

EIR

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Space Telescope proves its survivability
Bush in Houston—thuggery won't work

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From the Editor

Many of you will be delighted to hear that the worm has begun to turn: In Illinois, Lyndon LaRouche has filed a \$30 million lawsuit, charging extortion, against a prosecutor, a media figure, and a political supporter's daughter—all participants in the multijurisdictional "Get LaRouche" task force which has railroaded LaRouche and several of his associates to prison in a reckless, police-state abuse of prosecutorial power. See p. 59 for the story.

The Illinois case really goes back to early 1986, when two LaRouche supporters stunned the world by winning the Democratic primaries for top state offices, after running low-budget, grassroots campaigns against the party regulars. It was at that point that the national "Get LaRouche" effort accelerated, as it became clear that growing popular discontent with the failed economic policies of the Establishment and its actual one-party system, would turn more and more voters toward LaRouche and his friends.

It was also in early 1986 that then-Israeli Premier Shimon Peres floated the idea of a "Marshall Plan" for Mideast development. LaRouche and *EIR* gave this concept much attention, interviewing various Israeli leaders, and presenting our own program for its implementation as a strategic war-avoidance policy. Our advice went unheeded by the Reagan administration, and now the region is on a fast track toward war, as the *Feature* package explains.

We are keeping up our record for important interviews this week. You will greatly enjoy the wide-ranging discussion with former Amadeus Quartet first violinist Norbert Brainin on p. 43; Hubble telescope experts Leckrone and Illingworth in *Science & Technology*; and on p. 60, a closeup view of how New Jersey citizens are organizing a grassroots tax revolt.

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Nora Hamerman

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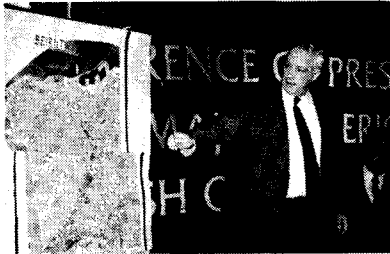
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Anglo-Americans declare war on Europe at Houston summit

by Harley Schlanger

Before the leaders of the Group of 7 industrialized democracies (G-7) arrived in Houston on July 9 for their annual summit, President Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned that failure to reach an accord on the three major unresolved issues facing the participants posed a serious threat to the alliance. The issues—the completion of the Uruguay Round of negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Kohl-Mitterrand proposal for an aid package to the Soviet Union, and the environment—had generated diametrically opposed views. Thatcher had gone so far as to suggest that the summit partners could find themselves in three competing blocs if no consensus emerged.

As the last of the dignitaries who attended the summit were leaving town on July 11, President Bush's public relations staff and his underlings were loudly proclaiming that the issues had been resolved and the summit represented a "major victory" for the U.S. They hunted down any reporter with a camera or a notebook they could find to praise Bush for his "competent management" of the summit, crediting him with the "consensus" they claimed had emerged. One U.S. official, barely able to contain her glee, said that it was only Bush's "steady leadership" which had allowed "break-throughs" to occur, and she pronounced herself "thrilled" with the outcome. Bush himself declared it a "howling success."

The major British press was only slightly less ebullient in its coverage, giving Thatcher a share of the credit for the "victory" on the thorny issue of agricultural subsidies which has stalemated the GATT talks. The British media allege that European opposition to trade liberalization was broken, due, in part, to a compromise draft which her government had prepared. In her closing remarks, the Prime Minister admitted that, while much remains to be done, the summit was a

success, especially as it "opens the way for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round."

While one may encounter such self-congratulatory gloating following a victory in a World Cup soccer match, it is unseemly in analyzing the results of a summit. Yet, given the behavior of the Anglo-American negotiators and the brutal tactics they employed, it is not surprising to find them carrying on in this manner. For, in reality, they conducted this summit as a war against the Europeans.

Unlike many past summits, in which disagreements were avoided or papered over from the outset, it was clear that this meeting would be different. German reunification and the economic collapse of both the Anglo-American and the Soviet empires increased the urgency that a true consensus be reached on key issues. A bold, positive initiative, such as Lyndon LaRouche's Food For Peace program launched in West Berlin in November 1988, combined with his industrial triangle program designed to generate rapid economic growth in Eastern Europe by linking it by high-speed rail with Western Europe, offers a war avoidance policy which simultaneously would free the world from the insane "free market" dogma peddled by London and Washington, which is responsible for the present crisis.

Euro-bashing in Houston

The Anglo-Americans were determined that no such initiative would be considered. Even before Bush and the other heads of state held their first session, his subordinates were hurling verbal grenades onto the conference table, choosing the GATT discussions for a showdown.

A group of U.S. officials opened the Euro-bashing on Monday morning. First, Chief of Staff John Sununu threw down the gauntlet, insisting that France, West Germany, and Italy (which are members of the G-7) and the European

Community (EC, which was included in the summit for the first time in 1977) drop their objections to the U.S. position on GATT. In a press conference, he echoed Bush's assessment that the meeting in Houston may be the "last chance" to reach agreement on the issue of subsidies. "It should and must be done now," he said.

The Anglo-American position, which was also supported by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan (at least at this summit), is that all agricultural subsidies, both for exports and internal production, be eliminated by the year 2000. In reality, this has very little to do with the economics of agricultural production; instead, for the free traders of Washington and London, it is a means of attacking the dirigist economic impulses of Western Europe and is aimed primarily at the policies of the EC as it moves toward unity in 1992. A totally unregulated "free" market would give to the grain cartels a stranglehold on world food supplies, placing all consumers (especially those in the industrialized nations) at their mercy—precisely what the Anglo-Americans desire.

Sununu was followed by a presentation from the "Eminent Persons Group on World Trade," which was chaired by C. Fred Bergsten, an official in the U.S. Treasury Department under Jimmy Carter and present Director of the Institute for International Economics. Bergsten presented an apocalyptic view, warning that failure to adopt "liberalization" (i.e., Adam Smith's "free trade") will lead to "fragmentation of the trading system into regional blocs and unilateralism," leading to a failure of the Uruguay Round that "could produce an accelerated disintegration of the open global trading system."

Bergsten placed the blame for this, were it to occur, on the "New Europe," which he said would prove itself to be "inward-looking and self-centered." He concluded in ominous tones: "The political response [to this] could be an acceleration of American withdrawal from Europe that would undermine the prospects both for decisively ending the Cold War and for longer-run stability. *Trade and troops are clearly linked.*"

Next came U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter, who is known for his aggressiveness and sarcasm. Yeutter tore into the Europeans, charging that members of the EC "simply have not been engaged in the [negotiating] process.

"We cannot negotiate with ourselves, and the other exporting countries cannot negotiate with themselves and with us alone. We must also negotiate with others who are important in the trading process, and that includes the Community." Yeutter said that he wants Europe to eliminate export subsidies within five years, even though the official U.S. position is that they not be dropped until the year 2000. He cynically charged that, while he is willing to negotiate any time frame, "I haven't seen a counter-offer in anything less than 1,000 years so far."

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills followed Yeutter

with more of the same. She again placed the blame on Europe for the failure to reach an agreement thus far, saying that this failure threatens the world with "dangerously decreased economic prosperity."

Victory for Anglo-Americans?

In spite of this orchestrated offensive, the language on this issue in the Final Communiqué is something substantially less than the decisive "victory" for which the Euro-bashers had hoped. There is agreement that the leaders will push the negotiators to take steps to intensify talks later this month on GATT, a commitment pushed by the Anglo-Americans. And all agreed to "make substantial, progressive reductions in support and protection of agriculture, covering internal regimes, market access and export subsidies," which they also desired.

However, there was no call for the elimination of export subsidies, nor was a timetable for their reduction specified, both of which had been goals of Bush and Thatcher going in to the summit.

The Anglo-Americans were finally answered in an eloquent post-summit statement by EC president Jacques Delors, who said the wording of the Final Communiqué on agriculture represents "an evolution on two sides . . . what each country can reduce, a fair balance." He rejected the idea that there had been an American victory, saying, "There will be no global success at the end of the Uruguay round if one country has a 'victory' . . . between two friends, there is no victory, there is compromise."

When asked if he was surprised by the vehemence of the U.S. negotiating posture, Delors said, "Too much is too much, and the result is not good. We must retain a moderate tone." He said he does not accept the U.S. approach.

He then demonstrated the difference between the radical free market approach to this issue, which treats food as a commodity to be traded for profit or used as a political weapon, and his commitment to maintain some protection for agriculture. "We must innovate to maintain agriculture as a pillar of society. The problem is to offer a future to European agriculture in its role in society, as a broad issue."

He said that when he talks about agriculture as a "global issue," he is including such matters as his concern for modernizing eastern European agriculture, or aiding food production for Egypt, issues which must be included in any discussion of agriculture, i.e., that it is necessary to ensure that there is enough food production to match need. This runs directly counter to the Anglo-American approach, for which food becomes a weapon used to determine who lives and who dies.

In this context, Delors expressed his disappointment that French President François Mitterrand's proposal to discuss Third World debt was not taken up by summit members. He said that he views the debt issue as central to the question of agriculture. "At the meeting, I mentioned the transfer of \$55

billion from the LDSs [lesser developed countries] to the advanced countries; this must be reversed," he said. "For the EC, we make the connection between trade and monetary reform." Here again, the EC parts company with the Anglo-Americans.

The Kohl-Mitterrand proposal

In the other major issue at the summit, Bush and Thatcher (and Kaifu, who sided with them again) rejected the proposal of Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand for a joint commitment to provide \$15 billion in aid and credits to Moscow. Though they offered numerous explanations for their refusal to aid Gorbachov, they never stated the most obvious one—that the Anglo-Americans are broke, they have no money to lend, they are the victims of their own free trade lunacy!

Instead of money, they offer "technical assistance"; to determine just how this assistance should be applied, the Communiqué specifies that a study will be conducted, under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. French sources report that Mitterrand did not agree with this proposal, saying that the Soviet Union "cannot be treated as the Congo." A spokesman quoted him as saying "We must not pile up conditions. If we don't decide on immediate aid, there's a risk that there will be neither a medium-term [for Gorbachov] nor reforms."

In another slap in the face to the Europeans, especially to Kohl and Mitterrand, the Anglo-Americans refused to

accept a current fact-finding mission to the Soviet Union by EC officials as adequate. In a rare moment of candor, a British spokesman said "IMF expertise" is necessary to "avoid throwing money away. Some people may have a lot [a snide reference to France and West Germany], but we don't." Baker also piped in on this, saying that the EC may want theirs to be "the sole mission," but the U.S. supports "another mission which includes the IMF and World Bank."

A related area of disagreement concerns "regional conflicts," an issue left somewhat unresolved from the NATO meeting a week earlier. In presenting the Political Declaration of the summit, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker devoted half his presentation to regional matters, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, the Middle East ("we all agreed on the need for movement in the peace process," he said), Kashmir, the Korean peninsula, and the Horn of Africa, mentioning joint U.S.-Soviet cooperation there to "deal with starvation and conflict in Ethiopia."

Reports from the London NATO meeting indicate that the Europeans are uneasy about such Anglo-American condominium deals with the Soviets, especially those which would require troops in Europe to be deployed jointly to settle disputes, or "bring in democracy" in the developing sector. Some see the present destabilizations in West Africa, and now Kenya, as likely sites for such "out-of-area" deployments and fear that NATO troops may soon be deployed to conduct "population wars" on behalf of this condominium.

British minister rants over Germany

The Anglo-American attack on the potential for economic development inherent in the German Monetary Union, in cooperation with other continental European powers, is being made openly. In undiplomatic language, British Minister of Trade and Industry Nicholas Ridley, a hard-core loyalist of British Prime Minister Thatcher and her economic policies, condemned the moves toward joint European monetary policy in an interview with the Hollinger Corp.-owned *The Spectator* magazine the week of July 9. The interview appeared under the headline, "Saying the unsayable about the Germans."

"This is all a German racket designed to take over the whole of Europe. It has to be thwarted. This rushed take-over by the Germans on the worst possible basis, with the French behaving like poodles to the Germans, is absolutely intolerable," Ridley ranted.

Asked by reporter Dominic Lawson, the son of former

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson, how moves toward European monetary union could be perceived as a German move to take over Europe, Ridley exclaimed, "The deutschemark is always going to be the strongest currency, *because of their habits.*" As a reporter, Lawson insisted that "it's surely not axiomatic that the German currency will always be the strongest," Ridley interjected, "It's because of the *Germans.*"

Ridley went on that for Britain to give up its sovereignty to a German-dominated European Community, would be out of the question: "I'm not against giving up sovereignty in principle, but not to this lot. You might just as well give it to Adolf Hitler, frankly." Lawson protested, "But surely Herr Kohl is preferable to Herr Hitler. He's not going to bomb us, after all." Ridley responded: "I'm not sure I wouldn't rather have the shelters and the chance to fight back, then simply being taken over by . . . *economics.*"

Later in the interview, the British Minister reminisced about the horrors of the concentration camps, and insisted that the problem is not the "German economy" but the "German *people*. They're already running most of the [European] Community [emphasis always in the original]."

What is the threat of a Mideast war to the status of world oil supply?

by William Engdahl

With the political climate heating up in the Middle East in recent weeks, it is useful to make a brief review of world physical supply and production of crude oil.

As of best estimates from July 1, the forward stocks of crude on land for the members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) were more than ample. According to the latest official International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates, countries of the OECD (which excludes Eastern Europe, China and most of the developing sector) held an impressive 99 days of forward stocks. The only time stocks were higher in the past decade was in 1981-82, amid the world oil "glut" and global economic recession which followed the usurious U.S. interest rates of 1979-81. The highest stocks recorded in the 15-year history of the IEA, were in 1981, with 106 days consumption. By comparison, during the Iranian "oil shock" of 1978-79, stocks were only 79 days.

Notably, Japan, one of the strongest importers of OPEC crude, whose industrial economy is totally dependent on imported oil, has by far the largest forward stock reserve of any OECD economy except West Germany, some 132 days as of April, the latest data available. Western Europe also holds significant reserves. West Germany holds 135 days; Western Europe as a whole has an average of 98 days' supply. When expressed in terms of total IEA member-country net imports, total OECD reserve stocks as of July were more than five months' import cover, or 151 days.

A look at the production picture

Much has been said of late about prospects that oil prices may begin to rise to levels of \$30-35 per barrel. The standard argument, used by oil analysts such as the "bullish" Mehdi Varsi of London merchant bank Kleinwort Benson, is that North American and Soviet crude output has already begun what will accelerate as a downward course; combined with expanding world demand, this will create supply shortfalls and force prices higher. Varsi predicted in March that demand would push the world price to \$25 by 1992, and upwards thereafter into the \$30 range.

Since that time, world oil prices have steadily dropped. According to the latest reports from the Middle East, while

Dubai crude is trading in the range of \$13.30 on the spot markets, other Gulf crudes are going for as low as \$12 or even \$11 a barrel. This is uncomfortably close to the lows of 1986. Prospects are equally grim for a resolution of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' massive quota-cheating at the July 25 Geneva OPEC meeting.

The production situations in the United States and the Soviet Union have both drawn attention as a potential source of future supply tightness. U.S. domestic production has dropped from 10 million barrels per day (mbd) in 1987 to 8.6 mbd this June, a fall of 1.4 million bpd, or 14%. The United States now imports approximately 50% of its daily consumption, which came to 8 mbd in 1989, and has been steadily rising as domestic output has declined.

The Soviet Union, plagued by growing problems of obsolete equipment, low morale, and reservoir depletion, has seen production fall from what British Petroleum estimates to have been its peak of 12.8 million barrels a day in 1987, when they were desperate to increase cash flow after the oil price collapsed in 1986. By 1989, Soviet output had fallen to an estimated 12.5 mbd according to British Petroleum, and Western analysts expect this could drop below 12 million this year.

The impact of this Soviet production shortfall will be little felt in OECD markets, however, as domestic economic difficulties hit Soviet internal demand, and OPEC supplies remain abundant. But a dramatic wave of internal labor unrest could cause a significant deterioration in production, and could alter the picture, although this unrest in both the oil and gas regions, according to informed Western petroleum industry observers recently in the U.S.S.R., is not yet evident. Total U.S.S.R. exports of crude in 1989 to Comecon states and OECD totaled 3.5 mbd. If we add together the U.S. and Soviet declines—the world's two largest producing nations since 1987—the shortfall is a bit over 2 million barrels per day as of this past January.

OPEC increases its output

This combined shortfall has been more than made up for by OPEC increases. During the same two-year period, output from OAPEC—the Organization of Arab Petroleum-Export-

ing Countries—has increased by 3.5 million barrels a day to 16.6 million last year, the highest since 1980. And OPEC as a whole, which adds in such countries as Nigeria, Indonesia, and Venezuela, presently is pumping an estimated 80% of its present capacity. Most of the remaining 20% is in the hands of Saudi Arabia.

According to informed accounts, present OPEC production is still well over 23 million barrels in the face of an estimated 22 million bpd demand, drawing prices steadily lower since the spring. As a result of the surplus of world supply, North Sea Brent crude prices have plummeted from \$22 a barrel in January to slightly more than \$15 per barrel today.

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have led the push to flood world markets with excess crude. Iran and Iraq are pumping at peak capacity and badly need large investment in infrastructure in order to expand. The economic impact of the OPEC overproduction thus hits Iraq and Iran severely, which have no margin to pump more in order to increase their cash flow. Some say this is the intent of the overproduction.

Supply disruption scenarios

With such an apparently abundant supply and high output of crude on world markets, what, then, would be the hypothetical impact of a new military outbreak in the Middle East, perhaps between Iraq and Israel initially?

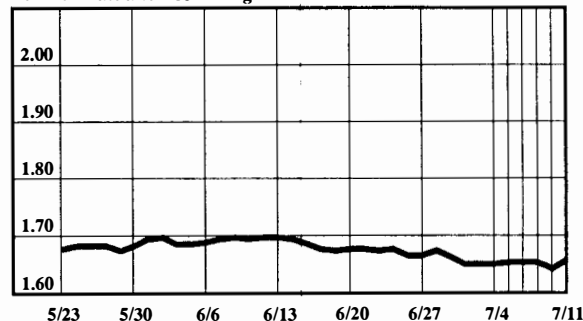
Experts estimate that a first strike by Israel would perforce include knocking out Iraq's main export capability, its 1.5 million bpd capacity pipeline, which runs through Turkey to the Mediterranean. If this were hit, for example, in September when normal maintenance in Alaska and the North Sea brings on tight supply anyway, the loss of Iraq's 1.5 million barrels per day could push prices up by \$3-5 per barrel. But this would have nothing to do with medium-term security of crude supply to world OECD nations. It would be a short-term dislocation. How long a dislocation would last, by all informed estimates, would be a function of how widely the Middle East hostilities expand.

But the real issue is: To what extent could Western Europe and the Pacific growth economies of Asia, centered around Japan, withstand the shock? "This time, unlike during the shocks of the 1970s," notes senior City of London economist Stephen Lewis, "Western Europe and Japan would be far better prepared to absorb the shock. We could expect more direct bilateral moves on the part of European or Japanese governments to establish direct bilateral ties with OPEC producers, not mediating this time through Washington." Indeed, in recent months, with growing worries about the security of their future oil supply, Japan has taken unusual steps to strengthen its ties with OPEC, including an extraordinary invitation last February for Saudi Petroleum Minister Nazer to come to Tokyo to discuss future bilateral trade and petrochemical investment in Japan.

Currency Rates

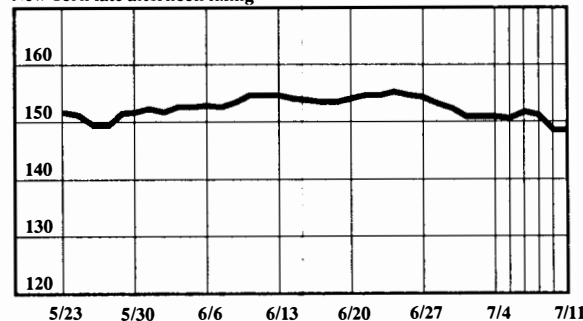
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



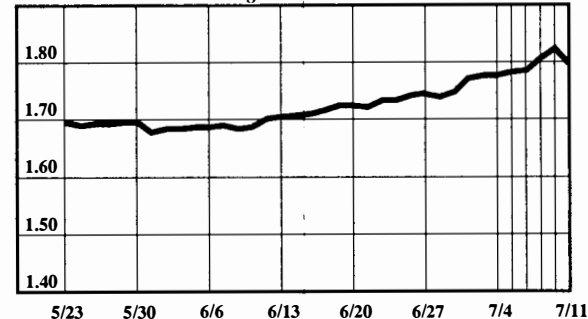
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



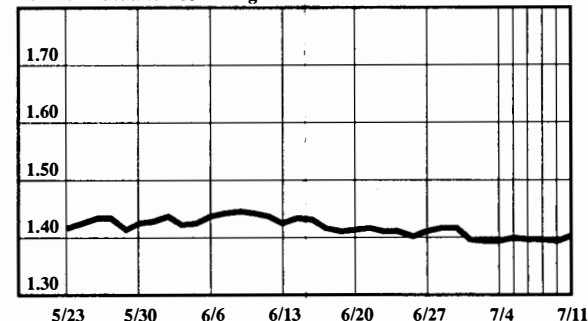
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



U.S. targets allies with economic espionage, sabotage

by Joseph Brewda

In early June, CIA director William Webster ordered the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA), the government's chief satellite and electronic intercept agency, to radically change its priorities, the June 17 *New York Times* reported, based on a government leak. The NSA shall no longer solely concentrate on eavesdropping on the Soviet Union, Webster ordered. It will instead collect economic data on America's allies, including those countries represented at the G-7 economic summit meeting in Houston on July 9-11. James Bond, it seems, has a new job at the U.S. Treasury.

Webster first made this policy public in a speech before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council on Sept. 20, 1989 when he said that the supposed "end of the cold war" meant that the main threat to the U.S. was no longer Russia, but economic competition. The main enemy, the CIA director made clear, was Germany and Japan. Shortly after this address, the CIA created a new directorate, one of only five, to coordinate actions that would counter this supposed threat. Since that speech, it is said that other U.S. agencies have been reorganized for the same mission, the NSA simply being the most recent.

This reorganization of U.S. intelligence, and retargeting of priorities, has not gone unnoticed. In March, the French intelligence agency DGSE angrily leaked a report to the Parisian newsweekly *L'Express* which accused the CIA of sabotaging its Ariane IV missile program. At least two Ariane missiles exploded through CIA sabotage, it stated, the latest in February. The rocket is a direct competitor of General Dynamics's Atlas-Centaur.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of British Industry has characterized the NSA reorganization as "threatening" in statements made to the British press in July, and has forecast that the Bush administration would sanction NSA "actions" against Britain if Britain "fails to produce results satisfactory to the U.S." at the current GATT talks.

'Our allies are our competitors'

In his address before the World Affairs Council Webster came right to the point. The Cold War was over, he claimed, so the CIA had to have new priorities. Instead of focusing on Moscow, the agency would instead focus its attention on

economic matters since "intelligence on economic developments has never been more important." He went on: "Our political and military allies are also our economic competitors. The national security implications of a competitor's ability to create, capture, or control markets of the future are very significant."

Webster explicitly labeled "Japanese and European surplus capital" as "creating some potential risks." In a threatening allusion to Third World nations' considering debt moratoria on their unpayable debt, the CIA director also asserted that "along with the globalization of international finance has come the greater use of the financial system by governments and groups whose objectives threaten our national security."

During the same month that he made this announcement, Webster also ordered the establishment of a new directorate, the directorate of planning and coordination, or the so-called fifth directorate, to "reach into all levels of the intelligence business" and "stay ahead" in a changing world. Career CIA official Gary Foster was put in charge.

The exact responsibilities of the vaguely defined directorate were not made clear until Webster delivered another startling speech before the World Affairs Council of Boston in April, where the existence of the new directorate was finally formally announced. Webster motivated the reorganization by stating that "the rapid integration and internationalization of financial markets means political and economic developments in one area can have world impact." He added, "In high technology, and virtually every economic area, U.S. policy makers are looking at strategies of our economic competitors as well as efforts by foreign governments to target markets and finance research, development, and production. . . . Throughout the next decade we will continue to see an increased emphasis on economic intelligence as an intelligence issue."

Strangling economic development

Webster railed against "the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons," an issue typically used as a cover for blocking Third World economic development, as evidenced by Bush administration tirades against Iraq and Argentina. He also cited the danger of "money laundering,"

an issue cynically used by the U.S. to target Swiss and other banking competitors.

A certain amount of the impetus for the administration's thievery policy, issues from a little-known blue ribbon committee which was established last year by Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The oversight committee, which was charged with reviewing the U.S. intelligence community's "methods and procedures," includes former CIA deputy director Bobby Inman and former CIA director Richard Helms.

On June 17, the same day that the Bush administration leaked that it had reorganized the NSA, Boren wrote a commentary published in the *Washington Post* describing the ongoing reorganization of U.S. intelligence. He explained the motivation. "The fastest-growing area of espionage activities by foreign governments against the U.S. is not the theft of military secrets but the theft of commercial secrets from private U.S. companies to further economic interests. . . . The congressional oversight committees are working with the CIA to develop a long-term strategy that sheds cold war priorities and focuses on . . . economic expertise."

Observers familiar with the thinking of the U.S. "intelligence community," date back the origins of the reorganization to decisions made in 1982 by the Reagan-Bush administration relating to Third World debt. The administration had to decide whether or not it would follow the outline of policies contained in Lyndon LaRouche's "Operation Juarez" proposal for an orderly reorganization of Ibero-American debt. It chose to continue its policy of usury. Consequently, gunboats, and their intelligence equivalent, became necessary.

Accordingly, then-CIA director William Casey was ordered to direct a massive buildup of U.S. operations against South American leaders, all directed toward ensuring that the unpayable debt was paid. To this end, the CIA planted moles in government palaces, while the NSA arranged intercepts—all intended to make sure that Chase Manhattan did not go belly up. A Third World debt task force was established in the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), coordinated by Casey's long-time crony, Leo Cherne, the board's deputy director. PFIAB is a major link between Wall Street and the "spook" world.

This approach was further consolidated in 1986 when CIA counsel Stanley Sporkin and C. Boyden Gray, counsel to then-Vice President Bush, formed an interagency task force, housed at the little-known Administrative Conference, to study the best way to deal with the threatened collapse of the U.S. banking system. To better coordinate operations with the private sector, Wall Street attorney and Anti-Defamation League chairman Kenneth Bialkin, no stranger to CIA financial operations, was brought in to chair the group.

Refighting World War II

One of the clearest examples of this new policy, and a prime example of White House stupidity, is the latest hoax

that the administration has concocted against Japan. The administration claims that Japanese firms are stealing U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) secrets. Actually, at this point, the bankrupt U.S. economy could never develop much of anything—let alone the SDI—without Japanese assistance. Japan was one of the first and most important countries to sign an SDI protocol with the United States whereby it would aid the U.S. in developing the ballistic missile defense program.

On June 18, the U.S. attorneys office in Los Angeles announced that an obscure computer scientist named Ronald Hoffman had been arrested the previous week and charged with agreeing to sell SDI secrets to four Japanese firms. The firms included Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and its associated trading company, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, and Nissan Motor. Mitsubishi is one of Japan's most important industrial conglomerates, and is the key to Japanese aid to the U.S. SDI program. IHI is Japan's largest ship builder. Nissan is not just an automobile company—it ran Manchuria during World War II.

The timing of the arrest could not have been more precise. That weekend, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama flew to San Francisco to meet with Secretary of State James Baker III for emergency talks on the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SSI), the latest administration attempt to force Japan to open up its economy to U.S. looting, while continuing to sustain the bankrupt U.S. economy. Japanese patience with Bush is coming to an end. "The Japanese side is fed up," one Japanese official told Reuters news agency about the progress of the latest talks.

According to the Pentagon, the Japanese firms are accused of stealing computer software for use in missile exhaust systems. "This whole issue is a little bit much," one Pentagon official commented off the record, "even if it were true, the technology is not so important."

One Japanese insider familiar with the Bush administration pressure being applied against Japan explained the motivations this way: "In March, Mitsubishi announced that it had struck an agreement with Daimler Benz of Germany for diverse joint aerospace ventures in the 1990s. Mitsubishi produced the Zero in the last war, and Daimler Benz built the Messerschmidt. Some Americans are very upset. They don't think that they can compete." Another Japanese spokesman added, "Last month, Mitsubishi formed a consortium with ten other Japanese firms to build a rocket to launch satellites into orbit." The rocket could also serve as an intercontinental ballistic missile.

It is even pointed out that the Malta summit, which consolidated the U.S.-Soviet deal "ending the Cold War," was held on water. "When was the last time that a summit took place on sea? Why, the Atlantic conference which set the terms for the post-war world," one Japanese spokesman pointed out. "This time, a Stalin has replaced a Churchill as the main U.S. partner, but the enemy is still Germany and Japan."

Bush sacrifices timber industry to 'Mother Earth' and 'Mother Russia'

by H. Graham Lowry

In the wake of the Bush administration's "spotted owl" decree, which threatens to destroy the Pacific Northwest's timber industry, conclusive evidence has surfaced showing that the decision was part of a deal with Moscow, finalized at the Bush-Gorbachov summit in early June. The insane terms include U.S. sacrifice of most of its domestic lumber supplies, and payoffs to Gorbachov in cash and finished goods in exchange for inferior Siberian logs.

During the summit, rumors began flying of contracts between the Soviet government and such major U.S. wood-products corporations as Weyerhaeuser and Louisiana-Pacific—in *anticipation* of the Bush administration's June 22 decision to list the spotted owl as a "threatened species." By mid-month, scattered reports were circulating that shipments of Soviet "test logs" would soon be arriving at the ports of Oakland, California, and Seattle, Washington, to be evaluated by Pacific Coast wood products companies as replacements for "shortages" of Northwest timber. The only shortages were the result of the U.S. Forest Service's increasing rejection of harvest plans over the past year, on the grounds that the spotted owl *might* be listed.

Once the decree was issued, the plotters came out of the woodwork. On June 28, a columnist for the London *Guardian* wrote from Northern California, "The timber giants are prepared to move elsewhere if the domestic [political] climate proves too inhospitable. When Mikhail Gorbachov passed through San Francisco after the June summit, one of the businessmen who made his pitch to the Soviet President was Harry Merlo, chairman of the Louisiana-Pacific lumber company. He would like to start cutting the forests of Siberia." On July 5, Louisiana-Pacific's manager for Northern California told the *Journal of Commerce*, "The forests of Siberia are the greatest untapped wood sources left on earth," while claiming that U.S. sawmills designed to run two shifts a day are cutting back to one shift for lack of logs.

Meanwhile, an anonymous executive for a trading company with the initials TTE, based in Santa Maria, Calif., said it had contracts for Soviet logs, to be paid for "both in hard currency and with credits for U.S. machinery and consumer goods it exports to the Soviet Union." Executives at both TTE and Louisiana-Pacific told the *Journal* that "they're hopeful the Soviet timber imports could relieve West Coast

log shortages," resulting from "setting aside extensive tracts of public land wilderness and wildlife protection."

Moscow's little helpers

The summit also coincided with the kickoff of a summer-long campaign of environmentalist disruptions, sabotage, and terrorism against the timber producers of the Pacific Northwest, led by the genocidal cult Earth First! Backed by the Soviet-linked Earth Island Institute and the hardcore Soviet asset Greenpeace, Earth First! declared they would end all timber harvesting in California's redwood forests by the end of August. Their recruiting for "waves of actions" was slowed when their "non-violent" posture blew up with a bomb which exploded May 24 in Oakland, in the back seat of a station wagon driven by two of their leaders. Oakland police arrested them on bomb-making charges, and obtained search warrants on the grounds the two "are members of a violent terrorist group involved in the manufacture and placing of explosive devices."

The FBI stepped in, however, and removed all the physical evidence gathered to Washington, D.C. Oakland authorities repeatedly postponed bringing formal charges against the pair, because the FBI refused to release its lab findings. Earth First! will go ahead with a national membership gathering July 7-15 in Montana's Beaverhead National Forest, with permission from the U.S. Forest Service.

There is a small problem, however, on Moscow's end of the deal. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's quarantine station in San Francisco has impounded the Soviet "test log" shipment, after finding they are infested with nematode worms which can devastate trees by boring from within. The USDA inspector said July 3 that the logs—soft pine and larch from the Lake Baikal region of Siberia—will have to be sent back, because "even destruction of the logs here would be very risky."

Even without the worms, the logs are no substitute for structural lumber. But, neither the Bush regime nor Moscow intends for America to build anything anyway. As for Louisiana-Pacific, as one lumber union official put it, "They're not talking lumber any more. They don't care if the tree is two inches in diameter. They just chip it up and make strand board and press board out of it. You could build a nice shack for the homeless."

London treaty calls for total ban on chlorofluorocarbons by 2000

by Rogelio A. Maduro

In a precedent-setting agreement, most of the world's nations buckled under lies and pressure from the environmental lobby and voted to halt all production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by the end of the century. Ninety-three nations signed the treaty during the London Conference on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer June 29, going far beyond the original Montreal treaty signed in 1987, which called for a 50% reduction in the production of the chemicals by 1998.

The treaty was signed despite mounting scientific evidence that the claims that CFCs are depleting the ozone layer are a scientific fraud.

Simultaneous with the London conference, the Du Pont Corp. announced it is moving to build "world scale" plants around the world to produce chemicals that can replace CFCs. Du Pont spokesmen told the press that the company intends to invest over \$1 billion over the next years to take the lead in commercializing production of alternative refrigerants. The profits to be made in this race are staggering. Du Pont's lead candidate to replace the most widely used refrigerant, CFC-12, is HFC-134a. Although Du Pont has originally claimed its patented chemical, HFC-134a, would cost only three times more than CFCs in present use, the actual cost will be closer to 30 times greater. Du Pont's substitute is now available for testing, and air conditioning repairmen are being told the cost, when it comes out on the market, will be \$15 a pound—far above the 50¢ per pound that freon (CFC-12) used to cost. As documented in previous issues of *EIR*, industry experts estimated that replacing CFCs under the original Montreal protocol would cost about \$200 billion over the next 10 years. Now that the real cost of Du Pont's replacements are being revealed, and the much more stringent London CFC ban is approved, the price tag will zoom.

Speaking on the day the London treaty was signed, Environmental Protection Administration chief William K. Reilly announced that the Justice Department had begun a forceful campaign against violators of existing CFC regulations in the United States. Reilly, who headed the U.S. delegation to the London conference, told the press that Justice had sued five importers of CFCs alleging violations of the Clean Air Act and an obscure EPA rule restricting importation of the substances.

The London conference

Even before the ink was dry on the London treaty, environmentalists were hailing the conference as a great victory that points the way toward a global treaty on the atmosphere, to be signed in Brazil in 1992. This call was fully backed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during the opening speech of the conference. Thatcher, seemingly attempting to outdo Chicken Little with her predictions of doomsday from an allegedly disappearing ozone layer, urged the world community to draw up and ratify a convention on global climate changes, modeled after the London treaty. Reilly called the London treaty the most significant agreement ever reached on an environmental issue.

The London treaty, once ratified, will impose:

- A total ban in the production and use in new products of all CFCs by the year 2000. It also mandates a 50% reduction in the production of CFCs by 1995, with a meeting scheduled to take place in 1992, when they may impose a complete ban on all CFCs by 1997. This would include all CFCs used in refrigeration, air conditioning, foam blowers, and solvents.
- A total ban on halons by the year 2000. Halons are the best firefighting chemicals known, and the ban is expected to cost the lives of hundreds of people in the U.S. every year, especially in the military.
- A complete ban on carbon tetrachloride by the year 2000, and a total ban on methyl chloroform by the year 2005. This will have a devastating effect on the electronics industry, since these chemicals are nearly irreplaceable as solvents and cleaners for electronics parts and equipment. These chemicals, it should be noted, are not CFCs, and no scientific evidence has even been put forward to show that they endanger the ozone layer. They were not included in the original Montreal Protocol.

The treaty creates a new international body to supervise the ban on CFCs, and also to administer a \$240 million fund being used to entice poor nations into signing the treaty in the belief that they will receive financial help to offset the costs of the ban. Since a ban on CFCs will cost at least \$200 billion over the next decade, the amount of the fund is quite pitiful.

