

EIR

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Finally, freedom for the Baltic states
Brazilians ready to fight Bush's 'new order'
The LSD cult behind 'Cult Awareness Network'

**The battle Mozart won in
America's war with Britain**



DERAIL NAFTA

fast track to rule by the big banks

EIR Special Report, May 1991

Auschwitz below the border: Free trade and George 'Hitler' Bush's program for Mexican genocide

Right now, your congressman may be voting to authorize the Bush administration to negotiate a treaty with Mexico that will mean slave labor, the rampant spread of cholera, and throwing hundreds of thousands of workers onto the unemployment lines—on *both* sides of the border—all for the purpose of bailing out the Wall Street and City of London banks.

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In this 75-page Special Report, *EIR's* investigators tell the truth about what the Bush administration and the media have tried to sell as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to get economic growth started across the Americas. The Wall Street crowd—led by none other than David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan—are going berserk to ram this policy through. Rockefeller threatened in May, "Without the fast track, the course of history will be stopped." With this report, *EIR's* editors aim to stop Rockefeller and his course of history—straight toward a banking dictatorship.

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: (0611) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: *EIR*, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE, Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: *EIR*, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

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From the Editor

Some of you might wonder what the illustration on the cover has to do with Mozart. The whole world has before its mind's eye the exhilarating image of the Russian people using imported German machinery to pull down the statue of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, founder of the hated Soviet secret police, in August 1991. The similar episode recorded on our cover took place 215 years earlier, when the American colonists celebrated their Declaration of Independence by toppling Britain's King George III's statue in New York City.

Mozart, as David Shavin's study reveals, was an ardent supporter of the principles of the American Revolution, and even before the final victory in the American struggle was achieved, the great composer applied those principles to a national musical drama in German, and intervened against a scheme by *Russian* imperial forces, in league with the British and other tyrants, to push Austria into a colonialist war with the Turks.

Potentially, the events of the last two weeks could sweep the "new world order" of Mikhail Gorbachov and George Bush off the stage of history, just as the American struggle of the late 18th century had that potential to transform the old continent of Europe, from whence the ideals of the American Founding Fathers had come. But as Friedrich Schiller reflected on the unfolding of the French Revolution 200 years ago, "a great moment had found a little people." Under the aegis of the so-called Enlightenment, France degenerated into the new tyranny of the Reign of Terror and the Napoleonic Empire, only to be replaced in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna, which not only re-divided Europe among the old empires, but decreed the end of the unity of physical science and spiritual knowledge which had been the fountainhead of Mozart's genius.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the American philosopher and statesman who embodies the living tradition that produced Mozart, Beethoven, and Schiller, turns 69 in prison this week. As our *Feature* reports, a growing movement of Third World countries is preparing to defy the "new world order" tyranny. LaRouche is the natural leader of that movement, which *EIR* is proud to have played a crucial role in catalyzing. Let us win his freedom, and humanity will enjoy the greatest chance to realize the beautiful hopes of Mozart's music since he died 200 years ago.

Nora Hamerman

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Mozart in Vienna, 1781-1791, by Volkmar Braunbehrens is the taking off point for this historical analysis by David Shavin. The story of Mozart's *The Abduction from the Seraglio* demonstrates how, in the hands of an artist who understands that reason and beauty are morally identical, art becomes a powerful *cause* of historical events.

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Particularly in the industrial associations of western Europe, an uproar has broken out against the failed economic policies of the Anglo-Americans, who aren't content with ruining their own economies, but want to bring everybody else down with them.

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Soviet upheaval triggers policy battle in West

by Chris White

The upheaval inside the Soviet Union has catalyzed a policy fight within the western nations about what should now be done. The fight pits those who insist that since the monetarist free market ideology espoused by the British and George Bush was the cause of the Soviet upheaval, that commitment should now be thrown into the garbage can, along with the Soviet communists and their political apparatus. Against this, the proponents of that failed "free enterprise" scam insist that what is needed is more of the same.

The eruption of this fight coincides with a deepening of the financial and monetary crisis within precisely those Western countries which have pushed the free market obscurities most obsessively.

Time for the 'Productive Triangle'

The fight creates new opportunities for the adoption of the world recovery program designed by jailed economist Lyndon LaRouche from the federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota, where he is being held a political prisoner of George Bush. In the winter of 1989-90, LaRouche designed the "Productive Triangle" program for European integration and a Europe-sparked worldwide economic recovery, based on developing transportation and other infrastructure capabilities in an energy-intensive, capital-intensive mode within the area bounded by Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, the core of the most productive section of the world economy. Then, LaRouche's proposal was stalled as a result of the insane insistence of Margaret Thatcher and her equally ignorant co-thinkers, that government involvement in economic development strengthens communism.

Now, the consequences of the free market insanities imposed since 1989 are coming home to roost, as typified by the upheaval in the Soviet Union, by the near bankruptcy,

massive unemployment, and social dislocation in Poland, and by the outbreak of war in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. It used to be a basic rule of thumb that without economic stability, through opening up the prospect of prosperity, there could be no political stability. Now it's time to take such to heart, and junk the idiocy of the policies associated with Harvard's Prof. Jeffrey Sachs. This is what is at the center of the fight which has emerged in Europe.

Germany has taken up one aspect of this. Beginning on Aug. 21, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other members of his cabinet issued urgent calls for additional western aid to the U.S.S.R. Pointing implicitly at the United States, Britain, and Japan, Kohl, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Chancellery Minister Seiters took the tack that developments ought to convince those who have so far been reserved, that reformers deserve support from the West. French Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas have echoed this approach.

Industry leaders call for policy shift

It is outside the governments per se, and especially in the industrial associations of western Europe, that the uproar has broken out. Groups such as the German Federation of Industry and the German Chambers of Commerce have been outspoken, as has Italy's Confindustria and the French National Employers Association. Voices have been added from Britain's threatened industrial concerns.

Most forthright have been Mr. Pininfarina of the Italian Confindustria, and Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former chairman of British Imperial Chemical Industries.

Pininfarina, for nearly a generation now the world's leading automobile designer, told the Italian daily *La Stampa* July 27 that the time has come for Europe to rethink its

economic outlook. He argued that what he called American capitalism, which has seemed to be all-dominant, with its buying, selling, and mergers, has to be replaced with an industrial capitalist orientation of the kind exemplified by Japan. He said that the key issue which has to be dealt with economically is to organize investment such that the result is a real increase in overall productivity.

Harvey-Jones took up the cudgels against those arguing for the application of Adam Smith-style free market economics in eastern Europe and Russia in the London *Observer*, on the grounds that such policies "are likely to kill the patient rather than revive him." He supported the adoption, instead, of what he called an "industrial policy," based on the development of infrastructure, energy, and food resources.

Harvey-Jones wrote: "As far as I can see, we proffer an almost mystical belief in the ability of the market, and good old Adam Smith's invisible hand, to sort out and rebuild.

"A good dose of monetarism, mass unemployment, and reduction of living standards from the already grossly inadequate levels, induced by opening up to instant grossly inadequate competition, will obviously rectify these economic crimes [of the command economy] and create a new squeaky clean world competitive manufacturing base," he said sarcastically.

Against this he prescribed: "What all these countries [in eastern Europe] need is help of the most basic kind from pragmatic, experienced managers who are not there for a quick buck, but will own the problems and stick with them. The other thing they need is anathema to free marketeers: some kind of industrial policy—at minimum directing scarce resources into priority areas.

"Plainly in the Soviet Union, oil production, distribution systems, and agriculture are the first places to try to help.

"All of these things require time, and an ability for manufacturers, economists, and politicians to work together with a degree of understanding and mutual trust for which there are few Western precedents. People cannot be expected to change overnight, or to learn new skills and values so quickly. . . . If we only apply the yardstick of world competition, monetarism, and economic pressure, we are likely to kill the patient rather than revive him."

The German Federation of Industry has taken a similar approach through its spokesmen von Wattenberg and Heinrich Weiss. They argue for the adoption of a policy based on infrastructure development, and have attempted to defuse the hysteria among ignorant U.S. bankers and others, around the question of the Soviet Union's more than \$60 billion debt.

In France, the Industrial Federation joined in, when its head, Jacques Perigot, began to attack what he called "the sleepy government" of François Mitterrand. He said that Mitterrand and Company had slept through the opportunities which had presented themselves in eastern Europe and were in danger of doing so again.

Alain Touraine, editorialist for the leading Parisian daily

Le Monde, took the same approach as Pininfarina. He wrote that the developments in the Soviet Union mark the end of what he called "hyper-liberalism." "Contrary to those who naively believed in the almost divine virtues of the free market and of the Invisible Hand, the Soviet coup and its defeat reaffirm the primacy of politics and ought to oblige the West to think once more about its policy toward the East." He recommended that the developments ought to be a lesson for Europe to move away from political paralysis and the decomposition of its political projects, to instead return to the great project of the creation of a European political community which should not be seen simply as one vast free trade zone.

