,000 and 26,000 miles from the planet. The photopolarimeter first looked at the rings when the sunlight was shining directly on them as Voyager approached Neptune, seeing the reflected light of larger particles in back-scatter. Then, when Voyager went over the north pole and moved to the other side of the planet, with the rings lit from behind, the photopolarimeter could detect very slight changes in the starlight as the smaller rings' particles reflected light in forward-scatter, which is similar to the phe-

nomenon in which the light from small particles on the windshield of a car at night is scattered forward into the passengers' eyes, and not back out from the window.

The photopolarimeter revealed that there are three complete rings at Neptune, and one wide sheet of very thin ring material. Carolyn Porco, from the University of Arizona, summarized the ring findings, stating that the three rings are 26,000 miles, 32,000 miles, and 39,000 miles from the planet. The sheet or plateau of ring material stretches between about 32,000-36,000 miles. The middle ring was entirely new, as it did not correspond to any of the ground-based observations. The photopolarimeter indicated that the middle and inner rings are between 40-60% dust.

The more mysterious outer ring is 60% dust in the clumpy "arc" regions, and perhaps 30% dust in the barely visible, non-arc regions. This ring, which had been seen only as arcs from Earth, turned out to be very thin in some regions, and quite clumpy in others. Scientists reported that this structure was reminiscent of the braided outer F ring of Saturn.

Don Gurnett reported that when the plasma wave experiment "looked" at the rings, it found that there were many small particles detected in the 10-15 minutes before the rings' place crossings, both inbound and outbound. A dense core of particles was detected for 10 minutes during the crossing, but in addition, for two hours before Voyager crossed the ring plane, the instrument indicated a region of low-density matter which indicated that Neptune has a "halo" of dust particles around it.

There is little question that, like Saturn's rings, the rings, the plateau, and the halo features of Neptune constitute a dynamic system. Unlike Saturn, however, no gaggle of numerous small satellites, which could "shepherd" the rings and hold them in place, has yet been found at Neptune. As Carolyn Porco stated, scientists still do not understand the dynamics of Saturn's F ring. Now, they have Neptune's ring system to try to figure out, as well.

Triton: 'Like a Mars orbiting Jupiter'

On Aug. 22, when only the fuzziest pictures of Triton had been sent by Voyager, imaging team head Bradford Smith prophetically stated to the press that the interesting methane bands in the atmosphere, and albedo (light reflectance) pattern of Neptune's moon was like Mars. As Voyager came closer, other features started to appear, including a darker equatorial zone, a bluish area bright in ultraviolet emission, and a mottled region. Considering that the haze and atmosphere on Saturn's moon Titan (the only other moon in the Solar System with an atmosphere) prevented Voyager from photographing its surface, scientists were hoping the details starting to emerge from Triton were not just atmospherics.

The day after the closest fly-by of Neptune and then of Triton five hours later, Larry Soderblom of the U.S. Geological Survey, stated at the science briefing: "What a way to

'America's destiny to pioneer in space'

At a press conference held at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory on Aug. 26, Dr. Leonard Fisk, NASA Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, stated that the Voyager 2 Neptune encounter was the "end of an era," because "it is the last time we will see a planet for the first time." (Pluto is not considered a regular planet of the Solar System.) Over the next decade, he said, NASA will send spacecraft to four planets, not to fly by, but to go into orbit. After being launched from the Space Shuttle on May 4, the Magellan spacecraft is on its way to Venus, where it will map the planet's shrouded surface using radar that "sees" through the clouds.

On Oct. 12 the Shuttle is scheduled to launch the Galileo spacecraft which will orbit Jupiter and send a probe into its atmosphere. Galileo was on its way to the launch pad at Cape Canaveral at the moment Voyager was at Neptune. The Cassini mission to Saturn will send a probe into the atmosphere of its moon Titan, and will orbit the ringed planet. The Mars Observer, scheduled for a September 1992 launch, will also be an orbiter, perhaps

leave the Solar System!" The relation of the two is "like Jupiter being orbited by Mars," he stated, as he showed pictures with evidence of volcanism, fractures, regions turned into flat planes from flowing material, a network of ridges, a bluish fringe around the south pole, frosted regions, haze, and volcanic calderas with multiple layers of material.

Bill Sandel, from the University of Southern California, reported the next day that for ten years, ground-based observations had seen the signature of methane at Triton, but it was unclear whether the methane is in the atmosphere or on the surface. From Voyager's ultraviolet instrument readings, he reported, we now know that the atmosphere of Triton is mostly molecular nitrogen, with some ionized nitrogen, as well. From stellar occultations, which observe how the atmosphere absorbs starlight, Voyager revealed that the methane is just above the surface.

On Aug. 27, three days after closest approach, Soderblom reported more detail on the geological terrain of Triton. There is evidence of both global "oceanic" flooding on Triton, he said, as well as localized eruptions of liquid from inside the moon. In calderas, which are the craters on the top of volcanos, there are multiple levels, as if molten fluids had risen and then solidified on the floor of the crater, then melted and froze again repeatedly. Similar layering from melting

looking for suitable landing sites for future manned missions. Next year NASA will launch the long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope which, while it orbits the Earth, will see more detail in planetary space than any telescope before it. It will be able, for example, to see Jupiter in the same detail as the Voyagers did on their quick fly-bys. Thirty-five science payloads carrying hundreds of experiments will go into space during the next five years. This is "the highest launch rate for science missions," he said, "in the history of the space program."

The day before, Vice President Dan Quayle, who heads the National Space Council, spoke to the employees at JPL who had made the Voyager mission possible. After congratulating the staff—they had just learned hours earlier that the encounter had been "picture perfect"—Quayle stated, "It is America's destiny to discover and pioneer in space." Quayle stated that the space program "leads to economic growth," and is a "high-yield investment in America's future." He stressed that America must reassert its leadership in space. The Moon, he said, could be a springboard to take us farther into the Solar System, and Mars is a "perfect laboratory." During a press conference following his speech, Quayle stressed that although the administration is interested in international cooperation, and that he would discuss space exploration during his trip to Japan in mid-September, "America should be number

one; the U.S. will take the lead."

The following day, speaking after Dr. Fisk was Dr. Lew Allen, the director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Allen directly addressed the unfounded fears of the space science community that an aggressive manned space program would squeeze out their unmanned scientific research—a fear which is often fed by the likes of space quack Carl Sagan, who has for years insisted that the manned program has no scientific value, but is basically a publicity stunt. Allen stated that JPL will be an "enthusiastic participant" in the space initiative outlined by President Bush, to go back to the Moon and on to Mars. Who knows, he mused, some day "we may do science at a lunar base."

Until now, only the inner planets, our Moon, and Mars, have had our intelligence, in the form of robotic spacecraft, observe them over time. The Voyagers' grand tour of the outer Solar System was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, and had given us an enticing first quick look at the giant outer planets. In the next Golden Age of space science, more will be learned about places we intend to visit ourselves, such as the Moon and Mars, and about the farthest objects in the universe, through a series of great observatories in space. But we will also have a chance to revisit Jupiter and Saturn, among the gas giants, and revise what we have learned from the Voyagers' eyes and ears.

and freezing is seen at the poles of Mars. Soderblom put forward a theory that a few dozen feet below the surface of Triton, nitrogen may exist in liquid form. For years, scientists thought that the temperature of Triton would be at the triple point of nitrogen—the point where it can exist in gaseous, liquid, and solid form, like water on Earth, and that they might see lakes of liquid nitrogen on the surface. However, since Triton's surface temperature is apparently only 30° above absolute zero, the nitrogen exists only in solid form under ambient pressure. But under the surface, the pressure might be great enough to liquefy the nitrogen. If there were a break somewhere on the surface, and a localized drop in pressure, the liquid nitrogen could "explode" through a volcanic-type vent, spewing plumes of nitrogen vapor and crystals upward.

In the south polar region of Triton, Voyager did spot 20-30 plumes of darker material in the atmosphere. Scientists, including those who have been working to understand the volcanoes on Jupiter's moon Io, quickly tried to estimate the conditions under which nitrogen volcanoes on Triton might exist. Unlike Io, the volcanic activity on Triton would not be driven by heat, but could be described as an artesian volcano, where pressure causes a phase-change and eruption. Quick calculation showed that liquid nitrogen exposed to a vacuum

would produce a discharge at about 800 feet per second, which would extend about 25 miles, composed 80% of ice particles, and 20% of vapor. If a wind were blowing at about 320 feet per second, it has been estimated, the material would form plumes. These plumes may become dark, Soderblom speculated, when the ice particles pick up methane from the throat of the volcano.

Radio science data revealed that Triton's atmosphere extends to an altitude of about 220 miles, similar to Earth. The moon's density indicated that, like Pluto, it is about two-thirds rock. The atmospheric pressure is about one one-thousandth that of Earth, and its extremely low temperature makes it the coldest object yet observed in the Solar System.

Are the volcanoes still active? That question may not be able to be answered with Voyager's data. Scientists still do not even know if the volcanoes are active on Mars, where we have not only produced close-up images, but have even landed two spacecraft!

Without doubt, Triton is one of the most interesting places in Earth's family of heavenly bodies. Although we will not send spacecraft there again soon, we can expect more surprising revelations about this frozen but dynamic world, as scientists pore over the wealth of data returned by Voyager for years to come.

An icy wind is blowing from Moscow to Stockholm

by Göran Haglund

The uncovering of hard evidence showing the Soviet Union was behind the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has triggered a reaction from Moscow which is so brazenly harsh, that some Swedish officials are describing it as the worst crisis facing Sweden in the past 30 years.

In a Swedish television interview on Sept. 4, Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin repeated Moscow's unconditional demand that the Swedish government issue an explanation for stories which began appearing in the Stockholm daily *Expressen* concerning the existence of tapes of a bugged conversation in which a Soviet embassy official demonstrated, at the very least, a foreknowledge that the assassination was about to occur. "We would like an official explanation for what happened last week," Pankin said, and Sweden must answer the anti-Soviet charges raised by "people who want to rekindle the myth of a Soviet danger to Sweden."

Three days earlier, Pankin had put forward his demands for the first time in an interview with the daily *Svenska Dagbladet*. "The allegation that someone in the Soviet Union knew that Olof Palme would be murdered is not only insane, but also indecent," Pankin said. Moreover, "If a Soviet diplomat has been bugged, it is a violation of the Vienna Convention. . . . If you can believe the press, there is a 'secret war' against Soviet diplomats and against diplomats from other socialist countries. Obviously, this is not without concern to me and my colleagues from socialist countries. It would not be bad to have an official explanation on this question."

Pankin's demands are certainly not to be taken lightly, since he is not just any Soviet ambassador. He holds the post of chief of the KGB's Disinformation Department, and has the rank of major general in the KGB. In those capacities,

Pankin played a key role in Moscow's heavy-handed disinformation campaign following the Palme murder, to twist the finger the other way so that it would point directly at Moscow's arch-enemy, Lyndon LaRouche.

Swedish government keeps mum

So far, the Swedish government has refused to take any official position on the new revelations. Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, interviewed on Swedish radio on Sept. 1, declared, "This is top secret. What I cannot comment upon to the Swedish press, I cannot comment upon for the Soviet ambassador—not even if it is mediated through the pages of *Svenska Dagbladet*."

This curious exchange of diplomatic notes via the mass media continued following Pankin's Sept. 4 restatement of Moscow's demand. In a featured interview in *Svenska Dagbladet*, Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Pierre Schori flatly denied that the Swedish Security Police (SÄPO) had ever bugged any Soviet diplomat. But he did not say that the Soviet diplomat in question had not been bugged at all, perhaps by someone else. By his silence, he left open the possibility that some Swedish authority is still in possession of the tapes, which, according to some accounts, were made with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Below the headline, "The Soviet Diplomat Was Not Bugged by SÄPO," Schori insisted that bugging of foreign diplomats "is prohibited by the Vienna Convention. Period. . . . Sweden sticks absolutely to the Vienna Convention and to international law. You can never have any other opinion than that always maintained by Sweden. And there's nothing in the information which I have that would change this."

Asked for the sake of clarity, whether this meant that he

was “proceeding from the assumption that Sweden did not bug the Soviet diplomat,” Schori retorted, “Obviously.”

As these diplomatic exchanges were unfolding, the Swedish press continued leaking information about the political context in which the exposé of the Soviet role had been launched in the first place. The headline over a full-page, Sept. 2 followup article in the newspaper which started the exposé, *Expressen*, sets the tone: “The Truth behind Bugging the Diplomat: The Gravest Threat Facing Sweden in 30 Years.”

Citing military sources, *Expressen* writes: “For several years, important parts of the Swedish military defense have been the target of some sort of infiltration. The operation has been decided by the political leadership in Moscow, and is run by the military intelligence service GRU.” This is why, in 1985, the SÄPO began bugging the Soviet diplomat. The paper continues, “A military source today told *Expressen*: ‘The activity which lead to the bugging being done, is the worst thing which the nation of Sweden has been subjected to for 30 years, maybe even since World War II. . . .’ A SÄPO official deems the situation even more serious. He says: ‘If this activity could be proven, it would constitute sufficient reason for the Parliament to decide as quickly as possible to form a government of national unity. . . .’ The picture of this affair given by several more or less well-informed persons is that Sweden’s position as an independent democracy is seriously jeopardized.”

Another Soviet mole?

One of the several possibilities which have been successively mooted and then denied, is that SÄPO is on the tracks of some highly placed master spy, a “mole” within either SÄPO itself, the military command, or the political leadership of the country. Speaking against the likelihood of a well-placed mole within SÄPO, is the track record of successfully pinning down and expelling 20 East bloc intelligence officers since 1982, after a Soviet mole, Stig Bergling, who was arrested in 1979, had successfully paralyzed Swedish counterintelligence operations for 10 years.

Looking at Swedish politics and national security problems during the 1980s, a mole situated either in the military command or in the political environment of the government would seem more likely. Indications of the possible existence of a Swedish “Guillaume” or “Treholt” have been pointed to by more publications than one. Günther Guillaume was an East German spy who was working as a top adviser to Social Democratic Chancellor Willy Brandt; his exposure in 1974 forced Brandt to resign. Arne Treholt, a Soviet spy working in a highly sensitive position within the Norwegian Social Democratic government, was uncovered in 1984.

Certainly, the existence of such a mole would help explain the innumerable mysterious incidents involving Soviet military moves in or near Swedish territory. In one case, a Soviet mini-submarine is trapped in a shallow bay of the

Swedish archipelago, but mysteriously finds a way to escape at exactly the moment when a temporary loophole is created. In another case, new submarine detection devices are destroyed immediately upon their installation. In a third, unannounced Swedish military maneuvers are the object of close scrutiny by drivers of East bloc trucks.

Sweden’s role in the Baltic

Given the persistent thrust toward appeasement of the Kremlin which has characterized Sweden’s official foreign policy for the the past decade, occasional traces of the work of a Soviet agent of influence are not entirely invisible in Sweden’s political life. Such influence may become crucial in the near future to Moscow’s plans for the Captive Nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which lie not far from Sweden’s shores, since a leading concern in Moscow has been to slam the lid down on the nationalist ferment erupting there, without ruining Mikhail Gorbachov’s good will among the “useful fools” of the West.

Indeed, Pankin’s demands for a Swedish apology about evidence of Soviet involvement in the Palme murder have been coupled with implicit demands for Swedish cooperation in exercising restraint with the Baltic opposition. On this matter, Schori, in his *Svenska Dagbladet* interview, clearly signaled the Swedish government’s willingness to comply. Praising Gorbachov’s *perestroika*, Schori pledged not to “contribute to any separatism” in the Baltic states. “We have recognized the current situation”—i.e., the Soviet annexation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in the framework of the Hitler-Stalin Pact—and although “a first step in the democratization of Eastern Europe” can now be witnessed, “the Baltic states are different and more difficult, since they are part of the Soviet federation.”

Although the Swedish government itself has by no means committed any offense against Soviet Baltic policy, the very existence of large and active Baltic communities in the neighboring Scandinavian countries—communities whose outlook meets with popular sympathy by virtue of long historical ties between the Baltic states and nations like Sweden—makes the Soviet bear glare suspiciously across the Baltic Sea.

A specialist on Soviet policy interviewed by *EIR* put it this way: “The same innate suspicion that governed Stalin’s behavior towards Scandinavia in 1939-40 has reemerged to create the current threatening Soviet policy today towards Scandinavia.” Moscow must necessarily complement its brutal policy against Baltic “separatism” with a tough posture against Scandinavia. “The Soviets are convinced that foreign forces from those neighboring countries with traditional historical links to the Baltic republics, are at least co-responsible for the Baltic national independence drive; and this innate suspicion has coalesced into a political offensive of intimidation, including even military threats against Sweden, Finland, and Poland.”

LaRouche comments on Pankin threat

U.S. congressional candidate for the 10th C.D. of Virginia Lyndon LaRouche made the following verbal remarks on Sept. 5.

I am responding to the brutish demands of Soviet KGB official Boris Pankin, and the reaction by Swedish diplomat Pierre Schori, on the subject of the recent leak of evidence, pointing to Soviet knowledge of, and perhaps complicity in, the assassination of former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The problem here is that both sides, Mr. Pankin and Mr. Schori, represent a dangerous irrationality which, while speaking in advocacy of peace, is actually advocating a course of action which leads the world toward the brink of a new general war. The common error—I avoid the word imbecility—in the argument of Mr. Pankin and Mr. Schori, is the irrationality of their economic thinking. The Soviets, in going to pragmatism from Marxism, have stepped from an erroneous economic doctrine, that of a deductive Marxism—Bolshevik-style—to a blend of Marxism with the utter irrationalism of pragmatism. It's the result of a combination of Marx with the famous British Rothschild slogan of, "Buy cheap and sell dear."

You cannot run the world on that basis.

Essentially, during the period of now more than 20 years, especially since the U.S. Fiscal Year 1966-67, the world has been drifting in a "green" direction—we call it today the direction of a post-industrial utopia. What has happened is, we have lowered the potential population-density of this planet radically, by means of a shift away from our former emphasis on investment in scientific and technological progress, away from the principles of Leibniz and also, for example, of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, away from the increase of the productive powers of labor, through investment in scientific and technological progress.

What we are doing is, we are lowering the potential population-density of the planet substantially below the current population-density. This means a catastrophe—an ecological catastrophe, if you like—beyond belief. It is that catastrophe, as reflected by the shortage of food worldwide, especially, notably, in the Soviet bloc, which tends to push the world toward desperate acts of various kinds, including

war, which is the motor force of insurrectionary tendencies in the world at this time, in all countries, all parts of the world.

Unless we stop this green economics—the green economics emphasized recently by President Gorbachov of the Soviet Union—then the world is in for something like a new world war, or something perhaps even worse.

Thus, my essential response to these two gentlemen's remarks on the recent events. Unless we stop the so-called "greenie revolution," we may cause the extermination of the human race, partly by its own hand, at least, but certainly by its own decision.

This "greenie revolution" must stop. We can save Poland. We can save the other countries of Eastern Europe from Hell, by stopping everything that we associate both with the "greenie revolution" and with the famous British Rothschild "buy cheap and sell dear" pseudo-economics, and get back to physical economy as taught by people like Leibniz and understood by the advocates of the so-called "American System" of political-economy. We must go back to a policy of investment in basic economic infrastructure and investment in scientific and technological progress, a dirigist system dedicated to world growth—a neo-mercantilist system, if you will.

If we do not, this world is going to go through an unbelievable Hell, and it's doubtful that the human race itself could survive the outgrowth of the kind of policies to which Mr. Pankin and Mr. Schori appear to be dedicated at this time—at least which they reflect as advocates.

Disinformation hoaxsters confess

In the wake of the revelations of the Soviet role in Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's assassination, EIR solicited comments from a number of persons who were involved in promoting the KGB's disinformation campaign of blaming the assassination on Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. A selection of their comments follows:

Aug. 29: A journalist linked to Project Democracy: "Blaming the LaRouche organization for the Palme assassination was the stupidest thing to do. Whose idea was it, anyway? I guess you are going to make people eat their words."

Aug. 29: A senior New York correspondent for *Expressen*, the Swedish newspaper which broke the story about Moscow's role: "If the *Expressen* story holds water, LaRouche is going to have a lot of credibility. . . . The LaRouche group had nothing to do with the Palme killing."

[Alleged LaRouche associate Viktor] Gunnarsson was definitely cleared, and that is difficult to do after you are accused in Sweden.”

Aug. 29: A spokesman for the Swedish embassy in Washington, D.C.: “Well, I guess what was said about the LaRouche group does bring up the issue of Soviet disinformation.”

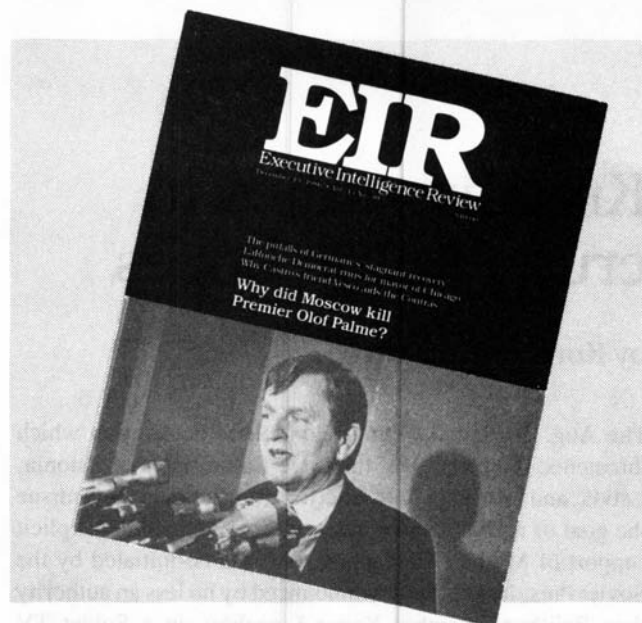
Aug. 30: A spokesman for Henry A. Kissinger: “LaRouche was never seriously considered to be the assassin.”

Aug. 30: A Scandinavian journalist, who had published an early “LaRouche did it” story, recalled that shortly after the assassination, “inner circles” around the then Swedish police chief Hans Holmér had given certain selected journalists a special briefing to the effect that “the investigation would be heading in the direction of the European Labor Party and the LaRouche people.”

Aug. 30: The personal assistant of Pierre Schori, head of the Political Department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, was asked to comment on Schori’s collaboration with Henry Kissinger in order to frame up LaRouche around the Palme murder. “This is not a matter for the Foreign Ministry, it would have been handled by the Justice Ministry.” The aide was unable to confirm or deny whether that meant the Swedish “Get LaRouche” task force was located in the Justice Ministry.

Sept. 1: Stanislav Levchenko, a Soviet “defector” who sits on the board of *Disinformation* magazine and works with Roy Godson and Leo Cherne in the “Get LaRouche” task force: “There is absolutely no logic to a Soviet motive in having him killed. . . . Palme’s criticism of Soviet policy in Afghanistan was of no consequence. . . . The Soviets may have had some foreknowledge of a plot and not passed on the information fast enough, but that does not indicate they were part of the conspiracy.” Levchenko said he has studied the Soviet-produced docu-drama that blamed Lyndon LaRouche and the United States for the assassination, and has concluded that “LaRouche was blamed by the Soviets because he was a target of opportunity. The U.S. media had already identified him as a bizarre sort, so it fit. . . . The KGB is quite smart and follows groups like LaRouche carefully. . . . I have heard rumors that LaRouche had links to the KGB; besides, it is *not* the job of the U.S. government to defend groups like LaRouche’s from such accusations.”

Sept. 3: Pierre Schori, head of the Political Department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, responded, “That’s all bull,” in response to a question about the *Expressen* revelations. Schori, who had just returned to Sweden after a week in the United States, said, “The *Expressen* story was refuted even before I left for the United States.” When asked if he thought whether other aspects of the story of the bugging of the Soviet diplomat might be true, Schori commented. “That doesn’t mean that there may not be something behind this whole affair. But the prosecutors are not going to be using any of this material in their case.” When asked which prosecutors



As early as 1986, EIR published the evidence pointing to Russian involvement in the Palme murder, and yet the disinformation continued.

he meant, Schori referred to the appeal of Christer Petterson, the man convicted of the murder of Palme. Schori said that he could not make any comment on the recent developments in the bugging scandal, since he had been out of the country for a week.