The corporate environmentalists

One of the first effects of the ban will be to force the emerging chemical industries in the Third World out of business. India, China, Brazil, Taiwan, and South Korea were bringing large chemical complexes on line for the production of CFCs. All the major chemical corporations have already spent over \$200 million in the frantic race to be the first in patenting replacements for CFCs. Any chemical corporation that wishes to stay in the business will have to spend at least \$1 billion for the privilege. Bankrupt Third World nations can ill afford those huge sums, and they do not have the scientific cadre to find their own replacements. Part of the problem is also that CFCs are simply the best, safest, and cheapest chemicals to do the job that is expected of them.

One of the most interesting questions, is why Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher performed such a dramatic turn-about, becoming the Green Lady? Her special adviser on CFCs is Denys Henderson, chairman of Imperial Chemicals Industries, one of those chemical giants that stands to profit mightily from a ban on CFCs. It should be further noted that the heir to the ICI family fortune, Lord Peter Melchett, is the executive director of Greenpeace in Great Britain. Greenpeace has led the campaign worldwide against CFCs. Perhaps Thatcher believes she can stave off Britain's bankruptcy by eliminating its competition.

In the United States, the campaign against CFCs has been led by the giant Du Pont Corp. Once the staunchest supporters of CFCs, Du Pont made a sudden turnaround in 1986, following its takeover by Canada's Seagram's, controlled by Edgar and Charles Bronfman. Retired officials of Du Pont say it was the Bronfmans and former Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro who forced the change in policy.

Barely three days before the London conference opened, on June 21, Du Pont announced it would build production facilities worldwide to produce replacements for CFCs. Plants are planned for Corpus Christi, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; Dordrecht, the Netherlands; and Chiba, Japan. They will become operational between 1992 and 1995. The facilities will be capable of producing more than 140 million pounds annually, and the company claims it can supply most worldwide refrigeration needs through the end of the century. Du Pont will be manufacturing mainly HFC-134a, a hydrofluorocarbon. Since this chemical has no chlorine, it is supposed to be safe for the ozone layer. It also has major problems. HFC-134a destroys all present lubricants in refrigeration systems, which means compressors grind themselves to pieces. It cannot be used in existing refrigerators and air conditioners. It is much more inefficient than CFCs, and it also costs 30 times more. No wonder consumers have to be scared into believing that the sky is falling.

The environmental gestapo

The CFC ban will not occur easily, however, since CFCs permeate our modern society. The environmental gestapo in

Washington has made it clear they intend to use brute force. On June 29, Unitor Ships Service, Inc. of Long Beach, California, Fehr Brothers, Inc. of New York, and three other companies were accused of having imported CFCs into the United States without obtaining permits from the EPA. The requirement is the result of a Jan. 1, 1989 rule governing production and import of CFCs. None of the companies had been given prior notice of the rule.

Paul Berg, president of Unitor Ships Service, told the *Los Angeles Times* that he was "rather upset" about the suit, "because we were advised wrongly" by the EPA's Seattle office. According to the *Times*, Unitor in 1989 "responded to a cruise ship's emergency call for CFC-11 by transferring 1,270 kilograms of the coolant from its Vancouver office—after first checking with the EPA, Berg said. He added that Unitor exported a similar amount of the substance to Canada when it learned of EPA's objection. He said EPA has proposed a settlement, the amount of which he would not disclose, and his company has accepted. 'We don't have the resources to fight the government,' he said. If it lost the case in court, Berg said, it could be fined as much as \$25,000 for each kilogram of CFC that it imported."

In New York, Fehr Brothers, Inc. immediately settled its case, agreeing to pay a \$101,935 penalty. A company spokesman pointed out to *EIR* that they had never heard of the regulation under which they had been indicted, and it was too complicated to defend themselves. Fehr Brothers was accused by the EPA of importing 192,000 kilograms of CFC-113, a cleaning solvent, without requesting the EPA's permission. Under the EPA regulation, Fehr Brothers could have been fined as much as \$4.8 billion for the violation, had they not agreed to settle so quickly. Fehr Brothers now intends to leave the CFC business altogether.

The settlement has given the environmental gestapo the precedent for prosecuting other importers, producers, and users of CFCs. Otto G. Obermaier, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, announced that the Fehr Brothers settlement is the first proposed consent decree in the nation enforcing the new regulations. He called the settlement "a first and important step in enforcing the environmental laws protecting stratospheric ozone." James M. Strock, EPA Assistant Administrator for Enforcement, said, "This case demonstrates EPA's commitment to vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. EPA will pursue violators of the regulations on stratospheric ozone to the full extent of the law." Although the legislation does not yet exist, the next step will be long jail terms for individuals who violate the absurd CFC regulations. The new Clean Air Act which President Bush is expected to sign by the end of the summer has a section mandating jail terms of one year or longer, not only for individuals who release insignificant amounts of CFCs into the air, but also those who provide technologies to Third World nations to manufacture CFCs.

CAP seeks to cash in on Mideast war threat

by Jaime Ramírez and José Restrepo

At the very moment that Israel is maneuvering to launch a new Mideast war, at the instigation of the two superpowers, Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, known as "CAP," is taking steps to place his country's oil reserves into a "hemispheric strategic reserve," at the service of the Bush administration. Simultaneous efforts to hand the state oil company, *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA)*, over to the same political and financial factions which are promoting Mideast war, are part and parcel of this plan.

Pérez's minister of energy and mines, Celestino Armas, proffered July 2 that Venezuela is "the only source with abundant energy reserves outside the Mideast zone," which fact, he said, "puts a strategic geopolitical responsibility on the country's shoulders." He added that, in planning oil production, "beyond strictly commercial goals are other strategic goals. Many Western countries are discovering it to be in their interest to diversify their energy sources, not resting only on a single geographic zone for future energy supplies." Armas argued that Venezuela develop its entire oil potential, "to assure the Western world that Venezuela would continue to be an additional supply source" and that "it would be able to supply a greater portion of our country's natural market, the United States of America, and also some European countries."

Leaving OPEC

To achieve this goal, Venezuela would have to export as much crude as possible, smashing through the quotas assigned it by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which it is a founding member. Despite domestic opposition, CAP is willing to help smash OPEC and to return Venezuela's oil to the oil multinationals, as part of the concessions he is making to the country's foreign creditors. For the past year, he has been trying desperately to renegotiate payment terms for the \$20.5 billion which Venezuela owes to private banks. Its total foreign debt is \$35 billion. David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan and other banks are requiring Venezuela to privatize state companies, especially the PDVSA, as part of any "debt relief" package.

Alejandro Peña, secretary general of the Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV), issued a statement July 4 charging that

Venezuela's creditors, together with "Zionism, characterized by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith" are behind the effort to pull Venezuela out of OPEC. "With the collapse of the U.S. financial system," Peña said, "the international banks want to grab tangible goods like PDVSA and other state companies, rather than be left with devalued foreign debt paper."

In 1975, during Pérez's first term as President, the oil industry in what was then known as "Rocky's Ranch" was nationalized and fully paid for. However, since his second term began in early 1989, he has been maneuvering to denationalize the oil industry. PDVSA President Andrés Sosa explained in June, "It would cost \$8 billion to explore and bring on line the indicated volume of available potential" oil production. But, since neither the government nor PDVSA had that kind of money, the oil company "is studying some forms of association with foreign companies." Sosa, however, forgot to mention that the reason this money does not exist is that the \$8 billion fund which PDVSA had saved for such investments was grabbed by the government and instead spent servicing the foreign debt during the past several years.

Opposition grows

The previous policy, that PDVSA be the only company which explores and exploits Venezuelan oil, is already a dead letter. The joint ventures now being arranged are the first step to reprivatizing the oil reserves in the interests of the multinationals and the banks. PDVSA has already associated with Exxon, Shell, and Mitsubishi in the Cristóbal Colón natural gas project.

There is growing opposition to the oil denationalization, especially in and around CAP's own Democratic Action (AD) party. In a July 2 editorial, Rafael Poleo, publisher of the daily *El Nuevo País*, summed up the arguments of many Venezuelans against CAP's plans. Poleo said that analysts in CAP's party "see a relationship between the proposed denationalization and the condition under which the Venezuelan debt has been negotiated. The key to all this is that the owners of the creditor banks are also the owners of the multinational oil companies, PDVSA's future partners."

In the face of such opposition, the government decided to change language and tactics. After meeting with AD leaders July 2, Sosa denied that his oil expansion plans called for "the participation of foreign capital" and said that they would be carried out "without intervention of foreign associates."

Pérez himself, in his July 5 Independence Day speech, tried to quash the rumors. He said Venezuela would continue in OPEC and would use foreign loans for increasing oil output. But he confirmed that denationalization would continue in disguise: "Any participation of private capital will be done within the irreversible framework of a nationalized industry." One option, Minister Armas explained, would be to give creditors "long-term supply guarantees" as collateral for debts they renegotiated.

'Free trade' is no solution

American farmers won't benefit from U.S. bullying tactics at the Houston summit—and European farmers are furious.

Did President Bush, Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter, and Special Trade Representative Carla Hills go too far this time, with their bullying speeches at the Houston summit ordering the Europeans to accede to U.S. demands for "free trade" in farm commodities? Will this lead to a failure of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?

Good! If the four-year process known as the GATT Uruguay Round on how to "liberalize" world agriculture trade fails, that will only be to the benefit of food production, provided measures are then taken to provide farmers on both sides of the Atlantic with the income necessary to continue to produce food. The real question is how to relieve the world food crisis—not worsen it, as the "free trade" policy will do.

In 1986, ministers of the 97 member nations of the U.N. GATT met in Punta del Este, Uruguay, and agreed to reach a treaty on eliminating "national barriers" to farm trade by the year 1990. Right from the start, this was a ploy by the world cartel of giant food companies—Cargill, ADM, Continental, Bunge, Unilver, André/Garnac, Louis Dreyfus—to dominate trade.

Within the first four hours of the opening of the Houston Group of Seven summit meeting on July 9, there were four strident speeches by U.S. officials demanding that the European Community agree to U.S. GATT positions: 1) end all farm subsidies by the year 2000; 2) end export subsidies of farm products; and 3) end tariffs

and other import restrictions.

The U.S. and the EC have been at odds over trade rules for years, especially at the 1988 GATT session in Montreal, which ended after 10 days in an impasse. But the acrimony in Houston was even worse.

The EC position is that there are thousands more farmers in the European Community than in the United States, and any phasing out of national prerogatives to assist these farmers, and to preserve tariff barriers, must be gradual.

At Houston, a joint communiqué on agriculture trade was released, committing the participants to farm trade liberalization "in principle."

On July 23, there is to be a meeting of representatives of 30 of the GATT member nations, in Geneva, to come up with a "framework" for a world trade treaty that could be signed in December at the final, full-dress meeting of the Uruguay Round in Brussels. Art de Zeeuw, the former Dutch agriculture minister who now chairs the GATT negotiating group on agriculture, was assigned to produce a draft document.

But, European governments are under growing pressure not to capitulate to the demands of the Anglo-Saxon liberals. In April, thousands of European farmers took to the streets to demonstrate against GATT, and against the EC Agriculture Commission's policies to cut farm prices and curb production. They put such heat on their national governments, that at the annual spring EC ministerial meeting on agriculture policy, the EC Agriculture Commissioner Ray Mac-

Sharry—known as Ray the Axe—had to back off from his plan to slash grain prices.

In June, French farmers dumped wheat on the Champs Elysée, to protest the low prices and high costs.

In contrast, in the United States, farmers have not been putting the heat on Washington over GATT, but have just been calling for "fair play"—a reflection of the foolish American propensity to view politics as team sports. There is no fair play possible from GATT: The game was rigged at the start.

Not understanding this, the president of the National Farmers Union and the head of the National Farmers Organization attended a meeting in June in Norway of the 29th General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which stated support for the "Adelaide Statement." The NFU press release said, "The statement gave support to removing or reducing farm support measures which have contributed to commodity surpluses and which distort international trade."

In reality, over the past four years of the Uruguay Round, world food stocks have fallen, because annual grain production has been *below* average annual grain consumption. The world food cartel companies have orchestrated an attempt to herd nations in the GATT to give up their sovereign rights to support their farm sectors, to produce more food. The cartel wants to control scarce food, and to decide who eats and who doesn't. All the GATT jargon about removing trade "distortions" is a cover for a power play by the cartel.

If the Uruguay Round collapses, the cartel will still try to dominate trade, through regional "free trade" blocs, such as the Europe 1992 program and the North American Common Market.

Replacing the five-year-plan policy

A new approach to Western investments in the U.S.S.R. is being discussed in Germany.

One of the few results of the July 9-11 world economic summit in Houston is that the Germans recognized in heated debates with the Anglo-Americans and the Japanese that if anything will be done on shaping up the economy of the Soviet Union in the near future, it has to be initiated by united Germany herself. The others, with the exception of the French and the Italians who are largely supporting the German view, are reluctant.

The post-summit evaluation in Bonn is, West German Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann said, that the German "approach to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe is entirely different from that which all the other Western nations have."

The Soviet Union, or what will develop out of the disintegrating Communist Party empire of the U.S.S.R. in the near future, needs a full overhaul. It is not enough to ship surplus grain and the like to the Soviet Union (the U.S. approach), or to provide credit lines (the previous German approach) without being sure where the money will end up.

"The main thing is to bypass the inert central state bureaucracy in Moscow," a specialist on the Soviet food sector based at West Berlin's Free University told *EIR* on July 11. He and other experts were involved in working Chancellor Helmut Kohl's agenda for his talks with Soviet President Gorbachov in Moscow July 15-16.

"Whatever area you take," the Berlin expert said, "development of the economy will have to take place in

the republics, in the regions, and that is why cooperation should be organized through the regions, not through the state bureaucracy which has sabotaged most of the Western aid in the past." It is not yet possible to bypass the centralized bureaucracy, because it still has influence and power, but the independence drive of the various republics of the U.S.S.R. is opening up good potentials for region-centered economic cooperation with the West.

With a national bank structure emerging in the different Soviet republics, it will be possible in the near future to give Western credits to the regions where projects are planned. This is the only way to make sure that the money will produce the result, or at least come close. Future credits shall be bound to concrete projects in clearly defined regions in the Soviet Union, experts told Chancellor Kohl, and priority shall go to projects in the energy and transport sectors, in food production, and in the conversion of military to civilian production.

Rather than spreading Western credits all over the Soviet Union, select projects, preferably located in the westernmost parts of the Soviet Union, will be favored. The key, an expert on the Soviet food sector based at Giessen University explained on July 12, is to build "integrated complexes that cover the entire chain of food production, from the harvest to the store where the consumer can buy his food products."

"You need a functioning system to bring in the harvest, then you have to make sure that the losses are kept

low," the expert said. "You have to process the food in factories close to the harvesting areas, to avoid the problem of long-distance transportation that is still dominant. The farm workers that are bringing in the harvest in the southern parts of the Soviet Union these weeks know quite well that a large share, some 20 or 30%, of the harvest will rot or get lost otherwise on its long way to the next food producer which is usually a long distance away from the harvesting areas. That is one of the absurdities of the Soviet planned economy."

"You have to build new factories for food processing, new storage halls and the like close to the harvesting areas. But a new factory doesn't make sense without a functioning transport infrastructure, a secured supply of energy, water, waste and waste water storage, and certain environmental measures. With Western assistance, kind of turnkey complexes will have to be built in the Soviet Union that are run by the regional administrations that one may expect to care about their own population. The central bureaucracy in Moscow which is responsible for the five-year plans cannot be expected to care for the population anywhere."

For now, Western investments to improve the sections of the transport sector directly relevant to the food supply should take priority, experts told the West German chancellor.

Still in Houston after the end of the summit, Economics Minister Haussmann addressed the next priorities for projects on the agenda of German-Soviet talks. Interviewed on the West German Deutschlandfunk radio station on July 12, he endorsed credits for the exploration and production of new Soviet crude oil and natural gas resources, for the extension of the Soviet pipeline grid into Europe, and the "transport sector that is essential for a functioning East-West trade."

A bridge from Scylla to Charybdis?

Everything is in place for the link across the Strait of Messina, key to the future of Sicily and Africa.

The construction of a bridge over the Messina Strait connecting Sicily to the Italian mainland could come about very quickly, and the infrastructure could be in service before the year 2000. The \$4.457 billion needed to build it is only a drop in the bucket compared to the tens of billions Italy is shelling out to pay for abandoning nuclear power—less than half, for example, what the state electricity company, ENEL, spent to build and then “reconvert” the Montalto di Castro nuclear plant, in an orgy of Keynesian folly.

Everything is now set to go into the last phase, and only the appropriations are lacking. It is a sum less than the Italian Treasury paid for the nine referendums of the last decade, and a pittance compared to the overall cost of the anti-nuclear referendum process which was imposed through flagrant violations of the Italian constitution and laws. A stable link between the Scylla and Charybdis of Homeric fame is thus feasible not only technically, but also from the investment standpoint, since this infrastructure is economically remunerative and thus the initial investments could be paid back relatively quickly.

When one takes into account the “spinoff” effects, the costs would be repaid many times over both in monetary terms and in the equally important terms of developing the Italian South.

The different projects examined involved three types of crossing: traditional tunnels under the bed of the strait, submerged tunnels below sea level and anchored on the bottom, or a bridge with one or more spans. The

solution chosen by the authorities in charge, including the national railway system, and the Higher Council of Public Works, has been to opt for a suspension bridge with one span, 3.3 kilometers long, in which the highway lanes and rail tracks lie on the same level. This design was picked, because it will optimize the aerodynamic behavior of the structure.

Having only one level of traffic offers a smaller lateral section. As a result, the structure will be subject to stresses from the currents of the lowest winds, which are not capable of setting off horizontal swaying. Among the various lanes are planned stretches of grates which function to prevent aerodynamic patterns from setting up like those which occur around the wing of an airplane and which could cause vertical swaying.

Further stability is given to the structure by fins or ailerons located at the edges, which work in a way similar to fins on racecars.

The 60 meters' width of the structure—over which six highway lanes would run in both directions, plus two emergency lanes, and two rail tracks plus one service track—confers great intrinsic rigidity to the bridge. This factor greatly influenced the judgment of the state railway administration on the merits of this design. They found it preferable to solutions with bridges of several spans, which are lighter and less rigid, but for that very reason less suited to be traveled over by trains, especially at sustained velocities.

The search for a high degree of rigidity of the structure also led authorities to reject designs with under-

water tunnels, which are very elastic and hence unsuited to rail traffic.

The Strait of Messina is today a classic “bottleneck” for tourist traffic, passengers, and commodities coming to and from Sicily en route to North Africa—which is only 130 kilometers from the island's southern shores.

Sicilian agriculture in particular suffers from this strangulation. Perishable cargos, such as the prized Sicilian citrus fruits or the sweet sugar-grape of the island, cannot reach the European markets intact, or even, often, those of northern Italy, because of the long time it takes the freight trains to take the ferry boats and the lengthy stops under a scalding sun.

The alternative becomes trucking, the negative aspects of which are all too well known.

The relaunching of productive agricultural and industrial activities is very important for Sicily's social evolution if we want to extirpate the evil of the mafia which thrives on underdevelopment and unemployment. Improved communications, which come with an increased tourist traffic, are also fundamental for the hoped-for osmosis between cultures, so as to bring about a new mentality among the local people.

Likewise, the development and trading possibilities with the Maghreb countries of the North African coast could be much upgraded by the building of the Messina Strait Bridge. Even such simple commerce as local exotic fruits, such as dates, and traditional craft objects could reach the Sicilian coasts cheaply via fishing boats, and from there get shipped by a modern and rapid, but still economical, European railway grid to the rich markets of the North where it could be profitably marketed.

This, too, is an aspect of the hoped-for commitment of the North to southern development.

Business Briefs

Environment

U.N. energy group boosts nuclear

The energy sub-group of the United Nations "working group 3" of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, will shortly release its recommendation that nuclear energy offers the best means to cut carbon dioxide emissions. While predicated on the phony "greenhouse effect," the recommendation does boost investment in nuclear energy.

The group, chaired by a Japanese, shows the comparison in CO₂ emissions using various energy forms including coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear. Nuclear power, argues the chairman, is the only feasible means to reduce CO₂ and not destroy rates of industrial growth worldwide.

The July 2 London *Guardian*, in a hostile report on this, claims to quote "scientists who say spending on nuclear power is a waste of resources which prevents real solutions from being implemented."

Capitalism

France following German model, says Fauroux

France is moving towards the German model of capitalism. French Industry Minister Roger Fauroux stated in an interview with the July 2 *La Tribune de l'Expansion*.

"I am for the German model which has been a fantastic success. There, finance is really in the service of industry," he said. Fauroux said France is already adopting the German model without needing to have a theory. According to Fauroux, who once headed the Saint Gobain Co., France is not industrialized enough. He has set up a program to favor growth of small and medium-sized industries, especially in high technology areas.

Given the "great traumas" that result from uncontrolled raids, it is indispensable, he said, for the state to have part of the capital of certain companies. Sectors needing to be protected are defense, automobile, and parts of the electronic industry.

Fauroux said that French industry is grow-

ing again after 15 years of stagnation. The major problem is getting more capital and a greater savings base, he noted. If France wants to build up central Europe, continue helping developing nations, and modernize their own production, there must be more savings and help from financial markets. Therefore, he is promoting interpenetration of banks, insurance, and industry, a "factor of power and stability which Germany offers us an almost perfect model for."

Liberalism

U.K., U.S. economic experiments failed

European Commission president Jacques Delors declared that the "ultra-liberal" economic experiments of Great Britain and the U.S. have failed, and that East European countries would be better off looking to West Germany as the best model for the development of a mixed economy, where liberalism and state intervention were combined.

Speaking at a conference in Brussels on July 6, Delors said that the "ultra-liberal" experiment was "on the way out, because it did not produce the results expected of it."

Delors added that "we have to work for a new equitable world economic order," with reduction of the debt burden on debtor countries being a key aim, since the current distribution of money represented a "fantastic obstacle to the resolution of the world's imbalances."

Austerity

Galbraith says 'shock therapy' is insanity

Economist John Kenneth Galbraith attacked the "shock treatment" being advocated for Eastern Europe economies, and for the West's "casual commitment to human deprivation, to unemployment, inflation and disastrously reduced living standards," in a speech to a conference in Brussels on July 5.

Galbraith criticized the "primitive ideology" of those Western economic advisers who

are calling for "shock therapy" and "privatization" reforms for the Eastern and Central European countries. Such reforms can only cause "human suffering and despair." Galbraith said that such Western advisers were demanding unemployment and a slash of living standards. "This, I choose my words carefully, is insanity."

He advised these countries to carry out measures to reduce human suffering and despair, and to act gradually. "Sudden action . . . is for those who do not themselves suffer, do not think before acting, who proceed by formula, not fact," he said. Galbraith pointed out that it took a decade and longer for Western European economies to become reestablished after World War II.

Middle East

Several infrastructure projects advance

Yuval Ne'emann, upon becoming Israel's new Science and Technology Minister, announced that he would change the name of his ministry into Science and Development and reactivate several leading projects in the Middle East and North African regions.

During a ceremony in Erfurt, East Germany in early July, he announced that one of the leading projects he wanted to reactivate was the construction of a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea for the production of hydroelectric power. Originally studied in the 1980s, the project had been killed by the International Monetary Fund and the U.S.

At the same time, some \$200 million of \$920 million promised has been made available to Egypt by Kuwait for the reclamation of up to 400,000 acres of land in Northern Sinai and the construction of infrastructure facilities in the region. The project, considered strategic by the Egyptians, will have the double aim of creating a second delta for the Nile and establishing a food production base in the Sinai. The project calls for the employment of up to one million people in that area.

The Maghreb Railway Transport Committee has also announced that a high-speed railway line linking Rabat to Tripoli through Algiers and Tunis, would be completed between 2005 and 2010. The project is to be ratified

during the July Maghreb Arab Summit in Algiers.

Eastern Europe

Austerity policies drop industrial output

The industrial output of Eastern Europe collapsed in the first quarter of the year, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Compared with the same period in 1989, industrial output fell 13.4% in the six East European countries of East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. Soviet industrial output fell 1.2%. Exports of the six countries fell 14.2%, and imports fell 5.8%. Soviet exports fell 7%, imports rose 6%, yielding a record \$3.8 billion trade deficit.

Poland, which has unwisely chosen to implement Jeffrey Sachs's policy of Nazi-like austerity, was especially hard hit. The Central Statistical Office in Warsaw estimated that Polish industrial sales fell by 28.7% in the first half of the year, the July 10 London *Financial Times* reported. Industrial output generally fell by 33.1%; the light industry sector producing 40.7% less than one year ago. Food production is down by 37.4%, the construction sector by 21.5%, and capital goods investments were down by 10.4%.

In addition to the tightening of credit, the drastic increase of energy prices (1,900% since June 1989) is one of the main reasons for the decrease of production output.

Asia

Taiwan's money outflow boosting Red China

Taiwan's money is flowing into the People's Republic of China, helping Beijing boost its foreign currency reserves while draining those of Taipei, a U.S. economic agency said June 16.

A senior official of the Council for Economic Planning and Development said

Beijing's foreign currency reserves had increased \$4.3 billion to \$21.3 billion in the first quarter of 1990, while Taiwan's foreign currency reserves had dropped \$2.4 billion to \$69.8 billion, according to the Central Bank. The official said rising investment in China by Taiwan businessmen had boosted capital outflow from the island to the mainland.

Energy

Siemens: nuclear needed for population growth

The world's population is expected to double to 10 billion by the year 2010, and "it is unthinkable that the energy demand for this world population can be delivered by burning coal and other fossil fuels," stated Siemens company chief executive Karlheinz Kaske at a Siemens press conference in London July 7.

Kaske predicted a new nuclear age to provide needed energy. "We feel within the next five to ten years there will be a new nuclear age, and all the big companies are trying to keep their skills in that technological field.

Because of this commitment to nuclear energy, Kaske stressed, Siemens entered into a collaborative agreement with the French company Framatome on nuclear power. He said that a big expansion of nuclear power was the appropriate response to concern over "greenhouse" gases.

Baltic

Sweden forges links to Baltic states

The Swedish insurance company Trygg-Hansa has announced it has reached agreement with the Estonian national insurance company Eesti Kindlustuse, to act as adviser, and provide some insurance protection in convertible currencies, the July 5 London *Financial Times* reported.

Trygg-Hansa issued a statement declaring the agreement "an important breakthrough in the development of the West's relations with the Baltic states."

● **THE JAPANESE** government has authorized the \$1.8 billion project for a magnetically levitated (Maglev) 42.8 kilometer rail route connecting Tokyo and Osaka which will transport 10,000 passengers per hour in both directions. After a test period, it will be extended.

● **BY THE YEAR 2000**, 90% of Zimbabwe's workers could be dying of AIDS-related diseases, according to a Confederation of Zimbabwe Industry document released early July. The CZI estimated current levels of HIV infection at between 10-20% of Zimbabwe's population of 10 million. Zimbabwe is among the least poor of sub-Saharan black African nations.

● **THAILAND** will not emulate London or Singapore as it develops a regional financial center, Siri Ganjarnde, an official of the Bank of Thailand told the Bangkok daily, *The Nation*. "We are not going to develop along the lines of an offshore banking center," he said. The plan is to ensure that businesses and investors would obtain maximum benefits.

● **THE DUTCH** ministry of transportation plans to invest 20 billion guilders in the rail sector over the next 10-12 years. One project is the rail-link from Amsterdam to the high-speed route Paris-Brussels-Antwerp, and another is the electrification and modernization of the standard rail grid from the port of Rotterdam to the rest of Europe.

● **SCIENTIFIC** American magazine featured a piece in its July issue which, while reviewing both sides of the "debate" on global warming, demonstrates that there is no evidence to warrant any dramatic actions such as those being considered by several countries.

● **R&D SPENDING** by the top 100 U.S. R&D spenders slowed noticeably in 1989 to 8.7%, down from 10.7% in 1988, according to *Inside R&D* newsletter. U.S. firms in general boosted R&D only 4%.

The Space Telescope proves its survivability

The cause of the Hubble's focusing problem is not known, but the necessary remedies are evident, and prospects for its planned observations are excellent. David Cherry reports.

Attempts to complete the fine focusing of the Hubble Space Telescope, commencing June 14, led to the discovery that the telescope cannot be focused to anything like the intended sharpness. Instead, as an imaging instrument, the telescope only achieves the sharpness of a very good ground-based telescope on an excellent night. NASA officials announced the shocking news at a press conference June 27.

The images the telescope is sending to Earth indicate that its mirror system suffers from spherical aberration. A mirror with spherical aberration cannot focus all of the light at a single focal plane, making a sharp image impossible (**Figure 1**).

The magnitude of the Space Telescope's spherical aberration is scarcely believable, according to David Leckrone, deputy associate director of sciences for the Space Telescope, at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland. In the interview with Leckrone that follows, he explains that the mirrors are designed and tested "all the way out to the seventh decimal place. The kind of error we are talking about here would be an effect in the second or third decimal place. It is enormous. It is immense. It is so big that we can't believe it. Therefore, there are a lot of us who think that there is a real mystery here."

Such an aberration could result from the mirror being figured (shaped) incorrectly by half of a wavelength of visible light, and there is also the possibility that its figure has changed since it was completed. Other possibilities are more remote and mysterious.

Lennard Fisk, NASA associate administrator of the Office of Space Science, appointed a Space Telescope Optical

Systems Board of Investigation on July 2 to "review, analyze, and evaluate the facts and circumstances regarding the manufacture, development, and testing" of the mirrors. The board is chaired by Air Force Gen. Lew Allen (ret.), head of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and includes administrators and technical specialists with knowledge of large optics. The contractor for the mirrors, Hughes Danbury Optical Systems, Inc. (formerly Perkin-Elmer), has turned over all of its documentation to NASA for study.

Some politicians and the press, compelled by their own questionable agendas, have already rushed to judgment, and are sure that one of the mirrors was ground wrong, thanks to "NASA's laxity and ineptitude," as a *Los Angeles Times* editorial of June 30 expressed it.

Leckrone commented, "I am really concerned about our assuming that we know what actually is the matter and what the cause of it was, until people have had a chance to meticulously go through all of the information. And that is going to take a little while to accomplish. Anything beyond that really is speculation."

Impact on observations

The mission of the Space Telescope will be almost entirely accomplished and all of its highest priorities will be accomplished—partly in spite of the focusing problem, and partly by correcting the problem. The telescope should put 70% of the light from a point source within a circle only 0.2 seconds of arc in diameter. At present it puts only an estimated 10-25% of the light there; a precise percentage is now being sought by finding the best focal point. With longer exposures,

that well-focused 10-25% of the light can be exploited by some of the instruments, provided neighboring sources of light are not too close to the object under study.

Edward Weiler, the Space Telescope program scientist, estimated the projected impact for each instrument at the June 27 press conference. Weiler's estimates, which follow, are rough and subject to refinement.

The Wide Field/Planetary Camera (WF/PC), he said, cannot be used at all. It was designed, for example, to photograph hundreds of distant galaxies at a time and to study changing meteorological patterns on other planets in the Solar System. The second-generation WF/PC, however, can be fitted with optics to correct the aberration. It is being built now and is already scheduled to be installed by Shuttle astronauts in 1993. WF/PC is considered by many as the single most important instrument on the telescope. Other instruments, planned for replacement in 1996 and 1997, can also be fitted with corrective optics.

The Faint Object Camera (FOC), designed for extremely high resolution at visible and ultraviolet wavelengths, will now only be about as good as ground-based telescopes in the visible range, but computer processing can improve the visible-light images significantly beyond that level. In the ultraviolet range, FOC will still constitute a unique capability. Ultraviolet light does not penetrate Earth's atmosphere. The only other near-term ultraviolet mission is Astro-1, which goes up in August for the duration of a Shuttle flight and has even poorer resolution than the Faint Object Camera, even with the focusing problem, by a factor of 4 or 5.

The High Resolution Spectrograph, which works only in the ultraviolet, will be able to do almost 100% of its planned work, according to Weiler. Only targets in very crowded star fields will be excluded, to avoid contamination of an object's spectrum with that of its neighbor.

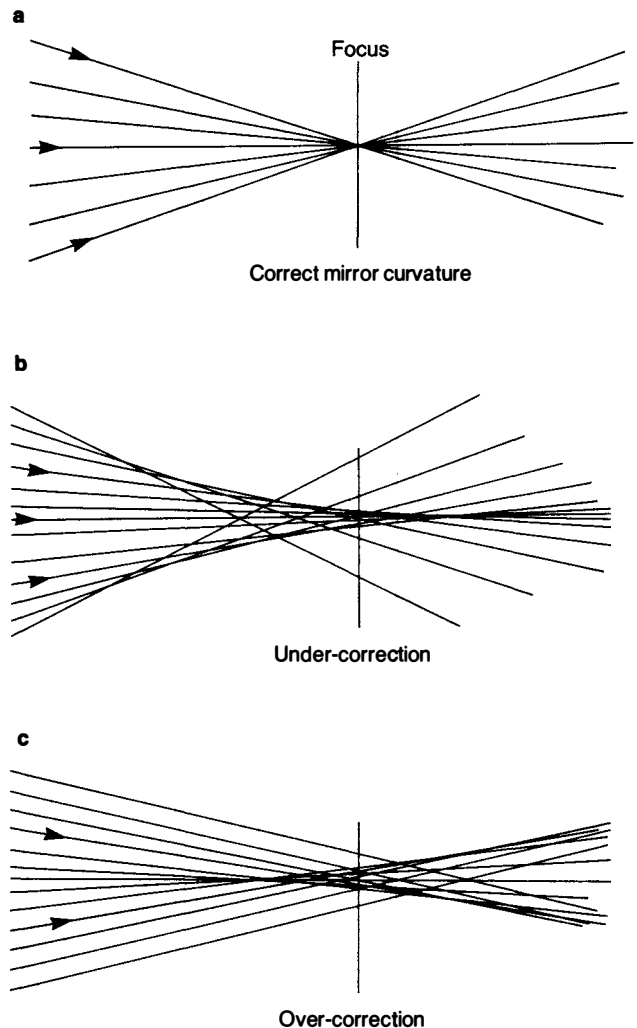
Similarly, the Faint Object Spectrograph's ultraviolet work will not be affected except in crowded star fields.

The High Speed Photometer, which achieves high resolution in time by taking rapid-fire exposures of very short duration, loses none of that resolution, but will not be able to do observations where a high signal-to-noise ratio is required. As a result, about half of the planned work can still be done, most of it in the ultraviolet.

The Fine Guidance Sensors—in their role as precise measurers of positions and motions of objects—will not be affected, since high resolution is not required. They will still be able to search for evidence of planets orbiting other stars.

In addition to WF/PC II, two additional second-generation instruments are scheduled for installation in 1996 and 1997, and can also be fitted with corrective optics. They are the Near Infrared Camera and Multiple Object Spectrometer (NICMOS), and the Space Telescope Infrared Spectrograph, respectively. Which instruments they replace is to some extent a matter to be decided at the time they are sent up. The tasks for which they were designed are not identical to those

FIGURE 1
Spherical aberration



A telescope's mirror or lens system must bring all points in the image into focus at a single focal plane (a). Mirrors or lenses with spherical aberration cause rays reflected from outer portions of the optic to come to focus (b) in front of, or (c) beyond, the focal point of the inner rays. Deviations toward the spherical produce the former result (so-called "under-correction"), but the term spherical aberration is applied to both cases.

of any instrument they would replace, although there is substantial overlapping. Some observations planned for the original instruments may thus have to be ruled out.

Even before corrective optics are put in place, the degree of improvement in imaging that can be accomplished with computer image enhancement may be dramatic. The possibilities are under intense study as we go to press.

As NASA's Lennard Fisk asserted July 2, "We're stubborn and clever. We're going to make it work."



'If our questions were valid, then pick up and try again'

David Leckrone is deputy associate director of sciences for the Space Telescope at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland. He was interviewed by David Cherry, associate editor of 21st Century Science & Technology, on June 29 and July 2.

Q: There are two questions concerning the Space Telescope mirrors: What is the error that was made, and why wasn't the error detected? Were the mirrors only tested against specifications, or were they actually employed to focus images, on the ground?

Leckrone: Let me back up a minute. I am really concerned about our assuming that we know what actually is the matter and what the cause of it was, until people have had a chance to meticulously go through all of the information. And that is going to take a little while to accomplish. So anything beyond that really is speculation.

In answer to your specific question, that part of the program was managed from the Marshall Space Flight Center [in Huntsville, Alabama], and they have the detailed knowledge of what went on. As I understand it, the two mirrors were never tested together as a single configuration. Rather, for that kind of test, was substituted a very exhaustive certification process of the mechanical and optical and computer system that was used to grind the mirrors.