The politicians have picked up on this refrain. Italy's former ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sergio Romano, has called for a 10-year program of infrastructure development for the Soviet Union. Germany's Social Democrats, through Egon Bahr and Hans-Jochen Vogel, have chimed in. Bahr asserted that infrastructure development must now be the priority, especially for transportation, communications, agricultural development, and trade. He stressed that the same mistakes should not be repeated as were made when East Germany was freed from the communists. Then, a plan for the development of infrastructure was put forward. It was blocked by others who insisted that government involvement in economic policy would only strengthen communist hardliners. The "others" evidently include Margaret Thatcher, who told *Newsweek* that the definition of a communist hardliner is someone who favors government involvement in industrial policy. Through Vogel, the SPD is recommending a multi-year, multibillion-dollar infrastructure development effort for the Soviet Union.

Ideologues scream

All this is in sharp contrast to the nonsense which continues to pour in from the ideologues, especially in the United States. Here, through mouthpieces like the Harvard pair Graham Allison and Robert Blackwill, authors of the so-called "Grand Bargain," the demand is to have the International Monetary Fund involved on the scene in currency stabilization, budget reduction, elimination of subsidies, and price de-control, exactly the recipe which reduced Poland to economic ruin. The crowd at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, which is working under former Secretary of State George Shultz, recommend similar radical free enterprise reforms. Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), a presidential hopeful who has not yet dropped out, also insists that before anything else, Russia and the other republics must agree to take over the Soviet Union's foreign debt.

This fight will be crucial in determining which way the human race goes. Russia faces famine and fuel shortages this winter. The free-marketeters' recipes will ensure chaos and a worsening of the economic crisis which grips the world. To defeat them, now is the time for LaRouche and his Triangle program.

UNDP privatization drive dogs E. Europe

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Despite its name, which implies that it has something to do with fostering physical economic development, the United Nations Development Program has recently embarked on a new program to foist the destructive cult of the “free market” on the already suffering economies of eastern Europe.

Under William Draper III, a lifelong political and personal crony of President George Bush, the UNDP is orchestrating an aggressive campaign to promote the market economy—the euphemism currently applied to unbridled Adam Smith-style looting—throughout the region.

Impoverished Albania is being used as a test case. In mid-August, Draper traveled to Tirana for extensive discussions with Albanian officials on how to develop a free market in that country.

According to Tirana’s press service ATA, Draper held a press conference Aug. 14 to announce that the UNDP will increase its involvement with the reformation of the Albanian economy. He specified that the UNDP would provide experts and counselors to speed up Albania’s transition to a market economy, and that these experts would conduct a sweeping restructuring of the economy, from its banking and health system, to its infrastructure.

Draper said the UNDP would even play a role in channeling foreign investments into Albania. But before this can happen, he admonished, Albania must approve new laws on private business, private property, and land ownership—all designed to make Albania more “attractive” to those foreign investors more interested in making a quick buck, than in developing the country’s infrastructure and industrial base.

The Albanian model

According to a senior UNDP official, the agency UNDP has taken “a lead role in trying to assist Albania with its reform program.” Together with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the European Community, the UNDP will hold a conference in Brussels Sept. 17 to consider how “we can facilitate foreign investment” in Albania: “We will discuss what kinds of legal changes are necessary to permit joint ventures and foreign ownership, and we will try to help identify which industries could be made attractive to foreign investors.” If the meeting is a success, there will be similar ones targeting other eastern European countries in the future.

But it isn’t just Albania which is being subjected to the

UNDP’s not-so-tender ministrations. The same official confirmed that the UNDP has a full-fledged privatization program going on in every eastern European country, modeled on its Albania project, and carried out in coordination with the State Department’s eastern European honcho, Deputy Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger.

The UNDP has “programs in all the East European countries,” the official disclosed. These have been in existence going back to Cold War days, but since the collapse of communist rule, “we have greatly intensified our efforts to promote the democratic process and help these countries move toward a market economy.”

Lamenting that there has been “a real problem in getting foreign investments in these countries,” because “there aren’t sufficient guarantees that they will be profitable,” the official said that the UNDP has decided to place major emphasis on “encouraging eastern European countries to adopt reforms that will convince potential investors that they are safe investments.”

And just what kind of help is the UNDP giving? When asked to cite an example of the UNDP’s free market program, the UNDP official unhesitatingly pointed to a program the UNDP conducted in Poland with the U.S. Agency for International Development. The program sent a “team of experts” to Poland, “which went through a list of Polish enterprises and decided which could succeed with some outside technical advice and which couldn’t.”

This kind of “hit list” mentality has led to massive plant closings in Poland, throwing hundreds of thousands of people out of work, and creating a troubling increase in political and social unrest.

Does this faze the UNDP? Not one bit. “We must move ahead with privatization, no matter how much unemployment takes place,” the UNDP official insisted, when pressed on the human costs of the free-market cult. “Some countries may try to slow the process down, but it can’t be avoided, because many of the companies in these countries just shouldn’t survive.”

What really gives the UNDP’s game away is the fact that a key component of its eastern European “privatization” program is population control. The official confirmed that the UNDP is cautiously—but assiduously—“providing the benefits of family planning in Poland and Albania,” despite the fact that “neither government supports contraception.”

The emphasis on population control comes as no surprise to anyone familiar with UNDP head Draper’s pedigree. His father—an intimate of George Bush’s father, Prescott—was among the most influential proponents of radical malthusianism in the United States, and a founder of the Population Crisis Committee, whose board was chaired by William Draper III for several years. As UNDP administrator, William Draper III gave a speech last January bluntly asserting that “population control” would play a central role in Bush’s new world order. Eastern Europe is finding out how true that is.

Turkic republics vie with economic crisis

by Denise Henderson

The week after the failed coup by Soviet hardliners, the republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan declared their independence from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thus joining Moldavia, Ukraine, and the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia in doing so.

Prior to the coup, the Turkic republics, as they are known—Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan (the largest and economically the most important), Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan (Kirghizia), and Tadzhikistan—signed a communiqué to provide for the economic defense of the Central Asian republics under conditions of “increasing inflation, price increases, and the resultant continuing decline in living standards.” The five republics also announced that “the region might resort to protective actions—raising prices for raw material resources—which ultimately would inevitably cause a chain reaction of galloping prices. . . . An alarming situation is developing in terms of providing the population with supplies.”

Although such declarations signal a striving for freedom from tyranny, they are also fraught with the danger of opening up these republics to a raw materials grab by the friends of George Bush and Margaret Thatcher.

Promise or danger for the future?

Several features of the Soviet economy have to be understood, in order to see the danger, as well as the possibilities, of freedom for these republics.

Under the centralized economy, the leadership of the Soviet Union for years determined what industries would be located in which republics, directed flows of energy (oil and electricity) into the various republics, and determined what crops a particular republic would grow. One reason that Georgia, a republic which declared its independence in 1990, has been suffering economically, for example, is that Moscow ordered an economic blockade in retaliation, and shut down oil pipelines into Georgia. Rail transport into Georgia virtually ceased for almost a year as well.

Thus, even with independence, it is very much the case, as several analysts have noted, that a new economic agreement will have to be worked out within the Union to guarantee a process whereby foodstuffs and other goods can be distributed throughout the country. The question is, whether such new agreements will be a free trade-style agreement including spiraling prices and depressed wages as well as raw

materials looting by Anglo-American companies, or whether the protective trade model of Friedrich List and Lyndon LaRouche’s economic proposals for developing infrastructure, which would lead to improved economic distribution, will prevail.

Kazakhstan, for example, has several problems. This year, the harvest has been hit by drought. Estimates are that one combine will suffice to harvest 240 hectares, as opposed to the Russian Republic where the same combine is needed for 100-150 hectares, indicating the smaller crop expected. As well, Kazakhstan and the other republics which border the Aral Sea are faced with fresh water shortages for either irrigation or other uses, due to the short-sighted policies of the central government, which dumped chemical pollutants into that sea and aborted the Ob-Irtys rivers diversion project, which is designed to provide enough water to allow agriculture to flourish in the Central Asian area. Kazakhstan is also the site of the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing range, where for years nuclear tests above and below ground have destroyed land, people, and livestock. This is a sore spot with the Kazakhs, who have been demanding that Moscow do something about this situation since Mikhail Gorbachov’s 1985 glasnost and perestroika pronouncements were first made.