Sept. 3: The Italian conservative daily *Il Giornale* printed a letter to the editor signed by Leonardo Servadio, editor of the LaRouche-associated Italian-language weekly *Nuova Solidarietà*. In it, Servadio recalled the slanderous article published by *Il Giornale* on March 19, 1986, and reported that *Nuova Solidarietà* put out in 1986 a dossier on U.S.S.R. involvement in the Palme assassination, thus wiping out the false accusations against the European Labor Party. The editor of *Il Giornale* replied that they agree that the EAP is innocent, noting that someone else was convicted of the crime; but he proceeded to dismiss *Expressen*'s allegations of a KGB role in the assassination.

Sept. 4: A senior Swedish police official who played an important role in the investigation, confessed that Viktor Gunnarsson, the first suspect in the Palme assassination, “had nothing to do with the crime. . . . Everyone wanted the crime to be solved. That first guy was convenient in many aspects. . . . People wanted such a solution, and then the newspapers exaggerated the whole thing out of proportion.” He noted that contact was made with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, and with West German officials, to try to find corroborating evidence against Gunnarsson, but that the Swedish police couldn’t come up with a convincing case, so they dropped it. He insisted that Gunnarsson was first nabbed on the basis of “ordinary, routine police work,” but that it was in the context of intensive pressure on the police to come up with exactly such a culprit.

Kremlin unites to crush Baltic hopes

by Konstantin George

The Aug. 26 Soviet Central Committee declaration which threatened the peoples of the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania with extermination, should they pursue the goal of national independence, not only had the explicit support of Mikhail Gorbachov, but was co-initiated by the Soviet President. This was announced by no less an authority than Politburo member Yegor Ligachov, in a Soviet TV interview Sept. 2. Ligachov, after dismissing Western press claims that Gorbachov either didn't know or didn't support the CC declaration, declared: "The CC declaration was drafted at the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachov." Conforming to the Western media attempt to portray Gorbachov as a liberal, besieged by a gang of hard-liners, this passage of Ligachov's interview was censored in the Western press.

Whatever other differences may exist, the Soviet leadership is united around a policy of crushing the Baltic independence movements this autumn, as proven since Aug. 26 by a string of tough statements and an unending wave of Soviet media denunciations of Baltic and other "nationalism" and "separatism."

Though officially silent, Gorbachov's role in this campaign also emerged via an interview given by Algirdas Brazauskas, the Lithuanian Communist Party leader, at the beginning of September, to the newspaper of Sajudis, the Lithuanian Popular Front. Brazauskas disclosed portions of telephone conversations he had held with Gorbachov on the Baltic crisis. Gorbachov, he reported, "underlined [the danger of secession] several times. No republic will leave the Soviet Union, but within the Federation, the republics will have everything."

Moscow's strategic problem

Faced with a Solidarnosc-led regime in Poland; the prospect of mass unrest in the populous Ukraine (the early September mass protests in Kiev, Lvov, and three other Ukrainian cities were only a foretaste); and proto-inter-ethnic civil war conditions in Moldavia (Bessarabia) and the Transcaucasus, Moscow cannot afford to let the Baltic move out of control.

On Sept. 1, by Viktor Chebrikov, the Politburo's key power-broker, ex-KGB head, and since Sept. 30, 1988, the man in charge of Soviet internal security and nationality

policy, sounded the alarm in an address to the U.S.S.R. Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow, portions of which were carried on Soviet TV. Chebrikov said that it was necessary to strike *now* against "nationalist extremists," pursuing "anti-Soviet and separatist" policies, because their influence has already become "alarmingly large."

Chebrikov stressed that no effective drive against "separatism" was possible without conducting a massive "renewal" of party ranks and leaders, i.e., a purge. He began his denunciation of weaknesses and problems in the party, by citing what Gorbachov had said in his July 18 speech to party leaders in Moscow, that "the party is lagging far behind the rest of society" in pursuing *perestroika*. Chebrikov complained bitterly that CP members had "stopped being political fighters," and had failed to counter "nationalism and separatism." He called for "decisive actions," and announced: "Additional measures will be taken to strengthen the organs of justice and the forces of order."

Twenty-four hours later, Yegor Ligachov appeared on Soviet TV and ominously declared that it was the "holy duty" of the population, clearly meaning the Great Russians, and of the Army, to crush Baltic nationalism. He accused the Baltic movements of "attacks on the Party, the glorious Army, the security organs, the Soviet Union itself. . . . It is our holy duty, through political means and the force of the law, to ensure the security of each and every person."

October showdown

The countdown to an October confrontation in the Baltic states has begun. The time-frame has been determined by: 1) the Sept. 5 decision of the Latvian Popular Front to hold a Congress in Latvia's capital, Riga, Oct. 7 and 8, to ratify a new draft program, calling for secession from the Soviet Union and the creation of "an independent and democratic Latvia," and a Latvian referendum to decide the matter; 2) also on Sept. 5, the decision by Lithuania's parliament to convene on Sept. 20 and vote during October on a new Lithuanian Citizenship Law, in defiance of warnings and threats from Moscow. An autumn agenda of mass inter-ethnic conflict and violence between the Baltic region's large Russian immigrant population and the native Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, is fast coming together. The mood and policy of the Great Russian leadership in Moscow is to teach the Balts a lesson. This was expressed in undiluted form, at the National University of Mexico, Aug. 29, where the Soviet ambassador to Mexico, Rostislav Segeyev, was present to answer questions.

Responding to a query on the Baltic, he said: "We [Russians] are not the chauvinists. The chauvinists are the Estonians and Lithuanians. We are the majority; they are very few and have lived well at the expense of the Russians. . . . They have attacked the civilized order; with that electoral law they passed [in Estonia] . . . The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has ordered it quashed, and that is what we will do."

Walesa in Bonn: Time is short for Poland

by Birgit Vitt and Gabriele Liebig

Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarnosc movement, visited West Germany on Sept. 4-8 at the invitation of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), in order to sound out how the Bonn government and the leaders of German business are planning to act toward "the new Poland." Will they economically support the Solidarnosc-led new government despite, and against, the interests of the Washington-Moscow condominium; or will they, through inactivity and bad advice, help bring about a new Polish catastrophe?

One can only hope that the last word has not been spoken on this question, for Lech Walesa went home empty-handed as far as anything concrete was concerned.

The chairman of the Solidarnosc union has been invited to Germany by the DGB since 1981, but only after Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki took office last month could he undertake the trip, as the first envoy abroad of the first non-Communist regime Poland has had in 50 years.

Walesa used the visit in order to make it clear, with strong emphasis and never-failing humor, to his interlocutors from German industry and business right up to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Economics Minister Haussmann, how much the further political progress of Poland and the success of the new regime is tied up with the solution of Poland's economic problems. At his final press conference on Sept. 8 in Bonn, Walesa likened Poland's government to a "house of cards, in which Premier Mazowiecki is sitting on the top floor," and the whole thing could soon tumble down. Walesa said, "Poland is on the brink of an economic catastrophe." The main problem, he said, is the high indebtedness, because "interest is gobbling up progress."

Along with significant easing of the debt burden, Poland needs at least \$10 billion in credit and investments in order to rebuild its economy. At his Sept. 6 press conference in Düsseldorf, Walesa said that President Bush's offer of \$100 million in economic aid was merely a symbolic act going in the right direction.

A similar symbolic function can be ascribed to the list of 16 concrete cooperation projects for the Gdansk area, which Walesa on the first day of his business proposed to German Labor Minister Norbert Blüm and the governor of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau. This would involve Polish companies that want German capital investments. The list shows that Poland is literally lacking every-

thing—enterprises that make paint, housewares, gaskets, detergents, ships, gas bottles, and leather goods need from 200,000 to 60 million deutschmarks to modernize. The Polish government, for its part, wants to sell 85% of its share in these state-owned companies to private investors.

A meeting was hastily scheduled for the last day of the visit with German businessmen, the head of the German Chamber Industry and Commerce Schoser, and Minister Norbert Blüm, to discuss these projects. But the meeting achieved no concrete results. Walesa, at his Bonn press conference, once again stated that he can very well understand if German investors are fearful that they would be supporting state-owned business with their money, but that this is not the case: "If they buy 51% of the shares of a firm, they own it, and the state no longer owns it. And if they want their investments to be even safer, I say to them: Buy more than 51%!"

Walesa repeated an old Solidarnosc proposal, that West German banks should set up branches in Poland, in order to attract Polish private savings, when the people would otherwise be paying into the existing Communist-controlled banks.

IMF prescriptions kill

In the meetings between Walesa and Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the Eastern Committee of German Economy, it became clear that the industries and banks are making any economic cooperation dependent on whether Poland subjects itself to the International Monetary Fund-World Bank-ordered "shock therapy." Reading between the lines of the rather understated description of the meeting, under such "restructuring," Poland's currency, the zloty would be devalued, and new drastic austerity measures imposed, more sacrifices demanded from a population which has been going hungry for many months and will also freeze in the coming winter.

Upon his arrival at the Düsseldorf Airport in West Germany, Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa was greeted by a delegation of the Schiller Institute. A banner in Polish welcomed him and expressed support for a moratorium on the Polish debt. An Institute spokesman was briefly able to talk to the union leader, giving him an issue of the newspaper *Neue Solidarität* and the American statesman Lyndon LaRouche's recent statement on Poland (see *EIR*, Sept. 1, 1989). Walesa met the Schiller Institute at other points of his visit, including during his talks with German industry spokesman Otto Wolff von Amerongen, where the banner, this time in German, read "IMF and Moscow Ruin Poland—Debt Moratorium Now!" The Solidarnosc leader stopped and had the text translated for him.

Von Amerongen, who in past months has been noted for his "Gorbymania" and his reckless zeal regarding German investments into the Soviet Union, suddenly became a cold calculator when it came to Poland. He warned against too great impatience. German businessmen deal with hard figures, and it would be a great risk to invest in an unstable system, he said after his discussions with Solidarnosc. He therefore called upon the German federal government to expand the Hermes letters of credit, which would be predicated on "restructuring" through IMF recipes.

A spokesman for the foreign department of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHT) stated that one thing has to be clear: The healing of the Polish economy will proceed "only *within* the International Monetary Fund, and not *without* it. Other countries have already had to learn this." Once again, "austerity." But he did concede that this could be carried out by the Polish regime only with great difficulty—if at all.

In other words, it is already been pre-discounted that the austerity plan demanded by the IMF, the reduction of state subsidies, drastic budget cuts, harmonizing the interest rates with the market level, devaluation of the zloty, and the like, will necessarily further destabilize the Mazowiecki government. It has to be added that the identical IMF policy has already ruined all the developing sector economies wherever it has been imposed.

The overthrown Polish Communists and the Kremlin must be laughing up their sleeves over the attitude of the DIHT. All they have to do is sit back and wait, and the IMF prescriptions will so rapidly discredit both Solidarnosc ministers for economics and finance as well as the premier, that they will be easy to topple. The Communist unions in Poland have already announced they plan to constitute the "new opposition." The scenario of "social conflict" in Poland will be played like "ethnic conflict" in the Captive Nations of the Baltic and Moldavia, where the KGB supports Russian strikes and unrest with the goal of returning to power.

A fateful question

Should we drive Poland to catastrophe, by making all cooperation dependent on brutal IMF-style austerity? This question has to be posed to every German industrial spokesman who wants to do something for the highly fragile "new Poland." The alternative is to help the Solidarnosc movement, to join us in building a unified Christian Europe, as Walesa said during the Mass in Essen with Bishop Hengsbach. This is different from Gorbachov's "common European home." It means a Europe to which America belongs, too, as Walesa stated in his Düsseldorf press conference.

There, he spoke out on the unity of Poland's destiny with Germany: Whenever the two nations have cooperated with one another, something good has come out of it; and whenever Poland and Germany have become divided, catastrophe has always followed.

Interview: Abdallah Bouhabib

U.S. retreats from hands initiative to

Mr. Abdallah Bouhabib, the Lebanese ambassador to the United States, was interviewed in Washington, D.C. by William Jones on Aug. 28.

EIR: Since we last spoke some weeks ago, the Syrians have launched a major offensive on the Christian positions, and there were attacks on a variety of fronts, which clearly indicate that, in spite of the efforts of the Arab League and others to resolve the situation in Lebanon, the Syrians are going all out for the military extinction of the nation. What have the effects of the Syrian offensive been in Lebanon? What do you think are the overriding goals of these latest Syrian moves?
Bouhabib: There is no doubt that the intention of the Syrians toward Lebanon is to enforce Syrian hegemony. We are talking about ending any potential of Lebanon being a free and democratic country. This is the aim of the Syrians. I think in their attack on the enclave, they lost a lot of people, and we think that the attack taught them the lesson that the enclave is not easy to penetrate.

They continue their war of attrition. This war of attrition is worse than a penetration, worse than an invasion. In an invasion, even if they succeeded on one front, we know that they cannot stay in because the people would resist. But the war of attrition is a continuous war, killing people, destroying homes, destroying people's life savings. If you have 100 shells a day, it is a peaceful day. You are talking about big shells, 240 millimeters, the same size shells as are used in airplane bombardment. The intention of this is genocide, to finish off the last enclave of resistance against Syrian occupation in Lebanon. The occupation and fighting have exhausted the country, it has been ruthlessly exploited, the spirit of resistance has been weakened. And now we have this enclave which is still resisting. And they are now attempting to finish off the resistance there also.

EIR: There have been discussions that the Syrian military not only conducted an extraordinarily brutal military offensive, but that there were also atrocities against civilians of a

Lebanon, the Soviets



brutality which goes far beyond the purely military needs.

Bouhabib: A country which kills 20,000 of its own people in 1982 in one city, you don't expect them to be tolerant of you. That's what they did in Hama in 1982. The suffering of our people continues and they're trying their best to finish us off, but they shall fail.

EIR: To what do you attribute the somewhat weak Western response to the Syrian atrocities in Lebanon? In 1958, as General Aoun has made reference to, President Eisenhower acted directly and decisively by sending the Marines there—not that that would necessarily be the solution for today's situation. At present, aside from the efforts of France and the Vatican, most Western countries have been fairly indifferent to the butchery in Lebanon.

Bouhabib: You should know the reason better than I. You come from the West, I come from Lebanon. But I think that there is some kind of pacification in the Western world, that there isn't any spirit to go and fight for what you believe in, for democracy and freedom, which used to be the case in the past. Most of the Western countries have hostages in Beirut taken by the Iranians and the Syrians, and they're always afraid that one of the hostages will be killed by these gangs in Beirut. They look at the symptoms of the situation and ask themselves, "How can we save the hostages?" rather than "How can we stop them from taking hostages?" There is no doubt in my mind that, in addition to the decaying spirit of freedom and democracy in the West today, most Western countries are really themselves hostages to the 25 or so hostages held by the Syrians and Iranians, whose lives we value very much. But they are not the cause, not the reason for what is happening. They are not responsible for anything that's happened. They are symptoms of the illness which has been the result of the Lebanese freedom fighters not getting enough support from those who champion freedom and democracy around the world.

EIR: Although the Assad regime, characterized by its cru-

elty and brutality, has not changed much over the years, there has been a shift, here in the United States and perhaps elsewhere. Syria was earlier categorized by the U.S. State Department as a terrorist nation. In practice, it seems that Assad has attained a legitimacy he didn't have several years ago. And thus the recognition of the legitimacy of the Assad regime has led to a decisive shift in overall U.S. policy in the Middle East. Do you feel that Syria, earlier regarded as a terrorist nation, is now accepted as a legitimate government?

Bouhabib: To the best of my understanding, Syria is still recognized as a terrorist state; Syria is still a state that is trafficking in narcotics, according to the State Department's annual review of countries that sponsor terrorism and drug running. There is no doubt that despite that, nobody is taking any measures in accordance with that official position. If there is a report that says that a certain country is a terrorist country, then you should do something about it. In this case, nothing is being done. That is certain. And not only that. But most countries that believe that Syria is a terrorist country do have ambassadors in Damascus, and they deal with Syria as a state that is not a terrorist state, as a state which has stopped harboring terrorism, as a state which is not protecting terrorism in our homeland Lebanon.

EIR: The Israeli reaction has been to some extent cautious, but very watchful. There were reports today that the Israelis have made an attack on a Hezbollah camp in Lebanon. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has stated, at least on one occasion, that they do consider that there is a trip-wire in Lebanon, that is, that there are certain things that Syria could do in Lebanon which would put them in direct military conflict with Israel, though not indicating exactly where that trip-wire lay. What do you think of the Israeli reaction? Do you feel that if there is no resolution to the situation in Lebanon, there could develop a much greater conflict in the Middle East?

Bouhabib: Let me say this. I am not in charge of the Israeli security. That is their responsibility and they know their own interests best. But I say this, that Israel's behavior in this last six months and Israeli policy has not been helpful to peace. I don't mean the bombing. Israel has been systematically encouraging the situation in Lebanon, continuing to think that it is in their interest that Arabs are fighting Arabs. But I think this is a mistake, and any encouragement of this policy I don't think would be in the interest of peace in the region, if Israel wants peace in the region.

EIR: It is quite distinctive in the Middle East that Lebanon consists of both Christian and Muslim populations, with many Lebanese Muslims supporting the Christian Defense Forces as the unifying force in the nation. If Syria were successful in eliminating the Lebanese nation, it would mean that the only effective Christian or ecumenical enclave in the area would be eliminated. Would this not tend to aggravate the more fundamentalist elements in the Assad regime and would

this not also be a threat against Israel, the other major non-Muslim entity in the area?

Bouhabib: I agree with you. I would, however, like to point out that the fighting in Lebanon has regional dimensions. There are countries in the region which have been supportive of Lebanon, not only Iraq, but also most Arab countries are supportive of Lebanon, and they want the Syrians out, they want an immediate cease-fire, the lifting of the blockade, and the Syrians out of Lebanon. And they want Lebanon to live in coexistence. I agree with your observation that any victory for the extremists in Syria is not good for peace in the region. And if Israel seeks peace in the region—and we hope that we can reach peace and all peoples there can live happily, which I think we deserve—the direction Israel has been moving has not been helpful.

EIR: Do you see any positive effects of the increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East? It is argued that if pressure were put on the Soviets, they could use their influence on Assad to get him to pull back.

Bouhabib: Why put pressure on the Soviets? The Soviets are taking the initiative. It is the absence of America and the lack of American will to move around the world which is making itself felt. The Soviets are taking the initiative. And since we want peace, and since we want the Syrians out of Lebanon, and the Soviets understand this message, we welcome the Soviet initiative. We would have liked to have seen the United States to have taken this initiative, but unfortunately this is not the case. The United States is not moving, is not doing anything, and in its absence, to fill this vacuum, the Soviets are moving and we welcome it.

EIR: The Pope, who was the first major political figure to publicly condemn the Syrian actions as genocide, has also said that he wanted to go to Lebanon to focus greater attention on the situation, which he considers extremely grave. What effect do you think such a visit would have?

Bouhabib: We welcome the Pope's visit. We think a visit by an international leader, a noble leader like the Pope, would enhance the prospects of peace in Lebanon. There are those apologists who think that the Pope's visit would be comparable to the visits of the Crusaders, during the Muslim-Christian wars. But this is not the case. We have Christians in Lebanon. We have Muslims in Lebanon. I think most of the population wants the Syrians out. Secondly, the Arab world is supporting Lebanon and is defending Lebanese sovereignty, and they want the Syrians out. So there is no danger of such a kind of a thing and the only two countries in the Middle East which are against the visit of the Pope are Syria and Iran—Iran, which is not an Arab country as you know. For their own political reasons and because they are extremists, they don't like forces of coordination in Lebanon. The Pope, the Holy See, stands for a united Lebanon, a Lebanon of coexistence between Muslims and Christians. Therefore, there

is no reason that the Arab world would rise against the Pope's visit. Moreover, the Holy See is the only Western political entity that does not recognize the State of Israel, and the Arab world, except for Syria, knows this and appreciates it.

EIR: So you believe that the Arab world would also see the Pope's visit as a very important step?

Bouhabib: I believe so. Of course, the Arabs would like to solve the problems themselves, but they have said that it is very difficult and they accept international support for solving this problem. I think the Pope's visit would be seen in the light I mentioned. Because the Arabs have great respect for the Pope. I know that the Pope, of course, has no divisions or battalions. The visit is a moral visit, and it is a visit which is not calling for the separation of Lebanon or the partition of Lebanon. It is a visit to promote the unity of the country.

EIR: With regard to the situation which has been foremost in the minds of most Americans recently, the question of the hostages, it seems that to the extent that Lebanon, or portions of Lebanon, are effectively under Syrian control, portions of Lebanon are like an outlaw territory, where terrorism runs rampant, but where no entity can officially be held responsible. If one confronts the Syrians or the Iranians, they say that they have no responsibility for what the Hezbollah or other terrorist groups do, since it is not under their national jurisdiction.

Bouhabib: I think it is the worst of worlds where one does not want to take measures against terrorism, that accepts that there is no one responsible in Lebanon. There is a country which is responsible for the area from which terrorism is emanating. It is Syria. Syria has control of the north of the country, of the Bekaa Valley, and of West Beirut, where terrorism and narcotics are emanating. It is the West which is refusing to hold Syria responsible. If the Syrians claim that they are not responsible, let them get out. If they want to stay there, it means they are responsible for terrorism. It is simply the cowardice of not facing the real issue of the Western world, which again takes us back to the first question.

EIR: I wonder if you could comment on the reports that indicate that the Lebanese Defense Forces, with their intimate knowledge of what was going on also on the Muslim side, have earlier been willing to let the United States know where the hostages were being held, but for diplomatic reasons, because of the new relationship being nurtured with Syria, the U.S. did not want to make contact with the Lebanese Defense Forces on the issue.

Bouhabib: If the United States wants to know where the hostages are, there will be no problem of knowing, whether it be through its own intelligence services or through the intelligence of the Lebanese Defense Forces. They can easily find these things out. My feeling is that they don't want to know. If you know, you must act, and they don't want to act.

America joins Syria against Lebanon

by Thierry Lalevée

The Sept. 6 decision of the U.S. State Department to close down the American embassy in Beirut had, at least, the merit of clarifying American policy toward Lebanon, and of exposing Washington's empty rhetoric about "not taking sides" in the ongoing war between Syria and the forces of Lebanese Prime Minister Gen. Michel Aoun. American-Lebanese matters are now to be handled by the American ambassador in Damascus, Syria, Edward Djerejian. Washington has thus given open support to Syria's long-held desire to swallow up neighboring Lebanon. In fact, the United States is behaving just like Syria itself, which has never sent any diplomatic representative to Beirut, in refusal to recognize Lebanon's national independence and sovereignty.

The closing down of the U.S. embassy in East Beirut and the evacuation of all of its staff by helicopter to Cyprus followed by less than 24 hours a peaceful sit-in in front of its premises by Lebanese Christians. Under the leadership of some local journalists, 400-500 demonstrators had announced the previous day that they would blockade the embassy as long as Ambassador John McCarthy refused to present his diplomatic credentials to Prime Minister Aoun, and as long as Washington did not send a special envoy to the region, following the French and Soviet examples.

Back in Washington, State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler denounced the alleged threat of "Christian terrorism" to justify the evacuation of the embassy.

However, the rapidity with which the embassy was evacuated underlines that the operation had already been planned for some time. Received by Lebanese Christians with angry declarations to the effect that "Syria's Trojan Horse has finally left Lebanon," it followed several weeks of bitter polemics between Aoun and the American administration. In a Sept. 2 interview with the French Daily *Le Figaro*, Aoun charged that the United States was not behaving as the leader of the Free World, but as "a state which respects the strength of Syria." He said that Washington was pressuring France and other friends of Lebanon to cut off Aoun's military supplies, and bitterly pointed out that the United States does not apply similar pressures on such states as Syria and Iran, which have sponsored the kidnaping of American hostages. "Maybe if we were to hold American hostages, Washington

would cease its pressures," he added sarcastically—a comment which was seized upon, days later, by the State Department as a justification of their move.

Though U.S. media outlets are at pains to quote Lebanese Christians in order to prove that Aoun has gone too far in "forcing" the closing down of the embassy and to show that this move has provoked a "split inside the community," the reality is otherwise. The Christian camp, made up of several factions with often diverging philosophical and political outlooks, is united behind Aoun, both politically and militarily. Sure of that support, Aoun has counterattacked against the State Department. On Sept. 8, he issued a formal appeal to the "American people, to ignore the policy of the State Department and to support all the Lebanese—Muslim and Christian—in our war of liberation, as their own forefathers did in America some 200 years ago."