So a design was created that allowed a test of the mirror against specifications through something called a null lens, and the purpose of the null lens was to give you a particular type of characteristic of the wave front of light bouncing off the mirror when the mirror had the correct shape. In other words, you would grind and polish the mirror, and then you shine a laser on it—it's the primary mirror I am talking about now—and the light comes out of the laser and is focused, and passes through this null lens, and if the wavefront passing through that lens has a particular simple character, spherical character, then it is presumed that the figure on the primary mirror is correct. That is the way the null lens is designed. That was all very meticulously designed and developed, and checked, and double-checked, and certified.

There is a mechanical-optical system called the metrology system that has the null lens in it, and it is part of the

grinding and wavefront-error measurement system. So the test of truth in the grinding of the mirror wasn't so much direct measurement of the mirror system itself, but was rather a test of the character of the wavefront coming off of the mirror, as seen by this null lens.

Q: Is that test, in concept, a rigorous test?

Leckrone: Yes, it is a rigorous test. In concept, if it is done right, that should give you very, very high accuracy.

The theory of Ritchey-Chretien telescopes is very well understood, so the nature of the figure that you have to have on each of these two mirrors is very precisely known. In fact, when you specify the conic constants that define those mirrors, they are specified to something like seven decimal places, and the design and calculations and testing, and everything, takes you all the way out to the seventh decimal place. The kind of error we are talking about here would be an effect in the second or third decimal place.

Q: Which is therefore huge, even though it is only half of a wavelength.

Leckrone: It is enormous. It is immense. It is so big that we can't believe it. Therefore, there are a lot of us who think that there is a real mystery here.

Q: Someone I spoke to said, "Wouldn't it have to have been sabotage?" I said I didn't think so, but one must certainly look at all the possibilities.

Leckrone: That's right. If it were something subtle, then you know, we could all accept it as being a kind of unfortunate result of trying to push the state of the optical art. But there is nothing subtle about the second or third decimal place. If it is an error in manufacture—and again I want to be really careful not to prejudice that—it is a *monumental* error.

Q: So NASA scientists and engineers are addressing the question of what other phenomena could produce such a result, if the mirror were figured correctly?

Leckrone: Yes. We have gone through, and are still going through—"we" meaning the project engineers, the people I

talk to are doing it—agonizingly going through everything that might be going wrong even on the spacecraft, for example. Thermal control, the differences in stresses on the mirror after it was released from the 1-g environment, that kind of thing. And frankly everyone has just racked their brains and can't think of any plausible explanation. All of those things were thought about well in advance and all very carefully planned for.

We had the thermal vacuum test at Lockheed, where the thermal control system was very rigorously tested, for example. It turned out that the mirror was running too cool—the measured temperatures on the mirror were cooler than the model-predicted temperatures. They traced that down to a misunderstanding about the exact value of the emissivity of the front surface of the mirror. So when they corrected that value in their calculations, the model gave very close agreement with the actual measurements. So it is assumed that the thermal control system is well understood at this point, and is accurately described by our models as tested.

Any explanation that would involve the thermal control of the mirrors, would have to somehow be something that has slipped in outside the boundaries of the model that we are working with. And that's just very hard to conceive of.

Q: People have spoken of putting corrective mirrors in the light paths of the instruments, but they can only compensate for the aberration within the tolerances that you can control in figuring a much smaller surface area than either of the two mirrors has.

Leckrone: That's true, but the tolerances don't seem to be *that* severe. We have already done some numerical simulations for the second-generation Wide Field/Planetary Camera, and it looks like it is a very simple figure to grind, because the aberration itself is so simple. It is elementary spherical aberration that is easily described by a single coefficient in an equation and is very symmetrical, very well behaved. It's a textbook case. So there should really be no technical challenge in grinding a similar, very simple, symmetrical corrective surface on a small mirror, I think about the size of a quarter.

Q: Can those corrective surfaces be applied for all the instruments?

Leckrone: The situation is a little bit different in each of the three advanced instruments. WF/PC II, just like WF/PC I, has eight little telescopes inside it, each of which focuses the beam emerging from the Optical Telescope Assembly onto a charge-coupled device, and these are called repeaters. The compensating figure would be introduced into the secondary mirrors in those eight little telescopes. That's possible, because those secondary mirrors are very close to what's called the pupil plane of the Optical Telescope Assembly, just where you would have to put an optical surface to collect all of the aberrated wavefront and introduce the compensation.

Similarly in the NICMOS—our Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer—there is a mirror near the pupil plane of the telescope within the optical train of the instrument design. It is ideally situated for an optical corrective figure. It hasn't gone to hardware yet; it's still in the paper design phase.

With STIS—the third of the second-generation instruments, Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph—the situation is a little more complicated, because you have to correct the aberration before the light enters the entrance aperture of the spectrograph. Right now, the entrance aperture is planned to be right up at the front of the instrument. So there is no physical space for the correction optic.

The plan is to lift up the whole present design of the STIS within the box that houses it, and there is some room to do that. In the space created by doing that, two additional mirrors will be introduced into the light path, and one them will have the corrections built into it.

The STIS and NICMOS are also slightly more complicated because they are off-axis—off the optical axis of the telescope. There is already a little bit of astigmatism for the off-axis instruments that was going to be there anyway. So you have to simultaneously compensate for two different aberrations. There are experienced optical designers already thinking about this, and who already have the design solutions written down.

Q: Do you have data from these past two weeks that give you confidence that, whatever turns out to be the *cause* of this spherical aberration, that it really is spherical aberration, and that these additional features will correct it?

Leckrone: All I can tell you is that, of course, we are not going to make any changes in anything, until we are 100% certain that this is the problem. Right now, I can tell you that I have looked at the data, and I have seen the smoking gun, and if it is not spherical aberration, it is the twin brother. It's a classic, textbook case. However, I have heard at least one optics person say, that occasionally you can get other types of problems in optical systems that might mimic some aspects of spherical aberration. So we are going to look into that. I think that's grasping at a straw somewhat.

In any event, whatever we have is an aberration that is very simple, very symmetrical, and almost certainly could be corrected, whether you label it spherical aberration or something else.

Q: How are ultraviolet and infrared observations going to be affected?

Leckrone: They are very much less affected than imaging. Even in the imaging observations, there are still some wonderful things we are going to be able to do, even with the image we now have. The image as it now is still has a very sharp central spike in it that is very much like what we wanted. The image, in its center, looks just like we wanted; it's

just that that central spike doesn't have all of the light in it that it was supposed to have. Most of that light has now been washed out around the central spike.

Q: So observations must be adjusted to allow for longer exposures?

Leckrone: That's exactly right. On the spectrographs and the photometer and so forth—particularly on the spectrographs—we will be able to do the very same things we could before, but it's going to take longer exposure times, because we are going to get less of the light into the very small entrance apertures of those instruments. But other than that, the basic science of those instruments is still feasible. It will take a little bit longer to do, and maybe we won't be able to pack quite so much of the science into a particular amount of time because of this loss of efficiency. But the basic science is still intact, and will still be done.

Q: Is it feasible to get the second-generation instruments up there with these correctives in three, six, or seven years, or might it take longer?

Leckrone: These things were already in our program. We have a program of in-orbit servicing already laid out and under way, as a routine part of maintenance of the observatory, that will give it its full 15-year life. When people throw around this figure of \$200 million a year operating cost, that's a misconception, because the \$200 million includes the cost of this in-orbit maintenance program, as well as the cost of actually operating the ground system, and so on. So in the flow of that program we had already scheduled Shuttle flights for 1993, 1996, and 1997. We are already in the manifest. We already have the WF/PC II being built with a launch-readiness date of 1993. We would not have flown the WF/PC II if everything was going very well and there was no reason to go up there. If it wasn't "broke," there would be no reason to fix it. But we were in a position to be ready to make a routine servicing flight carrying WF/PC II and other pieces of equipment in 1993. Instead of that being an option, we now know that we need to do it.

The NICMOS was scheduled for launch-readiness in 1996, and the STIS for 1997. We will look at trying to accelerate there a little. But we are not going to be hasty—we still want to do it right.

The interview continued on July 2:

Q: What was done to assure that the primary mirror wouldn't wind up with a different figure when it was moved from 1-g to space?

Leckrone: The gravitational deformation of the mirror was included in its design. That was just about the first thing I asked when I found out about this—was the gravity release somehow miscalculated or something. Apparently that was all very thoroughly worked out. Again, we have it on the list

of things to be looking into.

Q: Is anyone thinking that eight years of sitting in Earth's gravity might have caused this problem in the primary? *The Space Telescope*, by George Field of Harvard and Donald Goldsmith flatly asserts, "The Space Telescope's mirror is strong enough to maintain its shape precisely while in free-fall in an orbit around the Earth, though it would not be strong enough for a telescope on the ground." [Contemporary Books, 1989, p. 18]

Leckrone: That's a good point. A support structure called a "bed of nails" was used to guard against sagging over the long waiting time.

Q: There is no particular news since we talked last?

Leckrone: No, not at all. All we can tell you is our best hypothesis as to what the cause of the problem might have been—namely a figuring error. That's not to say that there may not be more subtle effects [suggesting something else] when one collects more data and looks at it more closely. And we are doing that, with the wavefront sensors in the Fine Guidance System and with the Faint Object Camera. So we are going to get high-quality independent data from two other instruments on board the observatory besides the WF/PC, and find out whether or not they are in total agreement with the data obtained with the WF/PC.

We are definitely in an open-minded mode, leaving no stone unturned to verify with certainty what the cause of this phenomenon is.

Q: The response of some people in Congress and certainly the mass media seems to be based upon an eagerness to kill a lot of programs. This is just red meat for them. They seem to have no interest in the achievement of *any* long-term objectives.

Leckrone: Yes, undoubtedly there are people in Congress who are definitely not supporters or advocates of NASA programs, who will point to this as just reinforcing their own points of view. There are people who are definitely our friends in Congress, and even they, of course, have a right to be upset, as we are all very upset. But it would be an even worse catastrophe for people to just throw the program down the tubes.

The reason we do things like the Space Telescope in the first place, is that we dare to dream—I won't say *impossible* dreams—but we aim very high as a civilization. We ask very tough questions. And we actually dare to try to find answers. The real question is, whether this is a valid process in our culture. If the questions are still valid questions, and our motives for doing this sort of program are still valid motives, then what we ought to do is pick ourselves up off the ground and try again. If we are unwilling to pick ourselves up off the ground and try again, then one may question whether we are really such advanced creatures as we thought we were.



Telescope's malfunction is a setback to science

Garth D. Illingworth, of the Lick Observatory and the Board of Studies in Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of California at Santa Cruz, is co-chairman of the Science Steering Committee overseeing the instrumentation for the Keck Telescope. He is also working on the design of possible successors to the Hubble in Earth orbit and on the Moon. He was interviewed by David Cherry on July 2.

Q: Once someone specifies the curvature of a telescope mirror in a form that the mirror maker can use, does someone else typically check those figures?

Illingworth: It depends on the system, but typically, yes. You would have somebody who would do an optical design, and from that you would come up with the requirements for the mirrors or lenses or whatever else was in the system. For something like the Hubble mirrors, I assume that you would normally have people check that, or you would have a couple of people do the design. That would certainly be the normal procedure for something so fundamental. There would be quite a bit of discussion about the actual adopted figures and the ray-tracing itself, and the aberrations, and there would be iterations based on that.

It's a long iterative process. You do a design, and then you sit and look at the trade-offs you have made, and you talk about it, and you change some things, and you go back and you do it again. It takes some time to bring it all together and come up with a set of specifications. Usually there is a bunch of people involved in that just to make sure that nothing goes wrong.

Q: One of the hypotheses in circulation right now is that the mirror was ground to specs, but that the specs were wrong, systematically.

Illingworth: Yes, it could well be. The error is very large. So it could be that somehow or another the wrong number got in there and it was manufactured accordingly. You know, it surprises me that that could actually happen, that there weren't sufficient checks and balances in the system. It's truly amazing that it could happen, if that was the situation, that people were working against the wrong number year after year. I suppose it is a matter of finding out exactly what happened—and whose head, if any, should be on the block

for that. This is something that should never happen in any system with reasonable checks and balances. Unfortunately, human errors creep into almost everything we do, and we've got to work against that and overcome them, especially in things as expensive and complicated as this.

Q: Fortunately, the telescope was planned for visitation in orbit for replacement and repair, so, even though some people in Congress and the press want to represent that everything is lost, it isn't.

Illingworth: No, it isn't. But we certainly can't rectify the mirrors themselves. All we can do is put up instruments that will compensate for the problem, and that involves some risks. We may not get things quite right, or as good as they could be. It's a very difficult situation to correct from. The first of the new instruments will probably be ready by 1993, and the next one won't be ready until the mid-1990s. So that is a big chunk of time.

Q: In the meantime, isn't it true that a lot of spectroscopy can be done?

Illingworth: Yes, we can. It won't be as efficient, of course, because a lot of the energy is spilling out in the wings, and we won't be able to work on problems where you really need the resolution—even a lot of the spectroscopy. People were planning on using little apertures to isolate certain regions in complex areas. You clearly can't do that anymore.

Q: Can't you shut down the aperture to use the part of the light that is well focused?

Illingworth: Yes, but say you've got two objects close together. You can use the 20% or so that is fairly well focused, from one of them, but some of the energy from the other one is mixed in as well. Draw two dots and then two big rings around them—the rings overlap. So even for a lot of the spectroscopy, this will have an impact.

It's my view that there are very few programs for which this is not going to have some impact in terms of efficiency. Sometimes they just won't be possible, even in the ultraviolet, until the replacement instruments go up. So it will be three, five, six years before some of the high-priority science can be done.

Israel is now preparing for a Mideast war

Statesman and political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche made a number of statements beginning in late June, on the danger of an outbreak of war in the Middle East in the immediate weeks and months ahead. He elaborated on the method in intelligence work necessary to properly evaluate who is prompting the current danger and where it lies. The following is edited from oral remarks made on July 2.

Israel is preparing for war. The state of Israel is now marshaled, in preparation for a war, which, from one standpoint, might be described as Israel's attempted "final solution" to the Arab problem. This means a war, presumably against Iraq and other states, and the destruction of Jordan.

As long as we have the present combination in Israel, and as long as the present agreements among the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union persist, we can say now that a war in the Middle East will break out, either within weeks or within months, varying with conditions.

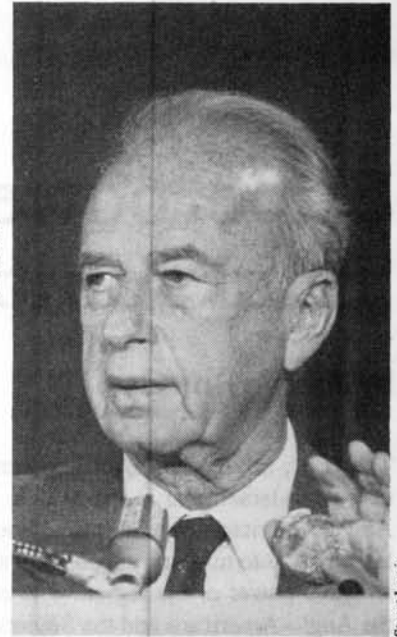
But, what is inevitable, is the war itself, unless some crucial piece in the configuration changes. Crucial pieces within Israel include the following:

Number one: the combination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, and Defense Minister Moshe Arens in there.

Number two: Yitzhak Rabin's takeover of the Labour Party, which, if successful, means, essentially, that Labour is dominated by virtually the same thing as Sharon.

Also, the domination of Israel by the "Millionaires' Club"—that is, foreign millionaires, who have destroyed, effectively, all effective opposition from within the Israeli population to domination by foreigners such as the Hollinger group, including Henry Kissinger, of course, and the Bronfman interests.

These factors of control within Israel, under present conditions, mean that Israel will go to war, will launch war probably as it has done in the past, by aid of a provocation orchestrated in much the same way that Hitler orchestrated the



Some elements of the threat are: 1) the combination of Shamir, Arens, and Sharon (above) in power in Israel; 2) Yitzhak Rabin's (right) effort to take over the Labour Party; 3) U.S. appeasement of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad (left), which has left Lebanon as a sitting duck for further destruction.

so-called Polish provocation which officially launched World War II.

The key to this, however, is that the war is *planned*, by not just the Israelis, but by the Soviets, the British government, and the government of the United States. This plan has been in operation since approximately 1986. This plan includes the U.S. government's acceptance of the Soviet faking of charges against Austria's President Kurt Waldheim. These charges have the function of blocking Soviet Jews from leaving the Soviet Union via camps and arrangements in Austria, compelling the Jews to go directly into Israel as virtual slaves of Edgar Bronfman where they can be channeled and controlled by Bronfman's friends and the Kissinger crowd. This agreement was made between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, with the British playing a key role in orchestrating the event.

Exemplary of the U.S. role in preparing the war, are not only the role of the United States government in accepting the frame-up of Kurt Waldheim and that fakery run through the Justice Department; but also, the dog-and-pony show which the Bush administration ran in formally breaking off negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Forget the story. Forget the explanations. Concentrate on the fact that the United States government broke off the talks with the PLO—period. And that helps to set the stage toward war. That removes a check for war, at the time the United States intends to do so. The Soviets are shipping Jews into Israel, through the Bronfman channel. To Soviet knowledge,

that is preparing for war. That is going to set war off. The United States government knows that; the Soviet government knows that.

So, this, despite the fact that the Bush administration is making certain cosmetic, public relations gestures which might be used to explain to the credulous, "Oh, see, we are against a war in the Middle East, and we don't think it will happen anyway, but we are punishing Israel a little bit to let it know we don't want a war."

Bunk. The United States government is *committed* to a war in the Middle East. The exact date is the only thing that's open to question. The Israelis are prepared, and they're prepared for what is called the "final solution." The key to this, however, to be emphasized, is as follows.

The Israeli government is headed toward war because the present combination of forces, by its very existence, *programmed* Israel to go to war, to a "final solution" to the Arab problem, which means the destruction of Jordan, and Israeli troops moving up to the border of Iraq, or into Iraq. And there may be some preliminary footwork inside Lebanon again, more destruction of Lebanon, which the United States has left as a sitting duck with its appeasement of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

There may be, and probably will be, new agreements between forces in Israel and Hafez al-Assad, things of that sort. But, the side issues aside, Israel is presently programmed for war. Those who tell you that this is not true are either foolish, or are lying. That's the nature of the situation.

Superpowers prepare Mideast war, 'final solution' to Arab 'problem'

by Joseph Brewda

The U.S., Soviet, and British governments are planning a new Arab-Israeli war in the Middle East. The Soviets and Anglo-Americans want to make a jointly sponsored Syrian-Israeli de facto military and political alliance into the unchallengeable power of the region. The current thinking among the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets is that the best way to establish that alliance as the dominant regional force is through war. Despite appearances to the contrary, it has been longstanding Anglo-American and Soviet policy to make a "Greater Israel" and a "Greater Syria" into the Middle East's regional superpowers.

That a Middle East war is on the agenda was indicated by the composition of the Israeli cabinet finally contrived by Israeli Prime Minister and Likud bloc leader Yitzhak Shamir on June 11. The new Israeli government coalition's cabinet is a war cabinet dominated by Gen. Ariel Sharon, the minister of housing; David Levy, the foreign minister; Yitzhak Modai, the finance minister; and Moshe Arens, the defense minister. All are Israeli expansionists who want to formally annex the occupied West Bank and drive out the Palestinian population into Jordan, as soon as they think it is possible.

Without a doubt, the new regime's strongman is Sharon, who, as defense minister in 1982, commanded the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. Sharon's post as housing minister might seem unimportant; it is not. Sharon will oversee the settlement of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews into Israel, which began earlier this year. At the same time, he is overseeing the coordination and arming of the "Jewish underground" settler movement among the fanatical settlers of the West Bank. They will have a specific task in driving out Palestinians from the West Bank.

Because the government Likud bloc-led coalition only has a one-seat majority, the defection of even one of its members would bring the government down. The only unifying feature of the new regime is their expansionist policy, and their willingness to go to war. If the government does fall, however, it could be replaced by a grand coalition also dedicated to war. Labor Party expansionist Yitzhak Rabin, who had been prime minister and defense minister in former governments, is now conspiring to replace Shimon Peres

as party leader. Under one scenario that is currently under discussion in Washington, Rabin would be brought into a key post in a grand coalition government, perhaps formally led by Shamir, in a few months.

A new oil crisis

While the primary intent of the planned war is to strengthen the Syrian-Israeli axis, the superpowers also want a new oil crisis, as in 1973. A rapid rise in the price of oil would greatly benefit the Soviets who depend on oil, among a few other products, for badly needed foreign exchange. A new price hike would also make Britain's North Sea oil development quite profitable, while simultaneously putting massive pressure on the oil-dependent Germans and Japanese.

Setting a precedent for the use of chemical and nuclear weapons may be another goal of the war. It should not be ignored, in this respect, that the racist establishments of Russia, Britain, and the United States view the growth of the Arab population with great alarm. The projected war is seen as a population war, whose effects, particularly those hitting the civilian population in the aftermath of the war, will be catastrophic. The manner in which the Anglo-Americans have guided the Lebanese civil war as a means of shattering that nation provides a partial model for their thinking regarding the use of war as a population reduction measure. The planned war can be termed a "North-South war" in this respect.

Regional terms of the war

The more limited objectives of the war, as defined by the agreement to strengthen the Syrian-Israeli axis, include the elimination of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a force in the region; the overthrow of Jordan's King Hussein; and the humiliation and possible overthrow of Iraq's Saddam Hussein. Once those objectives are reached, Israel and Syria intend to make Jordan into the "homeland" for Palestinians driven out of the occupied West Bank and to complete the Syrian annexation of Lebanon. A jointly administered Syrian-Israeli puppet state of Jordan could then be used as a launching point for future military adventures.

The first act of the new Shamir government of Israel was to establish secret negotiations with the Syrians. The negotiations have been mediated by the U.S. Embassy in Damascus. One prime purpose for the Israeli initiation of the negotiations has been to ensure that Syria knew that it would not be a target in the upcoming Israeli-Arab war, and also to define mutual targets. The common ground of these negotiations is that Syria and Israel have the same enemies: the PLO and Iraq, and the same friends, the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

These common friends and enemies define military targets, and also the likely way the war will be triggered.

1) The PLO: Neither the United States or Russia, nor Syria or Israel, wants the PLO to exist any longer. A limited Israeli operation in southern Lebanon in the first stages of the war, or even preceding the war, would finish off the 12,000-man PLO army based in the area east of Sidon. Syrian-controlled Druze units in southern Lebanon may help Israeli forces in wiping out the PLO. If, however, war does not ultimately occur, these same Israeli and Syrian "cleansing operations" in Lebanon will better allow for a formal Syrian-Israeli separate peace, including the demilitarization of the presently Israeli-controlled Golan Heights.

2) Iraq: Iraq is the one country in the region which does not fit into the regional condominium policy, and is an enemy of Syria and Israeli alike. Iraq is the most likely point for a full scale war, many say.

Despite much ranting in the Western media about Iraq's military prowess, the eastern front, made up of the combined forces of Iraq and Jordan, is not what it is asserted to be. Israeli forces would break through Arab lines in two to three hours, compared to the six hours it took Israeli forces to crack Egyptian lines in 1967. The rest will be mopping-up operations on Jordanian territory.

It is unlikely that Israeli forces will penetrate very far into Iraq, if at all, since their supply lines could be cut in Jordan. Israel has no capacity to deal with Iraq's populated areas. On the other hand, an Israeli force may choose to strike the Kirkuk oil fields in northern Iraq, possibly simultaneous with a Kurdish uprising in that region. This would provide the pretext for a new increase in the price of oil, one of the included objectives for Bush's support of the war plan. The insurgent Kurds are British controlled, and Britain would also like an oil price hike.

To add to the pressure on Iraq, British intelligence has been attempting to worsen relations between Turkey and Iraq.

3) Jordan: George Bush has let it be known to King Hussein that he is not wanted. Jordanian relations with the United States are at their lowest point ever. The pretext for Bush's harsh attitude toward King Hussein is Hussein's close relationship with Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The actual reason is to settle the "Palestinian problem" once and for all.

Once Jordan is crushed by the war, it is a relatively simple

matter for Sharon's armed Jewish settler militias to drive 100,000 or more West Bank Arabs over the Jordanian river through conducting "justified massacres."

A pretext for war must always be found. It is most likely that Israel, with the cooperation of Syria, will manufacture some dramatic terrorist atrocity against the Israeli population sufficient to justify war in response. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was justified on a similar pretext: An assassination attempt against an Israeli diplomat in London by the Israeli intelligence-funded Palestinian terrorist organization of Abu Nidal. It is a very easy matter for Israel to set up such a bloody atrocity against its own population.

Another possible pretext could be the creation of a border incident with Jordan. For example, the ongoing political crisis in Jordan could be exacerbated. Crowds of Jordanian demonstrators could be induced to attack Israeli positions on the Jordan river. Such attacks have occurred several times over the last year. A particularly bloody attack could be used to justify an Israeli strike over the Jordanian river.

A scan of relevant U.S. and British press shows that the propaganda basis for a war is being systematically built through portraying Saddam Hussein as the region's bogeyman. Anglo-American media outlets have been harping on Saddam Hussein's threats to Israel, while systematically censoring Israel's threats to various Arab states. This press barrage began in March, following the Iraqi execution of an Israeli-British spy, Farzad Barzoff.

The secret Israeli-Soviet deal

In wars, and preparations for wars, there are always games within games. The most striking example of this phenomenon in current developments is the secret negotiations now ongoing between the Israelis and the Soviets.

The ongoing negotiations between the Shamir government and the Soviet government take much more precise form than negotiations between Israel and the United States. The main topic of negotiations are:

- a) the uninterrupted flow of Soviet Jews to Israel;
- b) intelligence cooperation between Israel and the Soviets in Eastern Europe and South America;
- c) the downgrading of, or end of, Israel's secret commitments to the southern flank of NATO.

The Soviets have now agreed to make Israel the dominant military and intelligence power in the region. They have agreed to Israel's military role, contingent on its termination of its NATO affiliation. It has made Israel the dominant intelligence power because Moscow has much to gain from Israeli intelligence in Eastern Europe and South America in particular. One figure who will play a key role in this intelligence coordination will be Markus Wolf, the former head of foreign operations for East German intelligence. Joint operations will be coordinated out of Finland and Hungary, based on arrangements made by Seagram's liquor baron and World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman.

Now is the time to revive the 'Oasis Plan' for Mideast peace

EIR founding editor Lyndon LaRouche outlined the need at this time to revive plans for "peace through economic development," a so-called "Oasis Plan," to provide the basis for serious efforts to bring about a lasting peace in the Middle East. The following is edited from oral remarks made on July 8.

In reality, in absolute terms, this is the time to revive the content of "peace through economic development" in the Middle East.

Many will object that this is a revival of what was most recently described as the new Marshall Plan proposal of former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and, for reasons related to Peres's sponsorship of these ideas, many will say today that an "Oasis Plan" of that sort is out-of-date, is unworkable, should not be considered to be a politically practical proposition. Peres is out of the prime ministership and, for the moment, is not seen as likely to return, nor is an Israeli politician of his type on this matter likely to return.

The second difficulty, is the international financial situation, particularly the absolute desperation—hysteria—of the two great basket-cases of the English-speaking world: Great Britain and the United States. Both are determined to impose upon the entire world the particular type of free-market insanity which has successfully ruined, altogether, the British economy, and has plunged the United States into a hopeless condition of bankruptcy, at least under present monetary and banking rules.

Therefore, it will be argued that the superpowers, and the nations under the domination of the Anglo-American influence, would refuse to allow the conditions needed for a Middle East economic reconstruction, with an emphasis on infrastructure-building.

However, despite these and related objections—ideological, strategic, and other—the fact remains that the price of *not* having what I would call perhaps an Oasis Plan for the Middle East, a peace settlement based on the Oasis Plan, is beyond belief, not only for those living in that area, but for any outside.

Let me review this, look at the world condition, and then come back to the guts of an economic peace plan, an Oasis Plan for the Middle East today.

The superpowers look for new enemies

What has broken out is not "peace," but probably a temporary accommodation based on respective desperation between two empires—the Anglo-American and the Muscovite. What has been created is a condominium, which is partly a recurrence, and partly wishful reaching for the goals of the former Trust arrangement of the 1920s, and the hoax of wishful Western thinkers in negotiations with Stalin during the Yalta period and immediately after. In the context of this sentimental embrace of Gorbachov on the one side, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Bush on the other, the superpowers are looking for new enemies—especially the United States, the Anglo-Americans. The British, of course, find a traditional enemy in Germany, and are determined to frustrate it by any possible means; that's the leading tendency in London, the tendency which brought us two world wars in this century, first by orchestrating World War I, beginning with the overthrow of Hanotaux in France, and, secondly, with the New York-London, Harriman-Morgan-Montagu Norman efforts to back [German economics minister] Hjalmar Schacht in forcing Adolf Hitler's dictatorship upon the German people in the 1932-34 period.

These forces, in Moscow, and especially the Anglo-Americans, have adopted as their adversaries for economic warfare Japan, Western Europe, and a few nations such as India. They have adopted for their principal adversaries the nations of the southern part of this planet—inaugurating a North-South or a population-environment war.

These are fanatical people in the West, oriented toward the revival of pagan imperial Rome, who, like Hitler—who was of a similar persuasion—see the problems of modern Europe as the undermining of pagan imperial Rome by the introduction of the Jewish monotheistic God and the political triumph of that God in the guise of Christianity. Hence, the rationale of Hitler's anti-Semitism and his stated goal of eradicating Christianity, once he had won World War II.

We face a similar effort today, an attempt to eradicate Christianity, for the enhancement of Gaia, or similar resurrections of the pagan Earth Mother goddess, of the Ishtar, Shakti, Astarte, Astar, Isis variety, and to do with the populations of the developing nations at their whim.

Wars against the developing sector

In this context, we have the Middle East conflict. The form of North-South warfare—as proposed most vigorously by the Anglo-Americans, but supported in the environmentalist arrangement with Moscow—divides the developing sector, so-called, into regions, and poses the question of future wars in the form of regional out-of-area deployments by NATO forces. Thus, the discussion of out-of-area deployments back in 1982, since 1982, and most freshly at the recent NATO affair.

So, everything is geared for that kind of deployment—military and other—against the nations of the southern part of this planet.

Now, given forces in the northern part which think that population wars, or wars of devastation which lead to mass reduction of population, elimination of nations, in the horrible aftermath of short or prolonged wars, see the Middle East as a cockpit, in which this regional management, population and environmental management policy, might be introduced. In other words, there are people in the Anglo-American area, and in Moscow, who would be presently delighted to have a new Middle East war in one form or another—either a new Lebanon, throughout the Middle East, or a so-called conventional war. They would not be upset to find the war leading, say, before a truce period, to an exchange of lethal missiles, possibly biological warfare weapons, warheads, between Iraq and Israel, and so forth. Anything to set into motion the process of population reduction, not so much through warfare itself, but through the efficient forces in the aftermath of warfare, in the Lebanization of the entirety of the Mideast.

The price of failure

Although to some, an Oasis Plan seems an unlikely proposition under the present circumstances, the price of failing to implement such a program is beyond belief. Therefore, the emphasis should be: There is no obstacle so great, or so difficult, that we should not seek to overcome it in order to further economic cooperation of the type indicated here.

The penalty, finally, can be viewed, in terms of analogies, with two aspects of European history.

One should think, first, of what happened to Europe from the late 13th century into the middle of the 14th: The rise of usury and the politics of usury, under the Guelph leadership, of the so-called Lombard bankers, led to the depopulation of Europe by probably 50% over that period, if one measures population by the number of parishes which vanished from the map, culminating, of course, in the Black Death and other terrible things. We can see some echo of that in Lebanon today.

Secondly, we can look at the Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648, in central Europe, and its devastation. One studies this best, we know from looking at all the facts available to us, from the standpoint of Schiller's studies in preparation for the composition of the Wallenstein period.



A nuclear training reactor built in the desert for the Israel Atomic Energy Commission under Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace policy near Rishon leZion.

This is what we are headed toward in the Middle East. This is the model of that toward which we are headed, if we do not break the pattern, if we do not oppose the obstacles of the type which I have named.

What can be done

Now, we should take into consideration, on the relatively hopeful side, the fact that we are near the end of the present Anglo-American monetary and financial system. The United States is about \$21 trillion bankrupt; the infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing, and related things in the United States are collapsing; the productive potential of the United States is ruined, as a result, most emphatically, of the past 12 years of deregulation, the Volcker measures, environmental radicalism, and so forth.

The United States would have to be changed from the outside, as would Britain. Britain could not be revived as a viable economy on its own powers, and its ability to steal from other parts of the world—the principal source of Britain's wealth over the past 200 years—is no longer a credible option. The United States' options—despite its temporary success in reducing Central and South America to a collection of colonies—for the longer term, are not good ones. A Fortress America is not a tenable proposition.

The only thing that could get economies going is the replacement of central banking of the British style, usury of the Lombard style, by a resumption of national banking, as in the national banking of the administration of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, or the work of Friedrich List and others in Europe.

Governments can generate credit, and successfully, on condition that the flow of this credit generated by the monetary processes of the government, is restricted to infrastructural and other investments that are inherently sound national investments.

LaRouche called for a 'New Marshall Plan'

In a strategic policy document published in the Sept. 12 and Sept. 19, 1986 issues of EIR, Lyndon LaRouche analyzed the currently circulating proposals for a "New Marshall Plan," from the standpoint of the Soviet threat to the region represented by Syria's President Hafez al-Assad. Titled "Proposed U.S. strategic doctrine for the contingency of a Syrian war against Israel," the article stressed that an end to the "grisly past state of Middle East conflict has been made a realistic option by the simultaneity of 'New Marshall Plan' proposals issued from Israel and Egypt." Although Prime Minister Shimon Peres was the initiator of the proposal from Israel's side, support for such an approach was much broader at that time. LaRouche called—unsuccessfully—for the United States to promote such a policy, thereby virtually assuring a favorable outcome. We publish here an excerpt from LaRouche's lengthy document.

Such is the condition of the infrastructure for the Middle East, including Israel. Israel cannot accommodate its new, augmented population without a major transformation in infrastructure—it just is untenable. You cannot solve the problem with only housing; you need new infrastructure in the form of transportation, energy, water management, and so forth. For Israel and for Jordan, what comes to mind immediately are such projects as the Dead Sea development. A channel from the Mediterranean into the Dead Sea, which performs the function of being a new industrial center, for the obvious mining and metal processing and other industry, which is based on a combination of water and nuclear energy as the basis for an industrial boom in that region, shared among the peoples who live from Jordan, and the Dead Sea, all the way down to the Gulf. The production of so valuable a commodity as water, by means employing, as its energy basis, or power basis, high-temperature gas-cooled nuclear reactors, is the obvious central proposition for that region, which could be the beginning of a greening of the Middle East on a larger scale. By entering into cooperative agreements on economic development, with a group of local powers in the region, we create an economic common interest on which political agreements may be premised.

The strategic importance of the plan

All the most essential strategic objectives of a New Marshall Plan, are summed up as of two types, material and spiritual, respectively. Materially, we must foster an unending increase in the productive powers of labor, to foster stronger economies, and to provide the economic-technological basis for an adequate defense. Spiritually, we must defeat the current rise of cultural pessimism, and irrationalism, among the peoples of the region. Cultural optimism is fostered, by embedding a credible, and sound hope of a better life for grandchildren in the daily practice of nations. Rationality is fostered, by the experience of the benefits of scientific and technological progress in the practice of daily life. . . .

It is not the desire of the U.S.A., that Israel's military forces should go forever rampaging victoriously throughout the region: directly the contrary. Our policy must be a durable peace between Israel and the Arabs. Nor is it our proper desire, that the cultural discrepancy should be maintained, or widened. It must be narrowed, not by lowering the standard of Israel, but by encouraging the Arab nations to raise the level of education and technological practice of their populations. . . .

The possibility of such a new order of peace, is conditional upon practical steps toward resolution of causes for a continued conflict between Israel and an autonomous agency representative of Palestinian Arabs. That bone in

The other aspect to be considered in an Oasis Plan for the Middle East, is that unless we provide rational solutions, particularly those based on the wonders of science and technological progress, then the result must be mass insanity. If the rational world is not provided to the desperate, then they will seek solace and power in the ultimate irrationality. That's the lesson of history; that's the lesson of what is happening in the Arab world from the Atlantic outposts of the Islamic world, toward the East. Unless we change the course of events, we go down.