Chevron’s demands

From the standpoint of economic assets, Kazakhstan’s one advantage is the huge Tengiz oil field. The U.S. oil company Chevron has been trying to conclude a deal over this field in order to begin exploiting this natural resource. But all reports indicate that neither the people of Kazakhstan, nor any projected economic union of Soviet republics, would benefit from such a deal. Chevron is reportedly demanding *at least* a 25% return on investment, and the Soviet press had warned (before the Aug. 19 events) that both Kazakhstan and the center would be left holding the short end of the stick. Profits would pour into Chevron’s coffers, not into the treasury of the newly formed republic of Kazakhstan. One of the primary owners of Chevron is George Bush’s Pennzoil.

This economic model is the same free-trade model of the *maquiladoras* on the Mexico-U.S. border. Do President Bush’s friends wish to import this model into the failing economies of the former Soviet republics? Pavel Bunich, the chairman of the Union of Entrepreneurs and Leaseholders, announced on Aug. 7, “There is the market of the West, there is the market of [North] America, there’s the market of South America, there are a number of markets. . . . And suddenly, of these six major markets the eastern market has collapsed, utterly and completely.” He called for a “forum of entrepreneurs from eastern Europe . . . to be co-chaired by Margaret Thatcher.”

Caveat emptor: Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her advisers were booted out in Britain after destroying the economy of that nation.

Industrial Bank of Japan hit by scandal

by Kathy Wolfe

Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, bending foolishly to foreign and domestic pressure, told a special session of the Japanese Parliament Aug. 27 that he is preparing criminal penalties against hundreds of corporate executives involved in the rash of scandals in Tokyo. This would include executives of Japan's top brokerages, all of their industrial clients who receive compensation for losses from securities companies, and dozens of banks. Hashimoto announced that he is planning to resign as soon as he can implement these "reforms," which are being demanded by Washington and London.

Meanwhile, a half dozen Japanese banks led by the Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ) and Sumitomo Bank were hit by scandals, which forced the Bank of Japan to create an emergency bailout fund Aug. 15. For the first time since the end of World War II, a major run could threaten the Japanese banking system.

Japanese economic miracle targeted

The IBJ, which traditionally makes only long-term industrial loans, is at the center of a dirigist banking system which has created Japan's postwar economic miracle. Sumitomo is the lead bank for the giant Sumitomo industrial combine. The Japanese miracle itself has been targeted for destruction by the monetarist central bankers in London, New York, and Basel, and the sources of credit to Japanese industry are their prime targets.

Hashimoto, who coined the term "Financial AIDS" to describe Anglo-American finance, ought to simply say this openly, instead of caving in to blackmail.

Hashimoto's remarks to the Diet were forced in part by Justice Minister Meguma Sato, who demanded criminal penalties that same day. "The scandals gave the impression to the Japanese people that they are being victimized," Hashimoto said. "This awareness has dispelled trust in the stock market." Indeed, Japan's Nikkei stock index has now collapsed by 14% since the scandals began June 1, to 21,621 on Aug. 28, and is in free fall.

In early September, former Nomura chief Setsuya Tabuchi and former Nikko Securities chairman Takuya Iwasaki, IBJ and other banking executives, and a host of other business leaders, will be paraded before the Diet for interrogation.

The IBJ scandal began Aug. 13, when Japanese prosecutors arrested a former branch manager of the Toyo Shinkin

Bank in Osaka for forging deposit documents for collateral in a \$2.5 billion loan-fraud scheme. The fake deposit certificates were used to borrow money at IBJ.

This came only two weeks after officials disclosed an "unrelated" \$1.9 billion scheme at the Fuji Bank, initiated by a former section chief and two other employees. The Fuji Bank scandal, unveiled July 29, led to the resignation of Tokoki Kobayashi, private secretary to Finance Minister Hashimoto, after it was revealed that Kobayashi helped arrange the loans. This led to Hashimoto's own plans for "retirement."

Fearful of a run on the Toyo Shinkin Bank, the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan hurriedly formed an emergency support system Aug. 15, and loaned \$73.3 million to Toyo Shinkin. Akio Nambara, head of the central bank's Osaka branch, told press that the Bank of Japan is ready to protect deposits. "There has been no sign of panic" among depositors, he protested.

"We have asked the Zenshinren Bank, Sanwa Bank, and the Industrial Bank of Japan to provide funds to Toyo Shinkin Bank," a Ministry of Finance official said.

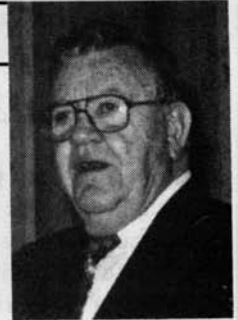
British bankers in Tokyo spread the rumor that all of Japan's banks are involved in phony loans. "There's clearly a laxity in checking loans," said Stuart Matthews, financial analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities Ltd. "The sheer scale of money involved in the bogus transactions is so extraordinary it wouldn't surprise me if more fraudulent cases arise."

Not only Toyo Shinkin and Fuji Bank, but Tokai Bank and Kyowa Saitama Bank were named in similar scams.

The Finance Ministry cautioned Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. for apparent reimbursements of its favored clients for investment losses, according to documents obtained by the Kyodo News Agency. Fund managers at Sumitomo are alleged to have swapped securities in fund trust portfolios for those in other portfolios to make the compensation payments. A spokesman for Sumitomo denied the allegations.

Inspectors from the Bank of Japan are also expected to brief Western bankers on programs implemented by Fuji Bank and others aimed at preventing future irregularities. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Bank of England have already queried the Bank of Japan on the scandals.

Meanwhile, the demands by the U.S. Federal Reserve and British bankers for criminal prosecution of Japan's elite were met when several top Japanese executives were indicted Aug. 14. Yoshihiko Kawamura, former president of the Osaka-based Itoman Corp., and Sadamu Takagaki, the former vice president, were indicted by the Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office on charges of securing shares in their own company in violation of commercial law. Suemitsu Ito, former Itoman managing director, and Ho Yong Chung, head of a real estate management firm, were indicted on charges of special breach of trust. Kawamura and Takagaki allegedly spent \$73 million in Itoman money to purchase 8 million shares under the names of two fictitious companies from late 1989 to late 1990.



Irradiation is best way to prevent food poisoning

After 40 years of research, the first U.S. commercial food irradiation plant, Vindicator of Florida, is opening for business in Mulberry, making it possible—finally—for Americans to enjoy the benefits of this technology. Food irradiation has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, for fresh fruits and vegetables, spices, and poultry. Internationally, there are 36 countries that have approved the process for some 50 products.

A chief benefit will be consumer health: At present about 33 million Americans are struck by food-borne illnesses every year, and about 4,000 of them die. The use of food irradiation will combat this growing problem. As Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Edward Madigan put it, "Irradiation is the best method to kill the things that cause food poisoning."

Vindicator chairman Sam Whitney was interviewed July 11 by Marjorie Mazel Hecht, managing editor of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine. 21st Century is campaigning to support this beneficial technology, and food irradiation is featured in its Fall 1991 issue.

Q: How did the idea for the Vindicator plant come about?

Whitney: It started in 1985 when the Environmental Protection Agency determined that they were going to ban the chemical ethylene dibromide, EDB, as a post-harvest fumigant. Quite a number of citrus people were very upset and didn't know what they were going to use to control fruit fly larvae for export to those states where our fruit would be a threat to their agriculture.

A group came down here and wanted to build a plant. Their name was Vindicator Industries. They wanted to sell stock to a number of us in Plant City, Tampa, and the Lakeland area. After a couple of meetings, I made the suggestion that we form our own company and see if Vindicator Industries was going to be successful. Instead of giving them the money then, I suggested that we name ourselves Vindicator of Florida and then merge with them when they got going and have no problem with the name. But I didn't see us giving them \$400-500,000 and have them go back up North and maybe call us and say, "Pardon me, we're broke."

They agreed to that, and we formed our company. The state commissioner of agriculture was here. I agreed, because of my business experience, that I would give six months of

my life to get the company formed to help Florida agriculture with this post-harvest process to help with the problem of having EDB canceled.

Q: That was back in 1985; that's a long six months.

Whitney: I found out later, after I had agreed to do it, for free—and I'm still here for free, by the way—that we weren't well enough informed yet. We still needed approval to irradiate fruits and vegetables in the United States. So we got involved in it, getting the fruit and vegetable approval from the Food and Drug Administration in December 1985.

Then we started to build the plant, and in 1986 we found out that we had to have dosimetry levels established. So I started attending regular meetings of the World Health Organization, and we learned more and more about [the food-borne bacteria] salmonella and campylobacter, and how this technology could control that and make chicken safe to eat. We were concerned also about shellfish, so we went to work on getting approvals for that.

So I've stayed here through all this. We started out with 14 of us. More people came in, bringing the group up to 32. We put out private placements with some money from other growers and doctors, bringing our investors up to 75. Then after we got poultry approved, we got our design finished and then went for our permits to build the plant. In 1991, we decided to go public. Now we have over 600 shareholders and we have our plant fully funded with no debt.

Q: What will the plant handle?