Implications for the region

The regional consequences of these steps will be felt for some time. Not unrelated was the timing of the announcement that the planned visit of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd to Washington, D.C. for Sept. 14, was being canceled. King Fahd had postponed his visit once before on July 27, warning that the events in Lebanon required his presence in the region. Similar reasons were again presented, with an added bitter implication that since America's traditional ally Saudi Arabia is chairing the Arab League's tripartite committee attempting to negotiate an end to Lebanon's crisis, the U.S. should behave otherwise.

The American move has underlined two important developments in the emergence of a superpower "condominium" between the United States and the Soviet Union. First, the level of cooperation between the superpowers has already gone far enough that when Soviet Special Envoy Gennady Tarasov visited Damascus and Beirut in the last week of August, he was doing so as effectively a *joint* envoy of both the United States and the Soviet Union! This was the message transmitted by Tarasov to his interlocutors, and the meaning was not lost on some of Moscow's traditional allies. Hence, while Lebanon's traditionally pro-American Christian community has been forced to turn against Washington, Druze leader Walid Jumblatt on Sept. 5 authored a virulent denunciation of Soviet policy toward Lebanon, calling Tarasov's visit "a mission of betrayal."

At the same time, this behavior by the United States highlights the administration's belief that nothing can be done for the Middle East, and nothing will be done. In the words of an Israeli specialist, "Washington and Moscow have decided that the Israelis and the Arabs should cook in their own juice for some time." While the pretext is that "positions are so far away that they cannot be bridged for the time being," the underlying reality is Washington's overtures toward Iran. There can be no success with Teheran, unless Washington can maintain good relations with Damascus.

Colombia moves against drug financiers, narcos strike back

by Valerie Rush

The government of President Virgilio Barco in Colombia is rolling out the heavy guns in its declared war against the drug cartels. Despite the mafia's threat to murder four children of Colombian judges for every extradition of a drug trafficker, the suspected chief money-launderer of the Medellín Cartel, Eduardo Martínez Romero, was shipped off to the United States on Sept. 7, and will be facing trial here shortly. European press reports suggest that not only will he be on the hot seat, but also some very powerful New York-based commercial banks that are deeply implicated in drug money laundering. Martínez is the first major cartel figure to be extradited since President Barco issued his Aug. 18 state-of-siege decrees permitting extradition of traffickers, and expropriation of their goods and properties.

Barco has issued a new presidential decree which will permit the imposition of military mayors in any town under siege by the mafia. In the capital city of Bogotá, Mayor Andrés Pastrana has indefinitely suspended the holding of any public gatherings—demonstrations, political campaign rallies, sports events—in the face of an escalating number of terrorist incidents and threats, including a devastating car-bomb attack on the installations of the anti-drug daily *El Espectador*. Eighty-two people were wounded in that bombing, carried out with 70 kilos of dynamite.

Rallying popular support

Perhaps most importantly of all, the Colombian government is making a concerted effort to draw the population into active support for its newly created war machine. The government has offered a quarter-million-dollar reward for information leading to the capture of one or both of two leading Medellín Cartel kingpins, Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha. Wanted posters advertising the reward are going up throughout the country, and the airwaves are being bombarded with impassioned appeals for citizen collaboration in the war on drugs. The ads say, "For your children, for yourselves, for Colombia. Join this national crusade. The war declared by the international organization of drug trafficking is against everyone. No more skepticism.

Cooperate, denounce, inform!"

Since President Barco's Aug. 18 declaration of war on the cartels, police and army troops have conducted more than 2,042 raids, seizing more than 21 tons of cocaine and 11 tons of cocaine base, and knocking out 3,000 cocaine refineries and 62 clandestine airstrips. According to authorities in both Colombia and the United States, the flow of cocaine has ground to a near total halt, as the cocaine-smuggling infrastructure has either been dismantled, driven underground, or its operatives have taken flight. The arrival of U.S. aid, in the form of helicopters, assault boats, jeeps, machine guns, grenade launchers, anti-tank weapons, communications equipment, medical supplies, and other equipment, is expected to give remoralized anti-narcotics forces a chance to "even the score."

Barbaric attacks on wives, children

The cartels have continued to escalate their response, in hope that a combination of paralyzing terror tactics and political sabotage of the government's efforts by their pin-striped allies in high places will force President Barco into some kind of accommodation.

In the course of one week, the wives of two military officers were gunned down by suspected mafia hit-men, in fulfillment of the threat by the drug lords (known as the "Extraditables," since they are prime targets for extradition to the United States for their crimes) that "families will not be respected." A mafia assassin disguised in army fatigues crossed security lines at the crowded Medellín airport and sprayed a line of waiting passengers with machine-gun fire. An airplane belonging to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration undergoing repairs in the city of Montería was fire-bombed Sept. 3 and totally destroyed. *El Espectador* was dynamited, and the rival daily *El Tiempo* was threatened. Bomb threats have been telephoned into military hospitals and universities, in the latter case forcing indefinite suspension of classes. The offices of the national security police, the DAS, were informed that their water would be poisoned.

Even schoolchildren are threatened. The Extraditables

issued a threat to the private secondary schools in Bogotá, threatening them with attacks, because “the children of the oligarchy” study there. Some of the schools have stopped picking up children in buses, for fear of attacks, and others have suspended classes altogether.

Dope lobby: ‘Let’s make a deal!’

Behind the violence has been a constant drumbeat in the media, domestic and international, for dialogue with Dope, Inc. The claim that too much corruption within Colombia’s police and military forces makes an effective war against the cartels impossible, has been a constant underlying theme in news coverage appearing in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Times*, and others. Typical headlines are the *Baltimore Sun*’s “Will Colombia Talk to Drug Traffickers? It’s Likely.” That article opens with an interview with former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen, who asserts that dialogue with the drug cartels “appears inevitable.” The same article quotes presidential candidate and López frontman Ernesto Samper Pizano: “You can’t rule out the possibility of ending the war through negotiations.”

López, whose role as political godfather to the drug cartels has been extensively documented by *EIR*, was the target of an angry demonstration by the Schiller Institute in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 8, when the former President appeared to address an Inter-American Development Bank seminar on “Development and Democracy.” The demonstrators, mostly Ibero-Americans, supported Barco’s war against the cartels and demanded that López be jailed in Colombia as a traitor to his country. One banner read, “Extradite López.”

López has also been increasingly targeted by his countrymen. A July 7 editorial in the daily *El Espectador* called for exposing and dismantling the political and financial support infrastructure of the drug cartels, and indirectly identified López—who secretly went to Panama in 1984 to negotiate a deal with the cartels—as a prime example of the kind of treasonous individual who should be behind bars:

“The drug trade needs its own environment to exist and to feed off. It cannot survive alone, without that indispensable support, or without the advice, complicity, and help of that ‘fifth column’ which penetrates all social layers and are its ears, its eyes, its natural breeding ground. And already out of those contaminated sectors have arisen voices of complacency . . . which clamor for a deal and suggest that the infamy which overshadows the nation is irreversible. . . .

“There are then the dollar launderers, followed by the intermediaries who buy and sell real estate and have driven up commercial prices. And those who receive money to strengthen industries, serving from that moment onward as tributaries of the drug traffickers. And the political leaders who follow that same money to finance their electoral campaigns and then serve the traffickers as unofficial agents. . . . And those within the public force who have allowed them-

selves to be corrupted by the empire of money. . . . And the corrupt judges, who release those captured and then parade themselves with impunity before authorities terrorized and stripped of leaders. And the communications media bought with their money or sullied with their publicity.

“Not to mention those self-styled interlocutors who travel to Panama or to Mexico as couriers of crime, and not content with having done so, nor with receiving economic contributions to their electoral campaigns, present the country with a peace pact previously concluded with the kings of the drug trade. All are equally guilty, as authors or accomplices of crime, as its temporary representatives or intimate advisers. . . . And the hand of justice should nab and imprison them all.”

In Colombia and abroad, commentaries continue to appear advocating drug legalization, attacking Barco’s emergency decrees as unconstitutional, and predicting that the Supreme Court will overturn the President’s anti-drug initiatives. The list of prominents, like López, who urge an accommodation with the mob, continues to grow. A recent addition to that list is former defense minister and retired Gen. José Joaquín Matallana, who chose the moment of announcing his presidential candidacy to urge striking a deal with the mafia along the lines of the amnesty proposal negotiated between López and the Medellín Cartel five years ago: repatriation of drug fortunes held abroad to help pay the foreign debt, in exchange for a government pledge not to extradite.

The Colombian Communist Party, which has repeatedly denounced the government’s military campaign against the traffickers as a “subterfuge” for conducting a “dirty war” against the left, has just concluded a plenum of its national committee, which issued a denunciation of extradition as “a sellout” to the United States. An Aug. 31 declaration by the Communist Party, appearing in its weekly *Voz*, cleared the mafia of responsibility for the recent assassination of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán by insisting instead that his death must be viewed within the parameters of a “low-intensity conflict, inspired by Washington against Colombia.” Student demonstrations organized by the Communists have protested the arrival of U.S. military equipment as “a violation of Colombian sovereignty”!

Thus far, the Barco administration has stood firm against these pressures, but the fact remains that unless Colombia is provided international solidarity—in deeds, not merely in words—that besieged nation will fall. One element that could seriously erode President Barco’s resolve is the international financial pressure already being brought to bear on him to back off from his military campaign against drugs. According to a Sept. 4 report published in the daily *El Espectador*, datelined London, European bankers are worried. One London banker is quoted: “Until a few weeks ago, I was happy to lend money and do business in Colombia, but now an enormous problem is posed that changes the whole situation. The war on drugs could be disastrous.”

Eagleburger admits U.S. backs drug figures against Panama's Noriega

by Carlos Wesley

A federal court on Sept. 7 convicted LBS Bank of New York on charges of illegally laundering millions of dollars for underworld figures. Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. deputy secretary of state and former president of Kissinger Associates, Inc., was on the the board of directors of that Yugoslavian-owned bank when the money-laundering took place.

Despite his ties with LBS, a bank that now faces a fine of up to \$500,000, and despite other questionable connections established through his former employment with Henry Kissinger's consulting enterprises, Eagleburger has emerged as one of the Bush administration's leading spokesmen in its campaign to oust the commander of Panama's Defense Forces (PDF), Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, using the excuse of trumped-up charges of drug trafficking which have been denied by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Bush administration has been attempting to incite a rebellion within the ranks of the PDF; it has provided funds to the opposition to provoke civil insurrection in Panama; and it is mobilizing the soon-to-be-unemployed Nicaraguan Contras as a possible mercenary invasion force. It has even mooted employing the U.S. military to oust Noriega by force, although, according to the *Los Angeles Times* on Sept. 1, "American troop commanders oppose military action, pointing out that the 13,000 American combat troops in the country are insufficient for offensive operations in Panama. They estimate that it would take more than 200,000 troops to occupy the country."

President Bush himself has gone as far as entertaining Rambo fantasies of kidnaping Noriega, even if such an attempt could result in the assassination of the Panamanian leader. On Aug. 15, Bush said he had "an obligation" to kidnap the Panamanian general.

But, by going after Noriega, the Bush administration is, in fact, working on behalf of the drug pushers whose interests Eagleburger and his former colleagues at Kissinger Associates defend. One of the reasons that the United States has never had a real war on drugs, is the control that Kissinger and his cronies have wielded over every American administration since Richard Nixon's.

On Aug. 31, Eagleburger openly took up the defense of the drug mob, while engaging in a raving diatribe against Noriega. The occasion was a speech delivered to an emergency session of the Organization of American States (OAS).

According to Eagleburger, when Panama's nationalist

leader Gen. Omar Torrijos died in a suspicious airplane accident in 1981, "The senior officers of the Panamanian National Guard drew up an agreement to provide for institutional stability and transfer of command." That agreement, said Eagleburger, "involved General Noriega, who solemnly signed this compact. It was provided that he would assume command from Gen. [Ruben Dario] Paredes in March of 1984, and would place the support of the military behind General Paredes's candidacy for the presidency."

"We know what happened," said Eagleburger. "Once Paredes was out, Noriega worked against his candidacy. . . . This destabilization of the institution was the proximate cause" of the Panamanian crisis, he said.

General Paredes and the drug mob

Who is General Paredes, whose cause Eagleburger so stoutly defends? The former commander of Panama's National Guard, the institution that Noriega transformed into the PDF, Paredes arranged to let the Medellín cocaine cartel transfer major chunks of its operations to the jungles of Darien and elsewhere in Panama, to escape the war on drugs launched by Colombia's justice minister, the martyred Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, in 1984. Paredes's presidential candidacy was a project promoted by Henry Kissinger and the U.S. State Department, who considered him "a staunch anti-Communist" and a useful asset for the Nicaraguan Contra operation.

A report put out by the Panamanian government in August 1986, "Sixteen Years of Fighting Drug Trafficking," noted that the mafia's plan was "designed to get clear transit of cocaine through Panama; to use Panamanian banking facilities for their transactions; and finally to install a big laboratory in Darien, Panama's less-populated jungle province." Noriega earned the hatred of Eagleburger and Kissinger by blocking their plans to put Paredes into the presidency, which would have put Panama under the total control of the drug mob.

Almost as soon as he took over command of Panama's Armed Forces, Noriega began to dismantle the drug operation that Paredes had allowed to be established. The PDF destroyed a cocaine-processing laboratory installed by the Medellín Cartel in Darien. (In his speech, Eagleburger acknowledged that the lab was dismantled on Noriega's orders, but claimed that Noriega "double-crossed" the Medellín Car-

tel with whom he was in partnership.) Noriega also got rid of one of Paredes's protégés, Lt. Col. Julián Melo Borbua, who had "sold his influence to the Colombian mafia," according to Panama's report.

Melo was the intermediary with the Ochoa clan in Colombia, and was on the scene "when they presented a previous commander of the National Guard [Paredes] with pace horses." Besides drugs, the Ochoa family of the Medellín Cartel is also involved in the breeding of pace horses, and the patriarch of the family, Fabio Ochoa, is one of the world's leading purveyors of these expensive horses to the elites of the United States, Ibero-America, and the European aristocracy. Fabio Ochoa was implicated in the April 30, 1984 murder of Colombian Justice Minister Lara Bonilla.

Paredes himself revealed his ties with the Medellín Cartel following the disappearance of his son, Rubén Darío Paredes, Jr., on March 13, 1986, during a trip to Colombia. As reported in *EIR*'s Special Report "White Paper on the Panama Crisis," when his son disappeared, together with César Rodríguez—a pilot running weapons for the Nicaraguan Contras, as well as for Colombia's narco-terrorist M-19—and Nubia Pino de Bravo, widow of a pilot for the drug mob, Paredes promptly picked up the phone and requested assistance from

Jorge Ochoa, one of Colombia's top drug lords. On March 25, the three missing persons were found buried in a Medellín cemetery. All had been killed in the manner of the mafia—hands tied, blindfolded, without underwear, a single bullet hole in the left side of the head.

The reason for the mob's vengeance emerged. Colombian authorities intercepted the luxury yacht *Krill*, as it refueled at the island of San Andrés. Found aboard the *Krill* were 304 kilos of cocaine, 80% pure. Its owner was listed as one of Rodríguez's companies, Crystal Sky Investments, which in turn listed the young Paredes as its attorney.

As for the elder Paredes, whom Eagleburger now defends, although the press reported that the kidnaping and murder of his son was carried out by the Ochoa clan, "General Paredes insisted that he could vouch for their innocence, because the Ochoas 'have given me their word,'" reported *La Estrella de Panama* on March 25. "General Paredes says he could establish that his son was not in the power of the Ochoas, because they assured him of that."

For Paredes, his son's drug trafficking was no big deal. "He did not deserve this end. . . . He was just an adventurer like any 25-year-old. . . . He paid dearly for his lack of experience."

Whose fortune, Mr. Eagleburger?

In his Aug. 31 diatribe at the Organization of American States against Gen. Manuel Noriega, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger claimed that "the private, ill-gotten gains of General Noriega" were proof of his "abuse of power and venality." Eagleburger said it was simply not credible that Noriega, "a poor youth of humble origins," could have amassed his alleged fortune, "by virtue of individual effort, merit, and talent." According to Eagleburger, Noriega got wealthy not only because of his alleged drug-trafficking ties, but by peddling his influence as head of the armed forces.

Which raises the question: Where did Eagleburger get his money?

It so happens that both Eagleburger and his former boss at Kissinger Associates, Dr. Henry Kissinger, were also "poor youths of humble origins," who have amassed huge fortunes. Dr. K. bought a condo in the same East Side New York building as designer Oscar de la Renta, where the asking price is in the millions of dollars. Every Christmas season, Henry and Oscar vacation at the exclu-

sive resort of La Romana in the Dominican Republic, where one has to be at least a millionaire to be allowed in the front door.

When Eagleburger left the presidency of Kissinger Associates, Inc. and that of the related Kent Associates, to join the Bush administration, Kissinger gave him a "golden handshake" worth almost \$800,000. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, former vice chairman of Kissinger Associates, also got a "golden handshake" when he left the firm to become President Bush's national security adviser, and, according to the *New York Times* of April 30, when Scowcroft "belatedly disclosed that he held stock in Kissinger Associates . . . he arranged last month to have Mr. Kissinger buy it back for nine times its estimated worth."

While Kissinger forbade his former associates from revealing all their customers—in violation of the 1978 Ethics in Government Act—clients are known to include the Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai, a laundromat of drug money from the China-Burma-Thailand opium-growing Golden Triangle; several companies that are major players in trade with the Soviet Union, such as the Italian Montedison; the key players in the China trade; and the major holders of Third World debt, including Midland Bank, Chase Manhattan, and Citibank. Every decision taken by the former executives of Kissinger Associates while in the government, will affect the firm's clients, to which these individuals owe their huge wealth.

Yang Shangkun clique on the move in China

by Linda de Hoyos

Although Zhao Ziyang and his closest advisers were summarily removed from positions of power in the immediate days surrounding the June 4 massacre of thousands of students at Tiananmen Square, the power struggle appears to be as ferocious as ever in the People's Republic of China, according to reports seeping out of Beijing. It is not clear, however, among the factions now contending for the power-hegemony within the leadership, whether anyone realizes the primary implication of the internecine struggles within the Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army: the inherent fragility of the Deng Xiaoping regime as a totality.

The contention centers on the issue of who will replace Deng, China's so-called "paramount" leader. On Aug. 11, Prime Minister Li Peng, who with President Yang Shangkun and Deng himself, led the crackdown against the Beijing students, announced that martial law would be lifted before Oct. 1. The decision was announced at a meeting chaired by Yang Shangkun and attended by the powerful commanders of the country's military regions. By the time of the October deadline, also the time of the party congress, it was hoped, factional issues would be ended and the successor to Deng would have been chosen.

However, nearly a month later, the prospects for such reconciliation look dim. The first hurdle was the choosing of Zhao Ziyang's successor as the first vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission. Deng is himself chairman of the Military Commission, the only official post he holds. Most actively campaigning for the position was Yang Shangkun, who heads a clique powerful in the military. This includes his brother Yang Beibing, who heads the "Political Department" of the PLA, and his son-in-law, who heads the 27th Army that led the bloody crackdown in Tiananmen Square.

Scrapping for the top post

In the month before the commission meeting, Yang Beibing emerged in the limelight, as this clique, which reportedly includes Li Peng, worked to accrue more power and "stump" for its factional elevation. One indication of the clique's power came from the Hong Kong daily *Cheng Ming*, which reported that the central authorities had decided "that the chief editors of all major newspapers and journals will be assigned by the PLA General Political Department"—making the press a newly acquired fiefdom of the Yang family.

For the next several weeks, Yang Beibing appeared prominently in the press, as he visited wounded soldiers, conferred awards to soldiers, or chaired a conference of military and party leaders in Jilin province as if he were the new Caesar of China.

All this was leading up to the meeting of the Military Commission in mid-August. According to reports from Hong Kong, there were two contenders for filling Zhao Ziyang's shoes: Yang Shangkun, backed by his brother and Chief of Staff Chi Haotian (another relative); and Wang Zhen, another octogenarian of the Central Advisory Committee, who was reportedly backed by Deng Xiaoping.

But, reported the Hong Kong *Sing Tao Jih Pao*, Defense Minister Qin Jiwei, National Congress President Wan Li, and the commanders of three military regions—Xiang Shouzhi of Nanjing, Zhou Yibing of Beijing, and Zhang Wanping of Guangzhou—abstained from voting and insisted that the entire matter be tabled. It is known that military leaders in the south have been particularly concerned that the Li Peng clique might put a halt to the southeastern provinces' lucrative relations with Hong Kong and other trading partners. *Sing Tao Jih Pao's* sources "revealed that as the Central Committee was afraid that the armies of various military regions might fight against each other because of this, the commanders of the seven military regions were ordered to stay in Beijing after the meeting . . . so as to prevent them from making any deployment in the regions."

(It was the political scuffle at this meeting that led to the false rumors that Defense Minister Qin Jiwei and other military leaders had been arrested.)

Within a week the issue was put to rest; sources cited by the Hong Kong *South China Morning Post* on Aug. 22 said that Deng had simply eliminated the vice-chairman post altogether. This leaves Yang Shangkun as the next vice-chairman, but with no definite elevation in position. In this case, Deng was likely following the advice of his fellow octogenarian and sometime policy opponent Chen Yun, the political godfather of Li Peng, who argued that all factional decisions should be put off for a couple of years.

The upshot is that the group of elders—including Deng—who came out in unified force behind the butchery of China's students as a necessary safeguarding of the great Maoist revolution, are still in the saddle. But even if one member of this group—such as Yang Shangkun, who is 82—were to attain preeminence, this still leaves up in the air the question of how power will be transferred to the next generation in an orderly way. An associated problem the leadership has been unable to resolve, is the fate of Zhao Ziyang himself.

Seen from this vantage point and given the inability of the collective leadership to solve China's gigantic economic problems, the prognosis coming from Yan Jaqi and other Chinese exiles from the Tiananmen crackdown, that the Deng regime will last only another two or three years, may not be an exaggeration in the least.

Can the angry Russian bear be tamed?

Appeasement of Gorbachov will not ease the expected Soviet crackdown, as Social Democrats here seem to think.

Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger got big applause in Bonn Sept. 6, addressing a predominantly Social Democratic audience at a panel of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation on the "future of East-West relations." He said that the U.S. is looking forward to "future West German governments that will no longer apologize for having views different from the Americans."

The Social Democrats (SPD), having launched a broad campaign for the renegotiation of all German-American military alliance and other cooperation treaties, knew that Eagleburger referred to an SPD-led "future West German government."

Eagleburger had come to Bonn to convey the following message: The strategic thinkers who are shaping the policy of the Bush administration toward Europe, think that the Social Democrats with their good relations into the East bloc are best fit for the coming period of profound internal crises in the Soviet Empire.

Indeed, the SPD would meet certain requirements defined by Henry Kissinger in his conspicuous Jan. 28 encounter with George Bush at the White House. Kissinger said then, that special East-West shuttle diplomacy, on the condition that the Kremlin's rule over Eastern Europe not be challenged by the West, would be needed in a situation of deepening and potentially exploding crises in the East bloc.

The Social Democrats have their party executives constantly traveling to East bloc capitals, and maintain close relations to all ruling Warsaw Pact parties. Though currently the

parliamentary opposition, SPD diplomatic activity into the East far exceeds that of the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, or any other Western government.

The crisis situation Henry Kissinger spoke of is near. A Soviet crackdown on political opposition movements, from the southern Transcaucasus region to the Baltic in the north and in Eastern Europe is widely expected now. At the Munich International Wehrkunde meeting at the end of January, several German SPD representatives told *EIR* that in their view, the situation in Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, and other regions would likely lead to such challenges to the Soviet position of power, that the Red Army would have to intervene.

"We can be glad if it is only the bayonets of the national army, and not of the Soviet troops, that are used, then," an SPD member of parliament said, referring to the situation in Poland and Hungary. His recommendation was that the West should abstain from any direct support for these rebellious movements. If at all, the West should utilize political channels to these opposition movements, to slow down their organizing pace.

Western signals in the direction of far-reaching troop and matériel cuts would contribute a lot, the SPD man said, to preventing Moscow from using the military against the opposition. "If the Soviets fear that the West will exploit the crisis, they may be convinced not to use the army, then," he said, echoing some other SPD politicians.