As part of the same package, therefore, such projects as, say, a high-speed rail project between Dakar, Senegal, and Djibouti, along an old project—over 120 years old in design—could be implemented, changing the prospects for the Sahel region, the sub-Saharan nations, and so forth, and make possible the otherwise impossible: The reversal of the expansion of the Sahara desert and the beginning of development. The opening of large-scale water projects in Africa, including the rational use of the excess of rainfall upon Zaire, for the nations to its north—these kinds of things must be done. Even though these are somewhat beyond the range of the Middle East per se, they are nonetheless part of the project which immediately affects it.

the throat must be removed.

There can be no political solution to that problem, without something akin to a New Marshall Plan. There is too much silly chatter these days, about “political freedom,” and sundry “political rights,” without taking into account that rights without material substance, are no rights at all. There are those impassioned by the mere name of political rights for black Africans, and whose policies consign these rights to be celebrated in a vast cemetery, of famine, epidemic disease, petty tyrannies of unimaginable brutishness, and strife like that which Uganda has already suffered, stretching from sub-Saharan Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. Our hysterical liberals scream to award political rights—but only to dead black Africans.

It is a not-uncommon, but foolish proposition, that “political solutions” for such Middle East problems as the Palestinian Question, could be, or even should be found, without considering agreements on programs of adequate economic development. Or, we hear the objection: “First we must solve the political question; then, we shall begin to discuss economic development.”

Mountains of bodies of black Africans are piling up; possibly, soon, half or more the population-level of black Africa entirely. It would be an hypocrisy worthy of Adolf Hitler, to say that the present spiral of genocide in black Africa, is the result of anything but the wickedness of

combined practices of commission and omission by international financial agencies and OECD governments. However, African governments and political movements have contributed to the success of this genocide, by failing to ally around the issue of economic development, as primary; failing effective cooperation on the issues of economic development, all “political solutions” remind one of a desperately hungry family demanding the right to order food from the waiter in a high-priced restaurant, when that family has no means to purchase such nourishment.

The central issue of political affairs in the Middle East, is the positive spiritual impact of economic development. To reach a rational political solution, the two or more parties involved, must each be rational.

In dealing with governments, it is not sufficient that those governments’ representatives be rational. If large, insurgency-prone political forces menace the stability of a government, it may be the case that the government will behave irrationally to placate such a movement within its own nation; or, if the government behaves rationally at the bargaining-table, defying an insurgent irrationalist force in its own nation, that irrationalist force may become the government. If an agreement is reached with a rational government, and that government is soon toppled by an irrationalist political force, the agreement is predominantly a failure.

The economic road to peace

These kinds of things should be done, things which I’ve proposed over the years, from 1974 all the way to the present, as Middle East solutions. I say again, that I’ve been told, repeatedly, that an economic-based solution is not possible, that you must have a political solution first and then bring in an economic-based solution. My experience of the past 16 years in particular, and my study of the experience of the years before this, says: Those who have insisted upon a political solution first, before considering an economic alternative, have failed. That experiment has failed.

We must have the economic basis established, and establish the political agreements on the basis of those political agreements being imperative to establishing the necessary economic cooperation and to achieving the benefits of that economic cooperation.

Therefore, I would say in summation, that we must have these solutions as the alternative to the kind of malthusian, neo-malthusian Dark Age solution imposed as the so-called peace plan by the superpowers—the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets—upon the Middle East. Otherwise, we get hell for all concerned, and because of the follies of the parties in the Middle East which reject this alternative, which accept

the Anglo-American-Soviet peace plan, they will find themselves with the same fate as the brave leaders of the forces which sank in the swamps of the Thirty Years’ War. We must have it.

The opposition to an economic solution comes mainly from two sources: from the environmentalist fanatics—the Nazis of the 1990s are the environmentalist fanatics, including their animal rights fanatics, who are determined to destroy Judaism and Christianity for the sake of the pagan Mother Earth goddess whom they worship. That is the Nazism of the 1990s. The other opponent is Adam Smith and his kind: the assumption that we must maintain, perpetuate the present monetary and financial structures which ought to be swept from the face of the Earth in mass bankruptcy.

The very fact that mass bankruptcy is erupting, in the existing monetary institutions, creates the opportunity for establishing alternatives, in the form of Hamiltonian, shall we say, national banking. So, therefore, if we are sufficiently determined, and as determined as fear of inaction motivates us to be, then we shall move seriously on an Oasis Plan for the Middle East, and use the Oasis Plan as the basis for a political solution, a political solution as an alternative to a new Thirty Years’ War, a new Dark Age, in that region.

Malthusians reshape NATO for 'out-of-area' wars

by Mark Burdman

The July 5-6 summit of NATO heads of state was filled with rhetoric about "the end of the Cold War," the "reduced threat from the Warsaw Pact," and the ensuing need for fundamental changes in NATO strategic thinking and force-disposition. But the real agenda, according to most authoritative sources, was to reorganize the alliance for a new era of "out-of-area" deployments, into regions that are outside the purview of the formal NATO responsibility, such as Africa, the Middle East, and key areas of Asia. The ultimate aim of such deployments would be to bring about a reduction of population in the non-white areas of the world.

One senior NATO consultant told EIRNS July 6: "I'm absolutely sure out-of-area deployments are the real agenda. Clearly, risk and threat from the East has diminished, while there is increasing tension and rearmament in a number of countries, in North Africa, the Middle East including Palestine, and Asia through, increasingly, to Southeast Asia. . . . There are new dangers from new directions. We are shifting from an exclusive focus on the East-West conflict, to a situation of risk coming eventually or potentially from all directions."

The real agenda was not discussed openly, and is barely implied in the final communiqué's discussion of "force changes" toward "smaller and restructured active forces" that "will be highly mobile and versatile." But the nature of the discussions in London can be gleaned from the evaluation emerging from oligarchical policy institutions like the Ditchley Park group in England, the Inter-Action Council, and others. All of them agree: The pivot of global conflict is shifting from an "East-West" pole to a "North-South" pole. As one retired British general put it: "The East-West polarization is really declining, relative to the North-South polarization. This has been going on for some time, but has only

become more obvious since the Berlin Wall came down. It is becoming more and more apparent, that the center of gravity is shifting to south of the Mediterranean. We can probably expect the center of gravity of crisis to extend all the way through the Middle East, beginning with Morocco, and then down to South Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. There are plenty of conflict-prone situations down there; this is the new center of conflict."

What is involved in such thinking, is nothing less than a shift in the axiomatic premises on which military policy is based. It is not only a matter of eliminating the concept of the Soviet Union as a threat. What is happening on a more fundamental level among particularly British and American planners, is that military policy is being subordinated to a "malthusian-ecologist" world view, which holds that population is growing too rapidly in the developing world, and that military deployments must be reshaped to deal with that "threat." The obsession that now reigns in such circles, is that the next decades will see tens of millions of refugees streaming across international borders and seeking asylum in Europe, for economic and/or "environmental" reasons, and that the containment of population growth and control of population flows must, above all else, shape the strategic agenda. Of course, since the South has been victimized by colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation and denial of technological growth, such obsessions have the quality of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

What is really meant by the "help Gorbachov" propaganda, is that the Anglo-American elites want to enlist the Muscovite Great Russian imperialists in a joint condominium strategy against the peoples of the South. Since the Muscovites have already been imposing a policy of triage and "divide-and-conquer" inter-ethnic wars in the U.S.S.R.'s

Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics, they would only have to be induced to extend that strategy into the Middle East, the Indian Subcontinent, and further south. In essence, what is unfolding now, is the formal initiation of the strategy mooted by the influential American writer Gore Vidal, who is reported to have won Gorbachov's agreement, in a meeting some years back, to a proposal for a "Caucasian race alliance" against the non-Caucasian peoples. But such arrangements can only be temporary at best, since the Soviets have not relinquished their aim of eventual world domination. For them, the current period is one in which to buy time.

Certain among the Anglo-American planners believe that a Middle East war would be an effective means for triggering the new era of "North versus South" confrontations. As one senior British military expert affirmed July 6: "A Middle East war would tend to escalate horizontally and vertically. A real conflict in the Levant would extend from the Turkish border to the Suez Canal. It would involve the neighbors of the main combatants. The whole thing would be in a state of flux, and the greater powers couldn't afford just to sit there."

A Middle East war could easily be the trigger for the eruption of various other crises, perhaps in the Balkans, or in the Indian Subcontinent. There is talk in Inter-Action Council circles of a "limited war short of the use of nuclear weapons" between India and Pakistan, that would accomplish the death of several million people. As for Africa, the Bush administration's aggressive response to the developments in Kenya might be seen in this light. Top malthusian spokesmen, such as former World Bank head Robert McNamara and U.S. World Wildlife Fund influential Russell Train, have pointed to Kenya as the biggest population-growth-rate problem in black Africa.

Discussion of "out-of-area" deployments has evidently become so advanced, that some in continental Europe are protesting. On July 11, the French daily *Le Monde* reported statements from Robert Pontillon, an intimate of French President François Mitterrand, who is also the newly elected president of the Assembly of the West European Union. He declared that it was "inadmissible that at the time when President Bush has already twice, without consulting the European allies, announced a cutback in U.S. commitments to NATO, he is demanding an extension of activities of NATO to out-of-area domains." Pontillon asserted that the "external interests" of Europe are "not identical with those of the United States."

North vs. South

The notion of shaping NATO military deployments for the end of population reduction has been kicking around for years in Anglo-American policy circles, but it was first put forward in a semi-formal doctrinal way on Nov. 28, 1989, by British Admiral of the Fleet Sir Julian Oswald, who had just been appointed Her Majesty's First Sea Lord (head of the Navy). He told a *Daily Telegraph* interviewer that Britain

had to maintain its naval strength, despite an ostensible lowering of the Soviet military threat, because of a whole series of new threats, including rapid population growth and the movement from the countryside to the cities in much of the Third World.

A British co-thinker of Oswald, himself a retired general, stated in a discussion July 6 that the "population explosion" was a determining feature in the new crisis dynamics. "The population problem varies from place to place," he said. "The whole Palestine affair is a population problem, that will lead to more conflict, but it is a *qualitative* problem, two different peoples wanting the same land. In Africa it is *quantitative*, due to overpopulation. There is too little food being produced relative to steadily rising population. There are too many mouths, and too little food. Look at Ethiopia, Congo, the West African coast. . . . The problem is, we do not have the machinery to do anything about this. What needs doing, is setting up the machinery for intervention in 'out-of-area' situations, which demands more emphasis on naval capabilities and less on air force. This is certainly being discussed among the ministries of defense in Europe."

An Inter-Action Council source, recently returned from Africa, affirmed that "the new conflicts will be North-South, because of the dynamics of demography and population. Those who tell you we are moving into a multipolar world are speaking nonsense. We are moving into a new bipolar world: on the one side the North, in which the Russians are trying to integrate themselves, and on the other side the South."

The out-of-area propaganda offensive

In the weeks leading up to the NATO summit, a number of public statements were made calling for "out-of-area" deployments, although the link between strategy and demography was not made in an explicit way. These included:

- On June 7, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told NATO foreign ministers in Turnberry, Scotland, that NATO should recast itself, from its current primary focus toward the East, to a new concentration on potential threats from flashpoints such as the Middle East. She voiced concern over the spread of sophisticated military technology to Middle Eastern countries.

- On June 21, Great Britain's permanent representative to NATO, Sir Michael Alexander, spoke before the government-patronized Royal United Services Institute in London, declaring that NATO was "still very much in business," because of threats from the South. He said NATO could be faced in the coming years with "precise" threats, including a possible attack from a specific country. Under such conditions, said Sir Michael, NATO would be able to "retaliate."

- On July 5, Italian strategist Enrich Jacchia, a NATO consultant, wrote a commentary in the *International Herald Tribune* affirming that NATO must be restructured to deal with "new dangers" in North Africa, the Middle East, and Central and South Asia.

Strike wave in Ukraine heralds 'hot summer' for Moscow leaders

by Konstantin George

The revolutionary process in what is still called the U.S.S.R. has entered a new phase. The corner was turned with the July 11 national coal miners' political warning strike, and the convening of an emergency session of the Ukraine Parliament to debate a declaration of independence for the largest of the non-Russian republics, modeled on the Baltic states. For the Russian Empire, this twin escalation of the national crisis, and the crisis of worker unrest in the Empire's Slavic core, portend an internal political crisis with dimensions comparable to those of 1903-5, or 1917.

Alongside these events, the highly publicized 28th Party Congress of the Soviet Communist Party ranks as a farcical non-event. Its only importance is that its proceedings have formalized what had already been the case: the end of rule by party institutions, and the total marginalization of the party's role in society.

The 24-hour national miners' strike was far more significant than the extended miners' strike of last July, because of its outright political nature, its broader geographical scope, and, unlike July 1989, the wide support it received from solidarity strikes staged by industrial and construction workers in numerous enterprises across the Soviet Union. The region-by-region panorama of what happened on July 11 shows that this was the first warning shot in what will become a hot summer and autumn of mass labor unrest.

- The Donetsk Basin, or Donbass, in eastern Ukraine: Contrary to Western media reporting, support for the strike was not confined to "more than half the miners," but was nearly unanimous. Western news services only counted the 124 mines that struck for 24 hours, ignoring an additional 110 mines that walked out for a shorter time, from one to six hours. Thus, in reality, 234 of 250 mines followed the strike call.

- The Kuznetsk Basin, in western Siberia: Here again, near unanimity, with 66 mines shut by the strike, together with 11 enterprises in the regional capital of Kemerovo, thus making the "miners' strike" a quasi-general strike in that city. The same was true in Vorkuta, in the far north of Russia, where 10 of 13 mines were shut down.

- Karaganda, western Kazakhstan: The majority of the miners followed the strike call. Eleven mines were shut for 24 hours, and 26 others for two hours. Two Karaganda enterprises struck in solidarity.

All the regions identified so far had been involved in the July 1989 miners' strike. Now, new centers of unrest have been added. Coal miners at eight mines of Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East joined the strike, along with the work force of 10 of the island's largest industrial plants. Several mines each in the Magadan and Norilsk regions of eastern Siberia, and in Siberia's Novosibirsk region also were on strike.

Warning strikes in solidarity with the coal miners were also conducted by workers in areas where there are no coal mines. According to Radio Moscow on July 12, 20,000 industrial workers went on strike in the city of Gomel, Belorussia, and "construction workers building an extension of the Leningrad Metro" (subway) staged sympathy strikes on behalf of the miners.

The strikers have demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and his government, the confiscation of Communist Party property, and the end to party organizations in enterprises, in government, in the Army, the KGB, and the Interior Ministry forces—in short, the early end to what remains of the party's relation to any institution holding power or authority.

Ukraine breaking loose

While the delegates to the 28th Party Congress were debating the fate of a party, which, in reality, has a future perspective about equal to that of the *Titanic* after it hit the iceberg, the utter farce of their proceedings was poignantly expressed when, seemingly out of the blue, the Ukraine crisis erupted.

The Communist majority of the Ukrainian Parliament had gotten themselves dutifully "elected" as delegates to the 28th Party Congress. Back in Kiev, Ukraine's capital, the parliamentary faction of the Ukrainian national movement, Rukh, took this unique opportunity to call a session of the Ukraine Parliament to draft a declaration of independence according to which Ukraine, following what is termed the Estonian course, would be fully independent in a few years. On July 8, Ukrainian delegates hastily left the party congress in Moscow for Kiev.

The call for Ukraine to declare independence had been made that weekend by Rukh co-chairman Mihailo Horyn. He predicted that "the early end of the Soviet Union. . . .

The separation of Ukraine from the Soviet Union . . . is no longer a question of decades, but of a few years." Rukh also issued a statement denouncing Moscow's design for a "new Union" federation as a "facade," behind which Moscow would maintain its central power, unchecked.

Horyn put the matter squarely: "We are the second-largest Soviet republic, and are treated like a colony," with the lion's share of Ukraine's enormous wealth siphoned off by the Moscow Center. This is the only reason why, as recent statistics in Ukraine's main economics journal, *Ekonomika Radianskoyi Ukrainy*, document, 19 million of the 52 million Ukrainians live in impoverished conditions, with an average monthly income per working family member of between 75 and 125 rubles per month, with an additional 4 million people receiving an income below 75 rubles per month.

Gorbachov will attempt to ride out the Ukrainian storm and the storm of labor unrest by making huge concessions to forestall eruptions. For Ukraine, "federation" will be readily exchanged for "confederation," i.e., large-scale "sovereignty" over internal affairs. To appease the miners and the industrial work force, the Ryzhkov government will be sacrificed sometime this year; local and regional party organizations will be ruthlessly washed away; multi-party governments will be emerging both in the republics and at the national level. The new, post-Bolshevik form of empire being forged will become ever more flexible towards its components, in response to the rising revolutionary tide from below.

The new concessionary strategy towards Ukraine was shown by Gorbachov having recommended Ukraine's President, Vladimir Ivashko, as the party's deputy general secretary. Ivashko won with an overwhelming 4:1 margin over the pathetic 70-year-old exponent of the dying order of party rule, Yegor Ligachov. By choosing Ivashko, Gorbachov created in one stroke the option, once the storm in Ukraine erupts in full, of removing Ivashko as Ukrainian President without loss of face, and installing as a last resort, a "Yeltsin" type President to keep Ukraine still tied to the Russian empire, however loosely.

Through the summer and autumn, dramatic developments and profound internal transformations are on the agenda, in at least some ways reminiscent of what has been witnessed in Eastern Europe in the past year. The process of eliminating the ballast of the Communist Party, certainly most welcome, by no means ensures happy times. Coming in conjunction with the enormity of the economic crisis ravaging the Soviet Union, it has created the outside chance of transforming Russia for the first time since the post-1905 period of economic and political reforms that nearly succeeded in Europeanizing Russia. To a large degree, how much of such a "chance" really exists will be determined by both the political and physical economic content of assistance and development aid given to Russia and other republics by, above all, Germany, France, Japan, and Korea.

Kremlin growing unhappy with India

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The recent disclosure that Pakistan is acquiring state-of-the-art T-72 tanks from a Soviet ally, presumably an East European nation, has raised questions about the future shape of Indo-Soviet relations, which, only a few years ago, was considered embedded in granite. A number of utterances by senior Soviet officials in foreign countries and a host of signed articles in the Soviet media recently have helped to create a distinct impression that the anti-India lobby in the Soviet Union is on the ascendance. In addition, the vexing dispute between India and the Soviet Union over the rupee-ruble trade shows no sign of an early resolution.

The reported arms negotiations between Pakistan and an "unidentified country" for Soviet military hardware, including T-72 tanks, have caused policymakers in New Delhi to sit up and take note, especially considering the prevailing war-like situation along the India-Pakistan borders. News media close to the Indian Foreign Ministry have already indicated that the issue will be a major item on the agenda in the July 18 talks in Islamabad between the foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan.

It has also been noted that no transfer of T-72 tanks can take place without a nod from Moscow. Besides the Warsaw Pact countries, India and Syria are the only other countries which possess T-72 tanks. In fact, India had earlier procured the manufacturing license for these tanks. Whether or not Moscow gave a formal or tacit approval to the sale of T-72 tanks to Pakistan, the Kremlin surely did not pay any attention to the inconvenience it would cause India under the prevailing circumstances. One can be reasonably sure that the decision is related to the series of critical comments made recently by Soviet officials concerning Indo-Soviet relations.

On Feb. 21 at "One Asia International," a reporters' jamboree in Manila, the Philippines, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told newsmen over a satellite hook-up from Moscow, that the Soviet Union always supported the United Nations resolution for holding a plebiscite in Kashmir—a statement which is in total opposition to the formal Soviet position on the issue. Moscow maintains that the Kashmir issue must be resolved through bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan following rules laid

down by the Simla Agreement of 1972 between the two.

In May, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, a key individual in bringing the Sino-Soviet rapprochement talks to fruition, pointed in a talk in Malaysia to what he described as the growing military strength of "regional powers such as India" as the reason to hold negotiations on cutting back troops in Asia. Rogachev did not say anything that the Americans, Japanese, and Singaporeans have not said out loud already. But it is interesting that Rogachev jumped on the bandwagon so demonstratively to follow the "line" set out in Southeast Asia. Asia-hand Rogachev was the one President Mikhail Gorbachov had sent to brief then-Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on his summit with Deng Xiaoping, a few weeks before the Tiananmen Square massacre. A Soviet press release issued in Islamabad on that occasion expressed Rogachev's dismay that Rajiv Gandhi had shown distinct "apprehensions" about the Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

About the same time, in May 1990, an *Izvestia* article by N. Palkin had seriously questioned India's intention in refusing to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It was almost humorous to find the Soviet author siding with Pakistan to give India the proverbial cane. "Pakistan has several times proposed to India that the two countries sign together and simultaneously the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreement," Palkin warned. Skirting the validity of India's opposition to the discriminatory treaty, Palkin sought shelter by citing Pakistan's readiness to allow "the mutual inspection of nuclear installations and laboratories." Pakistan has, moreover, made the "proposal to turn South Asia into a zone free from nuclear weapons, he adds, but "India has, however, not responded to this proposal."

One might assume that Palkin either does not know or simply chose to ignore the Indian reasoning: A formal pact for a nuclear-free South Asia will force India, sooner or later, to genuflect militarily to China and the Soviet Union, both with huge nuclear arsenals. These two are also in the process of accommodating each other all over Asia.

But Palkin himself makes clear that lack of knowledge of India's views is not his problem. "Until now, we have avoided writing about India's attitude toward this important international program [NPT], which became effective twenty years ago," Palkin states.

'Time-tested friendship' wearing out

The latest voice of discontent over the "time-tested friendship" between the Soviet Union and India surfaced recently in the form of a series of articles in *Izvestia* and the weekly *Moscow News*. The thrust in these articles was to question the "special relationship" between Moscow and New Delhi in crucial military matters, and specifically, India's request to buy outright another Soviet nuclear submarine. The first was acquired by India on lease from the Soviet Union in 1988. The Soviet critics urge the Supreme Soviet to veto the proposed transfer, because such transfers are con-

trary to the Soviet Union's proclaimed nuclear non-proliferation objectives and will trigger an arms race between India and Pakistan.

At a minimum these statements, and their timing, indicate that the Soviet Union is no longer willing to tailor its policies in Asia to India's convenience. But it also means that the Soviet Union will seek closer relations, including sophisticated arms deals, with Pakistan or any other country regardless of whether it is an adversary of India.

The broader purpose behind these utterances may be even less benign from India's standpoint. The nuclear non-proliferation issue has long been a converging point for the superpowers, even during the Cold War. It is likely that the Soviet Union, like the United States in the 1970s and 1980s, may use this issue to pressure India on specific issues.

Trade agreements in trouble

One obvious target for attempting to use such leverage is rupee-ruble trade. The Soviet Union in 1953—and later Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and East Germany—had set up a unique bilateral clearing arrangement providing for a balanced trade in nonconvertible Indian rupees. The agreement has been renewed every five years, but the last agreement signed in December 1985, which is valid till December 1990, allows any of the sides to opt out of the agreement after giving six months' notice.

There is also no doubt that in the initial stages of India's post-Independence development, the trade was helpful. However, the heavy "unofficial" devaluation of the ruble has created serious problems. As per agreement, the rupee-ruble parity remains lopsided in favor of the Soviets. Over the years, meanwhile, the rupee devalued against U.S. dollar, and, as a result, automatically against the ruble, which was pegged to the dollar. Consequently, India pays seven times the ruble's real value in Indian rupees. This has built up a massive debt in rupees.

Although Indo-Soviet merchandise trade is not affected by the rupee-ruble rate, it is making India's debt-servicing unmanageable. Moreover, Indian manufacturers import raw materials, intermediate products, and equipment, paying in precious hard currency; they do minimal processing, and then export the goods to the Soviet Union. As a result, the Soviet Union has the benefit of using India to get materials which are only available otherwise through use of hard currency.

A number of discussions have taken place over the years between representatives of the two countries, but have failed so far to yield any concrete results. There are also reports of serious differences on the currency of repayment of the Soviet loans. Also at stake is the 20-year Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace and Friendship, due to expire in August 1991. With the continuing differences existing on the rupee-ruble trade and other issues, one may surmise that the treaty will die a natural death.

U.S. threatens to invade South America

by Carlos Wesley

The Bush administration is threatening to carry out a military invasion of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, ostensibly “to cripple, in one swift blow, the cocaine cartels in South America,” says the July 16 *Newsweek*. The plans are being worked up by the U.S. Southern Command under Gen. Maxwell (“Mad Max”) Thurman, and call for a “simultaneous attack to impact on the cartel’s entire support structure.” *Newsweek* says that “the model is Thurman’s invasion of Panama last December—an all-out assault to ‘take down’ the forces of Gen. Manuel Noriega.” Supposedly, this time, the troops will not be American, but from the affected countries. But, says *Newsweek*, “if need be, Thurman is prepared to go in with U.S. commandos.”

The leak to *Newsweek* confirms earlier reports to EIR News Service. On May 19, we reported that a helicopter that crashed in the Panamanian jungle province of Darien was participating in secret maneuvers preparatory to an invasion. The story noted that the maneuvers were being “carried out by the U.S. Special Operations Command, based in Fort MacDill, Florida.” Earlier, in our May 4 issue, we stated: “The Bush administration is so pleased with the results of its Panama adventure that it now wants to extend its benefits to all of Ibero-America. Lt. Gen. Carl Stiner, who ran the Panama invasion, has been tapped as chief of the Pentagon’s Special Operations division, which oversees all Special Forces of the Army, Air Force, and Navy. This command is in charge of implementing the Thornburgh Doctrine of sanctioned coups, murders, and arrests.”

‘Keep Rambo in U.S.’

Referring to the *Newsweek*’s report, Colombia’s Foreign Minister Julio Londõno Paredes said, “Where this type of Rambo action is needed, is in the big cities of the United States.” The Colombian anti-drug newspaper *El Espectador* also rejected the interventionist plan. “This is not the first threat against us. In recent months the government of the United States itself tried to violate our territorial waters using the same perfidious pretext,” it commented in a July 10 editorial. “We cannot allow our territory to be utilized in any way by foreign troops, on the pretext of fighting drug trafficking.” *El Espectador* added that do so “in the context of our indelible memory of what happened in Panama . . . would be an indescribable act of humiliation.”

The U.S. administration issued the expected denials.

“President Bush’s Andean drug policy is to break the flow of cocaine into the U.S. through joint work with the Andean governments,” read a statement issued in Spanish by the U.S. embassy in Colombia. “This strategy has never contemplated nor does it include direct involvement by the U.S. Armed Forces.” But the Ibero-Americans remember that in March, U.S. agents kidnaped Mexican citizen Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain in Guadalajara, Mexico, and illegally brought him for trial in the U.S.

Even less reassuring was Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney, who said in a television interview on July 9 that the nations in the region had nothing to worry about, because “no U.S. forces participate in any activities down there unless I am personally signed off on their presence in those countries.”

The administration is demanding that the charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) be amended to make military interventions legal. In fact, far from helping to fight drugs, a U.S. military intervention in Colombia would be a boon to the drug traffickers, who have been suffering severe blows at the hands of Colombia’s police and armed forces in the past few months.

In early July, Colombian President Virgilio Barco wrote a letter to President Bush noting that while he had promised great things in terms of support for Colombia’s war on drugs at the Cartagena summit a few months ago, to date the U.S. has done little to help.

Capturing tamales

“Mad Max” Thurman “is being touted as one of the best generals around,” says *Newsweek*. If so, the U.S. Armed Forces are in trouble. Their performance in Panama was, to put it charitably, incompetent.

Going up against the ill-equipped Panamanian Defense Forces with an advantage of 6 to 1, and having at their disposal the largest and best-equipped force since the war in Vietnam, U.S. commanders were calling for reinforcements two days into the attack. The super-sophisticated F-117A Stealth fighter bombers, which boast pinpoint accuracy, missed their targets. In fact, had it not been for Bush’s “new kind of war” against the civilian population, which turned a “surgical strike” to capture Noriega into the murder of thousands of non-combatants, the battle would have lasted longer than it did. The going will be tougher in Colombia, eight times larger than Vietnam. Throw in the Peruvian and Bolivian jungles, and U.S. troops will be facing the task of pacifying a territory 30 times the size of Vietnam.

As the Pentagon changes its orientation “from nuclear megatons to cocaine kilos,” Thurman, says *Newsweek*, has set a goal: “He wants 500 tons seized within a year.” Again here, his track record leaves something to be desired. The last time Thurman announced a big cocaine haul, during the invasion of Panama, the “cocaine” turned out to be corn meal tamales.

Animal rights: in Hitler's footsteps

*The 'animal liberationists' attack on medical research is costing human lives.
Part II by Kathleen Klenetsky.*

Nothing better proves the contention that the real purpose of the animal rights movement is to kill people, rather than prevent cruelty to animals, than the movement's savage assault on biomedical research.

For the past 10 years, animal liberationists have conducted a war against medical science and scientific researchers, claiming that the use of animals in any kind of research—not just in the cosmetics industry—is fundamentally immoral.

In the 1980s, animal rights terrorists broke into over 90 labs and research centers, smashing equipment, destroying data, stealing research animals, and causing an estimated \$10 million in physical damage.

But the overall cost exacted by these fanatics is far higher. Animal liberationists have been dangerously successful in their efforts to close down medical research. In literally hundreds of cases, they have been able to bring important research projects to a halt, or to put them on indefinite hold.

Author Katie McCabe described several research projects that have been adversely affected by the animal cultists in an article published in the February 1990 *Washingtonian*—an article for which the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) subsequently sued her.

One particularly striking case cited by McCabe concerns Dr. John Orem. Last year, members of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) broke into a lab run by Orem, a researcher at Texas Tech University who is doing groundbreaking work on the cause of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). They destroyed his equipment and uncaged animals on which he was conducting his experiments.

The ALF's destruction dealt a tremendous setback to Orem's work. "Every year we lose 8,000 babies to crib death, because we don't fully understand how the brain controls breathing during sleep," he says. "In the last two years, my work had begun to explode, to generate a multitude of questions that could lead us to a drug therapy to prevent SIDS." As a result of the raid, "I can't even analyze the data I do have until we replace the equipment the ALF damaged. That analysis is the basis for the next stage of experimentation. How do you begin to translate all of that into human costs? I don't know."

The cost of fanaticism

The threat of such damage has forced many research centers to spend outrageous sums on upgraded security to

prevent or deter damage or intrusions. "This is money that could have gone for more research, or for upgrading the conditions that lab animals are kept in," a spokesman for the Foundation for Biomedical Research points out.

Officials at the Yerkes Regional Primate Center near Atlanta recently had to allocate hundreds of thousands of dollars on new alarms and other security measures, following two bomb threats and five attempted break-ins.

Worse, many scientists engaged in biomedical research have been subjected to such cruel treatment—ranging from organized hate-mail campaigns to death threats and physical attacks—that researchers are being frightened and harassed into leaving the field.

This is an end openly sought by the animalists. "We're demoralizing the people who think there's a buck to be made in animal research," gloats PETA's medical adviser, Neal Barnard. "And they're starting to get scared, and they're starting to get angry and they're starting to give way."

The animal liberationists have managed to force through a variety of ordinances and regulations governing the treatment of animals in experimental research, which have vastly increased the cost of such research. A case in point are a series of amendments sponsored by Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) that were attached to the 1985 Omnibus Farm Bill. These put stringent requirements on such things as cage size, feeding, and even the animals' psychological environment. Estimates of what it will cost to meet these requirements range from \$1 to \$2 billion.

An end to medicine

Animal rightists insist that the ends sought by animal experimentation can be better accomplished using other techniques, such as computer modeling or work on cells. The disingenuousness and scientific incompetence of this claim has been pointed out by many researchers. "Many of the problems that we seek to address depend on a highly structured organization," Michael Jackson, dean for research at George Washington University, says. "Diabetes, for example, can be regarded at a level of certain cells or parts of cells. But if we want to understand the entire problem we have to look on it as a multi-system disorder that affects tissues and organs like the brain, the liver, the heart, and the kidneys. And there is no way that a computer or an isolated cell system can simulate the organization of a tissue or organ."

Houston heart surgeon Michael DeBakey, chairman of the National Association for Biomedical Research, says: "The fact is that most of the therapies and treatments in use today are the result, to some extent, of animal research. I think it would be a good thing if every prescription pad had the words, 'This drug was developed through the use of animal experimentation.' "

In fact, there is virtually no disease for which a cure or treatment has been found that did not involve animal research. "It's easy to say animals have rights until you have to make a choice," says Dr. Frederick Goodwin, head of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. "If you stop using animals . . . you will slow down and eventually stop medical progress."

"Virtually every major biomedical advance can be traced back to original critical studies using animals," says John A. Krasney, Ph.D., Professor of Physiology at State University of New York at Buffalo. Diabetes, typhus, polio, meningitis, syphilis, hemophilia, and diphtheria would still be killing millions each year had it not been for animal research. Viral research, angiograms, cardiac catheters, radiation therapy, X-rays, artificial joints, surgical techniques, blood transfusions, skin grafts, organ transplants—none of these life-saving advances would have been possible without the use of animals.

Animals, too, have been helped by animal experimentation, the rabies vaccine being just one example. "Most drugs, diagnostic tests, and surgical techniques used in veterinary medicine today come directly from research or from human medical or surgical practice that was originally based on animal research," according to Dr. Franklin M. Loew, dean of Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine.

Animal activists piously claim to be nonviolent, but their actions tell a different story, as the two assassination attempts in Britain in June testify. In the last few years, animal researchers at such key centers as Duke Medical Center, Cornell University, and the National Institutes of Health, have received death threats.

In November 1988, a woman animalist was arrested outside the United States Surgical Corp. in Norwalk, Connecticut, and charged with planting a radio-controlled pipe bomb near the parking place assigned to the company's chairman. According to author Kate McCabe, West Coast activist Chris DeRose, commenting on this apparent murder attempt, predicted that there would be many more in the future. "In every civil rights battle," he said, "eventually you see people taking the law into their own hands. . . . I cannot condone bombings or terrorist activities, but . . . the people who are committing the real atrocities are on the inside [i.e., the researchers]. . . . The time has come when we stop asking for change and demand it—not 100 years from now, but now."

But this simply underscores the bone-deep misanthropy which motivates the animal rights movement, especially at the top. Typically, those who rail against animal research

would prefer to conduct experiments on humans. Gracie Slick, the lead singer of the psychedelic 1960s band, Jefferson Airplane, and now one of the movement's bevy of celebrity supporters, has openly called for using death-row inmates in experiments that now employ animals.

Slick is hardly unique. The anti-vivisectionist movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries—the precursor of today's animal rights movement—proposed much the same thing. U.S. anti-vivisection activist Caroline Earle White led a campaign in the early 1900s to end animal experiments geared toward developing an antivenom for snakebites that were killing many in India. "The best plan would be for the experimenters to go to India where they could find as large a field for investigation as they require in the poor victims [of snakebites] themselves," she said. "Nothing seems to be less defensible than these experiments on the poison of snakebites upon animals, since it is the one case in which they could be observed with so much satisfaction and certainty upon man."

The Theosophical roots

The philosophical and historical roots of animal liberation can be traced to the Theosophy movement of the 19th century, and its offshoots, notably the Fabian Society of H.G. Wells, George Bernard Shaw, et al.

Theosophy is essentially another form of the ancient gnostic heresy, which proclaimed that the God who created the world was evil, and thus his highest creation, man, was the most evil. Annie Besant, a key figure in both Theosophy and the Fabian Society, became a devotee of the anti-vivisection cult through her friend, Anna Kingsford. Kingsford was a British occultist, with ties to MacGregor Mathers of the satanic Order of the Golden Dawn.

Kingsford so hated the power of reason, and its ability to better the condition of man, that she tried to use so-called magical powers to kill leading researchers of the time. Louis Pasteur was one of her first victims. Shortly after she cast a spell upon him, Pasteur fell ill, and Kingsford was convinced that her magic had worked. She directed her venom next against Prof. Paul Bert, who coincidentally died. She wrote in her diary: "Yesterday, November 11th at eleven at night, I knew that my will had smitten another vivisector! . . . The will can and does kill, but not always with the same rapidity. . . . I have killed Paul Bert, as I killed Claude Bernard; as I will kill Louis Pasteur and after him the whole tribe of vivisectors, if I live long enough, Courage: It is a magnificent power to have, and one that transcends all vulgar methods of dealing out justice to tyrants."

This hatred for humanity dominates the animal rights cult. And they are not relying on "magic" to accomplish their goals.

Next: How the animal rights' movement is destroying American agriculture.