Whitney: This will be the first plant in the United States that's designed to handle food only. Other plants are designed differently, using more cobalt-60, to sterilize medical supplies and to do herbs and spices.

Our capacity here will depend on the dosage and the amount of time necessary to process the product.

If we're doing fruits and vegetables, we'll probably do 500 to 600 million pounds a year. We're going to be able to do a full truckload of most produce at one time. We have 18 pallets that will be processed, going through the plant at one time.

When you get up to killing bacteria that can kill you—like salmonella and cholera—it will probably take 45 minutes to do a truckload. At that rate, we could probably process

250 million pounds a year. We think that this first plant will do a mix of products.

Q: So you'll do some fruits and vegetables and some poultry?

Whitney: Yes, and we should have shellfish approved if we all get together. The FDA has shellfish under consideration now. You know, the poultry industry is still selling a lot of poultry. But the shellfish industry has been devastated by the discovery of cholera in our raw shellfish. So that industry is on its knees, and people are being denied the opportunity to enjoy those tasty tidbits because we haven't gotten FDA approval yet. We've been urging people here to write to the FDA because they have an application in now that's under review, but we'd like to have them handle it a little bit quicker not only so people could enjoy the seafood, but also because fishermen here are going broke faster than they can count them.

Q: I don't understand why anybody who likes to eat would not want to have clean, safe produce. And if fruits and vegetables are irradiation processed, they can be allowed to ripen before they're picked, so you get a much better flavor.

Whitney: That's correct.

Q: You'll be doing strawberries—

Whitney: Yes, we'll delay maturation. But on citrus, we'll

only irradiate those fruits that are going into California, Texas, and parts of Arizona and Louisiana, because the fruit fly larvae in the rind don't mean a damn in New York, Massachusetts, or Virginia [where citrus is not grown]. . . . Now, there's a big market in Japan. And eventually we'll probably be irradiating their fresh citrus.

But a guy named Walter Burnstein, an osteopath from New Jersey, threatened to declare a boycott and has temporarily scared the hell—that's a good word; that's in the Bible—out of some of the citrus people here. Although we have over 100 shareholders that are citrus producers, the powers that be have not proceeded to get the approval in Japan yet. They are afraid of some osteopath in New Jersey.

Now the problem isn't in Japan. They have nine plants there and they've been doing irradiating—potatoes and onions—for 20 years. And they just bought two more plants. The problem is the osteopath in New Jersey that scares some people.

Q: What type of irradiator do you have and what type of setup?

Whitney: We have the main one that's used all over the world. It's manufactured by the former Atomic Energy Commission of Canada, which is today called Nordion International. And I think that they built about 90% of the equipment for the irradiators used today in the world. Of the 39 big ones

**EIR publishes
new strategic
study on Japan**

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here in the United States, they built 33 of them.

We worked with them with our own architect-engineers for a couple of years and we took the best of what they had from other plants in Holland and the United States. We think we now have the finest plant in the world, state of the art in everything. We helped them develop a more modern computer system for the safety part, and we actually cut the operating cost about a third by doing that, although we spent a fortune on engineering to get where we are. . . .

Q: Do you have plans for expansion?

Whitney: Our plant now couldn't handle just the poultry that's eaten on the lower east coast of Florida. Florida itself has a billion pounds of poultry a year. When plant number 1 opens, I think it will be followed by plants number 2, 3, 4, and we'll keep going. Of course, our company will be vitally interested in working with any group anywhere to build additional plants.

Forty-five billion pounds of poultry are consumed each year in the U.S., and once people start buying safe poultry, they're going to want more of it. That's why the poultry industry is not cooperating with us now. They say we're going to hurt their business until they get geared up. That will take probably five, six, seven years.

Once we go out with safe poultry, people will begin to know that the rest of it may have salmonella and campylobacter. In the past the poultry industry has been able to keep a lid on that kind of information. . . .

I've talked to the chairmen of the board and the chief executive officers of four major poultry processors, and they all tell me, "Sam, you're just 10 years ahead. It's the only way to have premium poultry, but our sales people now say sales are the best in history, and they claim that you're going to hurt our business"—and that's probably true.

Q: I think that they are making too much of a small group of environmentalists, the Food & Water group.

Whitney: They're not environmentalists. You're talking about people who call themselves environmentalists. Real environmentalists are *for* this technology. One of the environmentalists in Florida who's been writing articles for the last 20 years and won national awards is pro-food irradiation. She gives speeches in schools about why we should have irradiated poultry.

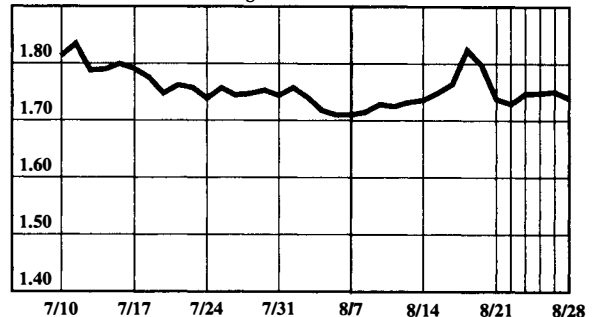
Q: I think that the radical environmentalists—we call them eco-terrorists—have stolen the name environmentalist for themselves.

Whitney: They're interested in money. They don't care about the environment. They don't care about campylobacter. If you call Food & Water's number, 1-800-EAT-SAFE, and give your name and address, you get back some undated materials and a request to send money. If you send money, that makes you an environmentalist.

Currency Rates

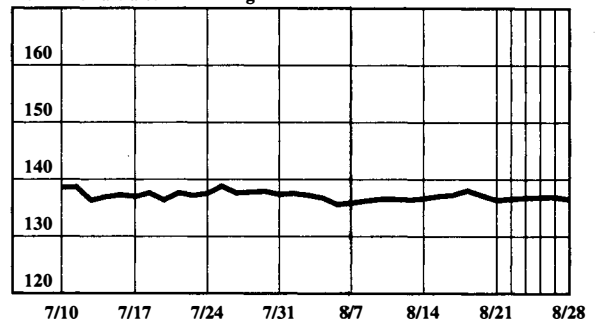
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



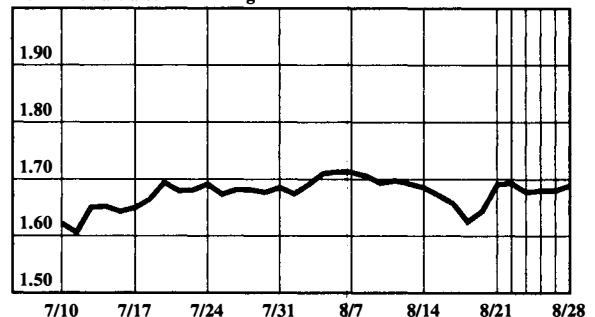
The dollar in yen

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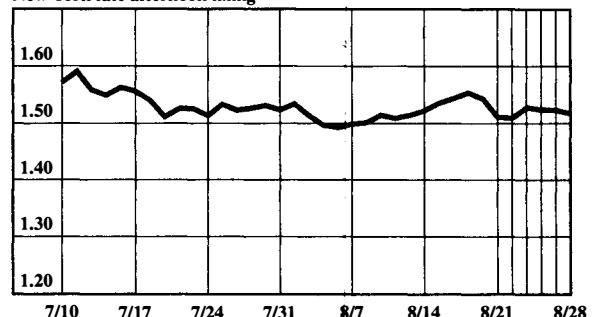
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Credit extended to new republics

New perspectives for economic development with the East have emerged after the defeat of the Moscow coup.

After three days of shock and paralysis over the coup attempt in Moscow, Bonn and industry circles adjusted relatively quickly to the victory of the anti-Kremlin forces. Germany now sees a renewed chance for economic and political development in the former U.S.S.R.

On Aug. 22, a senior official of the Ministry of Economics said that the state's Hermes export credit guarantee would be made available to the former Soviet republics—on condition that a reliable institution in each step in as a partner for the guarantee. The state central banks of Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Kazakhstan that are being built up now, could serve as partners, he said. Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann made a similar statement the next day.

This means that exporters in Germany's five eastern states, where the Hermes facility provides 100% insurance even on previous contracts with firms in the former U.S.S.R., no longer depend on a guarantee by the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank in Moscow, but can operate freely with independent new banks in Kiev, Minsk, Vilnius, or Riga, as well as regional banks in Moscow, Leningrad, or Kemerovo, the center of the big Kuzbass mining region.

If the new scheme works, Hermes guarantees for east German exports of about DM 12 billion (\$6.7 billion) to the U.S.S.R. envisaged for 1991, may be surpassed because, when the German and Soviet governments signed the agreements this spring, the Germans offered a guarantee for all contracts signed by the end of this

year. It is now up to the republics to take up that offer.