The key elements of "crisis time"

policy of the SPD are thus laid out: 1) The situation in the East bloc is threatening to get out of control, challenging Moscow's rule; 2) Moscow will always be suspicious of Western intentions; 3) the West has to appease Moscow, assure the Soviets of absolute Western neutrality "in case" of a necessary crackdown; and 4) only this will convince the Soviets that a non-military solution can be found.

Egon Bahr, the SPD's key East bloc specialist, with good connections to Henry Kissinger over at least the past 20 years, expressed this appeasement approach in an interview with the liberal West German weekly *Die Zeit* on Sept. 1.

With specific reference to East Germany, Bahr said: "Change must not transform into anarchy or open rebellion. I wouldn't test out whether it is really true that the tanks won't roll. . . . Let us be clear about that: If something terrible happens that recalls the events of 1953 or 1968 or 1956, or even comes close to that, the same would happen as then. We would be shocked, no doubt. We would protest, justifiably so. But we would not do anything."

Eagleburger, addressing the Friedrich Ebert Foundation panel in Bonn, used almost the same words as Bahr. He said he wouldn't rule out that "tensions in the East bloc, caused by nationality problems in the Baltic or the Central Asian regions, may lead to the outburst of massive violence."

"There is not much the West could do, in such a case," Eagleburger said, adding that "but at least in Western Europe, war can be ruled out." One thing could be done, though, he told the Germans: They should be prepared to take the flow of refugees from the East which would result from such an "outburst of violence," over the next 20 or 30 years.

A new Christian humanism

A Spanish pilgrimage, and two writings on the 50th anniversary of World War II, mark the Pope's newest endeavors.

The Holy See saw a flurry of diplomatic activity at the end of August, directed by the Pope. Tireless as always, he led a youth pilgrimage to the venerable shrine of Santiago de Compostela in Spain; and he responded to the hopes of the multitudes who long for freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe, by naming a Catholic bishop in Belorussia for the first time in 60 years.

Ever the diligent adviser to his beloved Poland, he helped set up regular diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See, on July 17. Now he is proposing to go as a missionary to war-torn Lebanon. The spirit that inspires John Paul II's activism does not come from elaborate Vatican diplomatic projects, but from his deep conviction of the need to carry the Christian message to all corners of the Earth. He had announced it to the thousands of young people who answered his invitation to go to Santiago: "The Church seeks to be the traveling companion of mankind—for our mankind, betimes suffering and abandoned because of so many betrayals, and always in need of being guided toward salvation through the dense fog that hangs over it."

The Pope asked the young people to help him make a new Christian humanism flourish, through the renewed discovery of Christ, the keystone of our civilization. The words of Jesus, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life," were the motto of the entire pilgrimage. John Paul II criticized the "spirit of this world": "The criterion by which the world is ruled," the Pope

told the youth during the Aug. 20 Sunday Mass at Compostela, "is the criterion of success. To have power . . . to have economic power, to make others' subordination manifest. To have the cultural power to manipulate consciousness. To use . . . to abuse! This is the *spirit of this world*."

The Pope invited the young people not to be enslaved to this "spirit" and to seek true freedom, the freedom given us by Christ. Just before he left Spain, he went to Oviedo, in the Asturias, where the the liberation from Moorish occupation began. In this historic place, John Paul II condemned both communism and the capitalism which is based upon mere profit seeking: "Is it not perhaps right before everyone's eyes that societies founded on atheistic materialism, with their collectivist-bureaucratic organization of human labor, have failed? But the neo-capitalist society interested in profit, certainly has no fewer problems." What should Christians do? They should sanctify human labor and in so doing, said the Pope, "bear witness by their own works to a true humanization of nature, leaving an imprint of justice and beauty upon it."

On the importance of the role of Europe and the need for a rediscovery of its Christian roots, the Pope issued two documents: one written for the 50th anniversary of the onset of World War II, the other a Message to the Bishops of Poland, for the same occasion. John Paul II stated that "the hour of darkness," after 50 years, is still continuing: "This continent exported war, today its duty is to be the

maker of peace."

What caused the explosion of such a terrible conflagration? The Pontiff cited contempt for man and for God: "Even well before 1939, in certain sectors of European culture there appeared a will to cancel God and his image from man's horizons. They began indoctrinating children in that way, from their early childhood," he went on. "The new paganism and the systems connected to it, certainly ruthlessly attacked the Jews, but they equally targeted Christianity, whose teachings had formed the soul of Europe. Through the persecution of the people, the Gospel message of the equal dignity of all God's children was sneered at." In the final analysis, writes the Pontiff: "Nazi paganism and the Marxist dogma have in common the fact of being totalitarian ideologies, with a tendency to become substitute religions."

After recalling the Holocaust of the Jewish people, the Pope recalls the fate of Poland, which in September 1939 was "devastated and shattered at the whim of conscienceless invaders." Such situations, John Paul II insists, exist even today, and he cites Lebanon: "In this context and in these days it is needful to evoke the case of Lebanon, where concerted forces, pursuing their own interests, do not hesitate to endanger the very existence of nation."

The Pope then blasts the Yalta accord, which sacrificed Poland by treating it as a conquered land. The charge rings out as an indirect warning to today's makers of pacts between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in the spirit of a "New Yalta." The document closes with an appeal to Europe: "I trust that the message of humanism and liberation, inherited from Europe's Christian history, will be able to once again stimulate its peoples and will continue to radiate in the world."

Will Peru continue its war on drugs?

The answer depends on whether the U.S. "Andean strategy" is expanded to take on the economic crisis in the region.

Peru closed its jungle border with Colombia on Aug. 26, as part of an effort to prevent the drug mafia from moving its operations headquarters to Peru, the source of half of the world's basic cocaine paste. Police Gen. Juan Zárate reported that Colombian narco-cos may well have flown into Peru. An unconfirmed report in the Peruvian press was that 50 traffickers had landed in the central Peru coca-producing zone near Ayacucho, the home base of the Shining Path terrorists.

Interior Minister Agustín Mantilla declared Aug. 28 that Shining Path was linked to the traffickers in the Huallaga and Aguaytia River valleys of northern Peru. He stressed that Peru's second terrorist movement, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), also had fraternal ties to Colombia's narco-guerrillas, including the M-19.

Mantilla promised, "We will do everything possible to prevent the criminal drug traffickers from hiding in Peru. And, if we capture any Colombian narcotics trafficker, we would hand him over immediately, if requested by that country." The interior minister appealed to the United States for help. "We hope the United States reacts in time. We urgently need no less than \$600 million from the United States to develop an integrated plan capable of defeating the narcotics traffic in Peru, a plan which not only involves the repressive aspect."

President Alan García commented on Sept. 7 that President Bush's war on drugs was "late and should have been broader." "The drug menace is not a problem of military repression;

that only deals with the symptom," García insisted.

The drug mafia was driven onto the defensive in Peru in 1985-86 by Operation Condor, which Mantilla and García conducted with absolutely no support from Washington. When Peru's anti-drug police hit teams could no longer pay for the fuel for helicopters borrowed from its armed forces, the jungle raids slackened.

Dope, Inc. has become an awesome economic and political, as well as military, power in Peru. The narco-terrorists may soon have killed enough mayors and taken over enough of the country to prevent normal elections from taking place.

Colombia's anti-drug offensive has already affected the Peruvian economy. The weekly *Oiga* reports that on a normal day, six small Colombian planes loaded with cocaine paste take off from airports in the Upper Huallaga River valley. *Oiga* reports that the repression in Colombia has caused these flights to be suspended. As a result, the jungle price for cocaine paste has dropped.

The average of \$5 million a day which came in on the flights has been severely reduced. The diminution in the flow of Colombian narco-dollars into Peru has caused a scarcity of dollars on the black market in Lima. As a result, as Economy Minister César Vásquez Bazán recognized, the Peruvian inti has been devalued from 3,500 to 4,200 to the dollar over the past two weeks. Vásquez confessed that the central bank was buying \$1 billion a year in dirty dollar bills off the streets of Lima. That is equal to one-third of

the nation's dollar income.

This addiction has brought the productive economy to the point where legitimate output is collapsing by over 20% this year (see *EIR*, Aug. 25, 1989, "Narco-dollars collapse Peru's economy"). A million peasants can choose only between starvation and working as peons for the narcos.

No U.S. "Andean strategy" for the war on drugs will work if it cannot reverse the economic holocaust in the region. Interior Minister Mantilla holds that his Operation Condor raids are having relative success against the jungle strongholds of the cocaine mafia, but that the cocaine industry in Peru cannot be defeated by repression alone and must also be attacked at its social and economic roots.

There still are patriots in Peru's government and military ready to fight to prevent their republic from being taken over by criminal mafias. But they are hamstrung by the propaganda offensive of "respectable" media at the service of the drug lobby. One insidious argument is that Peru should protect the cocaine producers to keep them from allying with communist terrorists operating in the drug zones. The daily *Expreso*, owned by financier Manuel Ulloa, for example, propagates the line that "indubitably, there has to be a priority; both problems cannot be fought at once. . . . There is opposition between the logic the U.S. government wants in the zone, prioritizing the narcotics-trafficking theme and the logic of the Peruvian armed forces, currently prioritizing fighting Shining Path."

The fifth column also plays back into Peru the filth printed abroad favoring drug legalization. A column by the *Chicago Tribune's* Mike Royko was run Aug. 29 in the Peruvian daily *El Nacional* under the headline, "The Solution Would Be To Legalize Drugs."

International Intelligence

East Germany closes border with Hungary

As part of its hard line against internal dissent and in an effort to stem the emigration of skilled manpower, East Germany has effectively closed its border with Hungary by starting to require a visa, according to a report on West Germany's Deutsche Welle radio Aug. 30.

The fate of some 20-30,000 East Germans already in Hungary who are trying to get into West Germany is in doubt, as Hungary has responded to East German government pressure and stopped their departure to the West.

Top East German Communist official Kurt Tiedke, apparently to rebuff West German politicians who are calling for reform, wrote in the party daily *Neues Deutschland*, "Why . . . should we be in favor of a 'socialism' that adopts the basic evils of capitalism? Surely 'new thinking' cannot mean copying bourgeois policies or cribbing from Social Democratic programs which nowhere lead to socialism. . . . There will never be a return to the capitalist society of injustice."

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has renewed his offer to meet with East German leader Erich Honecker to work out a solution. Honecker, meanwhile, is reported to be critically ill with inoperable cancer.

British Jewish groups reject Mordechai Levy

Jewish organizations in the United Kingdom are rejecting Mordechai Levy and the fanatical outlook he represents, the *Jerusalem Post* reported Aug. 30 in a story entitled, "British Jews Reject Militant Jewish Defense Organization."

Levy, an FBI stringer who has been employed by the FBI for dirty operations against Lyndon LaRouche and associates, is under arrest on charges of attempted murder and is currently in a New York prison without bail.

The *Post* notes that "Anglo-Jewish lead-

ers have firmly repulsed an effort by the self-styled 'militant' Jewish Defense Organization in the U.S. to extend its activities to the U.K.

"Alarmed by the circulation of a letter from the JDO to various communal organizations, in which young Jews were urged to meet the JDO's 'worldwide head' Mordechai Levy on a forthcoming visit to the U.K., the Board of Deputies of British Jews has denounced the group's 'extremism and violence,' insisting that it 'has no place in Britain.'

"Board President Dr. Lionel Kopelowitz said: 'We do not welcome outside interference from extremist organizations, whatever their motives may be. . . . The JDO should know that its methods are anathema to our community.'

"The JDO is a breakaway group from the Jewish Defense League and claims to be active in South Africa, France, Canada, and Mexico, as well as the U.S. Citing its achievements in confronting neo-Nazi students, providing self-defence and firearms training for Jewish youth and organizing 'highly visible volunteer patrols' in the U.S., the JDO asked in its circular: 'Isn't it time that young Jews in England have their own JDO, to fight back against Nazis, skinheads, the PLO and other anti-Semites?'"

Turkey warns: Syria is backing terrorists

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal warned on Aug. 28 that Turkey will not sit still in the face of Syrian-sponsored terrorist attacks.

"We know where these microbes' nests are located," Özal said, in response to the latest action on Aug. 27 by the Kurdish terrorist PKK, where some 15 Turks were kidnaped and several children burnt alive in the village of Siirt close to the Syrian border. "No one should forget that Turkey is militarily the strongest power in the region. If necessary, our armed forces will cross the borders to raze to the ground the roots of the terrorists."

Syrian-sponsored Kurdish terrorist ac-

tivities against Turkey have killed more than 50 people since mid-July.

Brazilian Congress notes Helga Zepp-LaRouche visit

The official record of Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's address to the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has been released, on the Chamber of Deputies letterhead under the name of Federal Deputy Tadeu Franca (PDT/Parana). It is dated: Sessions Room, Aug. 30, 1989.

The record reads as follows, translated from the Portuguese:

"Mr. President, Honorable Deputies:

"This item is to inform the plenary of the Chamber of Deputies of the presence of Dr. Helga Zepp La Rouche [sic], wife of U.S. politician and economist Lyndon La Rouche, 67 years old, currently imprisoned without bail for a 15 year term.

"In testimony to a group of congressmen from the Nationalist Parliamentary Front, Mrs. Helga Zepp La Rouche thanked the solidarity of a significant grouping of Brazilian parliamentarians, who, together with her, appealed in solidarity for a fair trial, soon to be ruled on by the Richmond, Virginia, Court of Appeals, and for an immediate end to the forced labor regimen and systematic aggression Mr. Lyndon La Rouche is being subjected to.

"That is all I have to say. Thank you."

Gorbachov adviser says Berlin Wall will stay

Nikolai Portugalov, an adviser on German policy to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov, said the Berlin Wall is here to stay, in an interview with Deutschlandfunk radio on Sept. 5.

Portugalov responded to a question on German reunification and the Wall by saying, "The question is not whether the Berlin Wall will come down, but how it can be made less divisive." He said political efforts should concentrate on "improvements between the two German states," a formulation that excludes the idea of reunification.

Briefly

● BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

Margaret Thatcher will be in Moscow Sept. 23 on her return from a five-day visit to Japan, the Soviet Foreign Ministry announced Sept. 5. British officials "declined to confirm" the Soviet announcement.

● ISRAELI archaeologists have uncovered "what may be Satan's 3,000-year-old shrine . . . the Temple of the Devil," the London *Observer* reported Sept. 4. Baal-Zebub, literally "the Lord of the Flies," was one of the chief gods of the Philistines.

● THE MEXICAN Congress backed Colombia's anti-drug war, issuing a declaration Aug. 30 offering solidarity and demanding that all international support for Colombia not violate the nation's sovereignty, nor imply the intervention of foreign forces in matters exclusively Colombian.

● AN IRA TERRORIST cell has been detained in Scotland, under Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act, British press reported Sept. 2. The cell was suspected of planning a terrorist act against Queen Elizabeth II and/or Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

● INTERPOL is strengthening its presence in South America in an effort to "strongly support the efforts of Colombian President Barco" against the drug lords, Interpol officials have announced. The agency will open an office in Argentina which will coordinate with South American governments.

● JAPAN is being pressured by the U.S. to negotiate a dollar amount, possibly \$30 billion, in exchange for Soviet withdrawal from the Kurile Islands, seized from Japan at the end of World War II. Secretary of State James Baker reportedly expects the Japanese to invest huge sums in the Soviet Union, once Washington gives the okay.

Portugalov further declared that Moscow does not intend to prescribe *perestroika* for implementation in East Germany, and that the refugee problem, being an "exclusively German-German affair," should "also be settled in talks between the two Germanies."

Portugalov is usually cited by experts in Bonn as "signaling a new Soviet openness on the German issue."

Sharon defends Israelis training drug armies

Israeli Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon told a political meeting in Jerusalem on Aug. 29 that the former Israeli soliders accused of abetting Colombian drug traffickers were superb fighters and that nothing had been proved against them.

"But they already have been judged," he said. "And this nervousness, and this restlessness, and this extremism, and the jumping from side to side and from subject to subject—it is simply unbelievable."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin confirmed on Aug. 30 that Israeli security firms had indeed operated illegally in Colombia. "One or two Israeli companies either worked without permission or went beyond the permission," Rabin said.

Polish Senate attacks Hitler-Stalin Pact

The Polish Senate passed a resolution attacking the Hitler-Stalin Pact as having paved the way for the enslavement of Poland.

The resolution says that the German aggression of Sept. 1, 1939, and the Soviet aggression of Sept. 17, 1939 were coordinated between the two dictators with the aim "to divide and enslave the nation of Poland." Soviet work camps and Nazi concentration camps were set up with the same aim, namely to "extinguish the Polish people," the resolution read.

The Latvian Welfare Fund, based in London, similarly charged, in a leaflet distributed throughout Western Europe, that "despite *glasnost* and liberal leanings, Gor-

bachov still hangs on to Hitler's [Baltic] gift to Stalin."

"Annul the Nazi-Soviet Pact," the leaflets said. "Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania were not Hitler's to give nor Stalin's to accept—why does Gorbachov still keep them?"

The leaflet demanded the end of Russian colonization of the Baltic; the dismantling of the sinister KGB informer network; an end to Russian chauvinism; a halt in conscription into the Red Army and its withdrawal from the Baltic states; the revocation of voting rights for Russian colonists; and reparations for the hundreds of thousands killed and deported.

On the other side, *Neues Deutschland*, the daily of the ruling East German Socialist Unity Party, came out in defense of the Hitler-Stalin Pact on Aug. 31, writing that the "non-aggression pact" was signed because Stalin wanted to "prevent the formation of a imperialist bloc against the Soviet Union," which he did by breaking Hitler's German Reich out from the circle of the imperialists.

Stalin won "precious time," by this pact, for "improving the defense of the Soviet Union against an aggression by the fascist Wehrmacht which was expected," the East German daily wrote, adding that by doing so, Stalin performed "real statesmanship" in a crisis that was posing a serious threat to the existence of the Soviet Union."

Most refugees in Europe since 1949

The year 1989 will witness the most massive wave of refugees in Europe since 1949, according to a report on West German Deutsche Welle radio Aug. 29.

These refugees will include at least 350,000 ethnic Turks fleeing Bulgaria; 150,000 East Germans fleeing to West Germany, one-third of them illegally through Hungary; 150,000 ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union and Poland fleeing to West Germany; 100,000 Jews emigrating to the U.S. and Israel via Austria and Romania; 50,000 Romanians fleeing to Hungary; and 200,000 Poles, Hungarians, and Yugoslavs emigrating for economic reasons to work in the West.

Christian books on rock won't cure the disease

by Don Phau

Why Knock Rock?

by Dan Peters and Steve Peters
Bethany House Publishers, Minneapolis, 1984
265 pages, paperbound, \$6.95

The Devil's Disciples, The Truth About Rock

by Jeff Godwin
Chick Publications, Chino, Calif., 1985
352 pages, paperbound, \$10.95

Both these books have been around for a few years, yet as more parents realize that their children are being recruited to devil-worship through "heavy-metal rock," books such as these are in growing demand. These books were one of the first of an expanding number written by Christians for parents and children who are being exposed to the rock counterculture. While both books are informative, combined with liberal quotes from the Bible, they cover a wide area of analysis from Hollywood to TV to hidden messages on records. For a child being drawn into the ugliness and insanity of the rock counterculture, however, the authors' alternatives exemplify the critical flaws in what passes for Christian practice today.

The brothers Dan and Steve Peters, authors of *Why Knock Rock?* started giving youth seminars on the effects of rock music at a church they co-pastored in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1979. They soon began record-burning gatherings which caught the attention of the national media. Since then they have organized "Truth About Rock" seminars where they

report that thousands of young owners have voluntarily destroyed over \$10 million worth of rock records and paraphernalia.

The brothers begin their book with a history of "rock and roll," a sexual metaphor, they note, coined in 1947 by a black rhythm-and-blues singer. By 1954 a song called "Rock Around the Clock" by Bill Haley had sold millions of copies, and was soon made into a movie. When the movie was released in 1957, crazed rock fans tore apart the theaters. After Haley, the brothers write, came other singers such as Little Richard with his early-1950s tunes with sexual references such as "Good golly Miss Molly/Sure like to ball." Both the Beatles and the Rolling Stones went on their first tours, as backup acts to Little Richard.

We are quickly brought up to date to the modern heavy-metal rock groups of today. It is only toward the end that the Peters brothers reveal their alternatives. The brothers provide the reader with a list of over 100 recommended "Christian rock" groups, divided by category. One of these categories, listing over 20 names, is entitled "Heavy Metal." One may ask: Just what is a "heavy-metal" Christian rock group? The answer is . . . it's the same as any other heavy-metal group—except the lyrics praise Jesus! Fully aware that their promotion of Christian rock may raise some questions in the minds of their readers, the brothers proceed to have a hypothetical question-and-answer dialogue with their audience. The reader asks the following:

"Why have you said nothing about the beat in rock music? Isn't it demonic?"

They answer that "beat or rhythm, whether syncopated or not, is not intrinsically evil. While rock music may use a more driving beat than other styles, all music uses rhythm. Rhythm is a part of nature; it is all around us and is God-

created (the universe itself moves in rhythm).

"Though music can strongly affect people, and researchers are still learning the physical and psychological effect it can have on people, it doesn't have the ability to just 'take over' and drive people to frenzies. Most often any frenzied behavior is likely to be caused by the lyrics in the music or the environment of the concert, combined with the intent of the rock star and the carefully staged way he excites the audience."

They conclude, "The Bible says nothing about rhythm. . . . As listeners, then we should be more concerned about a song's words than its beat."

The authors perhaps are unaware that it is precisely the use of the constantly repeating beat which is the key to the mind-destroying capability of rock. This capacity was discovered over 2,000 years ago when the forerunners of today's Satanic cults, the priesthood of the Greek Phrygian cults, used the repeating beat of the drums to put young new recruits into a trancelike state. The thumping of the drums would often be accompanied by the use of drugs and sexual orgies. The heirs of this priesthood later ordered the crucifixion of Christ through their puppet, the Roman emperor, Tiberius Caesar.

Jeff Godwin, author of *The Devil's Disciples*, is not a minister, but was an avid rock enthusiast who became a born-again Christian. Godwin focuses on the explicit Satanic control over the modern rock culture, elaborating on the influence of Satanists such as Aleister Crowley on rock performers. The bulk of the book is spent in describing the "ten most dangerous rock and roll bands."

We learn of such popular groups as W.A.S.P., which stands for We Are Sexual Perverts. Godwin describes the album cover of another group called the Plasmatics, which depicts the group's female lead singer, dressed half-nude in a Nazi-style uniform, holding a giant iron inverted pentagram. Godwin explains its significance, referencing the time of Christ when Christians were crucified on inverted X's or crosses, tied or nailed upside down on the structures. With their heads upside down near the dirt, their torturers believed the souls of their victims would go straight to the underworld.

At times Godwin is quite insightful, explaining how the openly fascist punk rock movement, which started in the 1970s in England, never caught on in the United States because the conditions of high unemployment did not yet exist in the U.S. as compared to England. He writes, "American teens didn't roam the streets looking for sadistic thrills as young people did throughout Great Britain. . . . Today, of course, all that has changed. The economic picture in the U.S. is a grim one, indeed. The conditions Punk Music thrives on . . . are all firmly in place in the social fabric of 1980s America."

Godwin points out that British punk rock appealed to thousands of "skinhead" punks, many of whom belonged to the openly fascist National Front. American heavy-metal rock evolved from this. He also cites the future plans to

spread this evil to South America and the East bloc, all of which has since occurred. He quotes Keith Richards of the Rolling Stones: "There's audiences in South America, nobody goes there. Behind the Iron Curtain they're screaming for somebody to come and see them."

Unlike the ministers Peters, Godwin isn't fooled by the advent of Christian rock. In fact he says it is even more dangerous than contemporary rock and roll. He confronts the Bible quoters, writing, "The music and percussive accompaniment of modern Rock and Roll is meant to praise Satan. Don't try to rationalize rock by using the Bible."

So far, so good. But next Godwin unknowingly reveals a critical failure in the best of Christian leaders today. He suggests that parents try, as an alternative to rock, total silence in the house for a few hours a day. In his own case, the only way he broke free of rock was turning the stereo off, and not listening to music. Though he does mention listening to modern Gospel music or old Church hymns as an alternative, neither he nor the Peters brothers makes any mention of the past 400 years of great classical music. For the authors, it seems that composers such as Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven never existed. It is this very classical tradition that the rock counterculture was designed to eliminate from modern day-life.