Canadian 'Nazi' case ends in failure

by John Beverley Robinson

On May 25, Canada's first war crimes trial ended when a jury acquitted Imre Finta, a 77-year-old Hungarian-Canadian restaurant owner of Toronto, of all charges against him. Finta had been charged with manslaughter, confinement, kidnapping, and robbery in connection with the deportation of 8,000 Jews from Hungary to Poland in June 1944. Following his acquittal, Finta stated that he had always claimed that he was "100% innocent." "I'm a Bohemian, a show-business man, not a murderer," he added.

Unfortunately, show-business was precisely what this six-month trial was all about. Among the trial audience were several neo-Nazis, of whom the Canadian intelligence-linked Ernst Zundel was among the most well known. They took the occasion to deny the Jewish Holocaust outright, along the lines that Auschwitz had swimming pools. Naturally, such provocateurs only further inflamed the already deeply manipulated Jewish World War II survivors who attended the trial daily.

Following the acquittal, Sol Littman, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Toronto, one of the local manipulators of the Jewish community, told the *Toronto Globe and Mail* that a criminal trial in Canada is not the most effective way to pursue war-crimes trials. Canadian law allows "the defense to exhaust the jury," he complained. Littman told the *Globe* he would prefer to deport Nazis back to Russia and Eastern Europe—countries unbound by the jury system.

The real agenda

The Finta case was the result of a years-long effort to establish a Canadian version of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, its "Nazi-hunting" arm. It had nothing to do with concerns for justice, or "Nazi hunting" per se. The campaign had been nationally led by the Canadian branch of the Wiesenthal Center and the Canadian Jewish Congress. Both organizations are under the control of the Canadian-American liquor baron and World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman. Bronfman and his WJC had earlier been instrumental in forming the OSI.

The OSI was formed in 1979 on the basis of agreements that had been originally struck between then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko back in 1971. Under the terms of the agreement,

U.S. "Nazi hunting" in the West would rely on Soviet evidence and strike at Soviet-designated targets. Quite obviously, the targets tended to be anti-communist activists in the Eastern European community, some with important networks back home. The OSI, in short, was intended to aid the process which culminated in the U.S.-Soviet "condominium" arrangements made at the 1989 Malta summit. The Bronfmans have served as key intermediaries in preparing this condominium arrangement.

Since the establishment of the OSI, there have been periodic efforts to establish similar organizations elsewhere, including in New Zealand, Australia, and Great Britain. The British House of Lords voted last spring that there was no need to establish such prosecutorial organizations. In 1987, the Canadian government finally agreed to try "Nazi fugitive" cases. The Finta case was their first.

Preparing the propaganda

Canada's recent witchhunt began back in 1985, when Littman claimed that he had evidence that fugitive Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele was secretly in Canada. Former Solicitor General of Canada Robert Kaplan, also a member of the Canadian Jewish Congress, then raised Littman's unsubstantiated charges in the House of Commons. This proved to be an embarrassment when it was later shown that Mengele was dead, not holed out somewhere in the Canadian backwoods. Littman also claimed that there were 3,000 other Nazis loose in the country.

Two weeks after Littman's charges, the minister of justice announced the creation of an independent "Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals" led by Judge Jules Deschenes of the Superior Court of Quebec, to see if a Canadian version of the OSI were necessary.

Unfortunately for the Bronfmans, the Deschenes Commission did not entirely buckle under to the hysteria, and, in its final report, ridiculed Littman's "loose language" and "careless public statements." The report established that after a thorough investigation, the commission could only come up with a master list of 774 eventual suspects among the hundreds of thousands of Europeans who had emigrated to Canada since the war. Of those 774, the commission found *prima facie* proof of war crimes in only 20 cases.

The commission did recommend certain modifications of the Canadian criminal code, but it did not agree to deportation of supposed Nazis to Eastern Europe. It argued that if any trials were to occur, they should occur in Canada. The Canadian government's acceptance of the recommendations provoked sharp denunciations from former U.S. congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman, who had worked with the Bronfmans to establish the OSI. Apparently, she feared, justice might be served.

The result of the Finta trial extravaganza may lead some to conclude that justice is best served by not selecting legal targets based on a hidden political agenda.



'LaRouche drew my attention to the scientific side of music'

The following interview was conducted in Washington, D.C. on June 6, the day that Norbert Brainin, together with pianist Günter Ludwig, performed a concert that featured Mozart's Sonata in E-flat major, K. 481; Brahms's Sonata in A major, Op. 100; and Beethoven's Sonata in G major, Op. 96. Brainin also demonstrated the Saraband and Double from J.S. Bach's unaccompanied violin Partita No. 1, at today's prevailing higher tuning as well as at the classical pitch of C-256. The concert was recorded by National Public Radio.

Norbert Brainin was the first violinist with the famed Amadeus Quartet until the death in 1987 of violist Peter Schidlof. He teaches at the London and Cologne conservatories and gives master classes around the world, while continuing his work as a concert artist.

The interview was conducted by Kathy Wolfe and Hartmut Cramer.

EIR: Professor Brainin, in 40 years with the Amadeus Quartet and now the Amadeus Trio, you did hundreds of recordings and concerts all over the world. Why have you come from Europe just for this special June 6 concert in Washington?

Brainin: I have come to draw attention to the imprisonment of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, to the injustice of it all, to help in this way, and to cheer up his friends in their fight for his release.

EIR: How long have you known Mr. LaRouche, and how did you come to know him?

Brainin: I have come to know Mr. LaRouche actually through the music. We used to talk music together, and he drew my attention to the scientific side of music, namely, the tuning, which most people just take for granted, the way it is, or use it in an arbitrary manner. He pointed out that there is a *science* to this tuning, which is based on the human voice, and this puts an entirely new concept into our contemporary musical understanding.

EIR: What do you think, and what is the view in Europe generally, about the fact that Mr. LaRouche is in jail under such circumstances?

Brainin: Unfortunately the fact is hardly known in Europe as far as ordinary people are concerned. The media don't report on it at all. It is only people such as the Schiller Institute and their publications who really do this. This is a very sad fact.

EIR: And what do you think about the fact that he's in jail under such circumstances?

Brainin: Well, he's obviously innocent, and it is very obvious to people like me that the reason for his imprisonment is political. Without going into details—I don't want to enlarge on the ins and outs of the case—but it is very obvious that it is unjust and it is political.

EIR: Isn't this ironic in light of the freedom revolt in Eastern Europe?

Brainin: Yes it is rather, it is as though the boot were on the other foot!

EIR: You also gave a concert in Berlin, for the people of Berlin, in December 1989. Can you tell us why, and more about it?

Brainin: It was on my part a kind of rejoicing about the events that happened in the German Democratic Republic and other parts of Eastern Europe. It was an inspiration how the people of the G.D.R. conducted themselves in this revolution. It was like a breath of fresh air! I wanted to show my appreciation, and the Schiller Institute very kindly arranged this concert.

EIR: And what did you play?

Brainin: We played a Beethoven program, what else?

EIR: Do you see any hopeful parallel between the U.S. now, and the fact that the leaders of Czechoslovakia and Poland were in jail themselves just a few months ago?

Brainin: I leave this to your imagination.

EIR: You've just come from Prague, where a dramatist is President, and in Lithuania, a classical music teacher, a pianist, is President, and promoting Beethoven as the freedom

Beethoven thought of man as made in the image of God from the Christian and Jewish idea of God and man. He was absolutely imbued with this concept, and he regarded himself as working for God.

anthem for Europe. What do you think about the cultural level in Washington, as compared for example, with Prague, or other European capitals?

Brainin: Well, the cultural level in Washington is actually very high. After all they think of getting me to Washington to play for them, which is proof, in fact. You see the people of the U.S. respond to the challenge of freedom which is emanating from Eastern Europe, very much. But the government is a different story.

EIR: Next year, 1991, will be the bicentennial memorial for Mozart, who lived from 1756 to 1791. You know we also had the American Revolution from 1776 to 1789, and at that time Mozart and other European music was very popular here. What do you think of having celebrations of Mozart in America, to remind us of the kind of music we had during our own fight for freedom?

Brainin: It would be most appropriate to have that here. After all, in Europe there is going to be a lot of celebration in 1991 and I would say in the U.S., and it should certainly be furthered.

EIR: You were born in Vienna before World War II. Can you tell us about your early musical training? Were your parents in music?

Brainin: My family was not musical at all. My first teacher was a cousin, but he was not a trained musician. He played the violin as an amateur and gave violin lessons to pay for his studies as an architect. He taught me for about a year.

EIR: How old were you?

Brainin: I was seven. I could have started when I was four, and if I had, I could have been a *Wunderkind* [child prodigy], that is, I would have been able to play concerts by the time I was 10. But in any case I did show musical talent. I sang very well in tune and with great expression, and I remembered the music and the words. In any case, Yehudi Menuhin had come to play the year before, 1928 or '29, on a European tour, at age 12 or 13, and it was a tremendous sensation and my parents thought, "Maybe the boy has talent."

It was too late to become a *Wunderkind*, but I did start and made progress in the normal way.

The funny part is that when I started out my first lesson, I knew I was going to be a violinist! I thought, "That's it!" Somehow, many boys know what they want

to be. Many of them want to become train engineers and never make it, but I wanted to become a violinist and I did become one.

EIR: Today in the U.S. we have very little classical music training in some schools, and the children watch a lot of TV instead. Can you give us some detail on how children were trained in music in Europe when you were young?

Brainin: It was mostly privately. They did teach music at schools on the level of *Gesangsunterricht* [singing instruction] in the schools, but that was about it. When it came to instrumental study, it was all private. If they were considered talented enough, they would go to the accredited state music conservatory.

EIR: What about the general level of culture at home?

Brainin: Amongst the middle classes there was a comparatively high level of cultural awareness, but the working class was very uninformed in such matters, although I must say that the best musicians eventually always came from the lower classes just the same.

EIR: So you studied from 1929?

Brainin: From 1930 onwards in Vienna. I left Vienna when I was 15.

EIR: Why?

Brainin: Because of the Nazi persecution of the Jews, of which I was one. I came to England. I was very lucky to come to England, because I was supposed to go to England to study with Carl Flesch in that year; but the fact that I managed to get to London under the circumstances of the Anschluss was a miracle, really, to come to a strange country where there were teachers such as Flesch and later Max Rostal to teach me. Imagine if I had not had this great luck, to be able to go where I did. I would probably not have become a musician.

EIR: The Amadeus Quartet you later founded has become known for interpreting especially the German masters such as Beethoven. Now in 1938, when you had to leave Austria, did you think about that?

Brainin: No, I started to play quartets at 12, but I had an idea that if I ever were to play, I had a certain sound in mind, in my mind's ear. . . .

EIR: At what age did you play the first quartet?

Brainin: Twelve. I remember because it was the Mozart D minor quartet K. 421 of which I knew precisely nothing and I couldn't even read my part, so it didn't make any sense to me, it was quite terrible, but it was a beginning.

EIR: And at that time you already had a certain tone in your inner ear?

Brainin: Yes, I had something, actually what was later labeled as the "Amadeus sound"—it was pretty near to that.

EIR: What was your view about German music during this crucial time?

Brainin: This was *the* classical music, German or not German, that's not the point! When we speak of Beethoven—you say German composers like Beethoven—there are no German composers like Beethoven really, because Beethoven is so far above—I have the greatest difficulty when thinking of Beethoven's music, to think of him as a German composer! Because he's so far above—so universal!

The fact is that even the English, who were fighting against Germany in the last war, adopted the well-known motif of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony as their time signal on the radio, which was ta-ta-ta tá! ta-ta-ta tá! And those who worked in the underground armies of Europe, their motto was also this ta-ta-ta tá! It was all Beethoven!

You don't have to be German to be for Beethoven, or for Schiller! Actually when I come to think of what is really German, I don't think of Mozart, I don't think of Beethoven, I don't think of Haydn, not even of Brahms—but, of Mendelssohn! Mendelssohn is for me real German music, which is of a period which was looking forward, a period of German revolution, really, looking forward—*Zuversicht* [self-confidence]. It's only in Mendelssohn real German, established German! But Beethoven is a different thing altogether.

EIR: You said there is something universal in Beethoven's music, which speaks to all mankind? Can you elaborate on that?

Brainin: Yes, it is the love and propagation of freedom, really, of which there was none, when Beethoven lived, when Mozart lived. It is in everything which Beethoven did—it was *always* freedom! The Eroica [Beethoven's Third Symphony] was supposed to be about freedom. You know he dedicated this to Napoleon, then changed his mind and tore up the dedication [when Napoleon crowned himself emperor], but it was still revolutionary, and forward-looking, and freedom-loving. So was the Ninth Symphony. This is exactly it!

EIR: What was the image of man of a composer such as Beethoven?

Brainin: Obviously he thought of man as made in the image of God, as is traditional in the Bible, from the Jewish and

Christian idea of God and man. He was absolutely imbued with this concept, and he regarded himself as working in this direction, he regarded himself as working for God.

EIR: Would you consider especially the quartets by Beethoven to be written this way, as you studied them over the years?

Brainin: Yes, the quartets are very important, perhaps the most important expression of Beethoven over the years. There are three distinct periods which found expression in the quartets. The first part, the Op. 18 quartets, are in high classical style, in the style of the late Mozart quartets, which are called the Prussian Quartets because they were written for the King of Prussia; the style was virtuoso chamber music.

Then there was Beethoven's middle period, which you can say is the Rasumovsky quartets Op. 74. It's difficult to place the quartet Op. 95; you can say it belongs to the last period or the middle period.

But the last six quartets, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, Grosse Fuge, and 135, they are the result of quite a special development in Beethoven's mind. It is the expression of his spiritual development, which put him far above all other artists which we know. Perhaps if you say that up to the last years of his life there were many artists who were his equals, such as Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Brahms, Schiller, Shakespeare, Dante, painters of the Renaissance, they were on a par with Beethoven—but from then on, he's clearly on his own! There's no one who can touch him in his artistic expertise and his power of expression, to say things to us which no one else ever said before.

EIR: Please tell us a little about how you founded the Amadeus Quartet.

Brainin: With regards to Beethoven?

EIR: No, the history of the quartet.

Brainin: I wanted to play quartets always. I was trained as a solo violinist, I always thought of a solo violinist's career, but I thought it would be a good idea to play quartets, because it belongs to the general education of the musician and I enjoyed it.

The fact is, after I started, very soon after I started to rehearse and to work seriously on this, it blotted out everything else which I ever did. I had no time and no energy to think of anything else. It occupied me completely, the study of playing the quartets and learning the repertoire. Eventually I just became a player of quartets. This is absolutely necessary. I dedicated my life to it. Anybody who ever embarks on a career of playing quartets, if he's not able to do this, or willing to do this, he drops out! There are many cases of quartets which have personnel changes when they find that they can not go on. The same could have easily happened to the Amadeus Quartet, but I would say by the grace of God we managed to avoid this.



Kathy Wolfe

During a visit to the Smithsonian Institution's old instruments collection in Washington, D.C. on June 6, Norbert Brainin tried out the 1709 "Greffuhle" Stradivarius violin, accompanied by Günter Ludwig on a fortepiano built by Conrad Graf in Vienna around 1830.

We had a way of working which was very open, and very honest.

EIR: "Terribly honest," you said once.

Brainin: Yes, yes, terribly honest! It was indeed. Every rehearsal could have ended in a dissolution of the quartet, in such a spirit was it conducted. It was "no holds barred!"

You see, it is important in a quartet, in a group of this sort, that everybody has to do his utmost to contribute to the group, and if there are any discrepancies, which there always are, he has to put forward his point of view as strongly as possible, and try to convince the others of his point of view, and the others have to do the same.

This obviously could end in disaster, but not if you're very honest. You have to be honest enough to eventually accept another point of view than your own, if you are honest and you can see it.

The question of compromise does not come into this at all! There should never be a compromise! It never was with us. It was always conviction, proper conviction which we shared. We shared our opinions, genuinely shared our opinions, and this gave us a great unity.

I always thought that the questions which we discussed were obviously of a secondary nature—I call it secondary nature by hindsight, because if you were able to solve a problem, it would turn out to be a problem of a secondary nature—but, if you were unable to solve a problem, it would have turned out to be of a fundamental nature, a fundamental discrepancy. If you could not solve that, you would come apart, you would leave. . . .

EIR: Do you think this sharing of opinion came because you shared the same cultural background or the same fate during the war?

Brainin: Yes, naturally it would help. You see the reason a quartet starts together, is because they like each other, they like the way they play, they like the way they make music together. But you don't know what is to come. There could be personal problems. The reason why some quartets come apart or change personnel is very rarely a musical one; it is always a personal one, which turns up later, but we were spared that sort of thing, and we carried on for 40 years.

And we were still making progress, you see, this is why we were still really together—40 years is quite a long time after all. We were all in our sixties when poor Peter Schidlow died, and if he had't done so, we would still be playing.

EIR: Can you elaborate on the specifics, where were your colleagues; this was war!

Brainin: Yes, it was war. It started in internment, actually; we were interned. The British government in their wisdom decided to intern all German refugees, of which I was one.

EIR: Most of them were Jews?

Brainin: Most, but not all. I know quite a number who were not. But Jew or not Jewish, there was not one spy amongst them, not one Nazi. Not one! Or traitor, not one of the German-speaking ones.

I met Peter in internment, and we made friends, and then later on we were parted and came to different camps. And Peter met Siegmund Nissel there.

I was released first, because the government put out a White Paper in which certain categories of people were delineated to be released, and one of them was if you were under 18, which I was at the time, so I was released without any further ado. But nevertheless I spent two and a half months in internment, and my colleagues were there just over a year. They wanted to get rid of them. The category under which Peter and Siggie were released was "eminent artists" or something, which they clearly were not—they were hardly out of school—but it sufficed, and they were released under this heading.

EIR: And then you studied together?

Brainin: Yes, I told my violin teacher Max Rostal that I'd met this very gifted young violinist in internment and perhaps he could please teach him when he comes out.

I also met a very important man in internment, Dr. Ferdinand Rauter. He was from Klagenford. He was non-Jewish, a fantastic musician, a pianist. His best known work was that he accompanied the famous folksinger Inge Lund, who was from Iceland. She's a great artist. I think she died last year. She sang folksongs of all nations and he edited them and made up the accompaniment. I played with him quite a lot during those years; I enjoyed playing with him very much and I'm still in contact with his family.

EIR: So then you had Siegmund Nissel and Peter Schidlof also studying with Max Rostal?

Brainin: Yes, they came to study with Max; as a matter of fact, Rauter was also a friend of Max Rostal and he told him about these two boys, so we all studied together.

We all had to do what was called "war work," something for the war effort, because we were classed as "friendly enemy aliens." Some of them went into the army, but there was only one part of the army which people such as us could join, the Pioneer Corps. I didn't want to do that, so I opted for war work. I went to a training center to be trained as an "unskilled machine tool fitter"—that was my title. Sometimes I think they would have won the war more quickly without me! Near the end of the war I was made redundant and went back to studying.

EIR: And how did you get to know the 'cellist of the quartet?

Brainin: The cellist's wife, Susan Rosza, is Hungarian; she also studied with Flesch and then with Max Rostal. She wasn't his wife then; they were engaged, and it was through her that we met Martin.

It was actually in '46, but then we really started right at the beginning of 1947, in January, that we really studied and worked together. We worked for about a year, exactly a year, before we made our debut at Widmore Hall in January 1948.

EIR: And this was a great success?



Norbert Brainin and the Smithsonian Institutions' old instrument curator Gary Sturm discuss some fine points about Stradivarius violins, which are constructed to sound best at a tuning of middle C=256 to cycles per second.

Brainin: Yes, it was a great success, and we were immediately offered engagements here, there and everywhere. Usually it was when others dropped out. It was almost always a question of having to play a certain program, which meant we had to learn it. At the time we gave our recital at the Wigmore Hall, we were only able to play five pieces—three of which appeared on the program!

So everything we learned, we learned after that, we worked day and night in those days, and for very little money! Of course that is in the nature of things. With the help of God, we did better and better. It took about 10 years before things became better.

EIR: You said you wanted to come to support Mr. LaRouche and protest the fact that he's in jail. Wasn't there also some special musical reason for this Washington concert?

Brainin: Yes, the specific reason was to play this concert in the scientific tuning which was really brought into being again, resuscitated if you like, by Mr. LaRouche, and which is scientific because it is based on the *Beschaffenheit* [constitution] of the human voice.

At first I was not convinced of this at all! What convinced me really was, in the summer of 1988, Mr. LaRouche came to visit me at my house in Italy, and after lunch I asked him to come to the music room, and I played Bach for him. Then Mr. LaRouche asked me to try and tune down my violin to the level of 432 Hertz [the tuning of A when C is tuned to 256 Hz], and play some of it again.

I admit that when we played quartets, I was always the one who wanted to play higher! It was Peter who wanted to play lower. But it is only when you get down to A-432 that you suddenly realize, "Aha! This is right! This is correct! It feels right!"

EIR: What was it that you played?

Brainin: It was the Adagio from Bach's G minor Sonata (No. 1) and I also played some of the Saraband of the D minor Suite.

EIR: Why did you choose these pieces?

Brainin: They are very good to hear and to play, and they show up the polyphony. I played at the lower tuning, and I realized suddenly: "This violin sounds much better! It resonates, and the tone blooms, and the bow takes the strings better, and the notes ring. Indeed, everything about playing is facilitated in some way, which makes for better expression and interpretation."

EIR: So, you discussed it.

Brainin: Yes, we discussed it, and the Schiller Institute took this up and organized a few concerts for me, together with a pianist, in this lower tuning, which is not very easy to do, because it's very difficult to find a piano, and indeed a piano tuner who will do this, because from the standpoint of a professional musician, it's not pragmatic to do.

But we did it, nevertheless and it's been very successful, always, people like it, although they may not notice the difference. And indeed after I play for a while, I forget about the tuning, I don't think about the tuning, I just think about how to play.

But if you compare, you will see that there are certain advantages to playing classical music particularly at this lower level of tuning, which was stipulated by Giuseppe Verdi for the performance of his operas, and which is *exactly* right for the human voice.

I admit that when we played quartets, I was always the one who wanted to play higher and higher and higher! It was Peter who wanted to play lower, never as low as 432—his ideal was 440, which is about as low as anybody goes these days, and which is better, yes, but it is only when you get down to 432 that it really hits the nail on the head, and you suddenly realize, "Aha! This is right! *This* is correct! It feels right!"

EIR: What about your inner ear? You said you played in the quartet for decades at a rather high tuning, but when you were young, how was it then?

Brainin: It was about A-440. A-440 is not even a semitone

lower. It's not the level of how much lower it is—it is the effect that it *feels* correct. For the voice, it is correct. It's like playing out of tune: You can play, but it doesn't sound quite right! But this actually *does* sound right, and for the voice it's right, as you say in America, it's "in the groove"!

EIR: Was the pitch perhaps lower in Vienna when you grew up? In many U.S. cities it was A-435 until 1945.

Brainin: Was it really? I didn't know that. That may well be right. Indeed, now I would say, I haven't checked up exactly on old records of Heifetz or Casals, but their tuning was evidently lower than we use today, and I have an idea that their success and their sweetness of tone was probably partly due to that—as well as to their talent, naturally, but it must have contributed greatly to their success.

EIR: Do you think it is just a matter of taste or convenience, what pitch we use for classical music? Or is there some science necessary for the pitch of classical music?

Brainin: Well, the scientific principle is really the human voice, and also, these instruments. For instance, I helped to do a scientific experiment in Cremona, with the help of Dr. [Bruno] Barosi, which showed conclusively that the violin which I used, which was a Stradivarius, sounded undoubtedly better at the lower tuning than at the higher tuning. There were more overtones, more resonance, more of everything that you expect to hear when you make music, at the lower tuning, than at the higher tuning. Quite undoubtedly. This is real proof. This experiment can be checked up on. You have the diagrams and the graphs and everything. It is quite self-explanatory.

EIR: You usually use this same Bach piece when you play at the lower and higher tuning. So is it that you not only want to show that it's more beautiful, but also because you want to make some sort of a scientific experiment with your concerts?

Brainin: I would not call it scientific at all, because we never measure anything in that. But what I did at various public concerts was to try and show people the difference and let them judge for themselves, without showing the scientific background really. The scientific background is usually pointed out in the program. What I'm doing is merely to let people judge for themselves which they prefer.

Usually the judgment is overwhelmingly for the lower tuning, but it is by no means unanimous. I understand that it is advantageous for the recording purpose to play higher, because the sounds register better this way, and this is probably the real reason why the pitch has gone higher, and higher, and higher, and higher.

But the higher pitch affects the interpretation of classical music, particularly with the strings, because the higher tuning means that more pressure is exerted onto the instruments, and your bowing is different, you have to press more, in fact the bow, generally speaking, goes more quickly when you tune high; therefore, you tend to play faster than you would even like to! But when you tune lower, you are inspired to play slower, which is good for some things, of course because your articulation is greater and the clarity is greater this way. It *does* affect the interpretation.

EIR: Kepler wrote that the musical system has some principles which are in harmony with the natural, physical laws of the Solar System. What do you think of this idea?

Brainin: I would say that the idea is obviously correct. Music is made by the composers of the classical period who certainly have this principle in their veins, but I'm not sure whether they have actually studied it in a scientific way, I would not know about that. But in general, I would say "yes" to your question.

EIR: There are distinctions between classical music and modern music. Is one distinction that these classical principles can not be found in modern music?

Brainin: Yes, that is definitely so. In some, maybe, but by and large, no, their principles, if they have principles, are different from the classical ones, and may or may not be in keeping with the laws of the universe. Some people feel this. With me it is a feeling, I have a feeling, but I am not trained in a scientific manner to pronounce upon it or to tell what the difference is exactly.

EIR: But the way you play music, it shows!

Brainin: It certainly does! I hope it does!

EIR: Can this mean that classical music is perhaps more scientific than modern music or other kinds of music such as jazz or rock?

Brainin: Yes, classical music is certainly more scientific, but I *would* not put jazz into the same pot. Jazz is an art form based mainly on the principle of variation—extemporization and variation. Jazz music is made according to very serious laws. It is *not* to be confused. . . . It is true that at one time rock or pop music borrowed from jazz, but that is not the fault of jazz. Some of the great artists of jazz certainly know a lot about music and indeed it pertains from classical music.

EIR: What about tempo? Certain people, especially Herbert

von Karajan, think that we always have to play a piece in the same time. What do you think about that? You had the experience playing the same quartet over a period of 40 years.

Brainin: From my experience, I do remember playing a movement of a certain quartet, a recording. As you know, when you record you have to play several times, about four times, you're lucky if you can do it in three, and it is essential that you have a continuity of tempo. This we did very well, and it facilitated our recording technique tremendously. We were able to play the same piece four times in exactly the same tempo, if we played it in one afternoon.

But you would notice a difference over a period of 20 years! There is a change, there is a change in interpretation. Day to day, the differences are very slight, but over a longer period of time, it is quite obvious that you do change. One hopes that it is progress, that you progress, that you get better. Be that as it may, there is certainly change.

EIR: How do these changes come about, is it an expression of development?

Brainin: Yes, it's the development, I would say. Maybe, I hope it's spiritual development, if there is a change of tempo, which there doesn't have to be, then it is as a result of some spiritual development.

EIR: If you look at the various recordings you did, can you recall that they reflected a certain development?

Brainin: Undoubtedly, definitely in fact.

EIR: Can you say, then, that music is not a matter of feeling or of sentiment, but a matter of principles?

Brainin: Yes, it's a matter of principles and of know-how or awareness of these principles. Of course, you do have to feel it—that is how it manifests itself, in feeling. But when you do it, you have to do it according to certain principles; you have to know certain proportions, when you phrase a phrase, you have to know how this phrase is situated in the larger context of the whole work. All these things one has to know and see in one's mind's eye. My job as an interpreter is to see that.

I am not a scientist myself, but I can see the science, how it works, and I can see how, what should be done to bring it out, what has to be done in order to do justice to this scientific element in the music. I do know, yes. But I would not be able to talk about it in a scientific manner.

I know that some people *can* talk about it in a scientific manner, in particular Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. He can certainly talk about it in a scientific manner, and I appreciate this greatly, but I myself cannot.

EIR: You prefer playing?

Brainin: Yes, I play, and I'm very happy to say that Mr. LaRouche seems to like my playing, so he must think that I do things correctly, according to his scientific mind.

CIA is training Guatemalan guerrillas

Were two Mexican journalists killed to prevent exposure of CIA ties to narcotics chiefs and Guatemalan guerrillas?

A series of devastating exposés of CIA collaboration with Mexican drug capos, published in Mexico in the past weeks, took a new twist in early July with revelations that the CIA had trained Guatemalan guerrillas on a Mexican ranch owned by drug chief-tain Rafael Caro Quintero in the early 1980s.

The exposés center around the ongoing Los Angeles trial of the accused murderers of Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent Enrique Camarena in 1985. Department of Justice prosecutors now rue their decision to put Lawrence Harrison on the stand to testify on corruption of Mexican officialdom by drug traffickers. That opened the door to publicity for Harrison's reports of CIA involvement in the drug trade, which the U.S. government is now trying madly to discredit.

Over several years, Harrison reported to the DEA that the CIA worked with Caro Quintero under cover provided by the Mexican Federal Security Directorate (DFS), the equivalent of the FBI. Part of the CIA-DFS operation, according to Harrison, included using the Mexican narco apparatus for arms-for-drugs exchanges with the Nicaraguan Contras (see *EIR*, June 29, 1990). He also reported that sometime between 1981 and 1984, the CIA ran a training camp for Guatemalan guerrillas on Caro Quintero's ranch in Veracruz, Mexico.

Harrison testified in court that Miguel Angel Félix Gallardo, another drug chief, "told him that he thought his narcotics trafficking operation was secure because he was supplying arms

to the Contras," according to the *Los Angeles Times* of July 6.

A CIA spokesman quickly denied that they had trained Guatemalan guerrillas "on that ranch or anywhere else," and sputtered that "the CIA does not engage in drug-running activities." In the trial, the prosecutor suddenly began ridiculing Harrison's testimony as "hearsay" and asked the judge not to allow the defense to cross-examine him. The judge obliged, and Harrison's testimony was dismissed.

The problem the CIA faces, however, is that, whether or not every detail is true, Harrison's story coheres with a broad pattern of criminal activity on the part of the CIA which is fully documented. According to the *Washington Post*, someone in the Justice Department has now requested Iran-Contra Special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh to open an investigation into the charges.

On July 9, Guatemala's former President, Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, jumped into the fray as well. Ríos Montt, who himself came to power in 1982 in a coup backed by Israeli and U.S. intelligence, told the Mexican daily *Excelsior* that, during his rule from 1982-83, "I learned that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency trained Guatemalan guerrillas on Mexican territory. . . . Our military intelligence had that information; and we knew the subversives' bases were on the other side of the border; all this happened in 1982-1983."

Others who knew the Guatemala story are now dead. A Mexican reporter named Velasco from the state of Veracruz uncovered the CIA training

of guerrillas there, Harrison told the DEA. Velasco gave his data to the intrepid investigative journalist Manuel Buendía. Both were murdered, mysteriously, in 1984.

The Los Angeles daily *La Opinion* reported on July 6 that before his assassination, Velasco "had been gathering information on clandestine CIA landing strips protected by the DFS, which were used to refuel planes loaded with arms destined for Honduras and Nicaragua; and the pilots of those planes loaded them with cocaine in Barranquilla, Colombia, and flew over Cuba after refueling in Mexico."

Harrison had told the DEA that "the murder of Mexican journalist Manuel Buendía is linked to organized drug trafficking in Mexico," *La Opinion* noted. The paper added that the Minister of Government at the time, responsible for control of the DFS, was Manuel Bartlett Díaz, today secretary of education in the government of President Salinas de Gortari. "Bartlett is responsible for the assassination of a Veracruz journalist who sent information to Buendía," when Buendía was investigating the complicity of Bartlett and other top Mexican police officials with the narcotics traffickers, *La Opinion* wrote.

The director of the DFS at the time, José Antonio Zorrilla Pérez, sits today in jail, accused of ordering the murder of Buendía. The Mexican daily *El Universal* reported July 7 that Buendía had gone to Zorrilla and told him everything he knew on official involvement in drug trafficking. "Zorrilla reportedly told Buendía that the CIA's relationship with narcotics trafficking was a very delicate question which must not be spoken of. . . . Approximately 41 days later, Buendía was murdered by DFS agents. One hour later, journalist Velasco . . . was assassinated in Veracruz," *El Universal* noted.

Fallout from invasion increasing

Almost seven months after the Panama invasion, anti-Bush resentment is increasing—even among Bush supporters.

Right after the invasion of Panama last Dec. 20, George Bush's popularity shot up to all-time highs. At least, so claimed the opinion polls.

Bucking conventional wisdom, *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche then said the invasion could prove to be the beginning of the end of Bush's presidency. "What I suspect we will be seeing is a President being put to the test. If he does not change—and I speak of, typically, the liberal Establishment, which will give him a little time and a chance to learn his lesson after he has been slapped in the press and elsewhere—then they will crush him," said LaRouche in a Jan. 5 statement.

One might have expected the issue to have faded away by now. Instead, Bush is facing growing resentment for his Panama caper.

On July 5, West Germany's main television network, ARD, gave extensive coverage to July 4 protest demonstrations in Panama City against the invasion and against the continuing U.S. military occupation of Panama. The "Issues of the Day" program noted that the true number of people killed during the invasion was 4-5,000, not the 520 admitted by the Bush administration. "Bush is a killer," an enraged Panamanian woman declared on the show.

The television report showed corpses being exhumed from mass graves and reported that some bodies were bound hand and foot, indicating that they had been executed. Viewers told *EIR* that the German TV report left a clear impression that the U.S.

violated the human rights of the Panamanians. "You have to remember that because of what was done by the Nazis, here in Germany, there is a lot of sensitivity to human rights violations. The television report brought to mind the parallel with what was done by the Nazis," one viewer said.

Even more surprising is the grassroots organizing against Bush by his former conservative supporters. In a newsletter called *Criminal Politics*, Lawrence Peterson charged that the 26 Americans "who died in battle and the 324 men who were wounded in capturing Noriega for George Bush, were sent there on a personal mission to eliminate a potential threat to his presidency and to protect the Bush family investments—not to control the flow of drugs into the U.S." He stated that the Bush family has \$350 million in investments in tourism in Panama.

The charge originally surfaced in an article in the *Los Angeles Times* last Dec. 30 entitled "Bush's brother linked to firm in Panama deal," reporting that Prescott Bush, the President's brother, is a business partner of the Japanese-owned Aoki Corp. Prescott Bush and Aoki are joint investors in a multimillion-dollar tourist resort in Red China. Aoki also has considerable holdings in Panama, although the *Times* noted that there was no indication that Prescott Bush is also an investor in those.

Kenneth White, president of the Virginia Taxpayers' Association, said July 2 on a radio program in Roanoke, Va., that the Bush family business ties

to Aoki "raises serious questions of conflict of interest" for the President, and he called for an investigation.

Bush is also faced with reports that more Americans died during the invasion than the 23 military and 3 civilians officially admitted. An American journalist who covered the invasion said on the nationwide Larry King radio show July 6 that he had obtained information that body bags with dead U.S. soldiers had been transferred from Panama to Honduras.

A similar charge was raised earlier in Panama by opposition legislator Mario Rognoni. This evoked a heated denial from Gen. Marc Cisneros, the departing head of U.S. Army South in Panama. Rognoni is "a pig," sputtered Cisneros July 3. "I don't know why he is not in jail."

Experts consulted by *EIR* say that during the war in Indochina, American casualties in illegal incursions into Laos and Cambodia were covered up. "It is not out of the question that people who got killed in Panama, got reported instead as, say, dying in a helicopter accident in Honduras," said one.

Rogelio Cruz, partner in the Cali cocaine cartel who is now attorney general of the U.S.-installed government of Panama, asked for Rognoni and other opposition legislators to be stripped of their congressional immunity. The request was not granted; but immunity is only in effect while Congress is in session. As soon as a recess was declared at the end of June, the opposition bench fled abroad to avoid arrest.

In a TV interview on July 6, Attorney General Cruz moaned that the U.S. "evidence" of Gen. Manuel Noriega's alleged drug trafficking "is scanty and vague." Cruz called on Cuba's Fidel Castro to help the U.S. Justice Department prosecute Noriega as a "gesture of Latin American solidarity with the truth."

The fight to retake Medellín

Military and police forces are deadly serious about recapturing Colombia's "drug capital" from the narcos.

The Colombian National Police is engaged in an unprecedented restructuring and redeployment of its forces, in an effort to rescue the city of Medellín from the grip of drug cartel narco-terrorism. From January to mid-June of this year, more than 3,000 people, including 136 policemen, fell victim to the Medellín Cartel's battle to retain the region as its base of operations.