After its proclamation of independence, Ukraine has the potential to develop increased economic relations with Germany. This can benefit Ukrainians and Russians alike.

A report by Deutsche Bank last March rated Ukraine as the republic with the best economic perspective. Compared to other republics which have to struggle with transportation grids inherited from the Czarist and Soviet empires, which extend over several thousand kilometers, Ukraine is in a much better situation.

Ukraine has a unique density of heavy and light industry, road and rail infrastructure (though in need of repair), agricultural production, and direct access to the Black Sea within an area of 500-1,000 kilometers. This, and its population of about 55 million, makes Ukraine comparable to the big industrial states in western Europe.

There are concepts being worked on at the German Congress of Industry and Commerce (DIHT) to modernize and develop Odessa, the Ukrainian port on the Black Sea. Adding a modernization program for the rail and road infrastructure from Odessa to the rail pivot of Kharkov, to the southwestern Ukrainian mining and industry region of Krivoi Rog, and to the capital of Kiev, would turn the republic into the central door to the West for Russia and other republics, especially those in the south.

The DIHT sub-branches of Munich and Mannheim have already opened offices in Kiev; others will follow soon. Phase One of German-

Ukrainian economic relations will necessarily be dominated by developing contacts and a basic structure for extended trade. Phase Two will begin with the opening of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal in late 1992, which will establish a 3,500-kilometer connection between the Dutch North Sea coast and the Romanian Black Sea coast. Ukraine will then have a direct waterway link to the big industrial regions of central and western Europe.

The big oil and gas reserves of Russia, on the other hand, all reach the West through the huge grid of pipelines that has been built in Ukraine. After Ukraine's declaration of independence, instead of Russia's building a new pipeline grid to the Baltic coast or the Arctic coast, it makes more sense for Russia to work out an agreement with Ukraine to continue joint operation of the old pipeline system (which needs repair and modernization).

Russia must work out similar trade agreements with the three Baltic states and with Byelorussia—all of which have proclaimed their independence. If that is done within the months ahead, the perspective of a transformation of the ailing former U.S.S.R. into a modern "community of industrial nations" like the European Community—in the time-frame of about 20-30 years which the experts at the DIHT, Deutsche Bank, and other German institutions envisage—is secured.

Signed agreements among the newborn individual republics on joint projects for the development of the road and rail infrastructure are required. From the viewpoint of Russia, cooperation with Byelorussia is vital because the key rail links to Europe run through that western-most republic—at the two big Byelorussian transit stations of Grodno and Brest-Litovsk.

Crisis in U.S. beef production

The Wilderness lobby and food cartel companies are acting in concert against beef producers.

The grazing fee is the spotted owl of the cattle industry," in the words of Pamela Neal, a Washington, D.C. activist for holders of permits to graze cattle on government rangeland in the West. Earlier this summer, the House of Representatives passed a measure to hike grazing fees on these lands, which are controlled by the federal Bureau of Reclamation under the Department of the Interior.

This action occurs at the same time that the packing industry, controlled by the major cartel companies—Cargill, IBP (Iowa Beef Processors), and ConAgra—has imposed a go-slow policy on buying beef cattle, and imposed low prices, which together are slaughtering the ranchers and farmers, not the meat animals.

As of 1990, the total cattle inventory in the United States numbered a little over 100 million head, dairy and beef cattle combined. This was way down from the 130 million head peak over the past 25 years. Even though meat yield per animal is up, this does not make up the difference in terms of minimum tons of meat needed for the national meat supply.

The low prices have forced thousands of ranchers out of operation. The average age of cattle ranchers has gone up to 55 years. Under the massive number of layoffs hitting the country over recent months, households are not buying the beef and other quality foods they need and want.

In the face of this, the food cartel companies are complaining that demand has dropped; they are unilateral-

ly paying farmers less, while the consumers continue to pay more. There has been a decline in wholesale beef prices to farmers of \$15 per hundred-weight over only the April 15 to Aug. 15 period. In the meantime, the price charged the consumer has been stable, and the wholesale-to-retail beef price spread has stretched to record levels for each of the past six months.

Nebraska Senators Bob Kerrey (D) and James Exon (D) have asked the Department of Justice to review the wholesale-to-retail price spread in beef. They point out that the retail food industry had a 26.6% return on business investment in 1990, while farmers, overall, had a 4% return even under the most exaggerated U.S. Department of Agriculture figures.

In this context, the prospect of higher grazing fees is devastating. About 20% of the calves that go into the feedlots in the Midwest come from the West. In the Western states, between 60-80% of the beef cattle producers use public lands.

The House measure would raise grazing fees by 33% each year to a minimum of \$5.09 per animal unit per month by 1995. After that, the fee could be increased by 33% a year.

The two main lobbying groups favoring full enactment of this proposal, which must pass the Senate and be signed into law, are the National Wildlife Federation and Wilderness Society. These are part of the panoply of environmentalist groups who receive money from the cartel-connected companies and foundations. For

example, Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), which operates in tandem with Cargill, funds the American Farmland Trust.

Pamela Neal, the head of the Public Lands Council, an organization representing the holders of the 31,000 grazing fee permits, says that the environmentalist groups' goal "is to make the United States cattle free by 1993."

In fact, ADM has started test marketing its beef-substitute, called "Harvest burgers," in Indianapolis, Indiana. They are made from extruded soymeal product.

Neal's organization, whose members cover the 14 Western states, said that it costs ranchers about \$14 per animal unit per month to run cattle on public land. This includes providing water and fencing. That is only a few cents less than what it costs to raise cattle on privately owned, fenced pastureland. A press release put out by the Public Lands Council states that if the new House bill becomes law it will destroy the livestock industry.

Pamela Neal described the various tactics and arguments of those demanding increased grazing fees. She said that the environmentalists have not gotten anywhere by saying that the ranchers are harming the environment, so they have changed their tactics and are saying the use of the lands is a "subsidy."

"In fact, if the ranchers are driven off, it will mean an increased investment on the part of the government. These [public lands] are millions and millions of acres which the government has a responsibility to manage. Now the livestock ranchers do the work," she charged.

There are currently 31,000 permits. Permits can represent 1-25 ranchers in an association. Neal warned, "The U.S. government is making a major policy decision if they price farmers off the public lands."

Business Briefs

Africa

Ten million threatened with starvation

Ten million people are threatened with starvation in the countries of the Horn of Africa during the coming months if there is no immediate help from the international community, according to the Sudanese official of the International Red Cross, Osman, who was in Washington in mid-August to seek aid.

He said that the food supply situation today is even more critical than in the famine period between 1984 and 1986.

International aid organizations began to sound the alarm in the spring, but were widely ignored by the international community. By May, the Red Cross and Red Crescent had only received 10% of needed donations.

Eastern Europe

Albanian economy called worse than 'Third World'

The economic situation in Albania is worse than that in some Third World countries, according to a new report by a Unicef delegation that recently visited that country. Thirty percent of Albanian children are malnourished, and the infant mortality rate is four times higher than in western Europe.

Samir Baster, head of Unicef's Geneva office, told BBC Aug. 24 that the Unicef team was "very shocked" by what it saw. "Even compared to Romania, it was far worse."

According to Baster, the higher infant mortality results in large part from "maternal malnutrition," with anemia being prevalent among mothers because of the lack of iron in the diet. Many mothers die during childbirth because their hearts can't bear the stress.

There is also a national pattern of destruction of schools. No less than 700 schools have been destroyed because people take the bricks from the school building in order to build homes for themselves. "The physical infrastructure is breaking down."

Unicef is mounting a \$1 million international emergency aid effort for Albania, with one aim being to bring needles and syringes into the country to upgrade medical care. But Baster stressed that much more must be done.

AIDS

WHO releases global projections

The World Health Organization's latest newsletter predicts 20 million new cases of AIDS by the year 2000. According to the report, "In late 1988, WHO used the 'Delphi' survey method to forecast global HIV infections by the year 2000. Based on the information then available, the Delphi experts predicted a possible total of 15-20 million adult HIV infections worldwide by the year 2000. More recent information indicates that there have been about 3 million new HIV infections over the past three years, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa and in South and Southeast Asia. This suggests that the Delphi projection of 15-20 million adult HIV infections may well be reached by the mid to late 1990s.

"On the basis of these trends, 10 to 20 million new infections may be expected in adults during the 1990s, mostly in the developing world. Thus, for the year 2000, WHO projects a cumulative total of close to 30 million adult HIV infections, of which more than 90% will be in developing countries. During the same decade, WHO projects that 10 million or more children will have been born with HIV, the majority of them in sub-Saharan Africa. For the year 2000, WHO's current projection is that there will be a cumulative total of about 40 million HIV infections in men, women, and children. The total previously projected by WHO was 25-30 million.