Bach's story of Christ, in his *St. Matthew Passion*, the masses of Mozart, and Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, represent some of the greatest music ever written. The same religious conception of humanity, as partaking in the "divine spark" of God's creativity, permeates works that are less explicitly religious in content, such as Beethoven's opera *Fidelio*, or his Ninth Symphony, to name only two of the most obvious examples. This music is the basis for creating a new Judeo-Christian cultural renaissance today, and is the key to defeating the spread of Satanism. The Christians, themselves, must be Christianized.

Numerology opens no doors to great music

by David Shavin

The Secret Power of Music

by David Tame

Destiny Books, Rochester, Vermont, 1984

304 pages, paperbound, \$9.95

A better name for David Tame's *The Secret Power of Music: The Transformation of Self and Society through Musical En-*

ergy would be, “How to Do to Music What the Astrologers Do to Kepler.”

Fairly early in this work, the reader may begin to suspect that he is the subject of a mind-bending intelligence operation. The reader is offered a tantalizing scent of a key subject—ostensibly, how does classical music address the underlying creative processes of man’s mind, and of his universe? Directions are suggested, stories are related, references are never too precise.

However, 304 pages later, the reader discovers that the suggestions are never fulfilled, the imprecisions never tightened up. Instead, the reader has taken a tour of the cabalistic numerology of vibrations. Music—as an incredibly powerful and dense language of human culture—somehow got lost along the way. Instead, all the possible ways that vibrations can impinge upon one’s skin, one’s ears, or one’s subconscious, have been counted, and recounted.

Music as a power

The book opens with promise. “Our subject is . . . music—not as entertainment only, but as a literal power.” The “Pythagorean flash of insight” of the opening of Yehudi Menuhin’s book *Theme and Variations* is quoted:

“Music creates order out of chaos; for rhythm imposes unanimity upon the divergent, melody imposes continuity upon the disjointed, and harmony imposes compatibility upon the incongruous.

“Thus a confusion surrenders to order and noise to music, and as we through music attain that greater universal order which rests upon fundamental relationships of geometrical and mathematical proportion, direction is supplied to mere repetitious time, power to the multiplication of elements, and purpose to random association.”

Says Tame: “We could stop right there.”

Why he does not stop right there, is more interesting than the secret agenda he proceeds to develop.

As early as page 37, Tame has embedded a typical astrological snare. In explaining music in ancient China, he claims that “almost everywhere in the civilized ancient world this concept,” that the fundamental classifications of astrology were derived from the 12 tones of the music scale, prevailed. Hidden here is a profound, and provocative, hypothesis: that a twelvefold geometry of the physical world may be generated from the musical scale—and that the physical world is a composition, whose most profound features can be seen to be embedded in our musical scale. Such an idea, treated rigorously, in the hands of one such as Plato, can—and has—led to many fruitful paths for Western science. However, the explanation given by Tame is that the year’s division into 12 parts, is a mystery wherein the ancients had the “wise recognition of objective scientific facts.” It doesn’t get any better than this, either.

Tame’s method is not new. Anyone who accepts formulations like the one above, will have no trouble interpreting

the astronomical work of Johannes Kepler as astrology. (Rumor has it, that in Isaac Newton’s day, a quick ticket to the fame and fortune of the Royal Society could be had by such tricks.) In general, the method can be summarized as follows: “Wherever lawful processes may be suspected to be occurring, replace ‘causal relationship’ with ‘analogous relationship.’ ”

Tame does, however, have a special twist intended for this time-worn method. It might be described as follows:

Use bait to lure the reader. If the poor reader is still hooked a couple of hundred pages later, the victim is suitable for being enlightened as to a few of the outer secrets of the Great White Brotherhood. Unfamiliar with this motley group? Well, Mr. Tame’s book won’t enlighten much here. You see, it seems that his book has the polite task of enticing the gullible in, without letting the secrets out.

There are two types of fresh bait worth mentioning that involve otherwise unobjectionable, and interesting exposé material. The first involves an overview of the bastard origins of punk, rock, and jazz. Tame is right on target in objecting to the materialist, non-spiritual core of such non-culture. Unfortunately, his real complaint is that his fellow Aquarian New Agers are attempting to carry the materialistic lodestone of punk, rock, and jazz music, into the non-materialistic Aquarian Age.

The second type of bait introduces the various esoteric kookeries of the composers of the last 100 years. Tame cites the exemplary role of Claude Debussy as the head of the cultish Priory of Sion, as typical of the whole gamut of modern composers. Not a bad choice by Tame, either: The members of the Priory of Sion “believe themselves to be the genealogical offspring of Jesus Christ,” and wish to turn Christianity into a matter of racial bloodlines.

So, Tame shows how almost all of what are called “classical composers” of the last 100 years, were importing their various cult doctrines into music. Debussy, Mussorgsky, Satie, Schoenberg, Prokofiev, Hindemith, and so on, seem to spend more time, and more psychological energy, devising schemes to incorporate within their music some secret agenda of unrevealed doctrine, than in actually speaking any language known to Mozart or Beethoven.

The case of Norman Thomas Miller

We are brought to the key question for Tame: What separates all the other esoteric non-music (properly identified in this book) from the author’s cited composer-hero, one Norman Thomas Miller?

Certainly Tame says nothing to explain how this overlooked genius Miller broke through the logjam in musical development to go beyond Mozart and Beethoven, where all the other esotericists in the last 100 years have failed. Evidently, the virtue of Miller’s vocal composition “The Call of Camelot” is that it treats the legend of the Holy Grail in a fashion that Elizabeth Clare Prophet’s Great White Brother-

hood would approve, since, after all, the lyrics are written by El Morya, the Chohan of the Great White Brotherhood. It is not clear from Tame's text, during which reincarnation El Morya wrote these lyrics. What is clear is that the other esotericists are too willful (not Tame enough?) in their attempt to promulgate their doctrine, and what is desired is a more humble, and graceful, transition into the Aquarian Age.

Quite frankly, in Tame's book, *The Secret Power of Music*, the ear of this uninitiated reviewer hears not music—but the factional brawl among different esotericists over whether the power of the Holy Grail is transmitted by the biological—racial—descent from Jesus Christ, or transmitted simply by non-biological, and more humble reincarnations.

Such has always been the concerns of esotericists, in their internecine struggle over their respective trademark rights. However, these matters need not concern us. Perhaps, what this uninitiated reviewer has been referring to, in polite terms, as “esotericists,” the good reader should simply translate into normal English, as “old-fashioned racists.”

In His Majesty's secret service: Jean Cocteau

by Katherine Kanter

Jean Cocteau et Anna de Noailles: Correspondance 1911-1931

Gallimard Editions, Paris, 1989

In French; 185 pp. with index, paperbound, 120 French francs

Journal 1942-1945

by Jean Cocteau

Gallimard Editions, Paris, 1989

In French; 738 pp. with index, paperbound, 320 French francs

Jean Cocteau, born a hundred years ago this year, is often, abusively, described as “the last Renaissance man.” Playwright, poet, theater designer, as well as a clever and innovative cinematographer, he became a member of the Académie

Française, President of the Jury of the Cannes Film Festival, and enjoyed myriad other honors. Though many have remarked that Cocteau's skills were no more than a seductive and agreeable talent, no one seems to find it strange that this minor craftsman became so powerful, that straight after World War II, having brazenly worked with the Nazis, he became the toast of Europe's glitterati.

To mark the year, two new books have been put out by Cocteau's friends at Gallimard Editions, shedding not a little light on the strangeness of it all: Cocteau's *Diaries* under the Occupation (1942-45), and his *Correspondence* (1911-31) with the Countess Anna de Noailles. Here at last Cocteau shows himself to be, not the reluctant pet of the Nazi Occupation all previous biographies have described, but a full-blown flaming fascist in his own right. Tied by the closest of ties to perfervid ideologues like Arno Breker or Ernst Jünger, Cocteau is rather more discreet about his friends in British intelligence—but not quite discreet enough.

Under the date May 29, 1942, we read in his *Diaries*: “Luncheon *en tête à tête* with Breker on the Champs-Élysées. Finally, we can talk quietly together. ‘Never,’ Breker tells me, ‘will France find herself before so sensitive a man as Hitler.’ . . . Hitler loves Breker. He is his adoptive son. Like Jeannot [Jean Marais, Cocteau's *mignon*] and me. *The Jewish question*. Breker is clear on that (he reflects his leader's thoughts). No possible exceptions. It is a duel to the death. Breker has come here, I think, to see how things are going, and report back to his leader. He explains to me *how I can get in touch with him immediately* if anything serious should happen” (emphasis added).

Breker was Hitler's favorite artist, perhaps also, as Cocteau hints, both a privileged informer, and one of his homosexual *mignons*. Shortly before Cocteau died in 1963, he called Breker to make a bust of him, which now stands on Cocteau's very tomb in Milly-la-Forêt. Strange.

In 1983, a British writer called Michael Baigent published a sort of Gnostic Bible, called *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*, which feeds the Hapsburgs' slathering greed to recover the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, by making the preposterous claim that Christ never died on the Cross, but fled and married Mary Magdalen. Their childrens' childrens' children, says Baigent, were the Hapsburgs, who may therefore ordain what is Christ—and what is anti-Christ. A Gnostic priesthood, called the Priory of Sion, was set up to stir the cauldron wherein the Big Secret has bubbled for centuries; its Grand Master, so says Baigent, was Jean Cocteau. There is much evidence in these two new books to support that.

Anna de Noailles

As today's Hapsburgs, preying on the gigantic crisis in Eastern Europe, see their aim almost within their grasp, how to the point is Cocteau's letter exchange with the Countess Anna de Noailles, who steered the course of his life. She was granddaughter to one of the rulers of Romania; her brother,

Prince Constantine de Brancovan, created in 1902 a magazine called *La Renaissance latine*, to float the idea of restoring the Holy Roman Empire; in France, the movement came to be known as "Synarchism." The Countess's lover Maurice Barrès (1862-1923), was, like her, a monarchist and a fanatical Nietzschean; under her guidance, he became one of the central figures in the French and Italian fascist movements. Through Lucien Daudet, a retainer of Napoleon III's widow, she met Jean Cocteau in 1911.

Anna de Noailles was also a Gnostic priestess who initiated Cocteau, and other young men, into what appears to be a death cult of the Egyptian variety, given the symbols attached to her person. Cocteau's tribute upon her death in 1933 refers to her as "my Sister," as the Nile bird (the anti-Christ Horus); her sarcophagus is "shaped like a gondola," and her embalment "changes her back to her true self." When his friend Prince Jean de Polignac died and was embalmed in October 1943, Cocteau wrote in his diary: "I would like to be embalmed. *I demand it.* The whole horror attached to death fades away." But Cocteau was very careful about revealing the secrets, as he noted in his *Diaries* for 1951:

"Knot and reknit the waves within. Speak not of them. Never speak of our secret methods. Once they have been spoken, they cease to operate."

Cocteau's role in the occult is so important, perhaps the most important part of his activity, that we have to restrict ourselves here to the bare essentials. In 1949, he picked up and shaped a young American filmmaker, Kenneth Anger, engaged already at that time in Satanic practices, who became, through Cocteau's networks, one of the most powerful figures on the shadowy fringes of Hollywood—fringes including, most emphatically, one Charles Manson.

In 1909, three of the Countess's protégés, Gaston Gallimard, André Gide (a professed Satanist), and Jean Schlumberger (scion of the powerful Anglo-Swiss banking group) began to publish a new series of Synarchist authors under the Gallimard aegis, called *La Nouvelle Revue Française*, spooning Nietzschean thought, lightly Frenchified, into the fascist movement.

To read Cocteau's letters and diaries, is to hold in one's hands the proof that the cultural life of France in this century has nothing to do with the ideals of the Republic and the French Revolution, but is rather the plaything of a tiny aristocratic cult, ruthlessly set on grabbing back power no matter how many world wars it takes. "Culture," or what they pass off under that name, is all part of the Grand Game. When Anna de Noailles and Princess Polignac threw themselves behind Sergei Diaghilev's *Ballet russe* in 1909, the Grand Game then was to play Russia alongside France to destroy Germany, and in that, the French aristocracy were one with the British. (Oddly enough, Cocteau's only female paramour, who is said to have borne him a stillborn son, was the niece of Czar Alexander III, Countess Natalia Paley (1905-81)).

The Hitler plan

In the next war, the plan was to have Hitler break the back of Germany *as a nation* forever, and lay by brute force, the foundations of the New Europe which, in fact, we live under today. Neither were the British bluebloods and their French friends especially hostile to Hitler's outlook. Baron Howard de Walden boasted to the London *Sunday Telegraph* on Aug. 13, 1989, that he had studied German "by learning the Führer's speeches by heart," that he had met Hitler, "and found him most agreeable." Another fanatic, the Second Duke of Westminster, who paid Cocteau to write a biography of his dogs, was used to carry about a vitriolic tract called "The Jews' Who's Who"; the Duke is said to have pressed Churchill, both in person and through his mistress Coco Chanel, to sign a separate peace with Hitler. So close to Cocteau was Coco, that she paid him both rent and opium cures in the 1920s.

Privy to things known only by the inner elite, Cocteau wrote that Hitler would not be allowed to win (*Diaries*, Sept. 14, 1943):

"Role of the Rosy-Cross. Wilhelm II was not able to



Jean Cocteau, *The Act of Creation*, 1949. Photograph by Philippe Halsman. Cocteau was no reluctant pet of the Nazi Occupation of France, but a full-blown fascist in his own right.

obtain a High Degree. Hitler, more evolved, was unable to obtain the Degree which would have ensured him rule over Europe. He will disappear like a Myth. (Informed about role of Rosy-Cross in Europe by the Duchess of Vendôme and Nemours). (Horoscopes).”

Rule over Europe! Thus did the French Synarchists, the British bluebloods, Adolf Hitler, and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi (Otto von Hapsburg’s alter ego, founder of the Pan-European Union) all agree on what this rule should be, as another diary entry goes:

“Dinner at the home of Dubois with the new municipal Police Superintendent. A young and very charming man, who speaks of Hitler with grandeur. . . . He thinks, as I do, that it would be very damaging to prevent such a mind from carrying out his task, by choking him off in the midst of his path. Already, the Prefecture has got ready new identity cards, with ‘European’ marked on them: ‘Mr. So and So, European (District France).’ There will be no more Customs. No more borders. . . . With Hitler, you deal with a poet who slips out of the grasp of lesser spirits” (July 1942).

Is the European Unity Act of 1992 anything but this?

That Cocteau was not shot as a collaborator at the Liberation of France, can only be explained by the extraordinary nature of his ties to British intelligence. In September-October 1944, Cocteau hid out from the Resistance in the châteaux of protectors like Count Hubert de Ganay. Suddenly, he reappears in the British embassy, sitting at dinner next to Lord F., head of British intelligence (Nov. 8, 1944), and next we find him driving about Paris in the British ambassador’s private car, dining with Noel Coward at Princess Radziwill’s . . . so was he saved!

Something, there was something that Cocteau had done that was very useful to the British, and that something is not yet known. In his speech of acceptance of an honorary doctorate from Oxford University (1956), Cocteau tore off a corner of the mask:

“It sometimes happens, that during the sessions of the Académie Française, I look furtively to my left, and furtively to my right, and ask myself, whether my colleagues will notice that I sit amongst them as a cheat, as an agent of your Intelligence Service who . . . thanks to false papers, wears the uniform of a Customs officer whose real job is to pass forbidden goods.”

So when Cocteau committed the following “joke” to his *Diaries* (January 1944), he knew whereof he spoke:

“The war is over. Germany, destroyed. Hitler at the Peace Conference Table, watches as everything is taken from him: his provinces, his colonies, his conquests. When nothing remains, he stands up, rips off his swastika armband, and throws it to the ground. He rips off his little moustache and throws it to the ground. He rips off the lock on his forehead and throws it to the ground. Clicking his heels, he salutes smartly. ‘Captain Williams’ he cries, ‘Intelligence Service.’ ”

The ‘great’ Picasso: plain old Satanist

by Nora Hamerman

Picasso: Creator and Destroyer

by Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington

Simon and Schuster, New York, 1988

558 pages hardbound, illus., with index; \$22.95

One merit of this heavily documented biography of the idol of 20th-century plastic arts, Pablo Picasso, is that the author poses the question of whether modern art will endure, and answers it, at least for the case of Picasso: His art, unlike that of Shakespeare and Mozart, will have nothing to say to future generations.

The book ends on a bang. She describes the suicides, following Picasso’s death in 1973, of his grandson and namesake (who took poison on the morning of Picasso’s funeral), of his mistress of 50 years Marie-Thérèse Walter in 1977, and of his widow Jacqueline in 1986 after she had selected the Picassos for a big retrospective show in Madrid. “That was the dark, tragic legacy Picasso left behind in his life. . . . He took to his ultimate conclusion the negative vision of the modernist world. . . .

“From the time that he shook the art world with *Les Femmes d’Alger*, [in 1905] Picasso was out of love with the world. He saw his role as a painter as fashioning weapons of combat against every emotion of belonging in creation and celebrating life, against nature, human nature and the God who created it all,” Stassinopoulos continues.

“There is, of course, ‘no sun without shadow, and it is essential to know the night,’ yet there is a sense in all great art that beyond the darkness and the nightmares that it portrays, beyond humanity’s anguished cries that it gives voice to, there is harmony, order and peace. There is fear in Shakespeare’s *Tempest* and in Mozart’s *Magic Flute*, but it is cast out by love; there is horror and ugliness, but a new order of harmony and beauty evolves out of them; there is evil, but it is overcome by good.”

Picasso was, instead, the artist of despair and hatred. Stassinopoulos documents, without giving it its proper name, the political definition of this “modernist” vision in Picasso’s biography: Nazi-communism.

Nietzsche's dominance

Although he spent most of his life in France, Picasso's intellectual formation had occurred in Barcelona in the 1890s and early 1900s, where the dominant ideology was anarchism. He became a convert to the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche, the godfather of Nazism, and a lifelong Gnostic, a believer in the notion that Good and Evil have equal existence in the world.

Stassinopoulos reports on p. 46, "Uneducated but quick to learn, Picasso devoured ideas and philosophies through his friends who had read and absorbed them. Pempeu Gener, who first introduced Nietzsche to Barcelona, and Jaume Brossa, another Nietzsche popularizer and a staunch anarchist, became Picasso's friends, and through long discussions they familiarized him with the Nietzschean staples of the death of God and the birth of the Superman, that extraordinary being who, alone on his mountaintop, can survive the death of God. . . . 'I myself am fate and have conditioned existence for all eternity,' Nietzsche had declared, and Picasso readily responded to this trumpet call of absolute freedom. Nietzsche's *The Will to Power* also struck a chord in his heart. Power was the only value set up by Nietzsche to take the place of love and the transcendent values that had lost their meaning for modern man. And Picasso, for whom transcendent values were associated with Spain's repressive Church, and who thought that he had tried love and it had failed him, found that philosophy admirably suited to his own needs and dreams of power."

Nor was this simply a youthful episode. On p. 180, in 1923, the surrealist painter André Bréton again reads Nietzsche to him. On p. 301, Picasso's attitude toward his wartime mistress, the artist Dora Marr, is identified as the "Nietzschean superman and survival of the fittest." He had no problem in embracing the Russian version of this outlook, embodied in the overtly Satanic art of Russian ballet-master Sergei Diaghilev, one of whose ballerinas became Picasso's first wife, and the nihilistic music of Igor Stravinsky.

During World War II, the anarchist Picasso was treated with respect and status by the Nazi Occupation in Paris, yet, in one of the most ignoble episodes recounted in this book, refused to use his influence to save the life of a lifelong Jewish friend interned in a concentration camp. Then in 1944 Picasso joined the Communist Party, and for the rest of his life, was used as a cultural symbol of the international Communist movement.

Last year, *Picasso: Creator and Destroyer* caused quite an uproar in the art world. The guardians of the mythology of 20th-century culture have not appreciated the book's unveiling of the evidence of physical and mental cruelty in Picasso's relations with the many women in his life. It seems that those hideous images of hacked-up women, correlated with a real-life fascination with the effects of razor blades and burning cigarettes.

The real question, which Stassinopoulos never poses, is, how did our sophisticated century come to embrace the art of Pablo Picasso, the apotheosis of evil, and reward it with fabulous sums of money and mass adulation? And why is it, that the heritage of the Renaissance, enshrined in our museums, did not inspire an art for our century that would have an enduring message?

Can it be that our guardians of culture share Picasso's Nietzschean cultural pessimism and believe—indeed, insist—that the great art of the past must be treated as forever dead? Yes, it can.

Ravel letters reveal cultural debauchery

by Odile Monjon

Maurice Ravel: Lettres, écrits, entretiens
compiled and annotated by Arbie Orenstein
Harmoniques, éditions Flammarion, Paris, 1989
In French; 626 pages, 350 French francs

Flammarion's edition of the letters, writings, and interviews of the French modernist composer Maurice Ravel (1875-1937) offers the great expectation of showing us an unrevised and uncorrected Ravel, through an abundance of well-presented documents. In this respect, if the content of these letters leads us to think that Ravel had little to say, the recipients of the letters, by contrast, come to us as plenty revealing.

Ravel was certainly not a leader, a *chef de file* of a new musical esthetic as Debussy was, or as Erik Satie was; and we can wonder if without his most famous work, the "Bolero," he would be known nowadays. It is surprising how his letters are exempt of any passion, polemic, or crisis, and only deal with trivia. They reflect a world so well described in Ravel's own works: fairy tales, "reveries," a world of childish fantasy which seems to be the birthmark of this new musical school.

However, Ravel's propaganda activities, through the SMI (Société musicale indépendante, which he created with some friends), for the Russians composers, "Esoterik" Satie, and even for Arnold Schoenberg, set fire to a house badly defend-

ed by a conservative, sterile old guard, and revealed a more determined side.

Among the people who made up Ravel's entourage, there regularly appeared the representatives of the very elite who mobilized themselves to impose an irrational and anti-scientific culture in Europe. Among them we find the Princess Edmond de Polignac, who commissioned the "Pavane for a Dead Princess"; she would organize musical soirées where Ravel regularly played. Heiress to the immense Singer sewing machine fortune, Princess Edmond, née Winnaretta Singer, married into the Polignac family which played a very important role in financing the most bizarre "artistic" movements. This "salon" was certainly one of the most important for the avant-garde, and not surprisingly it appears that Mme. de Polignac also commissioned such works as the "Socrate" of the former Rosicrucian Erik Satie.

Let's see here, how accurate was the perception which Roland Manuel, one of Ravel's closest friends and his main biographer, wrote about another Satie ballet, "Mercure," which was produced together with nihilist artist Picabia: "The vague musical religion which we would have seen born and die, carried no name until it linked up with the instantaneism of Mr. Picabia. His principal dogma was the dogma of *non-resistance to evil*, carried on the esthetic level. His clearest design, the pursuit of originality, with the collaboration of chance" (emphasis added).

We also find the name of Mme. Ida Rubinstein—the woman who, in 1928, asked Ravel to compose "Bolero." She was a habituée of the demi-monde where one lost count of one's lovers, and had as a friend the fascist poet Gabriele D'Annunzio, well-known for his "inadmissible vices" and his admiration for Benito Mussolini. D'Annunzio developed photos for posterity's benefit of Mme. Rubinstein dressed down in the most simple of attire. Mme. Rubinstein contributed to the financing of Ravel.

It was in the apartments of the Polignac family that the famous "Ballets russes" were rehearsed at the outset of this century. Diaghilev, an admirer of the satanic German composer Richard Wagner, made no bones about his destructive goals: "We reject the West and Western culture for the love we bear our Russian national culture." (For further discussion of Diaghilev's purposefully evil influence, see *EIR*, No. 32, Aug. 11, 1989, page 27.) Ravel's connection to this assault on classical European culture was not merely the shared patronage of the Polignacs. It was on a commission from Diaghilev that Ravel composed one of his major works, *Daphnis and Chloe*.

The first 'rock' music

Although Ravel and most of the "avant-gardistes" strongly rejected Wagner, their music glorified the same idols, one of them Dionysus. The sensual, erotic character of Wagner music was widely recognized. Let me here quote Héléne

Jourdan-Morhange, violinist and Ravel's close friend, about "Bolero" in a text written *in memoriam* for Ravel: "Ravel was very amused at the idea that this 'Bolero' owed its triumph to this musico-sexual element. It was not disguised, was his music not the reservoir of his repressed lyricism?" "Bolero" shares with Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" and with Satie's less known but very decisive "Parade," the privilege of being those musical works which definitively buried the classical and were the "matrix" which generated so-called modern music.