In an effort to wipe out corruption, commanding officers in the Medellín police hierarchy have been transferred to other parts of the country or retired, along with 120 detectives in the intelligence division. In their place, 330 new secret agents have been brought in. Fifteen hundred new police officers from around the country have been transferred to Medellín.

There has been a concerted effort to increase recruitment to the elite corps of the National Police, who are specially trained in counter-terrorist operations. Sophisticated computer equipment for voice tracing has been installed, along with a novel tracking system intended to monitor the movements of all 4,200 agents of the Medellín metropolitan police. Both national and local police agents have been the special targets of the cartel, which has offered a \$4,000 per head bounty.

At the same time, Medellín and the surrounding Aburra Valley have been placed under martial law, with the headquarters of the First Army Brigade—formerly based on the Caribbean coast—being moved to Medellín to augment the troops of the Fourth Army Brigade.

The Army has opened up a new front in its war on drugs, by making a special effort to win over the terrorized population, to serve as its eyes and ears and as a base of support for its operations. Its Engineers' Battalion has deployed into the poorest areas of the city to build public kitchens and laundries, while its medical corps is engaged in vaccination and health screening programs. On the agenda are more civic-military projects.

The first dividend of these efforts was the June 13 death of Medellín Cartel lieutenant John Jairo Tascon Arias in a Medellín fire-fight with the Elite Police Corps. As the cartel's number five man, Tascon coordinated assassination squads and car-bombings.

Tascon's death, reportedly the result of tips from Medellín citizens, met with immediate cartel retaliation in the form of a 180-pound car-bomb outside the headquarters of the Elite Corps, in a busy shopping area of Medellín. At least 3 people were killed and 42 wounded in the blast, which also destroyed 3 buildings, badly damaged 25 stores, and wrecked 33 cars. On June 26, a 250-pound car-bomb was deactivated outside the Bolivarian University in west Medellín. Three days later, another car-bombing in front of a Medellín police station killed 11 and wounded 30, leaving a crater 5 feet deep and 11 feet wide. On July 4, a car-bomb targeting a military convoy was deactivated on the Medellín-Bogota highway. It contained nearly 900 kilos of dynamite.

While this war goes on, a different

kind of war is being fought out among Colombia's political elites. The newly elected mayor of Medellín, Omar Flores Velez, is blaming poverty, unemployment, and indifference—rather than the cartel—for the violence in his city. Flores, like his predecessor Juan Gómez Martínez, is an advocate of holding "peace dialogues" with the drug traffickers, aimed at granting them a government-sanctioned amnesty.

Flores's sociological pitch for compassion for the cartel butchers was answered on July 4 by former Interior Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds in the daily *El Tiempo*. Lemos was forced to resign his post earlier this year, after causing a scandal with his charges that "certain sectors" of the government of President Virgilio Barco had effectively abandoned the war against the cartels. Lemos indicted Flores and others who say, "Those who assassinate in cold blood, set bombs, kidnap or extort . . . are not responsible for anything. Blind instruments of historic fate, of class conflict, and of the aberrations of capitalism, should not be punished but understood. It is society which should be severely punished, and even condemned to death."

This line of thinking, said Lemos, stems from the infection of "positivism and Marxism, [which] did away with the principle of individual responsibility. No one is held guilty for his actions. The hand of the assassin or the guerrilla who murders his hostage . . . is guided by circumstances, the environment, one's surroundings, the law of social causality, one's fellow man. . . . The worst criminal is in reality a misfit, a martyr, a potential innocent. One must not judge him, but pardon him." In effect, concluded Lemos, this line of argument is but a "cowardly pretext for leaving things just as they are."

Collor automatically aligns with Bush

Brazil is once again playing the role of junior partner to the colonial traditions of the Anglo-American empire.

In a phone call made June 27, Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello offered George Bush his absolute support for the American President's "Enterprise for the Americas" proposal, announced at a Washington, D.C. press conference that same day. Collor's telephone call marked the return to a foreign policy that places Brazil within the old mold of "automatic alignment" with U.S. foreign policy.

Bush's initiative specifically refers to the Amazon region as "a legacy whose custody was entrusted to us," proposing a schema of "limited sovereignty" over that part of the world. Thus, Brazil is losing its own political initiative and is endorsing a colonialist scheme based on the free-trade policy of Adam Smith, which was designed to enhance the British Empire through looting of its overseas colonies.

In his conversation with Bush, President Collor de Mello stressed that Bush's hemispheric initiative was revealed a mere 24 hours after the announcement of Collor's own New Industrial Policy, which is compatible with the intentions of the U.S. Establishment to create a free-trade zone in the Western Hemisphere.

This New Industrial Policy, presented by Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Mello as "a revolution" to remove "protectionist obstacles," promotes an "opening up of [Brazil's] ports" to imports from abroad which would endanger Brazilian industry—and especially the pharmaceutical and computer industries, which until now have enjoyed specific protectionist legislation. The reduction of customs

tariffs might briefly help to lower inflation by permitting a flood of cheap imports, but it will also have the same effect on Brazilian industry that similar policies, imposed by minister José Martínez de Hoz one decade ago, had on Argentine industry; namely, the disappearance of vital sectors of intermediate industries and the worst "brain drain" any country has yet suffered.

The simultaneous announcement of Brazil's New Industrial Policy and Bush's Enterprise for the Americas is no coincidence, but the direct result of policies formulated by the U.S. Eastern Establishment and transmitted by the Trilateral Commission and Council of the Americas of David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger. In fact, Minister Zelia Cardoso got her orders for setting up a "free-trade" complement inside Brazil during her attendance at a Council of the Americas meeting in Washington on May 21-22.

On June 27, while Cardoso was announcing the New Industrial Policy, the Brazilian central bank announced the unfreezing of nearly \$2 billion that multinationals operating in Brazil can now send outside the country in the form of profits and dividends—precisely the demand that Council of the Americas President George Landau had made of Cardoso during the meeting.

The return of Brazilian foreign policy to "automatic alignment" with the Anglo-American Establishment and its consequent abandonment of nationalist goals, was the result of the intrigues of the "universalist" faction

of the Foreign Ministry. Included in this faction is the current ambassador to Washington, banker Marcilio Marques Moreira, who, linked to Rockefeller and to Collor's brother-in-law Marcos Coimbra, from his post as chief of the civil cabinet, commands President Collor's palace guard.

This "universalist" faction considers itself the heir to the diplomatic traditions of Baron de Rio Branco, an Anglo-American agent who promoted similar free-trade policies at the beginning of this century, in consonance with the imperial policies of Theodore Roosevelt. This faction also traces its historical roots back to 1808, when Portuguese King João VI decreed, his famous "Opening of the Ports" of Brazil. That decree granted unprecedented prerogatives to the British Navy, similar to those granted today under Collor's New Industrial Policy and "new opening of the ports."

The parallel with the policies of João VI go further. The British intelligence services at the time convinced the Portuguese king that adoption of these liberal policies would assure the nascent Brazilian nation entrance into the "club" of developed nations, and a guaranteed place in the Holy Alliance. Brazil was, in fact, seated as a junior partner in the Holy Alliance, but it was at the cost of delaying its industrial development for 100 years.

Not accidentally, the "new opening of the ports" and endorsement of Bush's hemispheric initiative, are made under the same illusion of Brazilian "integration with the developed nations" and "entrance into the modern world." The truth is that Collor's new industrial policy promises a gradual destruction of Brazil's industrial capability and a humiliating dependency on its new "partners" abroad—all in the name of "modernity."

International Intelligence

East Europe celebrates American Independence

Eastern European and Soviet political dissidents and activists held a conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia July 4-6, to commemorate the American Declaration of Independence, and issued an impassioned appeal to the West *not* to help Gorbachov.

"Unable to govern and concerned only about preserving their own power," the appeal states, "Gorbachov and his colleagues in the leadership are willingly or unwillingly dragging the country toward the abyss of civil war. We appeal to the public and the governments of the West not to support Gorbachov and his 'perestroika' which is pushing the country to the brink of destruction. Your support is needed by the democratic forces opposing the communist regime."

Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, who was a political prisoner during the communist regime, welcomed the conference with the words, "You are dissidents; this means you are people who are waging your struggle on the basis of the ideal of human rights." He stressed, "the indivisibility of freedom and justice. If they are threatened anywhere, they are threatened everywhere."

Italian spy chief charges foul play with Qaddafi

Admiral Fulvio Martini, the head of Italy's military counterespionage service (SISMI), charged on June 27 that a coverup has been perpetrated concerning relations between certain NATO secret services and Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi. Admiral Martini was testifying before a parliamentary commission charged with investigating the shooting down of an Italian civilian airliner over the Mediterranean Sea, killing 81 people in June 1980.

The past 10 years' investigations never arrived at the truth, he charged, because of a systematic coverup of the involvement of several NATO secret services. According to

a report in the daily *Corriere della Sera*, Martini said that there is evidence that a French or American airplane and radar-guided missile may have shot down the airline, not a Libyan MiG, as has been assumed by many in the West. The crash occurred too far from Libyan airfields, he said.

As an example of the hypocrisy of NATO countries concerning Qaddafi, Martini cited Italian, French, and British verbal attacks on Libya, which never prevented the same nations from supplying Qaddafi with military aid. As for the United States, he pointed out that Qaddafi's money helped get George Bush elected. Qaddafi always maintained punctual payments of royalties to the small Texas oil companies. It was through such petrodollars that Bush's campaign was in part financed.

Peace Now leader calls Shamir peace plan a hoax

The "Shamir peace plan" is a hoax, the aim of which is to treat Jordan as "the Palestinian state," and to prevent an independent Palestinian state from coming into existence, charges Israeli Peace Now leader Gen. Matti Peled, in an article in the latest issue of the West German Jewish magazine *Semit*.

The main point of the plan, stresses Peled, is that a Palestinian state must never be allowed on the West Bank, since such a state already exists—namely, Jordan—and that there is, therefore, no place for a second Palestinian state. The plan foresees peace with Jordan, but the "Jordan" that it is referring to, is not the same Jordan recognized by the international community, nor is this the same Jordan that the Jordanians define themselves as, but, rather, "Jordan-as-Palestine."

The plan is a comprehensive denial of any possibility of Palestinian national sovereignty, as it upholds the Israeli authorities' control of all important aspects of life on the West Bank. In fact, Shamir and company never intended that anybody take the plan seriously, and were surprised when the U.S. and Egypt responded positively to it, as a

possible basis for discussions in the Middle East.

Plans move ahead for all-German elections

All-German parliamentary elections will be held in separate but parallel voting rounds in both Germanys, in order to balance the different weight of the two constituencies (42 million voters in the West, 10 million in the East), it was announced on July 5. The most likely date for the election is Dec. 2.

Preparations are under way in Bonn to refurbish the parliamentary building there to hold 150 additional deputies from the East. Also in Berlin, changes are being made at the old Reichstag plenary hall, which is going to be restored for some sessions of the new all-German parliament.

The West German law that bans membership in parliament to parties gaining less than 5% of the vote, will be extended to the East as well. It is expected that all smaller parties except the communist PDS, and maybe the conservative DSU (one of three government coalition parties in East Germany now), will enter the new parliament with deputies.

Malaysian press scores critics on refugee issue

The Malaysian media have angrily denounced the United States and Britain over the issue of who is to help Vietnamese refugees. "The so-called critics and defenders of the boat people seem to be blind to the fact that little or nothing at all is done by their own countries," charged Kuala Lumpur International Service June 29. The broadcast noted that Malaysia has been "severely affected by the massive influx of boat people"—250,000 over the last 15 years, with more than 17,000 still in the country.

"We have been patiently waiting for the Western governments to come out with a solution to the refugee problem. These

Briefly

countries have been promising that they will deal with the problem. Also they promised to provide temporary shelter for these people. . . .

"The reality is that nothing has been done at all. As a result of their action, first asylum countries such as Malaysia and Thailand found themselves huddled with thousands of boat people. . . . No third country is interested in accepting the Vietnamese boat people, who for so long have been deprived of a decent livelihood. For all their big talk about human rights, Western nations—with the exception of France—have shown the least interest in absorbing the refugees."

Support declared for Baltic States' freedom

Support for the independence battle of the Baltic States was declared at a conference of the social democratic parties of Eastern and Central Europe, which was held in the Hungarian capital of Budapest early in July. Participants were the social democratic parties of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Bulgaria, and Slovenia. The social democratic parties of Ukraine and Romania, which were not present at the conference, are expected to endorse this stand.

Their resolution contradicts the position of the pro-Moscow Western social democracies.

The resolution called for:

1) Support for the three Baltic states in their struggle for independence. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia should also become full members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

2) Support for the July 2 declaration of sovereignty by the Slovenian parliament.

3) Support for the application of the Baltic and Slovenian social democracies to become full members of the Socialist International.

4) Former communist parties are not allowed to transform themselves into or call themselves social democratic, although individual members of communist parties

might join the social democracies, if they abide by their principles.

A high-level Slovenian source stressed that all of the social democratic parties of Eastern Europe are strongly anti-communist. All of them have been persecuted by the communist regimes, including for their opposition to so-called reform communism of the Bukharin type. The Slovenian social democrats themselves are in a bitter fight with much of the Western social democracy, above all, West Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD), which clings to its policy of preferring the communists over their party colleagues.

Yugoslavia hit with crisis on every front

Simultaneous separatist crises have erupted in Yugoslavia, in the biggest challenge to the communist government to date. The federal presidency was forced to demand that the republic of Slovenia rescind its declaration of sovereignty, which was issued on July 2. An unofficial declaration of independence by ethnic Albanian deputies in Kosovo's parliament provoked a crackdown there by communist authorities, who locked the deputies out of the main parliament chamber. Serbian authorities subsequently dissolved the Kosovo parliament, and silenced the province's Albanian-language television and radio broadcasts.

In its July 2 statement, Slovenia declared itself "completely independent" from the Yugoslav Center in all questions of foreign policy, economic policy, and law, and demanded the removal of all non-Slovenian troops and security forces from its territory, to be replaced by a Slovenian territorial militia. The vote followed recent elections which brought to power the republic's first non-communist government since World War II.

It is only a question of time, measured in days or weeks, before Slovenia's sister western republic, Croatia, where recent elections also brought an anti-communist government to power, follows Slovenia's lead and declares its sovereignty.

● **PHILIPPINE** Defense Minister Fidel Ramos proposed on June 28 that Southeast Asian nations jointly produce weapons and create a defense bloc to repel foreign invaders. He said that ASEAN (Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei) should draw up policies that would allow it to produce and sell defense materials "by complementation, collaboration, or competition."

● **GREECE** and the U.S. signed a defense treaty on July 9 allowing two U.S. military bases to remain in the country for at least eight years. The treaty guarantees the defense of Greece's territory against any hostile country.

● **YITZHAK RABIN**, the Israeli Labor Party "hawk," was in New York City early in July for meetings with, among other people, CBS owner Lawrence Tisch; Lally Weymouth, the daughter of the *Washington Post's* Katharine Graham; and Bush public relations adviser Roger Aisles. Aisles reportedly gave President Bush a briefing on the talk with Rabin. Rabin has called for a meeting of the Labor Party's executive committee to discuss the future leadership of the party.

● **THAILAND'S** former defense minister, Gen. Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, has been asked by one of the warring Cambodian factions to arrange peace talks among the factions. Chavalit resigned from the Thai government on June 11.

● **THE PHILIPPINES** Senate Foreign Relations Committee has endorsed a resolution urging that U.S. special negotiator Richard Armitage and U.S. embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager be declared *persona non grata*, following Armitage's remark in May that the "U.S. does not conduct cash-register diplomacy." The resolution was introduced by Sen. Aquilino Pimentel and opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile.

Bush hawks 'free trade' swindle to neighbors

by Peter Rush and Cynthia Rush

On June 28, President George Bush announced his proposal to create a hemispheric free trade zone, dubbed "Enterprise for the Americas." Scrambling for new targets to loot in order to cover up the increasingly evident bankruptcy of the U.S. economy, Bush went out of his way to cite Adam Smith, the notorious enemy of the American Revolution and the patron saint of imperialist pillage. Mr. Bush no doubt thought himself clever in doing this by quoting from a speech given by Colombian President Virgilio Barco during a trip to the U.S. earlier this year: "The long-running match between Karl Marx and Adam Smith is finally coming to an end with the recognition . . . that open economies with access to markets can lead to social progress."

The Bush announcement crowns a 12-year-long project of the Anglo-American financial elite to wipe out the basis for economic independence and industrial development from the countries of Ibero-America. In 1978, the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) published its *1980s Project*, which contained a volume on "Reforming the World Monetary System" in which the Eastern Establishment body elaborated, among other policies, its plans for keeping backward economies backward. Attacking as "Gaullist" and "mercantilist" the protectionist policies which all countries have used to develop, the book claimed that the best route to mutual development was "free trade" prescribed by Adam Smith in the era of the American Declaration of Independence. It was in the same volume that the CFR called for "controlled disintegration" to destroy the industrial economies as well. Both aspects going ahead are right on schedule.

Selling your nation, cheap

The Presidents of the four biggest Ibero-American countries—Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina—all but tripped over each other to laud Bush's proposals.

Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez, the veteran socialist who acts as Bush's alter ego in Central America, gushed in a July 5 speech that "never has the government of the United States adopted an initiative of such vast significance for the region" (see *Documentation*), and characterized Bush's free trade proposal as "a first and decisive step intended to end the historic indifference that has limited the two regions of our hemisphere from working together . . . for economic progress."

Mexico's Carlos Salinas de Gortari said Bush's proposal was "welcomed by Mexico and Latin America." Brazil's President Fernando Collor de Mello called it "broad, bold, and innovative." Speaking for the hapless Argentine President Carlos Menem, Buenos Aires Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo said he "strongly supports" the proposal.

All four governments have recently sharply lowered tariff barriers to manufactured and agricultural imports. Both Collor and Menem, who met in Buenos Aires July 5-6 to discuss integrating their respective economies, bragged that Bush's free trade proposal was in part a response to their own efforts in the same direction. "Argentine-Brazilian integration is especially important," Menem said, "when from the most powerful country on Earth, the President of the United States has spoken to us of a free trade zone from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego."

But there is nothing new about the policy, and therefore not the slightest evidence that it will provide anything but a worse case of the same illness.

The fact is that since 1982, these nations' foreign debts have been used as blackmail weapons to stop growth and purge nationalists from government and military posts, leaving the aforementioned Milquetoasts and Kissinger clones in their stead. Now, with real incomes halved across the continent, "free trade" will wipe out what remains of domes-

tic industry and agriculture. In essence, the plan is an attempt to pit American labor and business against Ibero-American workers, who will be used to produce cheap, assembled manufactures for re-export to pay the debt. The continent's income levels will fall still further, and people now suffering malnutrition and epidemics will die in even greater numbers.

In Venezuela, "free trade" is devastating agriculture, the growth of which had been one of the previous administration's major accomplishments. Pérez first hiked interest rates to farmers by more than 300% and sharply raised the costs of fertilizer and tractors. Then, after these "reforms" had driven many farmers out of business and sharply increased the costs of production for those still in business, Pérez has begun lowering tariff barriers on agricultural goods, flooding the country with cheap imports that are putting many more farmers out of business, and bringing back a heavy dependency on imported food. Politicians from all parties, including Pérez's own Democratic Action party, are up in arms about this.

In Colombia, which is also rapidly dropping trade barriers and tariff rates, the agricultural think tank CEGA reported that free import of farm commodities will threaten domestic soybean and rice farmers, while the palm oil producers report that dumping of imported palm oil is already depressing prices. In an article in the July 4 *El Tiempo*, the vice president of Colombia's Merchant Marine, Carlos Guillermo Aragón, attacked the government's lowering of the cargo quotas reserved for Colombian bottoms, done in the name of "showing the international financial authorities the will of the government of Colombia" to adopt free trade policies. Aragón noted that the merchant marines of all nations are among the most protected in the world.

Nationalists speak

Indeed, despite all the fanfare accompanying Bush's "Enterprise for the Americas," easy implementation of the plan is not guaranteed. The mere spectacle of the U.S. President's arrogance and the groveling of their own heads of state before it, has been enough to rekindle the historical opposition to slave trade which the British have the nerve to call "free trade," among nationalist circles in Ibero-America. Some nationalist spokesmen—like the dean of Brazil's press corps, the respected Barbosa Lima Sobrinho—are bringing up such names as the first U.S. treasury secretary, Alexander Hamilton, and the German-American economic genius Friedrich List—the seminal thinkers of what used to be known worldwide as the "American System of political-economy"—and their French forerunner, Jean Baptiste Colbert. They are citing these authorities to refute the free trade policies promoted by Bush and embraced by most of Ibero-America's heads of state. This could get infectious; it could even spread to the United States, where the founding fathers of the American industrial living standard have been more forgotten than anywhere else in the world.

Mexico: *El Día* newspaper was the first off the blocks the day after Bush delivered his address with a June 29 editorial pointing out that implicit in Bush's "offer" to Ibero-America, were included continued strict adherence to all of the standard "conditionalities" of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Unless protected by the prior formation of an Ibero-American common market, the editorial stated, the Bush proposal will help only the U.S. multinational companies, "to the detriment of the perspectives for popular and national development of our countries."

Argentina: The implications of continued application of IMF policies were strongly attacked on June 24 by the Argentine Entrepreneurs' Front (FEN), which claimed that the signing of another letter of intent with the IMF "will result in the most brutal recession the country has ever known." The top leaders of Argentine business, members of the FEN, signed a document charging that the "adjustment" policy demanded by the IMF, and backed by Bush, "is aimed at reducing domestic consumption to a minimum," "will affect wage earners," "will force the government to reduce public expenses indiscriminately, will lower the quality of most of the most essential services that the state must provide for the people, put an end to investments, and maintain wages at a very low level."

Brazil: Ulysses Guimaraes, head of the opposition PMDB, previously the ruling party under the previous government, wrote an article published July 9 in *Gazeta Mercantil* that attacked the argument for free trade on historic grounds. "Whoever wants to have a future, must take the lessons of history into account," he wrote. "At the beginning of the 19th century, the birth of steel in Brazil was aborted above all because government agreements gave England the role of supplying industrial products for our internal market. Today, what do we see? . . . Violent pressures on Brazil, whenever the country tries to develop its modern industry, that which finds its primary raw material in scientific knowledge," he concluded.

Colombia: Opposition to free trade was summed up most clearly by Abdón Espinosa Valderrama, the former finance minister and now economic columnist for *El Tiempo*. In a July 3 column, he wrote that the effort behind the Bush proposal was to "subject the developing countries to the ideological patterns forged in the major power centers . . . without considering their specific circumstances." He decried the abandoning by so many governments "of legitimate instruments to promote their industries and exports," and called for "reviving the decision to develop ourselves, of making our own industrial revolution, of mobilizing our own labor power, of assimilating modern technologies to combat misery." And he specifically attacked the rationale for free trade, pointing out that "our countries must protect our own manufacturing and agricultural production for a prudent period of time," because it is not possible for the country to absorb large-scale imports and still maintain domestic industries.

Responses to Bush free-market plan

From "Aside from imprudent challenges," Jornal do Brasil, July 8, by Barbosa Lima Sobrinho.

. . . There is, for example, the plan to open Brazil up to the world, as if we were protected from or beyond any type of threat. The idea, in itself, is nothing new. At the beginning of the 19th century, the viscount of Cairu, José da Silva Lisboa, published in Lisbon . . . the *Principles of Political Economy*, whose ideas coincide with those of [Finance Minister] Mrs. Zelia Cardoso and even with those of President Fernando Collor de Mello. That was a time in which the lessons of Adam Smith gave the impression of . . . immediate acceptance, so as not to suggest heresy. His work was published in 1776, which would give Mrs. Zelia the right to use an 18th-century signboard. . .

The doctrines of Adam Smith seem to have the final say in economic science, replacing mercantilism, which appears to be definitely condemned by the modern day. Nonetheless, some resistance began to emerge, here and there, when it was realized that economic liberalism accompanied the plan for expansion of British industries. Colbert left deep roots in France, in the 18th century. The writings of George Washington's minister, Alexander Hamilton, defended ideas which later were consolidated in the system proposed by Friedrich List.

From an editorial in the Mexican daily El Día, June 29.

If President Bush's proposal for moving toward a hemispheric common market represents a change of focus on the part of the U.S. government, it should also be noted that, as explained, it follows the outlines which produced the Baker Plan, and which would later be adopted by the International Monetary Fund, and above all by the World Bank, in what became known in financial circles as conditionalities. . . .

The essence of these conditionalities consists of linking debt renegotiation to matters of economic policy, grouped under the headline of structural change and which include free trade, unhindered entry of foreign investment, privatization of state companies, deregulating the economy.

From a speech by Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, July 5.

The Enterprise for the Americas represents an extraordinary

preamble, both to the summit of industrialized countries to be held soon in Houston, as well as to President Bush's visit to several Latin American countries in September.

President Bush has issued an affirmative challenge to Latin Americans. . . . Never has the government of the United States adopted an initiative of such vast significance for the region. The proposed dialogue opens routes never before explored. . . . A broad regimen of free and just trade is one goal proposed to us. This is the answer to our demand, and will have to be the basis on which we in the future will consider a free trade agreement with Latin America. . . . What is even more clear, is that this proposal points to the appropriateness of holding a hemispheric summit, which will have as its platform the U.S. President's initiative, based on the three pillars which must underlie a new hemispheric society: debt, trade, and investment, with two additional points which demand hemispheric agreement: drugs and ecology.

From an article in the Colombian daily El Espectador July 9, by Oscar López Apulecio.

President Bush's desire to transform Latin America into a free trade zone, reflects more the importance for the U.S. of having a Latin American market to purchase its products, than any intention to address the need of the countries of the southern hemisphere to modernize their economies or increase their exports. Some economic commentators and even influential government figures think that, in response to the President's declaration, the process of economic opening should be accelerated. . . . In fact, the opposite should be done: Show that only a gradual process of economic opening, which allows us to lay the basis for growth of manufacturing exports, will permit the reduction or suppression of tariffs or lists of prohibited imports to be implemented to the benefit of the economy and the social peace of the republic.

'From the prison in which the politician's career expires, the influence of the statesman is raised toward the summits of his life's providential course. Since Solon, the Socratic method has become the mark of the great Western statesman. Without the reemergence of that leadership, our imperiled civilization will not survive this century's waning years.'

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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LaRouche catches Illinois prosecutor in extortion plot

On Friday, July 6, attorneys for Virginia Independent Democratic congressional candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates Ron Fredman and Pat Noble-Schenk, announced that they had filed a \$30 million lawsuit against members of a prosecution team who were caught using a false, malicious prosecution as a device in an attempted extortion scheme.

Defendants in the suit are Dennis Schumacher of Ogle County, Illinois, described by the plaintiffs as "a corrupt prosecutor in Illinois and a member of the national multijurisdictional 'Get LaRouche' task force"; Patricia Lynch, a journalist for NBC television; and Mary Ann Ploch, the daughter of LaRouche supporter Harriet Driver, who, the suit charges, was in a conspiracy with Lynch and Schumacher to extort money from her mother.

Although only these three are named defendants in this \$30 million case, a mass leaflet circulated throughout the United States by LaRouche for Justice, Mr. LaRouche's congressional campaign committee, states that "this extortion attempt involves the entire 'Get LaRouche' federal, state, multi-jurisdictional task force, including Assistant U.S. Attorney Kent Robinson, formerly of the Alexandria, Virginia office of the U.S. Attorney; the U.S. Department of Justice; and the Anti-Defamation League. The Ogle County case is part of a larger extortion plot against LaRouche and his associates, conducted by the task force," the leaflet continues.

"President George Bush is sitting on thousands of pages of classified documents which confirm that LaRouche is the victim of this illegal task force," the leaflet further charges. LaRouche was convicted along with six associates in a scandalously political judicial railroad in Alexandria, Virginia, in fall 1988, and is now serving a 15-year term—tantamount to life imprisonment for the 67-year-old statesman—in the Federal Medical Facility in Rochester, Minnesota.

Recently certified by the state board of elections in Virginia as a candidate for U.S. Congress from the 10th District, in northern Virginia, LaRouche has conducted a high-profile

media campaign, criticizing the Bush administration and Congress for its economic and foreign policies, and making his own positive alternatives known to the public.

He is identified around the district, especially in the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C., as the candidate featured on billboards with a healthy-looking bunch of broccoli, and the slogan "Eat it, George"—a sentiment that is much appreciated as the debacle of the Bush administration's economic policies becomes more and more evident.

Charges were dropped

The \$30 million suit was filed by Chicago attorney Michael Null, following the dismissal June 1 of criminal charges in which Schumacher falsely accused Fredman and Noble-Schenk of robbing Harriet Driver of Oregon, Illinois. Driver had purchased political literature which expresses the views of Lyndon LaRouche from Fredman and Noble-Schenk.

According to the LaRouche campaign leaflet, "The case was initially conceived as a way of eliminating a LaRouche Democrat, Mark Fairchild, as a contender against Illinois Attorney General Neil Hartigan for the Democratic nomination for governor of the state" in the 1990 election.

There is some background to this: In March 1986, Fairchild had won the statewide Democratic primary for the office of lieutenant governor, defeating the candidate picked by the Democratic Party machine, while another LaRouche Democrat received the nomination for Secretary of State. Their upset victories were announced in headlines all over the United States, and spurred the already existing "Get LaRouche" task force into a frenzy of activity to contain the political movement led by Lyndon LaRouche.

Schumacher's victim suffered stroke

The initial case involved Mrs. Harriet Driver, a supporter of the LaRouche campaign. The prosecutor in this case, Dennis Schumacher, hounded Mrs. Driver, a senior citizen, trying to get her to make false statements, to the point that Mrs.

Driver had a stroke while testifying. After Mrs. Driver's stroke, the judge declared a mistrial.

It was later revealed that, after Mrs. Driver suffered a stroke, Schumacher, NBC producer Lynch, and Driver's daughter, Mary Ann Ploch, continued to attempt to coerce Driver into giving false testimony against Fredman and Noble-Schenk.

It was also revealed that Ploch, Mrs. Driver's "loyal" daughter, had instructed doctors not to resuscitate her mother if her mother slipped into a coma. All three went to the nursing home where Driver was a patient and pressured her to give an interview to NBC and testify against Fredman and Noble-Schenk. Fragments of the interview were subsequently featured May 21 on a national NBC Nightly News television broadcast attacking LaRouche and his associates.

When Fredman and Noble-Schenk subpoenaed portions of the videotape of these interviews which NBC did not show on the air, Schumacher dropped the charges against them.

Schumacher's baseless criminal charges became a major focus for the "Get LaRouche" strike force's nationwide operations against LaRouche's associates. On numerous occasions Schumacher represented, on the record, that his real aim in the prosecution was to stop the political activity associated with LaRouche. NBC broadcast the charges. Mira Bolland of the Anti-Defamation League, which has coordinated and facilitated the extra-legal witchhunt against LaRouche supporters, was scheduled to appear as a witness for prosecutor Schumacher in the Driver case. Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Deputy Don Moore had testified that this was a test case to bring criminal charges against LaRouche associates in connection with selling political literature.

Malicious prosecution

The civil rights suit charges Schumacher, Lynch, and Ploch with conspiracy, extortion, and malicious prosecution. The suit alleges that the defendants "conspired together to obtain baseless indictments against Fredman and Noble-Schenk for the improper purposes of punishing them for their exercises of constitutionally protected First Amendment political activity, cutting off political contributions to and support of the organizations and activities supporting the political movement led by LaRouche, utilizing an Illinois grand jury and a criminal prosecution to improperly attempt to extort the payment of money by the Plaintiffs to a private individual, and utilizing the discovery mechanism of grand jury subpoenas to obtain information for a private law firm to use in preparing a planned civil lawsuit to harass and intimidate political supporters and contributors to political organizations in support of LaRouche."

In so doing, the complaint continues, "Dennis Schumacher acted outside his legitimate role as a prosecutor in utilizing the grand jury and criminal processes for purposes of political harassment and for promoting a civil lawsuit by a private party."

Interview: Denise Quinn

N.J. group demands: Let the governed rule

Denise Quinn is a first grade school teacher who became one of the initiating organizers of a rally of 10,000 people in Trenton, New Jersey on July 1 to protest Gov. James Florio's tax package. The rally, organized on an entirely grassroots basis, included a motorcade of several hundred cars. Many had festooned themselves and their cars with toilet paper, one of the items taxed under the new laws, and with tea bags, a reference to the Boston Tea Party. The rally organizers have vowed to continue to build the movement until they "straighten out government" and are now engaged in a petitioning campaign to raise the issue of recall of the governor and the legislature. The interview was conducted by Patricia Salisbury.

EIR: I know that you announced at the Trenton rally that that event was only the beginning. What are your current activities and plans?

Quinn: What we are basically doing right now is gathering some petitions which say that we want legislation that will permit me to recall you, the legislator, if I feel you are not representing me. . . .

EIR: Would this also permit recall of the governor?

Quinn: Right, to permit this when the government becomes too big for itself, and becomes a closed system, when the people's voices are not heard anymore. We would like the right to be able to do something about this. We live in a democracy, we don't live in a socialist government or a dictatorship and we feel that we are heading toward that, slowly but surely.

EIR: Is your petition a formal petition for the ballot?

Quinn: No, a petition only carries so much weight in New Jersey. The weight it will carry is that we will show up with hopefully one million signatures and present them to the governor. In his campaign speech, in his inaugural night, where he got elected—I have a copy of that—his last line says, "Keep talking, New Jersey, and I'll keep

listening.” . . . And all we are doing is talking, and we are going to see if he listens, when we show up with a million names or however many we show up with. . . .

EIR: How far along are you on the petitioning now?

Quinn: It’s really hard to tell. They’re out everywhere. Every time someone calls for a petition, I send one out. We get hundreds of letters every day asking for petitions. We sent out hundreds of petitions every day to people who make copies of them and send hundreds more of them out. They have not all been returned, people are saving them up. . . .

EIR: You seem to have quite a grassroots movement going.

Quinn: I think they [the governor and the legislators] actually organized it; they motivated the people to act when they gave themselves raises, because we were all angry, and everyone knows the facts that there is waste, and so on. But as soon as they gave themselves those raises I think they mobilized the people to act. They themselves started this grassroots movement, and that I think is the irony of the whole thing. . . . We’re just all regular people. People have contacted us, now we will not accept any political support at all. We’re non-partisan. We think it’s great if the Republicans want to jump on our band wagon, but we know things about the Republicans. We want to straighten out government. . . . People have joined together and it seems like this is a common cause that affects everyone, and it seems like everyone is going to do something. It’s unfortunate that we can’t get together like this about other problems in the world.

EIR: What kinds of things are you thinking of?

Quinn: The drug problem, the problem of the homeless. If people mobilized the way we have over this tax issue, I can’t see how we would have a problem anymore. . . .

EIR: And people don’t see these other issues the same way?

Quinn: If it doesn’t affect you, you are not prone to move as quickly. On this tax package they hit everyone in some way. They lied to us. They are tricking us, they are looking at us as ignorant people who don’t know what they are doing, and they don’t want us involved in government. Their attitude is, “Leave us alone.”

EIR: That is pretty funny, given that they are elected public officials.

Quinn: And I think we’ve brought it upon ourselves by the mere fact that we are busy working people; we trust our government to make good decisions for us. That’s their job, that’s why we have them there; we pay them to represent us so that we can work and take care of our families. We have overlooked that we have not been watching them carefully, and they have become a closed system, and represent only their own political parties, and they are self-serving. That’s what we are all about—to change that.

EIR: Are you planning more rallies?

Quinn: Where there are people, that’s where we will be. We have not determined the exact sites yet. When we planned the Trenton rally we did it in nine-and-a-half days. . . . And we plan on getting people involved in the local government. We are trying to get them to show up to meetings of city councils and school boards, and propose they endorse the recall. There are several towns in which this has been done already. We are asking people to show up to these councils with a pad and a pen. That’s all. Draw a picture while you are sitting there.

We feel we have two choices: to do something, or to do nothing. We have already done nothing, and look where that has gotten us. . . . Our objective is to bring about change and that has already happened. . . . At the rally I went up to the crowd and I said, “You people are scary. It’s not because of the way you look”—they had tea bags hanging from their heads, they had toilet paper all over their bodies. I said it’s because you’re informed, you’re involved, you are madder than hell, and you’re not going to take it any more.

EIR: I had heard from press reports that a lot of this was organized through radio talk shows.