"The cumulative total of adult AIDS cases projected for the year 2000 is close to 10 million, of which almost 90% will be in the developing countries. In addition to the 10 million children infected with HIV by the end of the decade, it is expected that more than 10 million children will be orphaned during the 1990s as their mothers or both parents die of AIDS."

Michael Merson, director of the AIDS Program at WHO, told Brazil's *Folha de São Paulo* Aug. 16, "Brazil could face what is now happening in Africa in 10 years. There are 15 million orphans in central Africa and in the east of Africa born to mothers with AIDS. If nothing is done, the contagion index in Brazil and Asia will be similar to that in Africa by the end of this decade." Merson met on Aug. 15 with Brazilian Health Minister Alcení Guerra to discuss the situation.

Environmentalism

Malaysia tells West to 'green the deserts'

Malaysia's Environment Minister Law Hieng Ding announced Aug. 23 that Malaysia was preparing a document entitled "Greening the World," urging developed countries to use their wealth and technology to keep their countries green, and to green the deserts. Law said that he hoped the document would be ready for distribution at the next Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe in October.

"This was planned long ago and the idea had come from Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad," he said. "In the past, we had adopted a defensive attitude, explaining our environmental policies when criticized. But though we are a developing country, we know how to manage our own resources. . . . In the document, we will be telling the developed countries that, though they have the money and technology to re-green their countries such as by planting more trees and turning their deserts into golf courses, they are not doing so."

Law said that Dr. Mahathir had announced he may boycott the June 1992 Earth Summit in Brazil, because "there was a movement to make Malaysia the first target of an environmental war. We have been playing a very positive role" in environmental matters. "We want to work sincerely with other countries. But if they want to hold a forum to victimize us, there is no point in attending."

Ibero-America

Investment called safer than in East

Investment in Ibero-America is much safer, more stable, and more profitable than in Eastern Europe or Russia, Susan Kaufman Purcell, vice president of the Council of the Americas, told Mexico's *El Financiero* Aug. 21. "Salinastroika"—after Mexico President Salinas de Gortari—is much different than perestroika, because U.S. companies will find Mexico much more stable than the Soviet Union. "There are many elements that are more favorable for investing in Latin America, and especially in Mexico, Chile, and above all Venezuela."

In the same vein, the *Wall Street Journal* quotes Nomura Securities researcher Jorge Mariscal saying that events in the Soviet Union will show investors how much more secure their investments will be in the South instead of the East. "The voters' ratification of Salinas's program has substantially decreased the risk perception in Mexico. The *Journal* says that salinastroika is more successful than perestroika because of Mexican pragmatism and a culture of free enterprise.

Europe

Germans eye investment in Soviet infrastructure

Investing in infrastructure and energy in the Soviet Union is not only useful and necessary for the U.S.S.R., but is in the enlightened self-interest of the West itself, stated Lutolf von Wartenberg, managing director of the German Industrialists Association (BDI) in an Aug. 24 interview.

He said that the Soviets, and/or the various constituent republics, certainly needed to move rapidly toward a market economy, but that was impossible unless "the framework were secured" for such an economy. At this point, it is impossible to think of installing a market economy in the U.S.S.R. because of

the "many problems in infrastructure, transport, and communications," and it is to these deficiencies that the West must address itself.

According to von Wartenberg, another obvious area of assistance must be in food supply. The problem is not the ability of the Soviets to produce food but their ability to distribute it, and here Germany should help with various projects for transport and distribution.

Friedrich Vogel, the chief spokesman for German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, had similar things to say in Bonn the same day. A rapid and in-depth reform of the Soviet economy is most urgent. Infrastructure projects for the increase of oil and gas production, pipeline repair and improvements in the transportation sector and storage capacities, and in the agricultural sector, should be given the highest emphasis, Kohl believes.

U.S. Budget

Debt called culprit in federal deficit

"The chief culprit in the budget disaster is interest on the debt," H. Erich Heinemann, chief economist of the New York City investment bank Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., wrote in the Aug. 21 *Journal of Commerce*. "In the second quarter, net interest paid was at a rate of \$196.5 billion, or 3.5% of GNP, up from \$55.9 billion or 1.9% of GNP, when Mr. Reagan was elected. Indeed, the 'primary' standard-employment federal budget—excluding interest—is now balanced. Current forecasts show this measure at a record surplus by the mid-1990s."

Heinemann notes that the federal deficit will still be at least \$150 billion by 1996. "On this basis, the cumulative deficit of the Bush administration (assuming the President is re-elected) will be \$1.8 trillion. That would far surpass Ronald Reagan's dubious distinction of running up a \$1.3 trillion deficit."

Heinemann's article was based on the mid-year review of the economy and budget put out by the Congressional Budget Office.

Briefly

● **AFRICAN** leaders will gather in Tokyo in 1993 to discuss economic development, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has announced. A spokesman said that the announcement was timed with a report that Japan would lift sanctions against South Africa. A preparatory meeting will be held in 1992.

● **INDUSTRIAL** output in Czechoslovakia was down by 15.7% in the first seven months of 1991 as compared to the same period last year, according to government data. But from June to July this year, overall industrial output dropped 22%, and textiles dropped 34.7%.

● **A MEASLES** epidemic is raging in Argentina, where few people have been vaccinated. The government has ordered 250,000 doses of vaccine, and has borrowed 150,000 doses from Brazil on an emergency basis. So far, there have been over 2,000 cases reported in Buenos Aires province, and 1,500 in Santiago del Estero, with 19 deaths.

● **JAPAN'S** National Police Agency warned in a white paper in August that, unless checked, Japanese drug abuse could reach U.S. and European proportions. The paper said that anti-money laundering laws and anti-drug laws were needed to crack down on the drug invasion.

● **BRITAIN'S** National Health Service has eliminated 9,000 hospital beds during the last year because hospitals have no money to pay for heat, electricity, and cleaning. Each week, 400 operations cannot be performed because there are not enough doctors, nurses, and money. More than 500,000 patients are waiting for operations—many dying beforehand.

● **CHINA** will host a conference in September on the use of space technology to "combat natural disasters." It will discuss monitoring, reducing damage from, or preventing, disasters such as floods, drought, snow emergencies, forest fires, and earthquakes.

Brazilians ready to fight Bush's 'new world order'

by Silvia Palacios

A series of events took place in the Brazilian National Congress during the third week in August, which served to alert the nation to the Anglo-American plan to "internationalize" the resource-rich Brazilian Amazon. Opposition to this insane colonialist ambition, originally centered in the institution of the Armed Forces, has now extended to other sectors such as the Congress, a group of Amazon governors, and other representative civilian sectors.

Intersecting this growing climate of resistance, was the testimony given on Aug. 20 by *EIR*'s correspondent Lorenzo Carrasco before the Chamber of Deputies Congressional Commission of Inquiry on "Internationalization of the Amazon." Carrasco presented evidence that *EIR* has gathered on the real danger threatening Brazilian sovereignty, in the context of the fascist "new world order" promoted by President George Bush. According to the daily *Correio Brasiliense* of Aug. 21, Carrasco's testimony will now be widely circulated within government and military layers. *Correio* cites commission head Deputy Atila Lins: "Given the gravity of these facts, I have decided to send a copy of the testimony to the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, to the military ministers, to the justice minister and to the foreign affairs minister. After it is analyzed by the Congressional Commission of Inquiry, the journalist's presentation will be incorporated into the records of the commission for its final conclusions."

Correio itself reports that Carrasco's testimony "caused a powerful impact on the members of that body of the Chamber of Deputies," above all his warning that "international ecologist campaigns which seek to limit sovereignties over the Amazon region are leaving behind the propaganda phase, to begin an operational phase which could definitively lead to direct military interventions in the region."

Over the next two days, testimony was presented to the same congressional commission by Air Force Minister Socrates da Costa Monteiro, and by Army Minister Carlos Tinoco. Notably, both ministers independently denounced former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, also a prominent member of the

CROSSCURRENTS

August 19-20, 1991

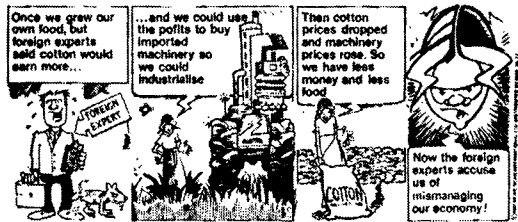
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Malaysia threatens to stay away

THE Malaysian news agency Bernama reported on Friday that the country's foreign minister, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, has threatened to boycott the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Geneva, Switzerland, unless the United Nations Security Council takes action to disarm the United States and other nuclear powers. Anwar said the Malaysian government would not attend the summit unless the UN Security Council passes a resolution demanding that the United States and other nuclear powers reduce their nuclear arsenals to a level that would ensure the security of the world.

signs of being made off the cliff. Even if Mahathir were to stark

Sample headlines mark the growing Third World revolt against imperialism of the 1992 "Earth Summit": (Clockwise from top left) Crosscurrents, Aug. 19-20, an independent newspaper at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Geneva, "Malaysia Threatens to Stay Away." New Straits Times (Malaysia), Aug. 17, "Terrorists' Start War Over Nature." The Star (Malaysia) Aug. 13, "Dr M: The West Is Trying to Re-colonize Us." Correio Brasiliense, Aug. 21, "Mexican Sees Ecology as Weapon Against Amazonia." Tribuna da Imprensa (Brazil), Aug. 21, "Plot Against Amazonia." Jornal do Comercio (Brazil), Aug. 21, "Military Will Go to War to Defend Amazonia."