Needless to say, Ravel was very enthusiastic with Stravinsky's "Spring." Let's go back here with Héléne Jourdan-Morhange at the time of the premiere of "Bolero": "After its first triumphant hearing, there was a little incident: An old lady feverishly rooted to her seat, shouted incessantly: 'Madman! Madman!' It was Edouard Ravel who saw her and understood her. . . . And as he told the story laughing to his brother Maurice, the latter answered him mysteriously: 'That one, she understood it!'"

Innocent, Ravel?

In a certain sense, and without entering into a major discussion, we could say that "Bolero" is the first rock music, with the hypnotic repetition of the same theme remaining in the same key except for the paroxysm of modulation in the last measure, resulting from the very long and progressive crescendo of the orchestra. Only here, as in backward rock, do we hear a separation of the melody and the rhythm, the latter never departing from the obsessive beat.

Alas, the "nationalism" Diaghilev preached when he said, "The only admissible nationalism is the nationalism of blood," was echoed by the racialist conceptions that Ravel defended in his essay on contemporary music, which Ravel read at a presentation held under the auspices of the Rice Institute Lectureship in Music at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Houston, Texas on April 17, 1928. "We often perceived that the roots or subtle sources [of musical composition] present a double characteristic: The one might be called the national consciousness, in the rather more vast domains, whereas the other, the individual consciousness, appears to be the product of an egocentric process. . . . With Arthur Honegger . . . we find not only individual traits but hereditary and racial characteristics entirely different from those of the four composers mentioned above"; and further on, "If we should again consider the young French musicians, we should find in evidence this aspect of the racial consciousness."

It's probably no coincidence that the British eugenicist Julian Huxley had been brought to Rice University to head its biology department in precisely that period. After World War II and the Nuremberg Tribunal, these "race hygiene" theories were discredited and assumed different guises—such as "ecology" and "family planning." The fascist roots of this kind of science, and the art that went with it, must not be forgotten.

Bush drug plan: a step toward a real war?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Declaring drugs “the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today,” President George Bush unveiled his National Drug Control Strategy in a nationwide television address on Sept. 5. The President’s speech, like the 136-page plan prepared by White House drug czar William Bennett, while flawed in several key respects, does represent the first serious effort by any American administration to craft a comprehensive assault against the drug plague. Held up against the Trilateral Commission-dominated Jimmy Carter administration’s 1976-80 unabashed support for drug legalization, the Bush plan is a potential first step in the right direction which must be expanded into a full-scale War on Drugs.

Measured in budgetary terms, the Bush plan would spend close to \$8 billion in FY 1990 on four basic areas:

- Tougher domestic law enforcement, including spending \$1.5 billion on “more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors.” These funds would be heavily weighted toward local and state police efforts directed against hardcore street drug crime.
- Fighting drugs at the source, with a five-year \$2 billion program for military and law enforcement assistance in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, and another \$1.5 billion on interdiction efforts in the Caribbean and at the U.S. borders.
- An increase of \$321 million in spending on drug treatment.
- A \$250 million increase in federal funds for school and community drug prevention programs to “stop illegal drug use before it starts.”

Congressional candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the author of a 1985 comprehensive War on Drugs proposal (see

page 60) and a recognized international expert on narco-terrorism, distanced himself from other leading Democrats who were quick to criticize the President’s plan.

In a campaign statement issued on Sept. 6, LaRouche stated, “I don’t want to waste time joining with the critics. There are mistakes in the plan, there are mistakes of omission—but, rather, I wish to strengthen the program.” LaRouche specifically called upon the Bush administration to “break with two of the world’s biggest drug pushers,” Hafez Assad of Syria, an architect of international narco-terrorism, and Communist China, which is responsible for an estimated \$70 billion a year in heroin trafficking. Both Assad and the Beijing regime are favorites of ex-Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, whose consulting company, Kissinger Associates, has been linked to some of the Chinese government agencies accused of involvement in the Golden Triangle opium trade. Back during the Nixon administration, Kissinger was personally responsible for the coverup of Communist China’s hand in the opium trade, ordering the maps of the Golden Triangle to be redrawn to exclude areas that extended into mainland China.

LaRouche also endorsed recent statements in the British press which identified “those who are proposing the legalization of drugs” as “the political fronts for those who are actually pushing it.” LaRouche cited recent pro-legalization editorial comments in the London *Economist* as exemplary of this propaganda and support component of the drug cartel. The *Economist* speaks for those major financial institutions in London and elsewhere which launder hundreds of billions of dollars in illegal drug profits annually. By even conserva-

tive estimates, the international drug cartel earns upwards of \$600 billion a year in profits. Combined with the tightly linked traffic in illegal weapons, the yearly figure soars to nearly \$1.5 trillion.

LaRouche's War on Drugs

In his March 13, 1985 fifteen-point proposal, delivered at a conference in Mexico City, Lyndon LaRouche called for a World War II-style war mobilization against the drug cartel, uniting all of the nations of the Western Hemisphere in a combined military effort to totally eradicate the drug trade—at the point of production, in the laboratories, in transit, on the streets of the United States—and most of all in the corridors of power.

Through his 1978 commissioning of the book-length profile of the international drug cartel, *Dope, Inc.*, LaRouche did more than any other living human being to name the names of the “citizens above suspicion” in both the East and the West who unleashed the Opium War strategy against the world’s population in the pursuit of their oligarchical power. Following the release of *Dope, Inc.*, associates of LaRouche helped found Anti-Drug Coalitions throughout the Western Hemisphere, in Western Europe, and in Asia, drawing tens of thousands of concerned citizens into the fight and publishing a magazine, *War on Drugs*, in as many as seven languages (it still appears today in four).

The Anti-Drug Coalitions were an outgrowth of a campaign waged beginning in 1977 by LaRouche and associates to defeat the effort to “decriminalize” marijuana and cocaine use in the United States, an effort run directly out of the Carter White House by then-drug adviser Dr. Peter Bourne. In a 1977 pamphlet, *Bust the Dope Ring in the White House*, LaRouche associates not only exposed the Trilateral Commission drug legalization scheme. They drew in such institutions as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, whose president, Los Angeles Police Chief Ed Davis, contributed an article to the pamphlet. In a matter of months, drug decriminalization bills in a dozen states were defeated, and such drug lobby groups as the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Legislation (NORML) routed.

In 1985, simultaneous to the release of the LaRouche Mexico City plan, an expanded edition of *Dope, Inc.* was published first in Spanish and then in English. This updated edition first popularized the phrase “narco-terrorism,” to describe the thorough integration of Soviet- and Chinese-sponsored irregular warfare forces into the drug trade. Later that year, LaRouche assisted the government of Guatemala in carrying out a pilot project targeting Soviet- and Cuban-sponsored narco-terrorist forces seeking to destabilize that key Central American nation. That effort, “Operation Guatusa I,” efficiently preempted a major Communist insurgency effort by exposing the guerrillas’ role in drug production and trafficking.

LaRouche’s identification of some of the world’s leading

bankers, as well as the Communist governments of the Soviet Union and China, as “kingpins” in the world drug trade, targeted him for slanders and eventual political frameup and jailing. As the world’s best known anti-drug crusader, LaRouche’s continued imprisonment remains a major impediment to a full-scale Bush administration assault on the narco-terrorist international. So long as LaRouche remains behind bars as a political prisoner, serious anti-drug forces worldwide will remain skeptical that the Bush administration is fully committed to combatting drugs.

A proper role for the military

In his Mexico City plan, LaRouche emphasized that a joint military assault on the drug cartel could be carried out with full respect for the sovereignty of all nations of the Western Hemisphere. He cautioned against the deployment of U.S. troops into Ibero-America, defining America’s role rather as a technological and support capability bolstering the indigenous military forces of the region.

President Bush last month provided the government of Colombia with an initial \$65 million in emergency military assistance to fight the Medellín and Cali cocaine cartels, following the assassination of Liberal Party presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán and several top police and judicial officials.

In his televised address, Bush carried this theme forward: “The message to the drug cartels is this: The rules have changed. We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, we will for the first time make available the appropriate resources of America’s armed forces. We will intensify our efforts against drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process drugs. We will pursue and enforce international agreements to track drug money to the front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers, and jail them—just like any street dealer. And for the drug kingpins, the death penalty.”

Nasty ‘turf’ problems

In both the President’s televised remarks and the written Drug Control Plan, an unusual emphasis was placed upon internecine “turf” warfare within the federal government’s anti-drug agencies themselves. The report calls for new guidelines to be crafted providing for incentives to inter-agency cooperation.

Senior drug enforcement officials have reported that these remarks were in large measure directed at Attorney General Richard Thornburgh. According to these officials, Thornburgh recently put out a department-wide order prohibiting cooperation with drug czar Bennett’s office, ostensibly in protest over Bennett’s encroachment on the AG’s role as America’s “top cop.”

Thornburgh has reportedly gone so far as to order a secret

alternate—even less ambitious—proposal to be prepared in anticipation of the Bennett plan being stillborn in Congress.

Whatever the motives behind Thornburgh's reported guerrilla warfare against the White House plan, the result is that the Drug Enforcement Administration, designated by Bennett to be a lead agency in the federal anti-drug effort, is in reported disarray, a situation that must be repaired if the anti-drug effort is to go forward.

Modest goals, initial successes

Held up against the LaRouche 15-point war plan, the Bush administration's National Drug Control Strategy falls short of an all-out war effort. In an appendix to the written plan produced by William Bennett's office, a series of two-year and ten-year objectives are spelled out. In 10 different categories of drug use, the Bush administration hopes to decrease drug usage by a mere 10% over the next two years and by only 50% over the next decade.

Perhaps the most glaring omission from the report and from the President's nationwide address is the total absence of any mention of narco-terrorism. Pentagon sources have complained bitterly that since 1985, there has been a de facto ban on any discussion of the involvement of Soviet-sponsored insurgency groups in the drug trade—even in Ibero-America. These gag orders have been linked to the Reagan and Bush administrations' giving of absolute priority to the "new détente" with the Soviet Union since the emergence of Mikhail Gorbachov.

Even with these flaws, largely through the valiant effort of the Colombian government of President Virgilio Barco, cited by President Bush on TV, the activities of the drug cartel have already been disrupted. Drug enforcement officials report that drug flows from Ibero-America into the United States between late July and the first week in August were down to a trickle, as the result of intensive crackdowns and seizures of drug barons' assets in Colombia. President Barco's restoration of the extradition treaty with the United States scored its first major victory on Sept. 6 with the arrival in Atlanta, Georgia of Eduardo Martínez Romero, a major money launderer for the Medellín Cartel who was arrested in Colombia during the initial crackdown following the Galán assassination.

Perhaps the single biggest test of the Bush war on drugs will come over the issue of the involvement of the major commercial banks in the laundering of drug money. The Bennett plan talks tough about drug money launderers and gives priority to intelligence relating to dope cash flows. On the other hand, Attorney General Thornburgh's most recent appointment as special assistant is Robert Mueller, the former chief assistant U.S. Attorney under William Weld in Boston and the man who engineered the 1985 coverup of the Bank of Boston when that staid Boston Brahmin institution was caught by the Treasury Department washing over \$1 billion in dirty money into Switzerland.

Bankers back mafia demands for drug

Even before the ink had dried on U.S. drug czar William Bennett's plan of action against illegal drugs, the international dope lobby was on its hind legs, crying that cocaine, heroin, marijuana and their derivatives should be legalized. Spokesman from the "right" and the "left," from Milton Friedman to Jimmy Carter's cocaine-pushing adviser Peter Bourne, from the prestigious London *Economist* to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), have issued nearly identical arguments that the war on drugs has been lost, and that the "rights" of the powerful banking institutions to launder over \$500 billion in illegal drug money each year, must be protected.

Great Britain's *Economist* magazine led the charge the week before the administration's announcement, with an editorial and feature story on what it snidely termed "Mission Impossible." The magazine offered the same defeatist nostrums which British opium traders have always served up to every colonial government which has ever attempted to protect its population from drugs. Equating drugs and alcohol, the *Economist* warned that "prohibition's failure is more dangerous yet, both for individual drug takers and for societies corrupted, subverted and terrorized by the drug gangs. . . . Demand creates supply, despite the panoply of international conventions and national laws. . . . Repeal them, replace them by control, taxation and discouragement. Until that is done, the slaughter in the United States, and the destruction of Colombia, will continue."

The London *Financial Times* focused its criticism on the President's assertion that "crack . . . is murdering our children," by retorting that "these evils are caused not by drugs themselves, but by the fact that they are sold in an unregulated, gang-infested black market." In order to avoid the costs of fighting the drug cartels, the *Financial Times* proposes to "decriminalise drug abuse itself, while expanding education and treatment. Addicts would then be able to register and obtain drugs, on a maintenance basis, through official channels. In this way the link that binds the addict to the black marketeers would be cut, though the trade itself would remain illegal."

In the United States, the same people who guided Presi-

by issuing legalization

dent Jimmy Carter's pro-drug policies over a decade ago have been creeping out of the woodwork in hopes that their "Brave New World" may yet be realized. "Free enterprise" guru Milton Friedman wrote in an open letter published in the *Wall Street Journal* on Sept. 7: "Decriminalizing drugs is even more urgent now than in 1972, but we must recognize that the harm done in the interim cannot be wiped out. . . . Alcohol and tobacco cause many more deaths in users than do drugs. . . . Every friend of freedom . . . must be as revolted as I am by the prospect of turning the United States into an armed camp, by the vision of jails filled with casual drug users, and of an army of enforcers empowered to invade the liberty of citizens on slight evidence."

Friedman concluded with an astounding bit of twisted reasoning: "Had drugs been decriminalized 17 years ago, 'crack' would never have been invented (it was invented because the high cost of illegal drugs made it profitable to provide a cheaper version) and there would today be far fewer addicts." He doesn't bother explaining how his "free market" for drugs would stop "crack" from getting into every school-child's lunchbox.

On the other end of this remarkably monochromatic political spectrum, Jimmy Carter's former drug policy adviser Dr. Peter Bourne argued in the London *Times* of Sept. 6, "It makes no sense for the government [of Colombia] to have the country's largest source of foreign exchange outside the legitimate economy. Cocaine should be made a legitimate export, regulated and taxed by the government. Negotiations should begin immediately with the traffickers for an end to the violence and killing, in return for amnesty and their establishment as legitimate businessmen. . . . For the U.S., this could well mean ultimately legalizing cocaine use."

Bourne attempted to argue that, "Even with the advent of crack, the percentage of addicts, compared to the total number of users, remains small." And for those who won't swallow that lie, he had an even bigger one, namely, that drugs are somehow necessary for creative work: "And no one now dares mention the part that chronic cocaine use may have played in the creative genius of Sigmund Freud, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and others."

Drug legalization was also the featured article in the Sept. 1 issue of *Science*, the weekly magazine of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. An exhaustively verbose, nine-page argument for legalizing drugs, complete with 78 footnotes, was put forward by Ethan A. Nadelmann, assistant professor of Politics and Public Affairs at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Under the title "Drug Prohibition in the United States: Costs, Consequences, and Alternatives," the author claims that legalization "increasingly merits serious consideration as both an analytic model and a policy option."

Nadelmann takes the position that the best way to fight any crime, is simply to make it legal. "A drug legalization strategy would certainly deal a severe blow to this link between drugs and crime." Speaking of the "most dangerous consequences of the drug laws," Nadelmann bemoans the "harms that stem from the unregulated nature of illicit drug production and sale." And what are these? "Marijuana smokers smoke cannabis that was grown with dangerous fertilizers, sprayed with the herbicide paraquat, or mixed with more dangerous substances."

Nadelmann also lies that "most of the nearly 40 million Americans who illegally consume drugs each year do no direct harm to anyone else. . . ." Think of the billions of new revenues that would be available if drug sales could be taxed: "The quality of urban life would rise significantly. . . . More ghetto residents would turn their backs on criminal careers and seek out legitimate opportunities instead . . . and foreign governments would reclaim the authority that they have lost to the drug traffickers."

Richard Dennis's Illinois operations

Meanwhile, Washington, D.C. was the scene of a circus of pro-drug antics orchestrated by an organization calling itself the Drug Policy Foundation, which sponsored a series of seminars and press conferences featuring spokesmen from a wide coalition of pro-drug organizations. Under the direction of Arnold Trebach, a longtime drug advocate from American University, the foundation has been granting hundreds of thousands of dollars to pro-legalization politicians such as Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke. The foundation enjoys the support of notables such as Harvard professor Lester Grinspoon, Patrick v. Murphy of the Police Foundation, Luigi del Gatto of Italy, Ethan Nadelmann of Princeton University, and science quack Carl Sagan of Cornell. Affiliated organizations include the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, both of which have issued enthusiastic calls for drug legalization.

The finances for this effort have been provided by a Chicago commodities speculator named Richard Dennis, who has put a large portion of his \$200 million fortune at the disposal of this and related outfits. Dennis serves on the board of the Cato Institute, a leading libertarian think tank, and is

an editor of the magazine of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a foundation set up by Robert Hutchins, a high priest of the "New Age" cult. Dennis is also on the boards of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the ultra-liberal People for the American Way.

Dennis is also the financial angel for the pro-drug wing of the Democratic Party in the state of Illinois. The LaRouche movement in that state has built an electoral organization which has repeatedly demonstrated popular support for the anti-drug platform of its candidates. In response, the Illinois drug lobby has mobilized a 10-year-long campaign to harass and outlaw the movement, culminating in fraudulent prosecutions of political fundraisers being coordinated by the Attorney General's office. In 1986, when Adlai Stevenson III was confronted with the option of running for governor alongside two popular LaRouche-associated candidates, it was Richard Dennis who provided the funds which enabled Stevenson to run on a third-party ticket.

Who benefits?

Despite the libertarian fantasies of tax revenue bonanzas to be gained by legalizing drugs on the street, the real financial value of the drug trade is realized by the international banking cartels which dominate the money flows associated with the trade. The failure of successive U.S. administrations to seriously attack these havens, reveals the devastating fallacy behind those who say that we have already lost the war on drugs. On the contrary, the war on drugs has not yet begun in earnest, and will not do so until harsh measures are taken to shut down those money flows.

What the drug-legalizers fear now more than anything else, is that the Bush administration will take that step. Their concern is that *any* disruption of the huge pyramiding of indebtedness over the past few years will trigger an uncontrollable banking collapse. As the *Economist* put it, "The world is awash with crypto-dollars, avoiding tax or evading exchange-controls; it is impossible to sort out the drug money from the rest."

And there is certainly growing pressure toward going after the big international and New York-based drug money establishments such as Merrill Lynch and Chase Manhattan. Senior military officials and former Reagan administration anti-drug specialists have told this news service that the big limitation they see in the Bush program is a weak attack on the money-laundering facilities. "You can't hit this problem until you hit the banks—and I don't mean the little banks in Miami—I mean you have to take down Chase Manhattan," was the way one put it. Also, the heroic stand of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates against the drug bankers, has given others the courage to speak out.

One of the chief demagogical arguments of the drug-legalizers, is that the only alternative to legalization, would be a repressive police state which would trample on fundamental Constitutional and human rights. Typical was the

argumentation of the London *Times* that President Bush "realizes that criminal sanctions can curb demand only through an extraordinary increase in the police presence. As the U.S. moves down this path, the implications for personal freedom will become increasingly obvious. In the end, the price for treating a public health problem as a crime should prove too much for even the present level of public hysteria to tolerate."

The ironic truth is that the same political forces which have so far refused to treat the drug traffickers as an enemy power subject to *martial* law, have been busily engaged in transforming U.S. *civil* and *criminal* law into a means turning the United States into a police state. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, for instance, has delivered speech upon speech in the past weeks extolling the ability of the Department of Justice to tackle the drug-trafficking problem the same way it has tackled every other problem—with the aggressive use of RICO (racketeering) and related conspiracy statutes, and increased dependence on asset forfeiture techniques of dubious legality.

This constitutes perhaps the weakest flank in the Bush administration's announced policy against drugs, and is summed up by the fact that the man whom the drug lobby hates the most, Lyndon LaRouche, remains in jail on the orders of those who work for the pro-legalization financial and political circles.

Documentation

LaRouche's anti-drug plan

On March 13, 1985, Lyndon LaRouche addressed a Mexico City conference on the illegal drug traffic. This is an abbreviated summary of his 15-point "war-plan."

1) The international drug traffic has become an evil and powerful government in its own right . . . upon which we must declare war . . . which we must win in the same spirit the United States fought for the unconditional defeat of Nazism between 1941 and 1945.

2) . . . The mandate given to law-enforcement forces deployed in support of this war, must be the principle that collaboration with the drug traffic or with the financier or political forces of the international drug traffickers, is treason in time of war. . . .

3) A treaty of alliance for conduct of war, should be established between the United States and the governments of Ibero-American states which join the War on Drugs alliance. . . .

4) Under the auspices of this treaty, provisions for actions of a joint military command should be elaborated . . . to the effect that necessary forms of joint military and law-enforcement action do not subvert the national sovereignty of any of the allied nations. . . .

5) . . . Military and related actions of warfare against targets of the War on Drugs, should be conducted by assigned forces of the nation on whose territory the action occurs.

6) Technologies appropriate to detection and confirmation of growing, processing, and transport of drugs, including satellite-based and aircraft-based systems of detection, should be supplied with assistance of the United States. . . .

7) With aid of the same technologies, processing-centers must be detected and confirmed, and each destroyed promptly in the same manner as fields growing relevant crops.

8) Borders among the allied nations, and borders with other nations, must be virtually hermetically sealed against drug traffic across borders. . . .

9) A system of total regulation of financial institutions, to the effect of detecting deposits, outbound transfers, and inbound transfer of funds, which might be reasonably suspected of being funds secured from drug trafficking, must be established and maintained.

10) All real-estate, business enterprises, financial institutions, and personal funds, shown to be employed in the growing, processing, transport, or sale of unlawful drugs, should be taken into military custody immediately, and confiscated in the manner of military actions in time of war. . . .

11) The primary objective of the War on Drugs, is military in nature: to destroy the enemy quasi-state, the international drug trafficking interest, by destroying or confiscating that quasi-state's economic and financial resources. . . .

12) Special attention should be concentrated on those banks, insurance enterprises, and other business institutions which are in fact elements of an international financial cartel coordinating the flow of hundreds of billions annually of revenues from the international drug traffic. Such entities should be classed as outlaws according to the "crimes against humanity" doctrine elaborated at the postwar Nuremberg Tribunal. . . .

13) . . . Once all significant production of drugs in the Americas is exterminated, the War on Drugs enters a second phase, in which the war concentrates on combatting the conduiting of drugs from sources outside the Hemisphere.

14) . . . Political arms of the financial interests associated with the conduiting of revenues from the drug traffic . . . are therefore to be treated in the manner Nazi-sympathizer operations were treated in the United States during World War II.

15) The War on Drugs should include agreed provisions for allotment of confiscated billions of dollars of assets of the drug trafficking interests to beneficial purposes of economic development, in basic economic infrastructure, agriculture, and goods-producing industry. . . .

Former congressman backs LaRouche appeal

by Andrew Rotstein

Former U.S. Rep. Patrick Swindall (R-Ga.), sentenced on Aug. 28 for a federal perjury conviction, said that a growing pattern of violations of due process by federal prosecutors and judges threatens to destroy the basic human rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Swindall, an attorney who served four years on the House Judiciary Committee, made the comments on Aug. 31 in co-signing the *amicus curiae* brief already endorsed by over 400 American lawyers, calling for reversal of the convictions of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates.

Swindall had been caught in a federal sting operation, where a money-laundering ring was being run by an undercover IRS agent. Swindall initially accepted, but, fearing illegality, soon returned a large loan from the group to finance a home he was building. He was recently convicted for perjurying himself before a grand jury in 1988, when he claimed he could not recall certain details of conversations with members of the ring.

The Swindall case was marked by abuses that have become familiar in the Justice Department's cynical and politically targeted campaign against "public corruption":

- Even though all participants suspected of money-laundering had already been indicted, U.S. Attorney Robert Barr—whose appointment to office Swindall was known to have vigorously opposed—convened a new grand jury to attempt to come up with some other charge, like perjury, against Swindall, since the congressman had eventually walked away from the money-washing trap;

- The indictment took place in the final weeks of the 1988 campaign, costing Swindall his reelection;

- Grand jury tapes and transcripts were illegally leaked, then carefully edited and publicized by the media, including the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, a longtime Swindall adversary, to put the politician in the most unfavorable possible light;

- U.S. District Judge Richard Freeman denied a defense motion to move the trial out of Atlanta, despite massive prejudicial news coverage;

- In jury selection, Freeman accepted prospective jurors' subjective claim of impartiality, although some jurors' other statements clearly revealed bias.