Quinn: I feel we were in the right place at the right time, which is listening to radio station WKXW. They have a type of talk show, and were discussing the tax issue, and they were flooded with calls, everyone just complaining and complaining. And [rally initiator] John was the original person who called first, and the disk jockey said to him, “I’m tired of you people complaining and not doing anything. Why don’t you people do something? John said, “I’ll get something going before the 4th of July. I’ll put my number on the air,” and so Pat called [another of the initiating organizers], and together they made “Hands Across New Jersey.” Maybe about 50 calls later I called, and was given the information, and then I took initiative: I made fliers and I made phone calls.

I called John back the next day, and I said, “I want to be your secretary. I want to do more,” and then we added a few more people. We stopped at seven main organizers because you can get carried away. People are just self-motivated. They are so self-motivated that they can’t get enough to do. They keep calling to ask, what can I do, what can I do? So my message to the politicians is that the people are not going to forget. If we were the motivating factor only, they might forget, but they are self-motivating. And when people are informed and involved and madder than hell all by themselves, and all we are doing is giving them a little organization, they are not going to forget.

EIR: Are you a civics teacher?

Quinn: I teach first grade. The reason I started this is because I like to pursue the truth of matters, and I feel as long as you are pursuing the truth, you can’t go wrong. . . .

George Washington to be tried for treason

by Mark Burdman

The British government has set a date of Oct. 18 to place George Washington posthumously on trial, on charges of treason. The mock trial will be held at Lincoln's Inn in London, with a British Law Lord presiding as judge, and with Queen Elizabeth's chief prosecutor, Director of Public Prosecutions Allan Green, representing the British government at the proceedings. Preliminary reports are that the jury will consist of 12 British lawyers.

During the week of July 9, a team of British lawyers met to work out a strategy for prosecuting Washington. Martyn Berkin, a London barrister helping to organize the trial, told the *Sunday Telegraph* July 8, "The English side is keen to put George Washington."

The idea for the case originated with a challenge from Lord Goff of Chieveley, a British lawyer, who was attending a meeting in the United States of the American Inns of the Court, an association of legal groups inspired by four inns that operate as law schools, eateries, and fraternal organizations for British jurists. Although he reportedly threw out the challenge to a group of American lawyers in the tongue-in-cheek manner that is the style among the British oligarchical class, his view of the matter is deadly serious. As he stated in a recent private discussion, "Washington must have been a traitor. Unless there is a notion of just revolution, which absolves people in such cases, he must have been one." His lordship's more fundamental argument is that the concepts of "natural law" and "inalienable rights" used by the American Founding Fathers are not valid, in view of what is, "in legal fact," an act of treason. He asserted that all the authors and signers of the American Declaration of Independence should also be considered as traitors.

Retaking the colonies

The British have never relinquished their wish to re-establish control over the "colonies," through winning over the predominant factions in the American Establishment to a commitment to Anglo-American or Anglo-Saxon global imperial rule, and through establishing hands-on control over the economy and culture of the United States. One key to such control, is a strategy for balkanizing the United States. In the same sense that the British supported the southern Confederacy against Lincoln's Union forces in the Civil War, British elites today privately talk, at conferences at the elite

Ditchley Park estate and elsewhere, of the United States being split up.

From this standpoint, Lincoln's Inn is a most appropriate locale for the mock trial. One of this ancient inn's more famous members was Jeremy Bentham, the 18th-century philosophical radical who developed the "utilitarian calculus," according to which man is defined by the "pleasure-pain principle," the seeking of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. George Washington would probably regard it as a badge of honor that such bestialists would have the gall to put him on trial.

'Nathan Hale was hanged as a spy'

The trial will proceed on the basis of a history-fiction scene, in which George Washington is captured and brought to London to stand trial. According to preliminary reports, witnesses for the defense will be British and American actors playing Edmund Burke (a conservative philosopher who was in truth no friend of the American republicans), Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Franklin, while other actors will play prosecution witnesses like Lord North and King George III.

The July 8 *Sunday Telegraph* comments: "The precedents do not look too good for the American team. Nathan Hale, a hero of the War of Independence, was hanged as a spy in 1776, after being captured behind the English lines in his disguise as Dutch teacher."

Washington's lead "counsel" is Chicago lawyer Michael Coffield, who has put together a team of 10 lawyers to research the historical issues involved, and who has another team of lawyers in New Jersey trying to guess what the British arguments will be. One central defense argument, according to the *Sunday Telegraph's* preview, will be that King George III failed to fulfill his side of the bargain with the colonists, by failing to offer the American colonies the same rights enjoyed by his subjects in England. The second argument will be that the king was happy to let go of the troublesome colonies, and therefore only put up a token resistance.

There is no indication that the American team will put forward the "natural law" arguments implied in such famous clauses of the Founding Fathers as "endowed by the Creator. . . ." If these reports are true, the defense approach would correspond to the unfortunate "consensus" prevailing in leading U.S. legal and other circles these days, typified by the Supreme Court and the Thornburgh Justice Department, which denies the existence of natural law. That would allow the case to proceed in a British-controlled environment.

This defense approach is evidently to British barrister Martyn Berkin's satisfaction: "Philosophical arguments are likely to work in [Washington's] favor, especially given Eastern Europe's success in breaking away from Russia and other democratic movements around the world," he told the *Sunday Telegraph*. "But the second factor is that the better advocate may sway the jury. The legal profession is generally of a higher calibre in Britain than in the United States."

ADL joins Cathedral of St. John to promote 'New Age' paganism

by Joseph Brewda

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), as EIR's readers are well aware, is far from the charitable watchdog organization against anti-Semitism that its fundraising literature claims it to be. We have documented its status as a front group for Dope, Inc., and its murderous activities, in connivance with the FBI and CIA, against political enemies of the Eastern Establishment. We here begin a series that will show the ADL's role in promoting the satanic ideology of the "New Age," against the Judeo-Christian tradition.

In June 1974, the Anti-Defamation League and the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City co-sponsored a conference entitled "Auschwitz: beginning of a new era?" Speakers claimed that the Christian religion itself was the ultimate cause of the genocide against 6 million Jews.

A typical speaker was Rosemary Radford Reuther, a schismatic Catholic theologian who espouses Wicca, an organization of self-defined witches. Nazism, Reuther claimed, can be traced back to the Apostles, because, she asserted, "at its root, anti-Semitism in Christian civilization springs directly from Christian theological anti-Judaism. Anti-Judaism developed theologically as the left hand of Christology. That is to say that anti-Judaism was the negative side of the Christian claim that Jesus was Christ."

In her writings, such as *New Woman/New Earth*, and *From Machismo to Mutuality*, Reuther also makes clear that she is a proponent of the "New Age."

The beliefs proclaimed at the conference are fundamentally satanic. This should not be too surprising, since the Episcopal cathedral and the ADL have been at the forefront of efforts to impose a satanic "New Age" on America.

Consider the following:

- The cathedral houses the Gaia Institute, named after the pagan Earth Mother goddess. In his recent remarks before a conference on ecology in Washington, Prince Philip, the consort of the head of the Anglican church, denounced the Judeo-Christian tradition for "drawing people away from what they have seen as the pagan worship of natural phenomena." He called for the "ecological pragmatism" of the "so-called pagan religions" to replace that tradition.

- The cathedral houses the Lucis Trust, previously more

honestly named the Lucifer Trust, which seeks to unify all religions under pagan belief.

- The cathedral advocates the hiring of practicing lesbians and homosexuals as religious leaders. It has renounced the Bible's injunction against sodomy as outdated.

- The ADL, which was formed by the attorney of cathedral head Bishop Paul Moore, has attempted to eradicate the teaching of natural law and the Judeo-Christian tradition from American society, through a perverse use of the notion of the separation of church and state. It is noteworthy that the ADL is financially dependent on organized crime figures, such as Moe Dalitz and the Bronfmans, as well as overtly satanic Hollywood film producers who have been central in spreading the "New Age."

The eradication of Christian belief from this planet, which the ADL/Cathedral conference demanded in the guise of mourning the holocaust, is nothing new. It was the program of Adolph Hitler, and his spiritual mentor, Friedrich Nietzsche, as their demented writings make clear (see *Documentation*). Hitler saw the butchery of European Jewry as merely the first bloody step in a program of eradicating the Judeo-Christian tradition.

Christianity blamed for the Holocaust

In her speech to the conference, "Anti-Semitism and Christian theology," Reuther said: "Christianity saw itself as the heir of the Jewish Messianic hope, and believed that in Jesus the hope for the coming of the Messiah was fulfilled. Since the Jewish tradition rejected this claim, the Church developed a polemic against the Jews and the Jewish tradition and Jewish rejection of this claim." It is this polemic against the Jews in the Gospels, for rejecting Jesus as Christ, which created "the politics of paranoia" that caused the Holocaust, she said.

Other speakers underscored Reuther's diatribe. The comments of Michael Ryan, a professor of theology at Drew University, are typical. "After Auschwitz, Christianity's claim to have superseded Judaism has become incredible. . . . This claim ultimately served the cause of genocide."

And how are Christians to "correct" Christianity to deal with this alleged problem? Simple, Reuther says: Deny that

Jesus was the Christ. "To bring this tragic history to an end will demand something like a mass repentant acceptance of responsibility by the Christian Church, and a dramatic shift in the spirituality which it teaches," she said. "Ultimately such a shift in spirituality demands a re-examination of Christology, for this is the original root of theological anti-Judaism. A repentant Christianity is a Christianity which has turned from the theology of Messianic triumphalism to the theology of hope. This is possible only if we recognize that Messianic hope is not primarily behind us, as a *fait accompli*, but is ahead of us, as a horizon of redemption that still eludes us both, Christian and Jew."

Given this anti-Christian view, it should not be surprising that Reuther states that even the name Old Testament is "anti-Semitic." She also asserts that St. Paul's (and Jesus's) distinction between the spirit and the letter of the law also expresses anti-Semitism, since the law is associated with Jewish law. "St. Paul," she rants, "develops the analogy between the Law and the Power and Principalities in such a way as to make the Law almost a demonic instrument."

Conference speaker Elie Wiesel, an ADL-affiliated author who specializes in writing on the Holocaust, elaborated on Reuther's remarks. "The Final Solution was rooted in the centuries-old Christian hatred of Jews," he claimed. "Twenty-two percent of the SS remained loyal to the church, even while murdering Jewish men, women, and children. As for Hitler, he was never excommunicated." Elsewhere, Wiesel has stated, "One Jew was put to death in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago and the non-Jewish world has not ceased to speak of it. Do we Jews not have the right, the duty, to keep alive the memory of 6,000,000 dead?"

Irving Greenburg, a professor of Jewish Studies at the City University of New York, put forward the following revolutionary demand: "For the devout Christian, the New Testament is the word of God. Yet even the word of God must be held to account for nourishing hatred, as well as culpability in, or being an accessory to, the fact of genocide. Nothing less than a fundamental critique and purification of the Gospels themselves can begin to purify Christianity from being a source of hatred."

Greenburg denounced Paul VI for "denying the complicity or guilt of Pius XII in the Holocaust." Greenburg claimed that the Vatican's refusal "to recognize Israel's *de jure* political existence," expressed its "dreadful guilt of collaboration."

Part of a tradition

This conference was not the last time that the ADL and the networks of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine used the issue of the Holocaust to attack Christianity.

In July 1988, Robert Maxwell, a leading British publicist, who also owns several Israeli newspapers, co-sponsored a conference on the Holocaust at Oxford University. The other major co-sponsor was the ADL's British arm, the Insti-

tute for Jewish Affairs. The conference sponsors concluded, once again, that Christianity is the causal factor in anti-Semitism historically.

Among the Oxford conference's main speakers was the ADL-linked Prof. Franklin Littell, who had teamed up with the cathedral and the ADL to sponsor the 1974 conference. Littell, who teaches religion at Temple University in Philadelphia, has claimed that the Holocaust must be considered as a "basic event in Christian history . . . of the same order as the Exodus, Sinai, and the Fall of Rome."

Curiously enough, in September 1988, Maxwell was the chief patron of a conference held under the auspices of the European Cultural Foundation at which the main theme was the importance of the ideas of Friedrich Nietzsche—the theoretical father of Nazism, who denounced Christianity and Judaism alike.

Bishop of the 'New Age'

That the 1974 Cathedral of St. John conference was some sort of defense of Judaism and Jews, should not be imagined. Bishop Paul Moore, then the spiritual leader of the cathedral, trivialized the slaughter of 6 million Jews by comparing it to the killing of beasts.

In his opening remarks, Moore stated that in Auschwitz, we see "that mystical miracle which pervades creation all the way from Auschwitz: the blood of all those who have died for humanity, for justice or peace, or for their God, the sad eyes of the beasts pacing back and forth in the prison of the zoos, the innocent suffering not only of adults and children, but all God's creatures. This innocent suffering is a strange symbol in our creation, and Auschwitz may be its greatest symbol."

The ADL has also worked with the cathedral to eliminate some of the most important injunctions in the book of Genesis, which are naturally common to both religions. For years the cathedral, through a committee of its Ecumenical Commission, has maintained a Christian-Jewish dialogue dedicated to such themes. Referencing Genesis, the current head of the commission, Rev. James Carpenter, reports, "It was proper at that time to say that man must 'subdue the Earth' and 'multiply.' There were so few people. But, today, this theological question must be reformulated." The cathedral's main interlocutor in such schemes, Carpenter admits, is the ADL.

In the spring of 1989, Bishop Moore even went so far as to say that he thought that the ancient Hebrews "made a mistake" in their "wholesale condemnation of Baal worship." He insisted that the Baal worshippers—who practiced human sacrifice—had a grasp of the "oneness of creation." The occasion for the bishop's defense of the grisly pagan god against Jewish monotheism was a debate with Rev. C. Fitzsimons Allison. Allison has since resigned as bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, in order to devote himself to fighting what he termed "the prevailing winds of strange doctrine without and within the Episcopal Church."

The 'final solution' of Hitler and Nietzsche

One of the lesser known facts of World War II is that Adolf Hitler not only had a "Final Solution" for Judaism, but he also had one for Christianity, which he was only kept from exercising because of reverses from 1943 onward.

As is revealed in *Adolf Hitler's Table Talk 1941-1944* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1973), which is a series of notes on Hitler's private correspondence, recorded by secretaries commissioned by Martin Bormann, Hitler, like that "blood and soil" race mystic Friedrich Nietzsche before him, hated Judaism because it had given birth to Christianity, which toppled the pagan Roman Empire. There can be no doubt from Hitler's private instructions to Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler and other top Nazis, that he intended to liquidate the priesthood of the Church, then to join the remnants of a gnostic Church to his Third Reich empire, and, finally, like Emperor Julian the Apostate, to resurrect all the pagan cults, ranging from Hellenic neo-platonism and the Oracle of Delphi to the Zoroastrian fire worshippers of the Persian Magi.

Here are some quotes from *Table Talk*:

'Christianity the worst danger'

Night of July 11-12, 1941. "The heaviest blow that ever struck humanity was the coming of Christianity. Bolshevism is Christianity's illegitimate child. Both are inventions of the Jew. . . . Without Christianity . . . the Roman Empire, under Germanic influence, would have developed in the direction of world-domination, and humanity would not have extinguished fifteen centuries of civilization at a single stroke. . . . The result of the collapse of the Roman Empire was a night that lasted for centuries."

Oct. 25, 1941, evening. Special guests: Reichsführer SS Himmler and SS General Heydrich. Christianity's Reichstag Fire. "I don't believe at all in the truth of certain mental pictures that many people have of the Roman emperors. I'm sure that Nero didn't set fire to Rome. It was the Christian-Bolsheviks who did that. . . . I have numerous accounts [like this] to settle, about which I cannot think today. But that doesn't mean I forget them. I write them down. The time will come to bring out the big book! Even with regard to the Jews, I've found myself remaining inactive. There's no sense

in adding uselessly to the difficulties of the moment. One acts more shrewdly when one bides one time."

Feb. 8, 1942, midday. Special guests: Himmler and Speer. Plan to eliminate the priests. "The evil that's gnawing our vitals is our priests, of both creeds. I can't at present give them the answer they've been asking for, but it will cost them nothing to wait. It's all written down in my big book. The time will come when I'll settle my account with them, and I'll go straight to the point. . . . The fact remains that it's their maneuvers that have led me to my decision. They've only got to keep at it, they'll hear from me, all right. I shan't let myself be hampered by juridical scruples. Only necessity has legal force. In less than ten years from now, things will have quite another look, I can promise you."

'Dionysus against the Crucified'

In his "table talk" tirades against Christianity, Hitler merely echoed the "blood and soil" paganism of Friedrich Nietzsche, who had himself been heavily influenced by *Matushka Rus's* Fyodor Dostoevsky. The most crystalized expression of Nietzsche's pagan hatred of Christianity is in his book *Ecce Homo*, where Nietzsche cries out: "Have I made myself clear?—Dionysus against the Crucified."

Before today's advocates of today's "New Age" sought to more carefully cover their tracks, Dionysus was recognized as the symbol of the "Age of Aquarius" that was to replace the "Age of Pisces" (Christ).

In his book *The Antichrist*, Nietzsche carries through his reverence for the pagan god Dionysus to embrace the Satan of the Christian age, as when he says: "Christianity should not be beautified and embellished: It has waged deadly war against this higher type of man; it has placed all the basic instincts of this type under the ban; and out of these instincts it has distilled evil and the Evil One: the strong man as the typically reprehensible man, the 'reprobate.'" While Nietzsche thus openly embraces the "Evil One" as racially and culturally superior to the Christian, he, too, like Hitler later, hates Judaism because it created Christianity, which destroyed pagan Rome.

Writes Nietzsche:

"One cannot read these Gospels cautiously enough. . . . One is among Jews. . . . In Christianity all of Judaism, a several-century-old Jewish preparatory training and technique of the most serious kind, attains its ultimate mastery as the art of lying in a holy manner. The Christian, this *ultima ratio* of the lie, is the Jew once more—even three times more."

And, Nietzsche could not be clearer on his preference for Rome:

"Need I add that in the whole New Testament there is only a single figure who commands respect. Pilate, the Roman governor. To take a Jewish affair seriously—he does not persuade himself to do that. One Jew more or less—what does it matter?"

Court upholds states' parental notification laws in teen abortions

by Linda Everett

To the consternation of the malthusian abortion lobby, the Supreme Court on June 25 upheld the right of states to require teenage girls to notify one or both parents of their intention to have an abortion but only so long as states provide minors with the option of bypassing their parents and obtaining a judge's permission for the abortion. The Court's rulings in the twin cases of *Hodgson v. Minnesota* and *Minnesota v. Hodgson*, and *Ohio v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health*, are expected to have immense impact on the widely supported, though heavily challenged and often unenforced laws in 32 states that require unmarried, unemancipated minors to attain some form of parental involvement in the abortion decision.

At issue is the state's interest in supporting parents' involvement in the upbringing of their children, and the allegedly fundamental, absolute right of adolescents to abortion without their parents' consent or knowledge. While states routinely contact parents about a child's truancy or traffic offense, the abortion lobby calls it a breach of privacy for states to inform parents that their daughter faces a serious medical procedure that not only destroy the life of an unborn child, but may destroy the teenager's life as well. About one-quarter of the more than 1.6 million abortions performed every year (last available statistics for 1985) are performed on girls under the age of 18.

Ambivalence

In its June 25 decisions, the Court drew heavily on a half-dozen of its past decisions concerning parental notification laws. The justices cited the positive supportive role of both parents and states toward minors, only to repeatedly rip at it in favor of an alleged "liberty right" of women and adolescents as young as 10 years of age, to abortion. "There can be little doubt that the State furthers a constitutionally permissible end by encouraging an unmarried pregnant minor to seek the help and advice of her parents in making the very important decision whether or not to bear a child," and, while "the State has an interest in protecting the independent right of the parents 'to determine and strive for what they believe to be best for their children,' " the Court says that neither that

interest, nor the parents' right, "is more weighty than the right of privacy of a competent minor mature enough to have become pregnant."

In a 6-3 decision, the Supreme Court affirmed as constitutional a 1985 Ohio law that made it illegal for a physician to perform an abortion on an unmarried and unemancipated (i.e., still living at home) woman under the age of 18 unless certain conditions are provided. The abortionist could perform the abortion if he gave 24-hour notice of the child's intentions to her parents or guardian or relative, if the minor fears parental abuse; or, if he is unable, after reasonable effort, to give such notice; if the minor's parent or guardian consents to the abortion in writing; or if the juvenile court authorizes the abortion through a judicial bypass, a procedure that allows the minor to go to court, rather than her parents, to demonstrate that she has sufficient maturity to make the decision without parental notice, or, that it is not in her best interests to bear the child.

Before the bill became law in 1986, the Akron Center for Reproductive Health, an abortionist, and a patient went to U.S. District Court and obtained a permanent injunction against the law. The Court of Appeals agreed with the lower court's decision, citing several constitutional defects. The State of Ohio then appealed to the Supreme Court.

The justices found that all of the Akron clinic's complaints about how the law *might* impede a minor's right to abortion in certain "worst case scenarios," were without merit. Justice Arthur Kennedy, for the majority, said a state had the right to ask a teenager, especially one with the assistance of an attorney, for "clear and convincing" evidence of her maturity in making her abortion decision. The majority discounted the clinic's claim that Ohio hoped to entrap confused pregnant minors by having them choose among three different court forms to apply for judicial by-pass, which Justice Harry Blackmun, with Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall joining in his dissent, castigated as a "tortuous maze." It was reasonable, the majority concluded, to require that abortionists themselves, notify the minor's parent since "the parent may provide important medical data to the physician."

How the Minnesota law works

Minnesota's parental notification statute is actually of two parts. The 1988 Minnesota law provides that no abortion can be performed on a minor until 48 hours after both her parents (whether separated or not) have been notified (if reasonably possible) unless the minor claims parental abuse or neglect, in which case, authorities will be notified and an investigation immediately begun. But, Minnesota also provides that should this segment of the law be enjoined, another section, subdivision 6, would be enacted in its place. Besides the mandatory two-parent notification and 48-hour waiting period, subdivision 6 allows the minor the option of a confidential court bypass procedure where, instead of notifying her parents, she presents in court proof that she is mature enough to make the abortion decision, or that the abortion, without her parents' notification, is in her best interest.

Days before the law went into effect, a group of abortionists, clinics, and pregnant minors filed suit in District Court, alleging that the statute violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. The court obliged them by declaring the entire law unconstitutional, but this was reversed by the Court of Appeals which held that subdivision 6 saved the statute as a whole. This was affirmed by the Supreme Court in what was characterized as "fiendishly complicated" ruling on June 25. Justice John Paul Stevens wrote the opinion striking down the two-parent notification version of the law in which Justices Brennan, Marshall, Blackmun and Sandra O'Connor joined. In a second vote, Justices Kennedy, Byron White, Antonin Scalia, O'Connor, and Chief Justice William Rehnquist upheld the second version of the Minnesota law, saying the judicial bypass option protects the minor's access to abortion, thereby overriding the unconstitutional or burdensome notification restrictions. Justice Stevens considered the law unconstitutional even with the bypass option; Justice Kennedy said the bypass was constitutionally unnecessary.

The Supreme Court opposed the mandatory two-parent notification rule which it called an "oddity" among state and federal consent provisions that generally call for a single parent's participation in health or welfare issues concerning their children. They reasoned that mandatory two-parent notification did not further any legitimate state interest that was not already fulfilled by contacting one parent. The majority also cited extensive testimony presented in District Court alleging that mandatory notification of both parents, whether or not they wished to be notified, had harmful effects on minors and single custodial parents due to the large number of abusive, violent or "dysfunctional families" residing in Minnesota—which, if it is to be believed, is an epidemic of major proportions. Also, the Court considered a short mandatory waiting period reasonable, because it provides "the parent the opportunity to consult with his or her spouse . . . [to] discuss the religious or moral implications of the abortion decision, and provide the daughter needed guidance

and counsel in evaluating the impact of the decision on her future." Indeed, abortion clinic "counselors" are no substitute in this respect. In fact, a named plaintiff in Minnesota's case is a 17-year-old, untrained, inexperienced clinic "counselor" for teens who boasted of her ability to get pregnant at 15 and of being sexually active since age 13.

The abortion lobby screams that decisions like these erode women's abortion rights guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade* in 1973. Yet, the judicial bypass option is generally seen as simply rubberstamping permission for abortions. In some states, it may decrease the number of abortions performed, but in Minnesota where the two-parent notification law has been enforced for the last five years, 3,573 abortion petitions for judicial approval were filed with the courts during that period. Only nine were denied.

Parents a threat to abortion industry

When the Ohio and Minnesota cases were heard before the Supreme Court last December, the abortion industry went into apoplectic fits, with the press screeching that teenagers were unable to defend themselves against the "anti-abortion zealots" who were assaulting their "bodies, dignity, and rights" with "unspeakable meddling" and restrictions to abortion. Why all the hysteria if notification laws really do not limit abortions? The answer is simple: Abortionists cannot financially afford the fact that Americans are choosing laws that require parental notification before abortions are performed on their children. The abortionists' concern is twofold: that parental involvement will lead to 1) a decrease in business, and 2) an increased threat of medical liability suits.

The main opponents of these laws are abortion operators like Planned Parenthood with hundreds of clinics nationwide. These abortionists remain virtually free of any prosecution in the event of post-abortion complications or death of a young patient—as long as parents are kept in the dark about the procedure or those responsible. Teens tend to ignore such complications and have the highest rate of infection and permanent damage of all abortion patients. And, while teenagers aren't likely to take up a legal battle after a botched abortion, their parents are. If the parental notification laws now being challenged by abortionists in 14 of the 33 states where they exist, were enforced, abortionists would face a definite increase in prosecution for malpractice. A 1985 Centers for Disease Control study ranked abortion as the sixth most common cause of maternal death—which was, by the way, thought to be underreported by as much as 50%.

The same pro-abortion lobby that attacked Minnesota's 48-hour waiting period as dangerous to the pregnant girl's health, waged a major campaign to wipe out that part of Ohio's informed consent provisions that required physicians to disclose to parents the risks of the technique to be used, instructions on post-abortion care, status of the teen's pregnancy, development of her fetus, its possible viability, and potential physical and emotional complications of the abortion.

Space advocates worry over NASA cuts

Rep. Robert Roe (D-N.J.), the chairman of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, announced on June 29 that he has requested the General Accounting Office to do an audit of Space Station Freedom to determine "the impact that budgetary shortfalls are having on the program."

Due by Dec. 31, Rep. Roe requested that the audit provide an inventory of annual shortfalls in the budget and the programmatic changes that have occurred since the program began in 1985.

The ranking Republican on the committee, Rep. Robert Walker (Pa.), also expressed concern over the budget cuts, especially the virtual elimination of any increase in the Moon-Mars program. On June 28, Walker had submitted an amendment that sought to permit NASA to transfer up to \$266.9 million from any of its programs to be used to fund the Space Exploration Initiative. A point of order on the grounds that it provided for an unauthorized transfer of funds between NASA appropriations was sustained, effectively killing the amendment. Walker, noting that the Moon-Mars program is the first time that a specific goal has been given NASA in 20 years, warned that "a nation that fails to look forward, fails to show vision, is in fact a nation that is in descendency, rather than ascendancy." Walker alluded to public opinion which showed that 87% of Americans believe that the space program is something vitally important to them and something which keeps America competitive.

NASA Administrator Adm. Richard Truly commented on July 3 that the problems NASA has had recently with grounded shuttles and telescopes that need fixing would only be aggra-

vated by the \$800 million cut in the FY 91 NASA budget by Congress.

Liberal Democrats, however, are using the recent technical problems in the telescope and the space shuttle to scrap some of the more significant programs. Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee handling the space program, wants further cuts. Mikulski complained to the June 30 *Washington Post* that "they [NASA] had 10 years to put this together. They spent 2.8 billion dollars to be able to get it right." Mikulski said that the problem with the Hubble telescope "has called into question future NASA programs, such as other planned Great Observatories and a mission to Mars." "Are we going to keep ending up with techno-turkeys?" she ranted.

Seniors: no cuts in Social Security

Senior-citizen groups are revving up to block any attempts to cut Social Security benefits as part of a deal in the ongoing budget summit talks between the White House and the Congress.

Benefit cuts were on the bargaining table last week when talks were recessed for the July 4th holiday. The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the largest senior-citizen group in the country, is planning letter-writing campaigns and demonstrations.

Yet, because of the political sensitivity of the issue, it is doubtful if the budget summitters will target cuts in Social Security for their austerity package. "There is a lot of aim-taking," said John Rother, lobbyist for the AARP, "but the question is whether anyone is going to pull the trigger."

Most Democrats are wary of even discussing the issue. "The two things

the voters still give us credit for," said Harrison Hickman, a Democratic pollster, "is standing up for the middle class and protecting Social Security. . . . This is the time we can really communicate that we will uphold our promises. Just because the president breaks his doesn't mean we have to break ours."

There is less hesitation, however, among some on Capitol Hill who are calling for "equality of sacrifice." "Entitlements are going to have to take a pretty good shot if you're going to reach \$50 billion (the target set for the 1991 deficit reduction)," said Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-Minn.), the ranking GOP-er on the House Budget Committee. "And you can't hurt one crew and leave others untouched."

Congress to halt aid cuts to pregnant women

The House on June 28 approved a measure which would prevent 250,000 pregnant women from being cut from the Special Supplemental Feeding Program.

The bill would increase the amount that states, which administer the nutrition program, can borrow against next year's allocation, and thus would enable the program to continue into the next fiscal year.

The \$2.1 billion program was about to run out of money due to higher food and formula prices.

White House threatens veto on housing measure

Abandoning the conciliatory tone it had adopted in the discussions with the Senate on the omnibus housing legislation, the White House is now warning that it will veto the legislation

if passed by Congress.

In a terse five-page statement sent on July 10 from the Office of Management and Budget to the House Rules Committee, the administration criticized the bill as being too expensive, and claimed that it was not targeted to aid the poor. Sponsored by House Banking Committee Chairman Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), the White House is concerned that the bill would exceed the administration's fiscal 1991 budget for the Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture departments' housing programs by \$6 billion, and that it relied too heavily on funding new construction as a way to increase the low- to moderate-income housing supply.

HUD Secretary Jack Kemp has said that such programs benefit developers at the expense of the truly needy. The White House is demanding that two elements of the Gonzalez bill—a rental production and a housing partnership program—be subject to “major revision or elimination.”

GOP dogged by Bush's lips

As election campaigning gains momentum, Republican candidates are having a difficult time in shaking off the President's reversal of his “no new tax” pledge.

Rep. Lynn Martin (R-Ill.), who is challenging incumbent Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) for his Senate seat, said that the Bush statements were “not the kind of help I wanted.”

Rep. Robert C. Smith (R-N.H.), considered the front-runner to capture the Senate seat now held by Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), is concerned about the public's “cynicism about politicians breaking promises.” His colleague, Rep. Chuck Douglas

(R-N.H.), considers the Bush reversal “a dumb move all the way around.” Douglas feels that Bush will run into opposition in the 1992 New Hampshire primary unless he reverses course again and blocks any tax increase.

Sen. Humphrey, who is leaving the Senate to run for the New Hampshire State Senate has characterized Bush's flip-flop as a “major disaster on a national scale.” The plummeting economy will be blamed on the incumbent Republican administration, and the loss of the tax issue will put GOP candidates in a precarious position this fall.

Metzenbaum targets S&L chief

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies, and Business Rights, announced July 9 that he will subpoena a lobbyist with strong Republican Party ties who helped an Arizona insurance executive, James M. Fail, secure \$1.8 billion in federal assistance to acquire 15 insolvent Texas thrifts in 1988.

In an issue laden with political overtones, Metzenbaum said his subcommittee would focus on the role of the lobbyist. “Thompson's name is obviously front and center,” he said.

According to a document released by the subcommittee on July 9, Thompson failed to pay any interest or principal on a \$150,000 loan that had been guaranteed by Fail's insurance company. Thompson is a former congressional aide to then-Vice President George Bush. Now a Washington lobbyist, Thompson helped Fail, who has a history of legal and regulatory problems, to quickly win approv-

al for the takeover of the failed thrifts and for \$1.86 billion in federal aid from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in 1988.

Armed Services panel split on Soviet threat

A House Armed Services Committee panel has issued a sharply divided report on the conclusions of its study of the implications of Soviet military reforms for the U.S. defense budget.

The majority, led by Committee Chairman Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), echoed the analysis of CIA chief William Webster in asserting that the Soviet threat “is becoming an empty threat,” which, because of domestic turmoil, “cannot be revived.” The report asserts that “large-scale Soviet military interventions outside of Soviet territory seem beyond the Red Army's powers.”

Republicans rejected the conclusions, saying, “We believe the overconfident tone of this report is unjustified” and helps “to create the illusion that the U.S. can rapidly diminish its own capabilities.”

The report, entitled “The Fading Threat: Soviet Conventional Military Power in Decline,” was rebuked by Rep. William Dickinson (R-Ala.) who said, “Endorsing this report is tantamount to believing that the Soviet Union is already militarily impotent and not a global power to be reckoned with.”

Despite such opposition, the change in military policy is further demonstrated by the report that a draft version of the NATO communiqué proposed that “We will examine the possibility of the extension of arms-control measures to naval forces”—a measure which would signal the end of U.S. strategic presence in the European theater.

National News

Bush to allow U.S. launches by Russians

In a stunning reversal of policy, President Bush is planning to approve a recommendation of the National Space Council that U.S. satellite makers be allowed to purchase Soviet rocket launches for commercial satellites.

The policy has been opposed for years by domestic rocket producers, and the Departments of Transportation and Defense. Numerous appeals to lift the ban on Soviet launches had been denied by President Reagan.

The launch facility will be provided by the proposed private Cape York Space Agency in Australia, according to the July 8 *New York Times*. As a first step, the Australian agency will be permitted to hire a division of United Technologies to operate the station. Launches of the Soviet Zenit rocket are planned from the facility beginning in 1995.

Neil Bush faces civil suit

Outgoing Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. chairman L. William Seidman is considering filing a \$200 million civil suit against nine former officers and directors of the Silverado S&L, including President Bush's son Neil Bush, to recover some of the \$1 billion lost through negligence and unsafe and unsound banking practices, the *New York Times* reported July 11.

Neil Bush engaged in "one of the worst kinds" of conflict of interest as a director of Silverado because of his business relationships with several of Silverado's major customers, the Office of Thrift Supervision said in a just-released Feb. 5 brief supporting its charges, the *Washington Post* reported July 11.

Other OTS documents released in early July say that Neil Bush concealed from other Silverado officials the fact that he and Kenneth Good were partners in an Argentine

venture for which Good was seeking a \$900,000 line of credit. Bush "did everything in his power to bring about a regulatory violation" of rules governing how thrifts make loans to their own directors and officials, regulators said.

The OTS has charged that Bush failed to disclose to Silverado that Good had agreed to pay him \$3.1 million to buy an 80% stake in Bush's JNB Exploration at the same time Good was telling Silverado that he could not repay \$8 million of \$11 million in loans. The third charge alleges that Bush acted "in a manner likely to cause abnormal risk to Silverado" when he voted to approve loans to Denver developer Bill Walters, a Bush business partner whose bank had given JNB a \$1.7 million letter of credit. Walters ultimately defaulted on some \$91 million in Silverado loans. The charges are being heard by an administrative law judge, and will be the subject of a public hearing Sept. 25 in Denver.

Marcos, Khashoggi found not guilty

Former Philippines First Lady Imelda Marcos and Saudi Iran-Contra scandal figure Adnan Khashoggi were acquitted of all charges of financial crimes by a New York jury on July 2.

"There was no evidence in this case," jury forewoman Catherine Balton told the press after the verdict. "There was nothing to convince any of us there was a case."

Another juror, Thomas O'Rourke, said, "There may have been a conspiracy, but it was not by the Marcoses. . . . It was on the wrong side of the ocean. It was a totally silly case. We are not big brothers to the people overseas."

The *Washington Times* noted that the verdict was a major blow to the government, which spent millions on the prosecution, and that it also raises questions about the government's chances in the prosecution of Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega.

The *New York Times* quoted defense attorney Alkan Abramowitz, saying the verdict illustrated the dangers of a prosecution strategy of targeting people whom law-en-

forcement officials label as "bad" and then setting out to try to make a case against them.

Judge John Keenan acknowledged, out of the juror's hearing two weeks ago, "What is an American court . . . what am I doing here at 40 Foley Square trying a case involving the theft of money from Philippines banks?"