'Terrorists' start war over nature

The illegal demonstrations on July 5 by eight Western self-proclaimed environmentalists in Sarawak highlight the escalating campaign against Malaysia and its logging industry. KOSSELLO A. MALINDO, who examines the assaults on Malaysia by the Westerners, contends that the environmentalists are not telling the truth.

After eight and a half hours of heated speech-making, the demonstrators were ordered to leave the area. The police then arrested eight of the demonstrators and charged them with illegal entry into the country. The demonstrators claimed that they were protesting against the logging industry in Sarawak. However, the Malaysian government has repeatedly stated that the logging industry is a vital part of the country's economy and that the environmentalists' actions are illegal.

Dr M: THE WEST IS TRYING TO RE-COLONISE US

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad has warned that the West is trying to re-colonize Malaysia. He said that the West is using environmental issues as a pretext to interfere in Malaysia's internal affairs. He called for the government to stand firm against such attempts.

Mexicano vê na ecologia arma contra a Amazônia

A ecologia tornou-se uma arma importante para o Brasil. O presidente Collor afirmou que a ecologia é uma arma contra a Amazônia. Ele disse que a ecologia é uma arma para proteger a Amazônia e a vida selvagem.

Empresariado está apático

O empresariado brasileiro está apático. Os empresários estão preocupados com a situação econômica do Brasil. Eles dizem que a situação econômica é ruim e que eles não sabem o que fazer.

Militar fala em guerra para defender Amazônia

O ministro da Defesa afirmou que o Brasil está se preparando para uma guerra para defender a Amazônia. Ele disse que a Amazônia é uma área estratégica e que o Brasil não vai permitir que ela seja invadida.

Complô contra a Amazônia

Houve um complô para destruir a Amazônia. Um grupo de pessoas planejou um ataque à Amazônia. O grupo queria destruir a Amazônia e a vida selvagem.

Anglo-American establishment, for promoting a colonial plan to dismantle Ibero-America's armed forces, and for seeking to create a supranational government under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council.

"Reduce what?" Air Force Minister da Costa Monteiro asked. "We are only 320,000 men. We all fit in a football stadium," he asserted. Army Minister Tinoco warned that the internationally touted "new world order" represented a search by "the United States of America for world supremacy."

"The pressures we are suffering with regard to the Amazon, all disguised under various pretexts, are sharply felt. And most recently, we see the proposal of Mr. McNamara for the armed forces of Third World countries to be replaced by a supranational armed forces," Minister Tinoco said.

Against French socio-colonialism

Minister da Costa Monteiro stated, "We have witnessed speculations within the international community on the thesis of 'Brazil's limited sovereignty over the Amazon,' under the banner of ecology and the purported protection of Indian communities; a thesis defended not by journalists, but by heads of state and U.S. senators." This strong statement by a national minister was an allusion to the socio-colonialist ideas of French President François Mitterrand, defended since at least 1989 when, at the Conference on Ecology at The Hague, he urged the creation of a supranational body to evaluate the behavior of governments on environmental matters.

The minister went on to offer a brief historic summary

of the cyclical threats his country has faced regarding the Amazon, and noted that things today are much worse due to the involvement of "the developed countries which . . . are orchestrating a global campaign for the purpose of proving that Brazil is incapable of dealing with the problems of the Amazon jungle."

The ferment in defense of national sovereignty over the Amazon was also reflected in Minister da Costa Monteiro's denunciations of the international financial institutions for having made any new credit conditional upon Brazil's acceptance of a debt-for-nature scheme. "The lush Amazon tropics was the first target. And the world set its sights on it as if all atrocities against nature were carried out there. International banks are thinking of tying all loans to Brazil to a concrete government policy of environmental preservation in that region," he said.

He added that the international community is being subjected to a kind of "brainwashing," to accept the fraud of the greenhouse effect as a scientific fact, which has redounded in the form of political pressures against Brazil.

The Armed Forces' evaluation with respect to defense of national sovereignty in the Amazon is unanimous. In his Aug. 21 testimony to the congressional commission, Army Minister Tinoco presented his evaluation of the role the Army has played in the country's republican history, as well as of the necessity of expanding its operational capacity in the Amazon region with the building among others, of the "Calha Norte" project, which includes airports, schools, and a sys-

tem of highways.

Earlier, on Aug. 19, the head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Gen. Antonio Luiz Veneu, declared that the powerful developed nations have a strategy of teaching Brazil to "administer" its wealth, as indicated by the mid-July meeting of the Group of Seven nations in London. The offensive is sufficiently real, he said, that "if necessary, we will go to war" to defend the Amazon.

First man, then the crocodiles

During the debate following *EIR*'s testimony to the congressional commission, those deputies present drew attention to the philosophical principles behind the ecology movement, spearheaded by the pagan beliefs of Britain's Prince Charles according to whom human and animal life have the same value.

"With ecological fervor, there is an inversion of values which atrophies the very concept that man was created in the image and likeness of God. We have reached the absurd point where it is prohibited to chop down a tree. One cannot put the crocodile ahead of man," insisted Deputy João Fagundes, member of the Defense Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

The political battle against this and other aberrations of the international eco-fascist lobby, enthusiastically supported by Environment Secretary José Lutzenberger, was launched by the governor of Amazonas state Gilberto Mestrinho, who proceeds on the basis that the worst pollution in Brazil is misery and lack of development. He has announced plans to produce a poster showing a human being with the slogan, "Protect this species facing extinction!"

In early August, a group of governors from the Amazon region met to unify their positions regarding the U.N.-sponsored international conference on Environment and Development, or Eco-92, to be held next year in Rio de Janeiro. Eco-92 is being planned by the Anglo-American oligarchy as a major assault on Brazilian sovereignty.

The goal of attending Eco-92 with a single viewpoint representing the national interest was also embraced by Army Minister Tinoco, during his presentation to the Congressional Commission of Inquiry. According to press reports, the standpoint arrived at during the governors' meeting was that of Governor Mestrinho, one diametrically opposed to the government's environmental report prepared according to Lutzenberger's guidelines, which was to have been presented at Eco-92 as Brazil's official position but which now—in view of the polemic it has triggered—will likely be ditched.

Ecologists feeling defensive

The foreign assault against Brazil has awakened very sensitive nationalist tendencies, as evidenced by recent scathing attacks on the ecology movement written by author Gerardo Mello Mourao (see *EIR*, Aug. 23). This nationalist reaction, according to the Aug. 23 issue of *Correio Bra-*

Lutzenberger makes protest to *EIR*

EIR's correspondent in Brazil, Lorenzo Carrasco, received a surprising phone call on the afternoon of Aug. 27, from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, from a person who identified himself as Environment Minister José Lutzenberger. In an irate tone, the minister attempted to defend himself from accusations made by Carrasco in an article published in the March 8, 1991 issue of *EIR*, "Brazil's Lutzenberger's Green Fascism: Return to the Stone Age." The article had described Lutzenberger as an agent of the Anglo-Americans' "green" oligarchy, intent on imposing the new world order's ecology dictates on Brazil. Lutzenberger's reaction reflects the impact of Carrasco's Aug. 20 testimony before the Congress, when he denounced the British royal family as one of the primary forces behind the international ecology movement.

Carrasco confronted the minister with the evidence of his own writings, which equate human population growth with the proliferation of bacteria colonies; Lutzenberger could only reply defensively that this was "poetic metaphor." Lutzenberger, who disagreed with Carrasco that human life is preeminent over the rest of creation, and that the British royalty's belief to the contrary was a perversion, refused the correspondent's invitation to hold a public debate on their disagreements.

siliense, has prompted the leader of Brazil's ecology movement, Deputy Fabio Feldmann, to convene "all environmentalist agencies for a counteroffensive against the rumor being spread that Eco-92 will represent a threat to Brazilian sovereignty. According to Feldmann, this negative campaign has expressed itself through articles published in the national media and in statements like those of Mexican journalist Lorenzo Carrasco on the internationalization of the Amazon."

Despite growing recognition of the face of Brazil's enemy—foreign and domestic—resistance to the "new order" has failed to take definitive form because it lacks an urgent economic program that would be compatible with the defense of national sovereignty. Insisting on pursuing a monetarist program, desperately seeking agreements with the collapsed international financial system which is the very heart of Bush's new world order, is incompatible with a serious defense of those historic institutions which are committed to creating a national awareness in defense of sovereignty.