In addition, the government committed several extraordinary misdeeds in the case.

Violation of Constitution Art. I

In the grand jury, Assistant U.S. Attorney Craig Gillen attempted to impeach Swindall's credibility by scrutinizing his perception of the legality of the sting operation's proposed deal. To do so, Gillen questioned Swindall's knowledge of the federal law against money laundering, by inquiring about his support for the Omnibus Anti-Drug Bill of 1986.

This was a clear violation of the "speech and debate" clause of Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution, which guarantees that the acts and statements of congressmen, in performing their official duties, "shall not be questioned in any other place." This safeguard of a lawmaker's independence is so strongly protected that the Supreme Court has held that this right—unlike even the immunity from self-incrimination—cannot be voluntarily waived.

Later, during the trial itself, the defense sought to call as witnesses several congressional colleagues of Swindall's, to establish that congressmen often vote on bills with whose details they may not be familiar. In the middle of the testimony of the first such witness, Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), the judge granted a motion by prosecutor Gillen for an *ex parte* hearing, from which Swindall and his lawyers were excluded—a move unheard of in the middle of a criminal trial.

As the defense learned subsequently, AUSA Gillen had

lied to the court in this hearing that Swindall had co-authored an earlier proposed money-laundering bill which was incorporated into the 1986 Drug Act (he had not), and that he was a member of the Banking Committee that had heard the bill (in fact, he had joined the Banking Committee only in the succeeding Congress).

Based on these misrepresentations, Judge Freeman disallowed the testimony of Frank and the other congressmen, shooting down one Swindall's key defenses.

Later, the defense called as its final witness a prominent local attorney, whose testimony severely undermined the credibility of a key government witness. Because the prosecutor knew by then that Swindall would not be testifying in his own behalf, he asked the witness if, in his long experience as an attorney, a defendant who could help establish his own innocence would tend to testify in his own defense—thus unleashing a blind-side attack on Swindall's Fifth Amendment right not to testify.

The defense immediately moved for a mistrial. But the judge ruled that even while the question was impermissible, the court had already "invested too much time" in the case to stop the trial at that point—i.e., protecting the rights of the defendant was inconvenient.

After the conviction, Swindall was contacted by a shadowy Arkansas man who claimed he could "fix" his sentencing, to avoid a jail term. Swindall, through his attorneys, contacted the Justice Department, offering to play along with the scheme in order to snare this criminal in the act. Incredibly, the DoJ showed no interest in pursuing this scheme. Instead, it simply dispatched an investigator to "question" the man, who, predictably enough, simply denied the allegations—pointing to the likelihood that this was yet another sting operation the former congressman failed to go along with. Swindall then released tape recordings of his phone conversations with the man to the media.

Swindall, who is appealing his conviction, believes federal prosecutors in cases like his and LaRouche's are adroitly manipulating public perceptions that are molded by a biased press and by the government itself. The popular mentality, he said, holds that because one is controversial, or unpopular in certain quarters, or may indeed have done something wrong—as Swindall has repeatedly admitted he did, in even entertaining the loan scheme and in failing to report the money-laundering ring to authorities—that one must be guilty as charged, the facts and the law notwithstanding.

Even if an innocent accused is vindicated on appeal, his career can be destroyed, his reputation permanently damaged, and his resources drained in the process, simply through the maneuverings of an unscrupulous prosecutor.

Swindall says he plans to "take to the hustings" to expose the mounting danger of government abuses. "Americans are complacent right now," he says. "This is leading us to a police state at a frightening pace, and any citizen could be the next victim."

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Quayle defends curtailed SDI

The vice president claims the Soviets no longer strive for a nuclear first-strike capability.

When Vice President Dan Quayle sat at a conference table surrounded by the Washington Bureau of the *Los Angeles Times* for a lengthy question and answer session Sept. 7, he came across as relaxed, poised, and intelligent. This was a refreshing change; as recently as his interview on the premiere of Sam Donaldson's "Prime Time Live" television show in August, Quayle continued to appear tense and almost ridiculous, as he has consistently over the last year.

Quayle's personality underwent such a dramatic change in reaction to the media's furious feeding frenzy against him during the fall 1988 elections campaign, that some insiders here were concerned that he might have suffered some kind of mild but persisting psychological damage.

What Quayle said about administration policy on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) revealed that there are, indeed, deep psychological problems in the White House, even if of a different nature than mere jitters in public, and that the problem reaches right to the top and represents a major danger to national security.

The disturbance could be called the "Neville Chamberlain Syndrome," and it seems to behave more like an epidemic than an isolated mental disorder, since British television, the BBC, recently produced a documentary on Chamberlain, claiming that the infamous appeaser was really a hero without whose efforts to placate Hitler, the Allies never could have won World War II.

Quayle said that the Bush administration policy toward the SDI has changed dramatically, away from the

concept presented by President Reagan when he first announced the program on March 23, 1983. The reason for this does not have to do with technological changes, with budget cuts or with any other constraints on the SDI, Quayle said, but it has to do with a changed U.S. perception of Soviet intentions.

Quayle explained that Reagan's first conception of the SDI as a kind of invisible shield, protecting the West like an umbrella, was based on the notion, held in 1983, that the greatest threat to the security of the U.S. was a Soviet preemptive nuclear first strike, against which the West had no defense except the threat of massive retaliation.

Quayle went on to say that such a perceived threat no longer exists, in the current administration's view, and its conception of what the SDI should be, has changed accordingly. He said it is now believed that if the Soviets were to launch a war against the West, it would be more plausible that they would start it in a very limited way, to see how the West would respond before advancing further. He added that even that notion is not nearly as likely as either some small nation firing off a nuclear missile toward the U.S., or even an accidental launch.

Therefore, he said, the current direction of SDI policy, which sees the first generation deployment of the so-called "brilliant pebbles" system using individually guided kinetic energy-driven projectiles, will serve the more limited purpose that an SDI would be called upon to provide under these new conditions.

In that way, the SDI policy under

Bush dovetails with the Accidental Launch Protection System (ALPS) approach to SDI advocated by Senate Armed Services chairman Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Quayle said. Experts on the SDI know that Nunn proposed his ALPS approach to the SDI as a backdoor way of killing the program altogether. To hear Quayle, speaking for the administration, eager to explain how current SDI policy is now consistent with ALPS, is disquieting, indeed.

For the Soviets, it is encouraging news. How can the Bush administration not be aware of the inconsistency of saying the SDI, on the one hand, forced the Soviets to the arms control table and, on the other hand, that the SDI will no longer be a threat to Soviet intentions? If Bush is willing to acquiesce to Soviet objections to the SDI in this manner, what is to keep up pressure on the Soviets to make further concessions in arms control?

But that is not the most important question. In reality, there is absolutely no evidence to justify a conclusion by the U.S. that the Soviets have changed their military doctrine away from striving to attain the capability for launching a preemptive nuclear first strike against the West. This was the so-called "Team B" conclusion reached in the mid-1970s in the U.S. that Bush, then head of the CIA, reportedly accepted at the time.

It is borne out by much hard evidence of a continuing Soviet buildup of its first-strike ICBM arsenal at a breathtaking pace. Among the most convincing pieces of evidence was Soviet apoplexy over the early direction of the U.S. SDI program. Why did the Soviets react so strongly, if they didn't fear that the SDI could botch their nuclear first strike plans? The grim fact is, however, that if the Soviets did have such a fear, they have it no longer.

In the service of Moscow's interests

Scott Thompson explores how Edgar Bronfman has exploited Jewish concerns, to the advantage of the Soviet Union.

As president of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman has employed the same gutter methods that created his family's fortune out of bootlegging and prostitution (detailed in Part I of this series), to exploit issues of concern to Jews on behalf of his business deals with the Soviet Union. Bronfman's cynical and corrupt use of such issues as prosecution of "Nazi war criminals" and freedom for Soviet Jewish "refuseniks," has been condemned by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Austrian "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal, and Jewish leaders imprisoned in the U.S.S.R., among others. It is also quite different from Bronfman's predecessor at the WJC, the late Nahum Goldmann, who always tried to put forward the universalizing aspects of Judaism.

In private, former ranking members of U.S. counterintelligence officials have told *EIR* that Edgar Bronfman is a leading contender to replace the aging Armand Hammer as the principal back-channel negotiator between the Kremlin and the U.S. liberal Establishment. The late James Jesus Angleton, the CIA's liaison to the Israeli Mossad, viewed Hammer as a Soviet agent. For decades, Hammer has been part of the Anglo-Soviet "Trust," the network through which certain Western bankers and intelligence operatives supported the post-1917 Soviet state. Although there is evidence that Edgar Bronfman is an emerging leader of the "Trust," a role perhaps facilitated by his family ties to relatives of Lord Victor Rothschild, a simpler explanation is that Bronfman is motivated to exploit Jewish concerns in a way beneficial to the Soviet Union, principally because of the large profits he sees as possible from multibillion-dollar business deals with the U.S.S.R. It is notable that Edgar Bronfman shares the board of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council with a lieutenant general of the KGB, and that he funded his own East-West Forum—all to lobby for expanded trade, government-backed credits, and Most Favored Nation treatment of his business partners in the Soviet Union.

Bronfman, heir to a bootlegging fortune made with Meyer Lansky and Charles "Lucky" Luciano, is the sort of corrupt, greedy figure the Soviets well know how to exploit.

This article concentrates upon how Bronfman has worked covertly with the Soviet intelligence services around fabri-

cated "Nazi war criminal" cases. The next part of the series will explore how he has become a leading spokesman for expanding U.S.-Soviet trade, while proposing a global superpower condominium that would, among other things, dictate terms for a peace settlement to Israel.

Target: the SDI

Among Bronfman's principal services for Moscow, has been his campaign against the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), his efforts to counter President Ronald Reagan's charge that the Soviet Union is an "evil empire," and his role in weakening Reagan's pro-defense policies during the President's first administration (1981-85), by scurrilous allegations that the chief of state was an anti-Semite.

Bronfman assisted the Soviets in mounting a strategic-psychological warfare operation that began with their shooting down of Korean Airlines Flight 007, and included a drive to cut the ties that had existed between the Reagan administration and Lyndon LaRouche, the intellectual author of the SDI. President Reagan "broke," and the second Reagan administration not only negotiated the Neville Chamberlain memorial INF Treaty, to withdraw U.S. intermediate-range nuclear forces from Western Europe, but also carried out insistent Soviet demands to jail LaRouche.

During the 1984-85 transition between the two Reagan terms, Bronfman stated that he saw his role during this period as to exploit Jewish concerns in order to end Western opposition to the "evil empire," so that the basis could be laid for the new détente that Mikhail Gorbachov has since ushered in. The fate of Jewish refuseniks persecuted in the U.S.S.R. has been a mere "bargaining chip" for Bronfman, who has called for repeal of the Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson Amendments, which had restricted U.S. trade with the Soviet Union because of Soviet human rights violations. Bronfman's plan would permit government-backed credits for business deals Bronfman himself might engage in with the Soviets, ignoring Gorbachov's hideous record toward the ethnic, religious, and national satrapies of the Soviet Union, as when Interior Ministry troops employed poison gas to murder Georgian demonstrators.

In 1984, only 896 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union—fewer than any year since 1970—and those living in Russia were being subjected to systematic disruption of their religious and cultural activities by the KGB, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Yet, no sooner had these appalling conditions been revealed in January 1985—certainly supporting President Ronald Reagan’s “evil empire” analysis—than Edgar Bronfman wrote a commentary for the *New York Times* entitled “U.S. Jews’ Role in a Thaw,” which said, “The issue of Soviet Jews should be removed from the cold war agenda and . . . should be made to serve as a vehicle by which to bring about the relaxation of tensions between East and West.”

Bronfman made these statements at precisely the moment that the Soviets were denouncing the Reagan-LaRouche SDI program. He recommended that the Soviets complement their psychological warfare against the Reagan administration through “a serious Soviet effort” to liberalize Jewish emigration to thereby “undercut cold warriors on both sides.” Bronfman even urged President Reagan to “run for the history books” as a great peacemaker—by giving up the SDI, which Moscow’s propaganda falsely portrayed as a weapon of war, rather than as a major step toward war avoidance.

In January 1985, Bronfman’s aide at the World Jewish Congress, Elon Steinberg, told a journalist that at the governing board meeting of the WJC to be held in Vienna, Bronfman’s proposal for Jews to oppose “space weapons” would be discussed.

Hammer and Harriman

It is likely that there were two major influences among the Anglo-Soviet Trust who prompted Bronfman to parody Soviet disinformation against the SDI: Armand Hammer and Averell Harriman.

Lenin himself introduced Hammer to Felix Dzerzhinsky, the head of the Cheka (secret police), as part of the formation of the Trust in the 1920s. According to U.S. State Department documents first published in *EIR* (Sept. 6, 1985, “Armand Hammer: Soviet ‘fixer’ from Lenin to the present”), Hammer had been working in concert with Soviet intelligence throughout the 1920s and 1930s, along with his entire family. His first wife, Olga Vadina, these documents allege, was a “swallow” for the Soviet secret police assigned to assist Hammer.

Bronfman was closely associated with Hammer through “Operation Independence,” a group formerly known as “The Millionaires’ Club.” In cahoots with Israeli Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, they were buying up state-owned Israeli industry on the cheap. Others involved in this scheme to loot Israel were: Edgar’s brother Charles, and Attorney Kenneth Bialkin, who was also a leader of the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith and a member of the law firm of Wilkie, Farr and Gallagher. While Edgar Bronfman handled Jews in the diaspora, his business associate Armand

Hammer wooed Nancy Reagan during the second Reagan administration, and the Soviets credit Hammer with having orchestrated the first Reagan-Gorbachov summit through this White House channel. Hammer is also a fellow board member with Bronfman of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, whose members believe they will profit from expanded trade with the Soviets.

The relationship between Bronfman and Averell Harriman, who was guru for the “liberal Eastern Establishment” until his death in 1986, is less easy to track. Bronfman and Harriman were neighbors in upstate New York, where they frequently discussed East-West policy. Like Hammer, Harriman had been investigated by James Angleton’s counter-intelligence staff, which determined in “Operation Dinosaur,” that he had also fallen under the influence of Cheka chief Felix Dzerzhinsky while operating a manganese concession in the U.S.S.R. during the 1920s. Truly, the Bronfman-Harriman combination was one of strange bedfellows, since Harriman had employed his family fortune to fund international eugenics studies at conferences at the Natural History Museum in New York in the 1920s and 1930s, in which Nazi race scientists participated. Harriman was an open supporter of fascist dictator Benito Mussolini after he left Russia. Harriman would later lead a liberal Democratic faction opposed to the SDI, in concert with the Soviets.

The Rudolph case against the SDI

Not only did Bronfman mobilize the WJC against “space weapons” at the Vienna board meeting in 1985, he also gave support to a Soviet intelligence operation against American scientists developing the new systems, namely Dr. Arthur Rudolph, who was falsely accused of “Nazi war crimes” by the Justice Department’s Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and illegally forced into exile from the United States in the spring of 1984. Bronfman has deployed the WJC in tandem with the OSI, which has been truthfully accused of having introduced Stalin “purge trial” justice into the United States, through agreements to prosecute those individuals targeted as “war criminals” by the U.S.S.R., through the introduction of “documentary evidence” forged by the KGB Disinformation Department and KGB-coerced “witness testimony,” and through the illegal extradition of U.S. citizens charged by such means to Soviet-occupied territory, where they have been tortured in the concentration camps.

The OSI originated during Henry Kissinger’s “Détente I” program, when, in 1971, the U.S. State Department opened a channel to the Soviet Procurator General’s Office, on the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration. Next, with the support of Communist “fellow traveler” Elizabeth Holtzman in Congress, the OSI was created in 1979. Its goal was to investigate a 200-person list of “Nazi fugitives” maintained by the Communist Party-linked propagandist and activist in the U.S.-East German Friendship Society, Charles R. Allen, who compiled the list while working with the WJC.

Two years after the OSI's founding, OSI officials Neal Sher and Allan Ryan traveled to Moscow, where they met with Soviet Procurator General Gen. Roman Rudenko, who had earlier met with Kissinger's emissaries. Highlights of General Rudenko's career include the facts that in the 1920s he carried out genocide during the famine in the Ukraine, that in the 1930s he handled many of Stalin's purge trials against opponents, and that he helped set up the Gulag slave labor concentration camp system.

When the OSI's Sher and Ryan met with him in 1981, they arranged to introduce the sort of KGB-manufactured evidence for which the OSI has become notorious. This purge trial tactic is the sort of "justice" Bronfman has hitched the WJC to through his collaboration with the OSI.

At the time the OSI struck in 1982-84, Rudolph, who had been the designer of the Pershing I and Saturn rockets, was a consultant to a group of physicists working on the SDI. It has since been proven that the case against Dr. Rudolph was a witting hoax designed to cripple the SDI, as the Soviets demanded. This fact was shown after an exhaustive three-year study of the OSI's claims against Rudolph by two West German prosecutorial agencies. They concluded, in March 1987, after having examined the OSI "evidence," as well as testimony from 300 other witnesses, that Dr. Rudolph was innocent of "war crimes."

The OSI had never intended such impartial judicial review to occur. Thus, in 1982 Dr. Rudolph was confronted by an OSI team led by Eli Rosenbaum, since employed by Edgar Bronfman in the WJC, and terrorized with the unsubstantiated charges that, when he was employed as a civilian scientist in the construction of the V-2 rockets at the Mittelwerk, Germany facility during World War II, he had knowingly abused slave laborers from concentration camps. Rudolph was told that if he did not voluntarily renounce his U.S. citizenship, he would be subjected to deportation hearings to West Germany, where he was not a citizen. The OSI refused to reveal the alleged witnesses to these atrocities or any other evidence to Rudolph. Faced with this judicial assault, and with insufficient funds to mount a competent legal defense, the 77-year-old Rudolph chose to leave the United States in March 1984. The WJC applauded this victory.

When the West German government failed to corroborate the OSI charges in 1985 and protested his deportation, Bronfman and the WJC mobilized to defend the Goebbels-style Big Lie that the OSI had just perpetrated against a U.S. citizen. Among other things, the OSI released to the WJC transcripts of their interrogation of Dr. Rudolph, which the WJC then released, in heavily excerpted fashion, to the media. Israel Singer of the WJC condemned White House Communications director Pat Buchanan, who had long been a critic of OSI's use of phony Soviet evidence, when he raised the question of whether Dr. Rudolph's American citizenship ought to be restored.

This support from the WJC permitted OSI director Neal

Sher to next smear the U.S. government for protecting "fugitive Nazis" at an April 1985 World Gathering of Jewish Survivors of the Holocaust, where Sher wildly claimed that some 600 "Nazi scientists" had been on the NASA payroll and that the U.S. military science program had been based on these "Nazis."

Clearly the OSI-WJC goal was to shut down SDI research on trumped up charges, just when Soviet *spetsnaz* commando units were suspected of being involved in the mysterious deaths of SDI-connected scientists in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The 'Bitburg' campaign against Reagan

After Bronfman launched the World Jewish Congress into this multi-level campaign against the SDI, his next operation would perhaps even more have shocked and dismayed his predecessor, Nahum Goldmann, who throughout his life had sought better understanding between Jews and the West German nation.

This involved an opportunity to apply even greater psychological pressure upon President Ronald Reagan in April 1985, when the *New York Times* suddenly "discovered" that President Reagan was planning to travel to the Bitburg Cemetery on his trip to West Germany (the itinerary for the visit had been public since the fall of 1984.) The *Times* called the trip "controversial" because two Nazi SS officers were discovered to have been buried at the same cemetery with American and Wehrmacht soldiers, a site where U.S. Army units in West Germany had been holding annual ceremonies for decades.

Leads to a Soviet role in coordinating the ensuing Bitburg protest are illustrated by the fact that Soviet official Aleksandr Sukharev took an extended tour of the United States during its height. He is the Russian Federated Republic's justice minister, and has been a party to the OSI liaison to the KGB disinformation services forged with "Stalin purge trial" Procurator General Rudenko. He is also one of the Soviet sponsors of Edgar Bronfman's frequent travels to Moscow.

Right in the middle of Sukharev's visit, Edgar Bronfman announced to the *Washington Post* that the WJC would go on an international mobilization to block the President from visiting Bitburg. If the White House persisted, then WJC vice-president and aide to Bronfman, Kalman Sultanik, warned that the President would be physically prevented from also visiting the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Ominously, Sultanik said the President would enter the concentration camp "only with the help of the police."

During the Bitburg controversy, Edgar Bronfman, whose WJC had been daily hurling abuse at President Reagan, implying that he was "soft" on Nazism, announced a "break-through" in Soviet-Jewish relations. He said that Sukharev had invited him to travel to Moscow on July 22 for his first official trip there as WJC president. Ostensibly, the trip was to obtain a major increase in Soviet Jewish emigration to

Israel, Soviet recognition of Israel, and other deals. Was this trip, however, a Soviet payoff to Bronfman for his campaign to embarrass President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose country was then under intensive “irregular warfare” attack by the Soviets and their agents over the Pershing II deployment?

Significantly, then Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is today Israeli prime minister, denounced Bronfman’s trip to the Soviet Union, saying that Israel “does not need private foreign emissaries for its contacts with Moscow.” Going further, Shamir said that Bronfman was “not authorized to negotiate on behalf of Israel and the Jewish people,” adding that the WJC should confine itself to “philanthropic frameworks.”

The case of Kurt Waldheim

On his return from the Soviet Union, Bronfman threw the WJC into its next major “Nazi hunt.” This time the target was former United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who stood to win the race for the Austrian chancellorship. In this notorious confrontation, Bronfman employed sordid tactics ranging from distortion of facts to allegations of witness bribery that drew angry condemnation from the respected “Nazi hunter” Simon Wiesenthal, among others, as well as nearly splitting the WJC, when Austrian Jewish leaders warned that such dirty tricks might trigger an anti-Semitic backlash.

Basically, the WJC charged that, as Edgar Bronfman said at a Budapest press conference on May 4, 1987, because Waldheim had been a lieutenant in a very large Wehrmacht unit that has been linked to war crimes against Jews and partisans, Waldheim was “an essential component of the Nazi killing machinery.” Hence, Bronfman added, it is “almost a crime to have very much to do with this man.” Bronfman ominously concluded, if Waldheim “had any patriotism whatever in his soul, his doctors would find some reason for him to resign.”

Who is lying? Michael Graff, secretary general of the Austrian Peoples’ Party, said on April 11, 1986 that documents used by the “Waldheim campaign were manipulated.” Then on June 4, 1986, the Austrian magazine *Wochenpresse* alleged that it had a statement from a former Greek partisan fighter, Sokratis Chatziszvangelis, that the WJC had offered to pay him a \$150,000 bribe to fabricate evidence against Waldheim.

Perhaps the best analysis of the WJC’s evidence is by Simon Wiesenthal, who repeatedly poked holes in Bronfman’s vendetta against Waldheim. As early as March 11, 1986, Wiesenthal said that there was no evidence to support the “war crimes” accusations. Next on April 4, 1986, the *Jerusalem Post* attacked the WJC for “cheap demagoguery,” asking “whether it is the course of wisdom to leave the management of the Waldheim Affair to the sometimes curious ministrations of the World Jewish Congress?” Then, in May,

1986, Tuviah Friedman, director of the Institute of Documentation in Israel, which is another major “Nazi-hunting” organization, wrote a letter to the *Jerusalem Post* which said, “It seems odd to me that, after 40 years, the WJC suddenly came out with its allegations against Dr. Waldheim.” Finally, on June 23, 1986 Wiesenthal said explicitly that the WJC’s evidence does not show that Waldheim “recommended a crime or that he ordered a crime.”

Despite this cautiousness by “Nazi hunters” internationally, the WJC applied tremendous pressure upon U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, who permitted the OSI to place Waldheim on a “Watch List” of persons barred from entering the United States. Thus, Bronfman and the OSI have helped Moscow by driving a wedge between the United States and Austria, while Soviet agents-of-influence have attacked both Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Pope John Paul II for their principled support of the Austrian chancellor.