Feds suffer setback in Chicago futures trial

Federal prosecutors suffered a major setback in the first Chicago futures trial when the jury reached guilty verdicts on only eight of 116 counts against three Swiss franc traders at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The July 10 *Wall Street Journal* wrote that "Even the guilty verdicts were a Pyrrhic victory" because of the sheer magnitude of the government investigation, which had spanned more than two years, involved undercover agents posing as traders in the pits, and consumed millions of taxpayers' dollars.

The failure to get less than one conviction for every ten indictments may slow the Bush administration's drive to establish top-down control over the financial markets. But the terror of the investigation and prosecution has led to 16 of the 48 people indicted so far to plead guilty.

NAACP leader scores 'Nazi-like' DoJ tactics

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People director Benjamin Hooks blasted the FBI for persecuting black politicians, notably Washington, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, in a keynote address to the July 8 NAACP convention in California, and to the July 10 *Washington Post*.

Hooks warned that "The worst thing that could happen to this nation is for the government to adopt Nazi-like tactics to enforce the law." He charged that "something is wrong with our system of justice when more than

\$40 million is spent and over 70 FBI agents assigned to trail and monitor one black elected official; to set up a sting operation to bring him down. . . .

"At no time since Reconstruction has there been a comparable period of incessant harassment of black elected officials," Hooks said, adding that the targeting of black officeholders is "commonplace under Democratic and Republican administrations alike."

Supreme Court bans political solicitation

The U.S. Supreme Court, in a 5-4 split decision issued in *U.S. v. Kokinda* on June 27, determined that solicitation for political causes on the sidewalks that provide access to Post Offices throughout the country is not protected by the First Amendment. The defendant, Marsha Kokinda, is a political associate of Lyndon LaRouche.

Justice Sandra O'Connor, using the most utilitarian logic, wrote for the majority that such sidewalks are not a traditional public forum and that an absolute ban on solicitation did not represent an unconstitutionally impermissible restriction on free speech. She was joined by Justices William Rehnquist, Byron White, Antonin Scalia, and Anthony Kennedy in reversing the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld such First Amendment activity.

Justice William Brennan authored the dissent, and was joined by Justices Harry Blackmun, Thurgood Marshall, and John Paul Stevens. Pointing out the absurdity of the majority's opinion, Brennan wrote, "The Postal Service does not subject to the same categorical prohibition many other types of speech presenting the same risk of disruption as solicitation, such as soap box oratory, pamphleteering, distributing literature for free or even flag burning. . . . Under the regulation, a group may stage a political rally to call attention to the problem of drug abuse and draw hundreds, even thousands of persons to the area just outside the entrance to the Post Office. . . . But since there is a categorical ban on solicitation,

the group would be unable to ask a single member of the public for a contribution to advance its cause.

"Some postal patrons may thank the Court for sparing them the inconvenience of having to encounter solicitors with whose views they do not agree. And postal officials can rest assured in the knowledge that they can silence an entire category of expression. . . . Perhaps only three groups of people will be saddened by today's decision. The first includes solicitors, who, in a farce of the public forum doctrine, will henceforth be permitted at postal locations to solicit the public only from such inhospitable locations as the busy four-lane highway that runs in front of the Bowie Post Office. The next to be disappointed will be those members of the public who would prefer not to be deprived of the views of the solicitors at postal locations. The last group, unfortunately, includes all of us who are conscious of the importance of the First Amendment."

Electric grid seen as open to terrorists

A Congressional Office of Technology Assessment report released June 28 entitled "Physical Vulnerability of Electrical Systems to Natural Disasters," described the U.S. electrical grid as vulnerable to terrorist attack and sabotage.

In 1983, the head of the North American Electric Reliability Council stated that the utilities had been asked by the National Security Council to set up a nationwide security system after several foreign terrorist attacks against the U.S.

In February 1989, the Department of Energy warned in testimony before the Senate that "The Soviet Union has an unconventional warfare capability, spetsnaz units, to which it has assigned the mission of crippling the West's industrial infrastructure, particularly its vulnerable energy systems, before an outbreak of hostilities.

"Although the main spetsnaz target appears to be Western Europe, the potential for such action in the United States cannot be ruled out," the DoE said.

Briefly

● **FBI DIRECTOR** William Sessions has ordered a review of the Bureau's psychological analysis unit, after its conclusion that Petty Officer Clayton Hartwig had caused the explosion on the battleship Iowa were shown to be absurd. Congressional investigators discovered that the cause of the blast was almost certainly accidental.

● **WALTER MONDALE** damned George Bush with faint praise for having "the courage to change his mind on taxes," in a commentary in the July 3 *New York Times*. "George Bush was not quite leveling with the public. But now George Bush, the President, has begun to learn the difference between campaigning and governing," Mondale said.

● **THE FEDERAL** Election Commission will prepare rules to ban U.S. companies with 50% or more foreign ownership from organizing political action committees to curb their political activities. But the U.S. is demanding that U.S. companies in Europe be treated as European entities.

● **EARTH FIRST!**, the eco-terrorist group, won an okay from U.S. District Judge Charles Lovell on July 5 to meet on federal park lands. Lovell said "tree-spiking and other acts of sabotage . . . are serious crimes" which ought to be prosecuted, but "speculation that these crimes might be committed" could not justify setting aside the permit.

● **BISHOP** Rene Gracida of Corpus Christi, Texas, has issued a formal decree of excommunication against Rachel Vargas, director of a Texas abortion clinic. "The value of human life must always be protected in the Christian community and society at large," the Bishop said.

● **NELSON MANDELA'S** tour of the U.S. has been a major financial success, raising \$1.7 million for the head of the African National Congress on June 30 in Los Angeles alone.

Editorial

King Henry V today

When Britain's Minister of Trade and Industry, Nicholas Ridley, to all intents and purposes compared Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Adolf Hitler, in an interview to *Spectator* magazine, perhaps he, like King Henry V, saw himself as the "scourge of God." Was he not defending the "God-given" right of the British to rule the world—if not directly, then with the time-honored politics of "divide and conquer"?

His remarks may have turned out to be sufficiently ill-considered to bring down the Thatcher government, but the arrogance which underlay them is not by any means unique to Ridley. The British oligarchy—or at least its more fanatic wing—is intent on dominating the world, even if it means temporarily sharing such power with the Soviets.

That Mrs. Thatcher is being spurned in her love affair with Mikhail Gorbachov, whose own star is rapidly dimming, is not a matter which she or her cronies will take lightly. Two world wars later, the British are still out to destroy the Germans, and to use the Russians in the process.

The comparison to Henry V is ironically apt.

While the British take justifiable pride in the figure of Henry as Shakespeare reshaped him, the reformed scapegrace become king, the real Henry V was far more like today's brutal Prince Philip or his apologist Ridley.

Shakespeare's Henry V is a beautiful play, and all of us who battle against odds which frequently seem insurmountable are given heart by that stirring victory on St. Crispin's Day, and the image of the dauntless Prince. Shakespeare's prince was intended to inspire greatness in an English monarch sadly lacking in that trait, and no one should miss the Kenneth Branagh film version of the play.

Sadly, however, the real Henry V has come much closer than Shakespeare's character to being a role model for the English over the centuries—certainly since the heyday of the British Empire.

Henry cut his teeth in the Welsh wars, at the age of 13, after his father seized power in a coup. He was ruthless and bloodthirsty to an extreme.

There is a lesson to be learned from that experience.

The English enemy, the "Germans," of Henry V's day, at the turn of the 15th century, were the French. France was a populous and prosperous nation, compared to the more backward England. It was a rich plum to be seized, particularly attractive to a king struggling to legitimize his position at home.

Henry conducted a war against a France weakened by internal dissent and a corrupt monarchy, with a brutality unheard of in the Europe of his day—although, unfortunately, not thereafter. For example, his troops, after one siege, slaughtered 2,000 men, women, and even nursing infants—after they had surrendered; and this was not atypical.

He deliberately lay waste to the land to decimate the French and starve them into submission—after which many Frenchmen were sent to England as virtual slaves—while their lands and homes were given to English settlers. These are the same population war policies which the British and American free-trade faction is trying to impose upon the world today. This is Prince Philip's policy for Africa.

As a whole, Europe in the 14th and 15th century suffered the dismal aftermath of brutal usury, as exemplified in the Hundred Years' War between England and France. It was a barbarous period.

A similar fate will await the world today if the politics of usury, such as Ridley, Bush, and Thatcher support, are allowed to prevail today. The real Henry V won his war against France, but in the process he bankrupted England as well as France. A bloody civil war—the War of the Roses—laid England waste.

The kind of development policies—for high-technology investment in major infrastructure projects—being put forward by the Kohl government are the only hope for humanity today. These are consonant with the American System economics of Alexander Hamilton, policies modeled upon the economics of Leibniz—policies of which Lyndon LaRouche is the world's leading proponent today.

The kind of bankers' dictatorship which Margaret Thatcher and George Bush represented at Houston can only bring the world to a dark age more dismal than that of feudal Europe.

EIR Physical Economy Survey

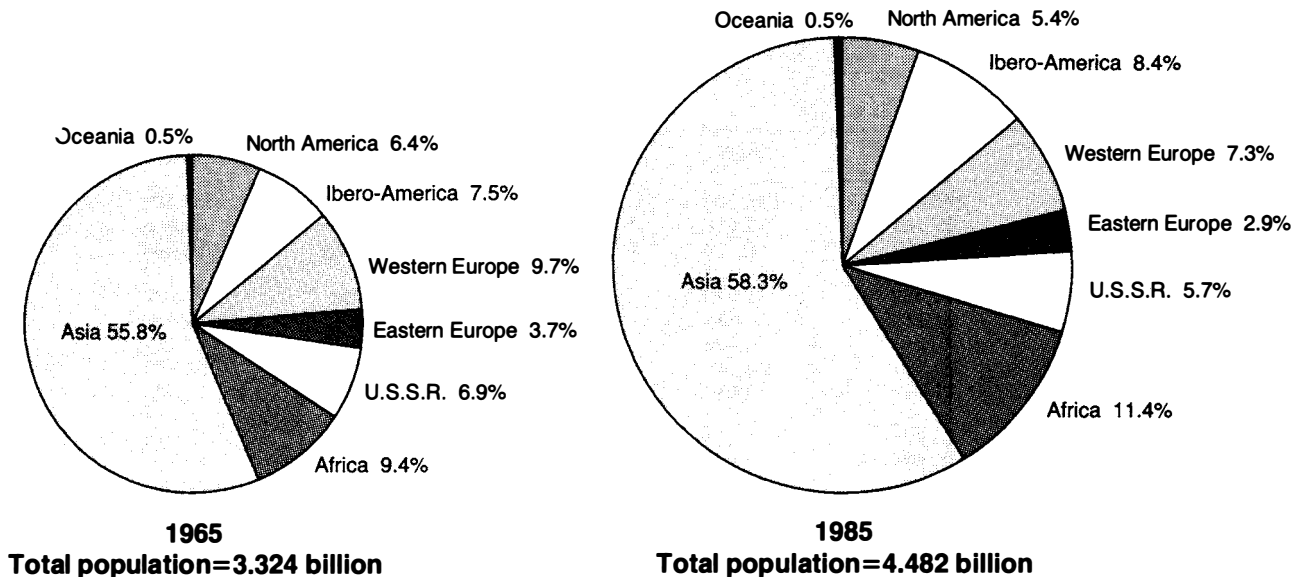
Statistical survey of world population

EIR's Statistical Survey of Physical Economy is designed to meet several needs that are encountered among several classes of our readers.

Chief among them is this. The world financial system is truly bankrupt. More than \$22 trillion of debt and speculation, and another nearly \$6 trillion in "contingent liabilities" of the U.S. government, have been accumulated on the back

of the dollar credit sector alone. The claims generated by the combination of debt and speculative activity during any one quarter exceed the economy's annual production of new wealth. The debt and speculative claims are unserviceable, fictitious; they are in the process of collapsing under the general deflation triggered last Sept. 15 with the default of the Canadian "developer" Robert Campeau.

FIGURE 1
World population in 1965 and 1985



Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985.

TABLE 1
Total population
 (1,000s)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	3,013,816	3,323,641	3,683,456	4,076,045	4,453,158	4,842,048
North America	198,663	214,042	226,565	238,818	251,887	263,404
Ibero-America	216,794	249,356	283,764	321,636	362,130	406,223
Central America and Caribbean	69,921	80,814	93,115	107,405	121,843	137,398
South America	146,874	168,542	190,650	214,231	240,288	268,826
Europe	425,129	444,956	459,425	474,402	483,938	492,009
Western Europe	308,403	323,598	333,604	344,444	349,094	352,841
Eastern Europe	116,726	121,358	125,821	129,958	134,843	139,169
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	331,061	352,298	367,521	383,351	400,336	417,542
U.S.S.R.	214,335	230,940	241,700	253,393	265,493	278,373
Africa	277,541	313,615	357,312	409,781	475,983	553,210
Asia	1,665,573	1,853,216	2,095,361	2,356,817	2,590,697	2,824,008
India	431,463	488,777	551,323	618,826	688,956	761,175
China	667,322	728,568	828,894	932,997	1,002,803	1,063,105
Oceania	15,782	17,516	19,329	21,199	23,030	24,820

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

So far, the Anglo-American financial establishment continues to insist that its Bush administration can do the job, and keep the collapse in progress "under control." This is no more true now than it was when King Canute ordered the waves to stop rolling in toward the shore.

Whether establishment and government are yet prepared to face the matter or not, the question to be faced is, what kind of economics will succeed their doomed usurious system? What kind of actual economic problems will have to be solved, worldwide, after their system of usury destroys

TABLE 2
Births
 (1,000s)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	568,350	615,387	634,243	615,968	633,708	657,297
North America	23,568	20,211	19,152	20,011	20,613	21,164
Ibero-America	47,832	50,324	53,535	56,931	61,004	64,152
Central America and Caribbean	16,462	18,290	20,035	20,430	21,522	22,732
South America	31,371	32,034	33,500	36,501	39,482	41,420
Europe	40,641	40,096	37,690	34,533	34,225	34,017
Western Europe	29,589	29,241	26,710	22,773	22,830	23,081
Eastern Europe	11,053	10,854	10,980	11,760	11,395	10,936
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	35,921	31,674	32,995	35,488	36,915	36,784
U.S.S.R.	24,869	20,820	22,014	23,727	25,520	25,848
Africa	71,375	80,224	90,175	103,923	119,321	136,633
Asia	357,841	401,459	409,160	374,425	370,498	372,858
India	108,377	112,326	116,032	117,916	120,477	119,016
China	129,978	157,934	150,369	106,566	95,480	93,535
Oceania	2,223	2,253	2,517	2,417	2,527	2,625

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

TABLE 3
Deaths
(1,000s)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	259,665	253,143	246,393	242,743	247,089	253,377
North America	9,541	10,255	10,794	11,169	11,725	11,982
Ibero-America	14,268	14,561	14,757	15,126	15,747	16,349
Central America and Caribbean	4,602	4,730	4,839	4,850	4,949	5,088
South America	9,666	9,831	9,919	10,276	10,799	11,261
Europe	22,148	23,224	24,351	25,198	26,197	26,532
Western Europe	16,561	17,319	17,931	18,562	19,127	19,413
Eastern Europe	5,588	5,905	6,420	6,636	7,069	7,118
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	13,580	14,886	16,231	18,264	19,709	20,030
U.S.S.R.	7,993	8,980	9,812	11,628	12,640	12,912
Africa	34,412	36,054	37,778	39,912	42,360	44,684
Asia	170,426	159,128	147,957	138,716	137,411	139,864
India	51,062	49,779	48,526	47,786	48,258	48,243
China	68,734	57,607	46,263	36,761	35,178	37,015
Oceania	0,877	0,941	0,944	0,994	1,009	1,054

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

itself?

Statistics are, of course, in and of themselves an inferior form. Counting arrays of objects is a very limited form of activity. And, the reliability of the numbers is always open to question. Nevertheless, we are providing in assembled

form, from the data bases of various international institutions, a selection of data, which will, no doubt, be found to be useful—useful in that such data will help to shift thinking away from the so-called “economics” of money prices and money costs, the collapsing monetarist economics, toward

TABLE 4
Population of people age 15-64
(1,000s)

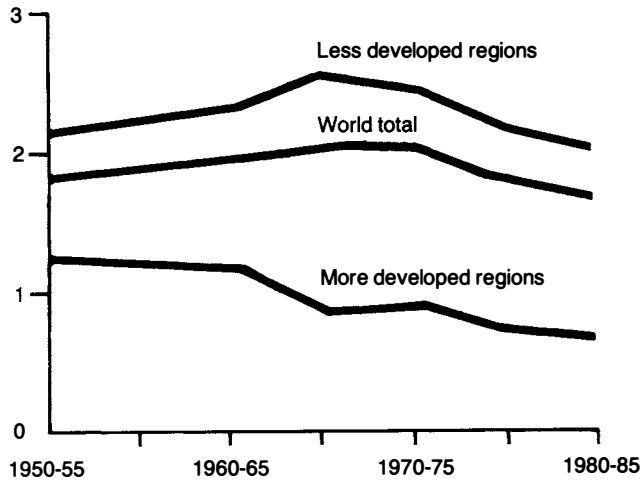
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	1,731,554	1,891,824	2,094,466	2,338,816	2,609,774	2,932,892
North America	118,529	128,316	140,333	153,765	167,117	175,929
Ibero-America	116,980	132,804	152,339	176,206	203,962	233,855
Central America and Caribbean	36,586	41,503	47,511	55,344	64,856	76,117
South America	80,394	91,301	104,828	120,862	139,106	157,738
Europe	274,127	285,758	292,563	302,660	313,046	327,917
Western Europe	199,934	208,400	211,126	217,910	225,702	236,057
Eastern Europe	74,193	77,358	81,437	84,750	87,344	91,861
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	208,285	220,695	235,025	249,192	261,545	275,293
U.S.S.R.	134,092	143,337	153,588	164,442	174,201	183,432
Africa	148,286	165,439	185,970	212,666	246,133	285,101
Asia	930,127	1,025,679	1,157,969	1,316,054	1,490,909	1,710,932
India	235,654	266,725	301,838	345,483	396,594	450,531
China	377,550	406,113	459,804	521,532	586,065	681,761
Oceania	9,412	10,491	11,704	13,022	14,407	15,726

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

FIGURE 2

Average annual population growth rates in more developed and less developed regions, 1950-85*

(growth rate as a percent)



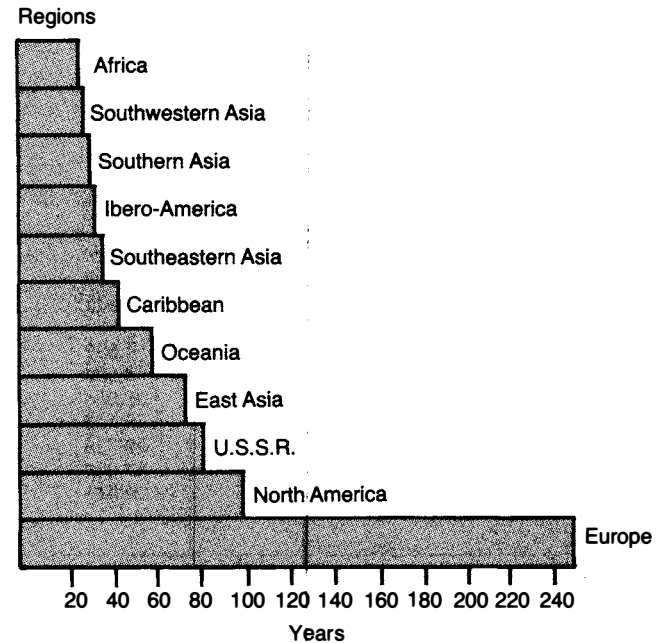
*More developed regions include Europe, North America, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and U.S.S.R. Less developed regions include Africa, Asia, Ibero-America, and Oceania.

Source: World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1986*.

the considerations of physical economy, land cultivation and use, water management and availability, population and demographics, employment, power availability and use, pro-

FIGURE 3

Population doubling times by regions, at current rates of growth



Source: World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1987*.

duction, and consumption of agricultural and industrial commodities.

The statistical tables provided will be accompanied by

TABLE 5

Male population (1,000s)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	1,505,406	1,662,143	1,843,514	2,042,238	2,233,705	2,431,555
North America	98,436	105,535	111,133	116,753	122,899	128,653
Ibero-America	108,704	124,932	142,113	160,951	181,093	203,045
Central America and Caribbean	35,047	40,487	46,690	53,847	61,063	68,857
South America	73,657	84,445	95,423	107,104	120,030	134,188
Europe	205,491	215,794	223,249	230,853	235,981	240,413
Western Europe	149,236	157,062	162,176	167,605	170,135	172,318
Eastern Europe	56,255	58,732	61,073	63,248	65,847	68,095
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	153,135	164,334	172,383	180,860	189,965	199,573
U.S.S.R.	96,880	105,602	111,310	117,612	124,118	131,477
Africa	136,984	154,998	176,638	202,939	236,010	274,678
Asia	850,878	946,398	1,069,274	1,202,419	1,321,961	1,440,756
India	223,620	252,873	285,299	320,303	356,630	393,879
China	342,357	374,022	424,726	477,222	512,197	542,237
Oceania	8,031	8,885	9,797	10,710	11,642	12,533

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

TABLE 6
Female population
 (1,000s)

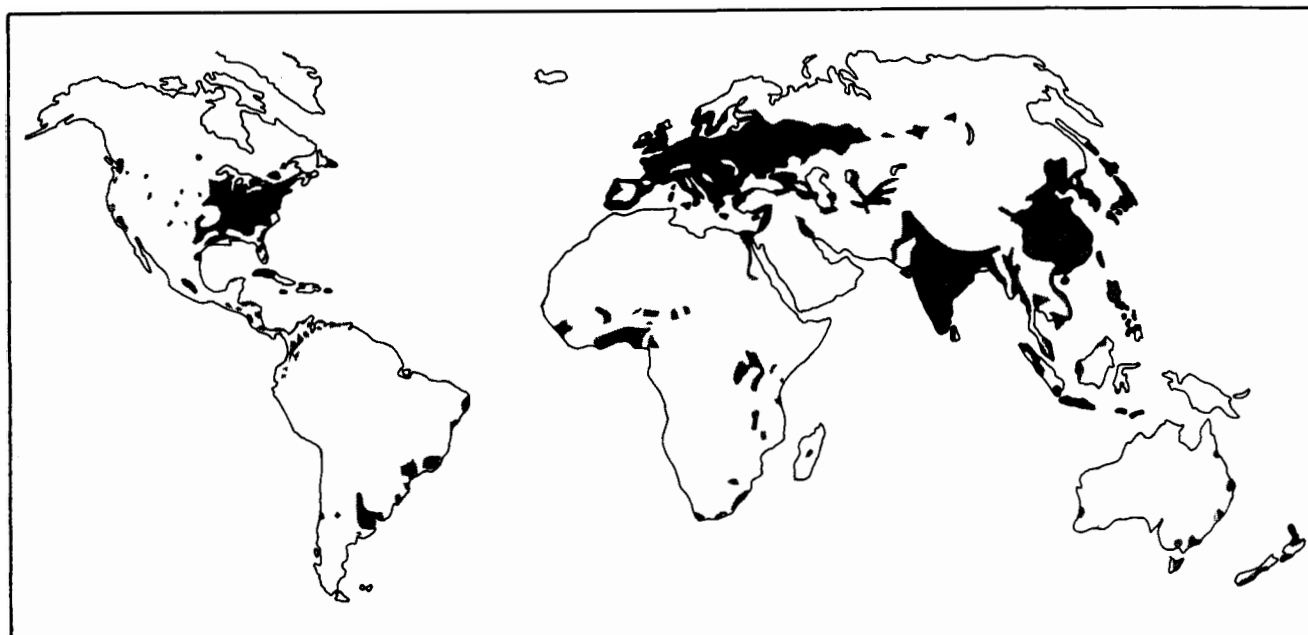
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	1,508,411	1,661,498	1,839,942	2,033,808	2,219,453	2,410,493
North America	100,227	108,507	115,432	122,065	128,988	134,751
Ibero-America	108,090	124,424	141,652	160,685	181,037	203,179
Central America and Caribbean	34,873	40,326	46,425	53,558	60,780	68,541
South America	73,216	84,098	95,227	107,127	120,257	134,638
Europe	219,637	229,162	236,176	243,548	247,957	251,596
Western Europe	159,167	166,536	171,428	176,839	178,960	180,523
Eastern Europe	60,470	62,627	64,748	66,709	68,997	71,073
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	177,925	187,965	195,138	202,490	210,372	217,969
U.S.S.R.	117,455	125,338	130,390	135,781	141,375	146,895
Africa	140,557	158,617	180,673	206,841	239,973	278,533
Asia	814,695	906,818	1,026,087	1,154,398	1,268,735	1,383,252
India	207,842	235,904	266,024	298,523	332,326	367,296
China	324,964	354,546	404,168	455,775	490,607	520,868
Oceania	7,750	8,631	9,532	10,489	11,388	12,287

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

illustrative maps and charts. Some readers may find such useful, for example as the series proceeds, for the preparation of class or lecture material. Others may, in different circumstances, be more interested in what can be assessed from

such data as to investment and other opportunities that ought to be coming up, in light of what can be assessed about the world's requirements. The data tables are available to subscribers, for a small charge, on computer diskette. This

FIGURE 4
Areas of population concentration



Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*.

TABLE 7

Females of child-bearing age (1,000s)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	705,482	766,394	853,789	954,253	1,063,062	1,193,465
North America	45,872	49,485	54,207	59,516	65,248	69,492
Ibero-America	49,480	56,078	64,575	74,851	86,882	99,725
Central America and Caribbean	15,589	17,693	20,375	23,827	28,042	32,930
South America	33,891	38,385	44,199	51,024	58,840	66,795
Europe	103,239	106,048	111,036	114,282	117,468	120,889
Western Europe	74,487	76,580	78,897	81,120	83,935	86,813
Eastern Europe	28,752	29,468	32,139	33,161	33,533	34,076
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	86,759	89,051	95,835	100,513	102,184	104,070
U.S.S.R.	58,007	59,583	63,696	67,352	68,651	69,994
Africa	64,400	71,990	81,090	92,695	107,208	124,060
Asia	380,881	419,197	474,694	540,536	612,019	703,138
India	98,155	110,746	125,015	143,118	164,099	185,111
China	149,603	160,150	182,669	208,181	234,885	277,080
Oceania	3,602	4,013	4,491	5,021	5,588	6,168

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

way owners of personal computers can build up their own data files, and use software, such as the Lotus 1-2-3® spreadsheet package, to do their own manipulations of the numbers, as the series proceeds. Readers who are interested in such a

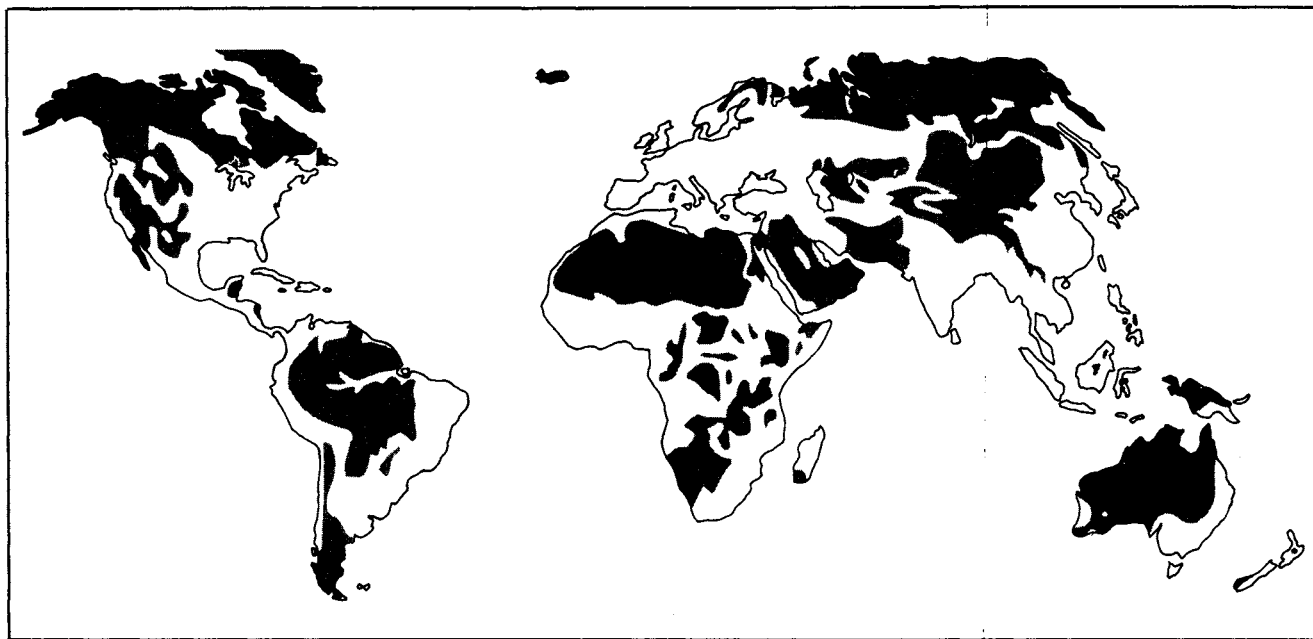
service should address their inquiries to the Special Services director Richard Freeman.

Part Two of the series presents data on the world's population. The data is organized by world, and by major conti-

FIGURE 5

Uninhabited and sparsely populated areas

Under 5 people per square mile



Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*.

TABLE 8
Infant mortality
(number of infants)

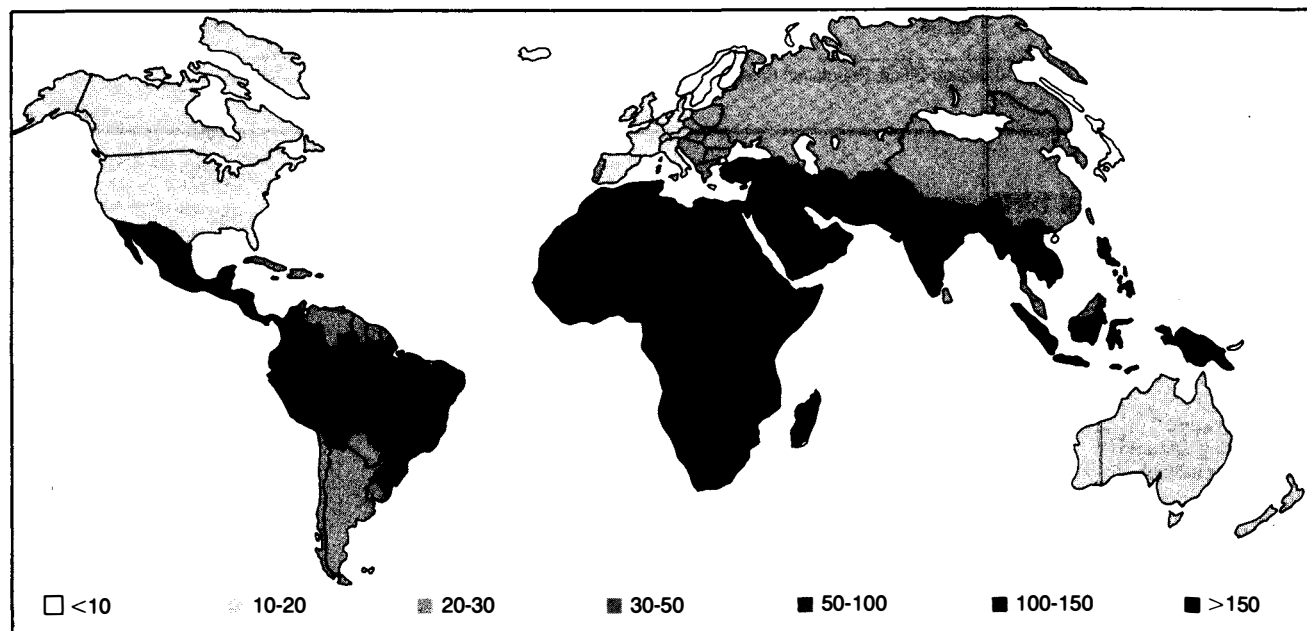
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	66,551,473	64,999,592	59,589,671	54,438,676	51,154,817	48,079,338
North America	596,686	446,646	342,605	277,230	241,630	224,616
Ibero-America	4,787,554	4,548,262	4,290,989	3,996,517	3,826,624	3,587,001
Central America and Caribbean	1,533,793	1,528,348	1,483,898	1,332,644	1,230,232	1,141,969
South America	3,253,743	3,019,890	2,807,102	2,663,880	2,596,383	2,445,035
Europe	1,499,503	1,199,297	898,163	642,456	539,042	469,063
Western Europe	2,860,252	2,195,437	1,817,953	1,632,900	1,437,810	1,257,687
Eastern Europe	577,388	450,661	354,022	307,097	258,217	212,212
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	1,360,749	996,139	919,790	990,445	898,768	788,624
U.S.S.R.	783,361	545,478	565,768	683,348	640,551	576,412
Africa	11,222,299	11,742,125	12,235,801	13,038,123	13,588,243	14,093,970
Asia	47,540,973	46,402,986	41,147,157	35,696,975	32,221,082	29,038,159
India	17,015,126	16,287,203	15,432,246	15,223,449	14,209,378	12,666,953
China	14,947,496	14,372,026	9,924,322	5,221,724	3,665,850	3,082,809
Oceania	121,372	114,598	109,160	103,670	97,971	90,316

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

mental grouping: North America, which includes the U.S. and Canada; Ibero-America, including also the islands of the Caribbean; Europe, including Western Europe, as well as the newly liberated former satellites of Russia; the U.S.S.R.;

Africa; Asia; and Oceania, including Pacific islands and territories. Subcontinental-level regional groupings are included. The data are tabulated in five yearly intervals from 1960 to 1985.—*The Editors*

FIGURE 6
Estimated infant mortality rates, 1975-80
Infant mortality rates (per 1,000)



Source: World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1986*.

TABLE 9

Life expectancy at birth, males
(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	48.62	51.33	54.01	55.93	57.49	58.96
North America	66.88	67.10	67.74	69.50	70.37	71.07
Ibero-America	54.61	56.54	58.49	60.24	61.77	63.23
Europe	67.12	67.79	68.41	69.11	70.01	70.81
Eastern Europe (excluding Albania and Yugoslavia)	66.48	67.19	67.26	67.42	68.54	69.51
U.S.S.R.	65.50	65.50	65.50	65.04	66.50	67.90
Africa	40.27	42.14	44.03	46.14	48.23	50.24
Asia	44.95	49.29	52.99	55.42	57.19	58.95
India	44.36	46.76	49.01	51.25	53.01	55.02
China	42.67	50.61	57.35	62.64	65.47	66.87
Oceania	61.82	62.09	63.47	64.15	65.48	66.79

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

TABLE 10

Life expectancy at birth, females
(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	51.09	53.88	56.78	58.78	60.35	61.86
North America	73.52	74.17	75.46	77.29	78.10	78.79
Ibero-America	58.43	60.57	62.88	64.81	66.52	68.12
Europe	72.39	73.55	74.49	75.60	76.61	77.51
Eastern Europe (excluding Albania and Yugoslavia)	71.28	72.52	73.23	73.97	75.14	76.18
U.S.S.R.	73.20	74.00	74.30	74.33	75.45	76.45
Africa	43.03	44.99	46.94	49.16	51.28	53.37
Asia	46.15	50.70	54.62	56.94	58.68	60.46
India	43.05	45.44	47.80	50.00	52.03	54.02
China	45.58	53.66	60.93	66.46	69.42	70.83
Oceania	66.34	66.80	68.40	68.64	69.89	71.26

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985

TABLE 11

Life expectancy at birth, males and females
(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World	49.85	52.59	55.38	57.31	58.88	60.38
North America	70.12	70.64	71.50	73.30	74.13	74.83
Ibero-America	56.47	58.50	60.63	62.48	64.08	65.62
Europe	69.69	70.59	71.37	72.20	73.21	74.07
Eastern Europe (excluding Albania and Yugoslavia)	68.81	69.76	70.18	70.64	71.74	72.75
U.S.S.R.	70.00	70.00	70.40	69.57	70.87	72.07
Africa	41.62	43.55	45.46	47.62	49.73	51.78
Asia	45.53	49.97	53.78	56.16	57.92	59.69
India	43.72	46.12	48.42	50.64	52.53	54.53
China	44.09	52.10	59.10	64.50	67.40	68.80
Oceania	64.01	64.41	65.87	66.36	67.62	68.96

Source: United Nations Organization Statistical Office, *Population Prospects*, 1985



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