The Jenninger affair

The Waldheim affair became the springboard for a similar Soviet-Bronfman campaign, which next resulted in a virtual coup d’état in West Germany, when on Nov. 11, 1988 Edgar Bronfman led the public charge demanding that West German Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger resign, by grossly distorting Jenninger’s passionate condemnation of the Jewish Holocaust in a speech Jenninger gave to the parliament on the eve of Kristallnacht. Just a month before the toppling of Jenninger, Bronfman had visited East Berlin, where East German Communist boss Erich Honecker presented him with the highest honor, the “People’s Friendship in Gold.”

While Bronfman publicly called for the head of Jenninger, whom Simon Wiesenthal and others had called a true friend of Israel, the inside operation to plant this Big Lie against Jenninger was carried out by the Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime (Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes, VVN), which had previously been identified by the West German state authorities as part of the KGB’s Disinformation Service A, run through the East German secret service, the Stasi. Also prominently involved in the attacks on Jenninger was “Nazi hunter” Beate Klarsfeld, who had joined with Bronfman’s WJC in condemning Pope John Paul II for his courageous support for Chancellor Waldheim. In her 1972 autobiography, *Wherever They May Be*, Klarsfeld admits that she was an East German agent and friend of Erich Honecker, with ties to the Baader-Meinhof terrorist support networks deployed to make West Germany “ungovernable,” as the VVN has also declared its goal to be.

In conclusion, under Edgar Bronfman, the WJC has used fraudulent charges of “Nazi revanchism” to achieve the political objectives of the Soviet Union, perhaps only so that the Bronfmans can further build their bootlegging and prostitution fortune through multimillion-dollar deals with Gorbachov.

Nunn proposes two-tier arms control talks

Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), delivering the annual Alastair Buchan Memorial Lecture to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London on Sept. 4, put forward, according to a report in the London *Financial Times*, a two-tier plan which would provide for the preparation of future arms control agreements while present negotiations were being completed.

According to the Nunn plan, simultaneous to the finalizing of negotiations which are presently ongoing with Moscow (the Vienna talks on conventional forces, the strategic arms talks, and the chemical weapons negotiations), a U.S.-Soviet group of experts should be set up to explore future options without attempting to negotiate specific agreements. When the experts reach agreement on a basic conceptual approach and decide that there is a genuine opportunity for achieving accords on specific issues, the talks could be transferred to a formal negotiating forum.

In his speech, Nunn suggested that the agenda for such "second tier" talks should include exploratory discussions of a ban on all land-based multiple warhead missiles, a ban or limitations on nuclear sea-launched cruise missiles, limitations on anti-satellite systems and nuclear tests, and even deeper cuts in conventional forces than those being discussed at present.

His most sensational proposal, however, was to "defuse" discussions within the NATO countries by holding exploratory talks with Moscow on the subject. Nunn claimed that recent developments in the Soviet Union presented opportunities for "revolutionary advances" on arms control. Nunn also said that the United States and its European allies needed to rethink alliance strategy if the Soviet empire re-

mains internally besieged and externally benign, and called for a policy of "specialization through build-down."

Nunn also exercised the popular congressional pastime of Europe-bashing, by warning that if the Europeans cut their forces, the U.S. would cut its own proportionally.

Baucus calls for waiving Jackson-Vanik

Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee's International Trade subcommittee, proposed waiving the Jackson-Vanik Amendment in a commentary in the Aug. 30 *Journal of Commerce*. Jackson-Vanik prohibits granting the Soviet Union Most Favored Nation tariff treatment and access to government credit programs, until it liberalizes its emigration policy.

Noting that President Bush had announced in a speech on May 12 that he was willing to consider waiving Jackson-Vanik, if there were signs of such a liberalization, Baucus claims that the Soviets now "seem to be obliging." Baucus pointed to a proposed radical reform of the Soviet emigration law this fall.

Baucus, a representative of a major farm state, points out that the Soviet Union is already a major customer for U.S. agricultural exports, and notes that in 1988 it was the American farmer's largest export market for wheat, a market which, he says, could expand considerably. Baucus proposes that, on the basis of the token measures the Soviets have taken to allow greater emigration, the "Jackson-Vanik Amendment should be declared a success and waived," arguing that "eco-

nomics cooperation will do more to speed reform in the Soviet Union than geopolitical confrontation."

Male prostitutes get congressional privileges

While Congress was away for the August recess, a scandal blew up involving homosexual Massachusetts Rep. Barney Frank (D). It became public that Frank had hired as an aide a male prostitute whom he had earlier paid to have sex with. The aide claims that he had used the congressman's Washington apartment for operating his "escort" business.

According to the Sept. 7 *Washington Times*, the aide, Stephen Gobie, also used the congressman's car to keep appointments for sexual rendezvous. Several times between 1985 and 1987, Frank wrote to the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives to cancel parking tickets incurred by Gobie.

Frank has asked for a House Ethics Committee investigation, hoping to clear his name. Gobie said that Frank would often ask him about his sexual forays. "It was a vicarious thrill for him," Gobie told the *Times*.

Although the scandals around Frank probably have not affected his chances for reelection, given his liberal constituency, there are many on Capitol Hill who warn that Frank's standing as a legislator has taken a serious fall. As chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, Frank has been the guiding force behind legislation limiting lobbying activities of former congressmen and staffers. The loss of credibility caused by the affair could limit Frank's ability to push legislation through Congress.

Massachusetts GOP officials are

calling for Frank's resignation and House Republicans are demanding a full Ethics Committee probe. According to *Roll Call*, the Capitol Hill newspaper, John Banzhaf, a George Washington University law professor, has asked U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens to conduct a criminal investigation into Frank's activities. Banzhaf is seeking prosecution of Frank on charges of sodomy as a result of his hiring a prostitute. In Washington, sodomy is a felony offense which carries a penalty of up to 10 years in prison.

House votes MFN status for Hungary

The House of Representatives on Sept. 7 passed a resolution 221 to 169 extending Most Favored Nation status to Hungary. Such status would eliminate trade restrictions, a move which some see as an effort by the United States to ease the situation in an East bloc country that has apparently been able to chart an independent policy.

Many congressmen, however, have expressed concern that increased trade with Hungary could lead to a transfer of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union, with which Hungary still conducts the major portion of its trade.

House urges support for Iranian resistance

At least 186 members of the House of Representatives have urged Secretary of State James A. Baker III to end the administration's flirtation with the "moderate" leadership in Iran and instead to recognize Iranian resistance groups seeking to topple the government.

In a letter initiated by Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.), the con-

gressmen also called on the administration to work with its allies to impose an arms embargo and oil boycott against Iran. The letter warns the administration against "continuing to speculate and hope for the miraculous emergence of moderates from within the present ruling clique." The letter notes that those identified as moderates, including President Ali Akhbar Rafsanjani, "have continued the repressive policies of Khomeini." The letter was signed by 121 Democrats and 65 Republicans.

Democrats ponder funds for Bush war on drugs

"What we need is another D-Day, not another Vietnam, not a limited war, fought on the cheap and destined for stalemate and human tragedy," commented Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) in the official Democratic response to President Bush's drug war proposal of Sept. 5.

While praising Bush's initiative, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) commented that "substantially more federal resources are needed . . . to make our national strategy more credible."

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics, called the Bush initiative a "nickel and dime" approach to the drug war.

Democrats are calling on Bush to raise taxes in order to mobilize the resources to make good on his promises, rather than to gut other important programs to put money into the drug war. In many instances, programs which are on the chopping block are themselves essential in any overall strategy for a war on drugs, such as a program which is attempting to sepa-

rate juvenile and adult offenders in the prison system.

Democratic Party in search of a message

U.S. friends abroad have noted the present dilemma of the Democratic Party, that the current policies it champions are not serving its constituency.

Lionel Barber, a correspondent for the London *Financial Times*, related in an article published Sept. 6 the ironic situation of House Ways and Means Committee chairman Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), who found himself in his home district in Chicago in August, surrounded by an angry mob of senior citizens, protesting increased premiums they were to pay for catastrophic health care insurance. Barber attributes the "weak-kneed performance" of the Democrats generally to several factors: the miserable showing in the presidential election last year; the scandals around former Speaker of the House Jim Wright (Tex.) and Rep. Tony Coelho (Calif.); a new and relatively inexperienced Majority Leader; and budget cuts that mean Democratic constituents are less willing to give money by which the party has traditionally maintained its voter support.

Barber relates how some of the Democratic House members were willing to back, in some form, President Bush's proposal for a cut in the tax rate of capital gains, an issue which was supposed to be an opportunity to force Bush to renege on his no-tax promise. Barber notes that there is not much optimism on Capitol Hill that the new House leadership, together with Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.), can deliver a clear message to voters.

National News

Georgia court praises new suicide device

In a deadly new trend of acceding to paralyzed patients' suicide demands, a Fulton County, Georgia Superior Court has granted a 33-year-old former civil engineer, Larry McAfee, who has been a totally paralyzed since a motorcycle accident four years ago, the right to commit suicide using a special device which he can operate with his mouth to turn off his respirator. Judge Edward H. Johnson called McAfee a "hero" for designing the tool. McAfee intends to exercise his "right to die" in a friend's apartment sometime in the near future.

Fanella Rouse of the Society for the Right to Die said, "It sends chills up your spine to hear someone say their life is not acceptable," but, she insisted, it is every person's right to refuse medical treatment.

McAfee's case is not an isolated one. In early July, a Michigan court judge declared that a paralyzed young man's wish to commit suicide by having his respirator shut off was "purely a private and personal matter" between his physician and him. Two weeks later, in a private home, a physician cold-bloodedly killed the patient, David Rivlin, 38—who had been quadriplegic since a 1971 surfing accident and dependent on a respirator for three years—by sedating him and removing his respirator.

Rivlin had tried for years to live an independent existence outside of hospitals and nursing homes. The problem was that at the time, the Michigan Department of Social Services allowed less than \$300 a month for hiring an attendant for his home care. The attendants Rivlin hired for \$10 a day either stole his money, used his van, beat him up or abandoned him.

After three disastrous attempts at living independently, Rivlin was forced to return to a nursing home where he was given celebrity status—complete with TV, and national press interviews—once he announced he wanted to die. After that, the same Social Services Department paid the Oak Hill Care Center near Detroit \$230 a day to care for Rivlin before his death.

With no one opposing his suicide, Oakland County Circuit Court Judge Hilda Gage saw no need to rule on it. Rivlin, she said, "has the right to refuse treatment."

Bush accelerates arms control talks

President George Bush will soon nominate R. James Woolsey to be the chief U.S. negotiator at the 23-nation Conventional Forces talks in Europe which resume the second week in September in Vienna, Austria, the *Washington Times* reported Sept. 5. The appointment is part of a Bush administration effort to put the conventional arms control talks with the Soviet Union on a fast track.

Woolsey is a Democrat who backed Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) in the 1988 presidential elections, and represented former U.S. State Department adviser Michael Ledeen during the initial phases of the Iran-Contra scandal. Woolsey is general counsel to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and is close to National Security Adviser and former Kissinger Associates employee Brent Scowcroft.

Church dissident caught in pedophile scandal

Rev. George Stallings, suspended from celebrating mass by Washington Archbishop James Hickey for creating an independent African-American Catholic congregation, while decrying alleged "racism" by the Catholic Church, has been caught in a pedophile scandal.

In an article on Stallings on Sept. 4 entitled "Ex-Altar Boy Says He Had Sex With Stallings," the *Washington Post* reports that Stallings has long been suspected by parishioners, before his creation of the so-called "Imani Temple," of pedophilia. These reports were sufficiently detailed that when Stallings requested transfer from Cardinal Hickey to a new parish, Hickey refused to

grant the request unless Stallings sought treatment at the Servants of the Paraclete hospital in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico, a Church-owned facility that is known for treating pedophilia and other disorders.

One of the primary sources for the *Post's* story is a former altar boy, who claims that because of a seven-month period of abuse by Stallings, he has now become a homosexual and has left the Catholic Church.

Stallings, whose congregation appears to be a syncretic heresy of Christianity mixed with voodoo and other rites, entitled his Sunday sermon, after he learned of the *Post* exposé, "The Devil Is in Our Midst."

Operation Rescue being railroaded

Randall Terry, leader of the anti-abortion Operation Rescue organization, told the press in Los Angeles Aug. 31 that the anti-abortion demonstrators are being "railroaded."

On Aug. 29, U.S. District Judge A. Wallace Tashima found Operation Rescue and 12 of its activists in contempt of court injunctions which he had originally issued when they blocked entrances to abortion clinics in seven California cities. Tashima ordered the defendants to pay \$110,000 in attorney fees, primarily to the American Civil Liberties Union, and levied \$10,000 in fines against each of the individual defendants. He suspended the penalties, saying that the fines would be reimposed if the defendants again violated court orders.

Judge Tashima stated that for Operation Rescue to defend their actions on the basis that they saved lives and that they were the victims of police brutality, stripped the movement's acts of "any moral meaning."

"This judge is acting like a tyrant and an arch defender of baby killers," Terry stated. "We will not bow to that kind of tyranny."

Operation Rescue has stated its intention not to pay the \$110,000 fines, an action which could result in criminal prosecution punishable by prison sentences. Jeff White, Operation Rescue's Northern California

Briefly

representative, told the press, "I don't pay to promote child killing. It's like asking Martin Luther King to pay money to the Ku Klux Klan. I'm willing to lose it all. I'm willing to go to the point of the possibility of losing my life over this issue."

The attorney for Operation Rescue demonstrators, Cyrus Zal, predicted that the American Civil Liberties Union and Judge Tashima would ultimately be prosecuted for murder under the Nuremberg principles that were used to prosecute the Nazis. Zal said that Tashima's decision would be appealed, and predicted that there would be further blockades of abortion clinics.

Greenpeace is 'environmental KKK'

George Reiger, national conservation writer for *Field and Stream* magazine, charged that the eco-terrorist international organization Greenpeace is an "environmental Klu Klux Klan." "Just because they don't wear sheets doesn't mean they don't have a terrorist mentality," Reiger told the *Washington Post* Sept. 6.

Greenpeace's assaults on hunters, he said, are based on "simplistic thinking, in which the world is either black or green." Citing Greenpeace's role in stopping the Canadian seal hunts, Reiger said, "Now they've got hundreds of hunters on welfare up there—and the seal population is growing so fast it's threatening to wipe out the fisheries."

Some environmentalist groups are upset with Greenpeace's tactics, according to the *Post*. "We're constantly bringing suits to get polluters to comply with the law," said Sierra Club Chairman Michael McCluskey. "You can't then go off and decide which laws you aren't going to obey."

Greenpeace, a "green giant" with a fleet of ships and sophisticated communications capabilities, is now the largest, fastest growing environmental organization in the world, the *Post* reports. "On July 10, 1985, just a few minutes before midnight, two underwater explosions ripped open the hull of

the first Rainbow Warrior, sinking it in New Zealand's Auckland harbor. . . . It would be unfair to accuse Greenpeace of welcoming the tragedy, but . . . Greenpeace parlayed the incident into massive publicity, remuneration and public support. At the time, Greenpeace had about 1.4 million members around the world and revenue of about \$24 million. Four years later, it has more than 3.3 million members worldwide, 33 offices in 20 countries and more than four times the revenue, an estimated \$100 million in 1989."

The *Post* reports Greenpeace's fleet of eight ocean-going ships, including the new Rainbow Warrior, are equipped with satellite communications equipment, and the group's offices can contact each other instantly through an electronic network called 'Greenlink.' "

Columnist echoes EIR strategic analysis

Former Reagan White House Communications director and newspaper columnist Patrick Buchanan, in a commentary entitled "The Bear Begins to Grow!" on Aug. 30, echoed the latest analysis of the recently released *EIR Global Showdown* report which warns that the threat of war over Soviet aggression is growing increasingly serious.

"It is time to shake off the euphoria of recent months, to cool the chatter of a 'new era,' " Buchanan writes. "The Soviet rulers are serious men, and a glance at the map shows why Moscow may be engaged in something more than bluster and bluff. . . .

"The issue before the Central Committee is simple: Do we halt the drive for independence in the tiny Baltic states, or do we wait and struggle with 50 million people in the Ukraine? Gorbachov was not made Soviet leader to preside over the dissolution of the Soviet Empire; yet, in the Baltic republics, the talk of independence sounds as though it were a certainty. . . . The confrontation is coming. Some predict next year, some of us would be unsurprised if it came sooner—much sooner."

● **RICHARD NIXON** and former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon have delayed their trip to Communist China until after the first of the year, because of the political unrest there, *Pacific Business News* reported Sept. 5.

● **MORDECHAI LEVY**, the FBI-backed terrorist, has been denied bail at a court hearing on Aug. 30. "Everyone was surprised, since he has always been released but it looks like justice is taking her turn," said a New York Police Department source.

● **SOVIET JEWS'** entry into the U.S. would be restricted, according to draft legislation backed by World Jewish Congress head Edgar Bronfman. Bronfman is vigorously opposing bills passed by both houses of Congress which would make it easier for Soviet Jews and Soviet evangelical Christians to enter the U.S.

● **RUDOLPH GIULIANI** was boosted in his New York mayoral bid when the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said Aug. 30 that Simon Berger, the Auschwitz survivor arrested by the former U.S. Attorney's men and forced to sit in front of a blackboard reading "Arbeit macht Frei" ("Work Makes You Free," the slogan appearing outside the Auschwitz camp), was not the target of the slogan.

● **KURT SCHMOKE**, the Baltimore mayor who called for a "nation-wide debate" on legalizing drugs, was awarded \$100,000 from the Drug Policy Foundation for his achievement in the field of drug policy reform, at an Aug. 31 ceremony at the National Press Club.

● **A PLATTE RIVER** dam planned to provide water for 360,000 residents of Denver is being blocked by the Environmental Protection Agency and several eco-fascist groups.

Editorial

Kissinger and friends must be stopped

The war on drugs must be won in Colombia. There can be no room for doubt on that question. Those who are now pushing for the legalization of drugs are taking the political point for the drug runners. In that sense, although President Bush's proposals did not go as far as we wish, they must be supported against liberals who wish to assure that narco-terrorists seize the government of Colombia.

The extent of the drug problem today is orders of magnitude greater than in 1977, when Lyndon LaRouche first proposed the urgent necessity for waging this war; nevertheless we clean up the cities of the United States and Western Europe by cutting off supplies at the root.

Of course, the whole problem is by no means Colombia. Communist China and Syria are the main centers of the drug traffic and international terrorism. Henry Kissinger's policy objectives in both areas threaten to become hegemonic. Secret negotiations have been ongoing for some time to normalize relations with China, and the situation with regard to Syria is just as bad. The United States is now closing its embassy in Lebanon, on the ridiculous pretext of General Aoun's quip to the effect that the United States treats its enemies better than its friends; and diplomatic relations with that nation will now be conducted by the United States from Syria.

If one person is can be held responsible for the U.S. China card policy, and for placing the United States squarely behind the world's leading drug trafficker, Syria's Hafez al-Assad, that individual is unquestionably Henry Kissinger. It is Kissinger's friends, led by the editors of the London *Economist*, who are pushing drug legalization.

The Colombian government is responding appropriately to the de facto civil war being waged within its borders, by bypassing further judicial procedures and extraditing narco-terrorist financier Eduardo Martínez Romero to the United States. The implications of this trial may point a finger not only to U.S. banks, but also

to sections of the Carter administration. (It was not for nothing that in 1977, LaRouche and his associates put out a pamphlet entitled "Get the Dope Out of the White House.")

Nevertheless, Colombia will need massive support from the United States. Strategically, the most important thing to be done in the war on drugs at this moment, is for the United States to help Colombia in breaking the back of the cocaine cartel. The war in Colombia has to be won, because if the cartel seizes that country—as it is threatening to do militarily—that signifies the abandonment of the whole Andean Spine to the drug traffickers, and a major defeat for Western civilization.

A conservative estimate of the cost of the war is around \$2 million per day. That this is not too much to pay, is clear when we consider the price which we will inevitably pay, should we lose the war and the drug lobby prove victorious. The American people can bear the cost of this, but they cannot afford the cost of defeat and the continued unchecked spread of drugs—and the counterculture values which accompany drug use. Hundreds of billions of drug dollars are now being laundered through American banks—only a small portion of this money would easily pay the cost.

At the same time that the U.S. government gives full support to the Colombian government, it should reverse the evil Kissingerian policy of support to Syria's Assad.

In a stirring statement, Lebanon's General Aoun said, "I call on the American people to ignore the policy of the State Department to support all Lebanese—Muslims and Christians—in our war of liberation, as their own forefathers did in America some two hundred years ago."

This call must be heeded, and not only in the United States. We must reverse the apathy and pessimism afflicting the populations of the West. The war against drugs is no less a bloody war, than the was the Second World War. Failure to engage in the battle now will mean incalculable slaughter in the future.

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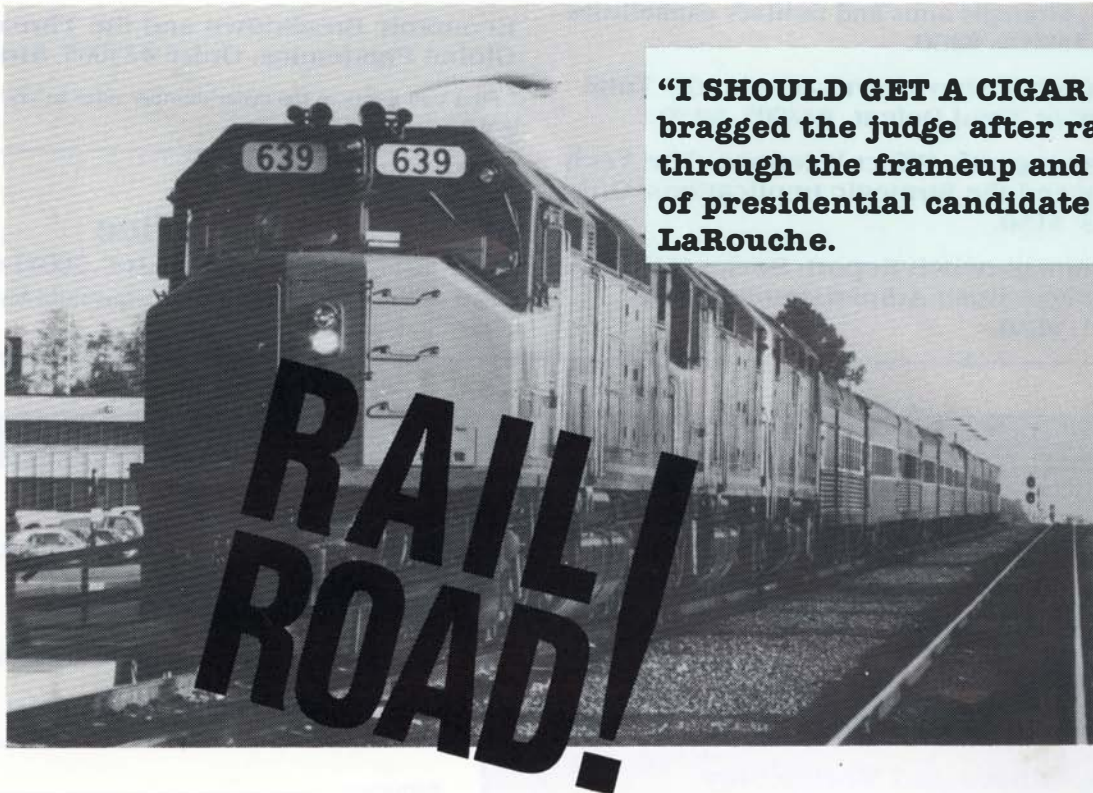
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U.S.A. vs.
Lyndon LaRouche, et al.



Judge Albert V. Bryan was the judge who finally accomplished what a federal government "Get LaRouche" Strike Force had been attempting to do since 1983. That task force swung into motion using the resources of the FBI, CIA, IRS, and private agencies, at the instigation of Henry Kissinger, who bragged in the summer of 1984 that "we'll take care of LaRouche after the elections."

The first federal case against LaRouche and his associates, held in Boston before Federal Judge Robert Keeton, backfired on the government. A mistrial was declared, and the jury said they would have acquitted everyone on *all* charges.

But in Alexandria federal court, the "rocket docket" did the job. Judge Bryan hand-picked the jury in less than two hours, excluded all evidence of government harassment, and rushed the defense so rapidly that convictions were brought in on all counts in less than two months from the indictment.

LaRouche was sent to jail for 15 years, on January 27, 1989, a political prisoner. The conviction and imprisonment have provoked protests of outrage from around the world. In this book, you'll see why.

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