Amazon battle is key to Brazil's development

The following are excerpts of the testimony given Aug. 20 in Brasilia by EIR correspondent Lorenzo Carrasco Bazúa, before the congressional commission of inquiry investigating the "internationalization of the Amazon."

It gives me enormous satisfaction to appear before the House of Deputies Commission of Inquiry on the Internationalization of the Amazon, particularly at a time when we are witnessing the emergence of a "new world order," coined by President George Bush, which has among its explicit purposes the limitation of national sovereignty—especially for those resource-rich developing nations such as Brazil, within whose national borders most of the Amazon region is included.

First, let me briefly discuss the significance of my presence in this hall, before proceeding with the topic at hand. I am a correspondent for the *Executive Intelligence Review*, a magazine founded 18 years ago by the American economist, statesman, and philosopher Lyndon LaRouche, for the basic purpose of exposing the plans of the Anglo-American oligarchy—led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—to impose a malthusian order on the world, based on the promotion of speculation and usury as the primary elements of an international financial system and world control of natural resources. Population control, limiting technological and economic development, as well as national sovereignty, particularly in the developing countries, are the fundamental means to achieve this goal.

The cost of this fight for LaRouche and his associates has been an insidious campaign of political persecution, personally led by Kissinger, which culminated in January 1989 with the jailing of LaRouche and six of his collaborators, sentenced to arbitrary prison terms of up to 15 years. Let me remind you that, in that same year, 70 Brazilian parliamentarians, led by the eminent Deputy Oswaldo Lima Filho, signed a document sent to U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh requesting an explanation of the clear violation of LaRouche's and his collaborators' fundamental rights.

LaRouche's imprisonment, and continued efforts to destroy his political movement, are one of the clearest indications that George Bush is willing to use any means at his disposal to neutralize the political opposition to his "new world order." This fact became even clearer in December 1989, when the Bush government, based on Thornburgh's doctrine that the United States has the right to militarily intervene and arrest or even eliminate foreign leaders, or-

dered the invasion of Panama. This was allegedly to arrest Gen. Manuel Noriega, accused of drug trafficking; but in reality, it set the precedent for future interventions against the South. . . .

This precedent takes on special relevance regarding the real threats to the Amazon region. In recent weeks, several reports published in the Dutch, Austrian, and German press reveal that the U.S. government, acting through the State Department, is pressuring the Dutch government to intervene militarily in its former colony, Surinam. The pretext is the same one used in the case of Panama. Let me read an excerpt from an article I wrote on the subject, published in the Aug. 13 edition of *Jornal do Commercio*:

"Statements by British Prime Minister John Major last June 7, on the eve of the Group of Seven meeting . . . when he stated that the Eco-92 Conference would be an opportunity for the developed nations to 'extend the dominion of the law to what is common for the whole world,' in a veiled allusion to the tropical rainforests, make clear that the international ecology campaigns, which seek to limit national sovereignty over the Amazon region, are leaving the propaganda phase to enter the operative phase which could definitely include direct military intervention into the region.

"There is no other motive behind U.S. pressure on Holland to intervene into its former colony, Surinam, to overthrow its President, Col. Desi Bouterse.

"A Dutch intervention into the Western Hemisphere, reminiscent of the East India Company's past activities, in fact would mean an 'extra-jurisdictional' deployment of NATO to the Amazon region, a convenient opportunity to implement the Anglo-American oligarchy's plans to establish enclaves in the Amazon, under any number of pretexts, from protecting the environment to creating 'Indian nations,' as many environmental organizations have demanded. . . ."

To this threat can be added several other maneuvers already outlined by the backers of the new world order, regarding the establishment of "ethnic enclaves" within sovereign national territories, as has been proposed for the case of the Kurds in Iraq, for Kashmir in India, and, by extension, the possible establishment of "Indian nations" in the Amazon. . . .

'Stabilization' means underdevelopment

In recent history, global control of raw materials was proposed in 1975 when then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed the creation of an International Resources Bank as the solution to the Third World's financial problems. The proposal went nowhere, by the way, due to the opposition of many developing nations, among them Brazil.

During the same period, the U.S. National Security Council led by Kissinger issued a confidential document entitled National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200), which listed "13 key countries" that were to be priority targets for population control "due to their growing political

and strategic role,” and because they were considered to be of “special strategic and political interest” to the United States.

It should be noted that the emergence of this new world order was foreseen independently at the beginning of the 1970s by two prominent personalities: the above-mentioned Lyndon LaRouche, and the Brazilian ambassador João Augusto de Araujo Castro, who exposed the plans of “Kissingerian” diplomacy to “congeal” the unjust world *status quo*, by means of what he characterized as *resources diplomacy*. With remarkable clear-sightedness, Araujo Castro coined the phrase “freezing of world power,” to express his view of the developed nations’ intention of maintaining other nations in an inferior phase of development.

Particularly regarding the environmental question, in June 1971 during a forum to students at the Superior War College, Araujo Castro warned:

“Brazil has characterized what can now be clearly defined as a firm and undisguishable tendency, in the sense of freezing world power. . . . There are other factors, among many, which begin to emerge within this same process. . . . We refer specifically to those tendencies which emerge in the treatment of the preservation of the environment. It is said that the so-called population bomb will be more fatal and more deadly than the atomic bomb, and a tendency to deal with the problem from a uniformly universal standpoint is embraced. . . . In other words, there is an attempt to turn the serious problem of underdevelopment into a simple problem of stabilization, forgetting the fact that if we were to stabilize many countries at their current economic level, we would be proceeding toward stabilization at an extremely low level.

“On the other hand, in considering the problem of preserving the environment, the tendency is to place too much emphasis on the dangers of rapid industrialization. Emphasis is placed on the dangers of pollution, which is certainly serious for highly industrialized nations, when the major part of the planet still lives in the pre-pollution state. . . . Two-thirds of humanity are far more threatened by hunger and penury than by the evils of pollution. Thus Mr. Robert McNamara’s recent statements, that from now on the World Bank will not authorize any economic development project without a minute evaluation of its eventual effects on the environment, are a cause for concern. . . . Now, these developing countries start from the premise that any program for the preservation of the environment must take into account the basic factors of development, since underdevelopment, by itself, represents one of the worst forms of pollution.”

To obtain their desired goal of establishing planetary control over natural resources, the new order’s strategy demands:

- Shifting world conflicts from the East-West axis to the North-South axis;
- Establishing a system of limited sovereignty over vast areas of the planet;
- Imposing a regime of “technological apartheid” on the

developing nations;

- Imposing neo-liberal economic policies on the entire developing sector, particularly in Ibero-America where George Bush’s “Enterprise for the Americas” will turn the entire subcontinent into an entrepôt of raw materials and cheap labor, to be complemented by a vast program of privatizing the region’s large strategic state companies;

- Dismantling the armed forces of the developing nations—particularly those of Ibero-America—which are to be transformed into local police forces with no effective capability of defending national sovereignty.

This proposal was presented on April 25 at the recent joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington by former U.S. Defense Secretary and former World Bank president Robert McNamara. He called for the creation of a “world collective security system” under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Security Council, led by the United States. . . .

Mineral resources grab

Regarding the region’s mineral resources, let’s look at what one of the most knowledgeable experts, geologist Breno Augusto de los Santos, discoverer of the first deposits at the Carajas Sierras, has to say in his 1980 book *The Amazon: Mining Potential and Perspectives for Development*:

“Its iron, aluminum and manganese deposits occupy an important position on the world scene; recent copper discoveries are perhaps the most notable development of the last ten years, in terms of new sources of this mineral; its gold and tin deposits, barely evaluated, could attain great economic importance.”

It should be noted that, beyond the minerals mentioned by the author, the region has tremendous potential for some of the so-called third generation minerals such as titanium, niobium, and platinum. The author also points to the region’s other positive characteristics:

“It holds a strategic position in terms of international markets, particularly the U.S. and European ones, making its products highly competitive. Of particular interest are the Venezuelan and Mexican markets, with which a ‘symbiotic’ trade could be established, exchanging the Amazon’s raw materials for oil, and offering advantageous conditions for the development of the countries involved without the risk of a ‘parasitic’ trade, dictated by the world economic powers with their rules of dependency and conditionalities.”

The discoverer of Carajas continues with a discussion of a strategy for the region’s development:

“Utilization of its considerable hydroelectric potential, on the order of 100 megawatts, will allow for the installation of regional metallurgical plants, creating conditions for a solid industrial development.”

It should be emphasized that the hydroelectric potential mentioned is almost double Brazil’s current installed electricity generating capacity, and that the proposed Amazon hy-

droelectric projects are under fire from agencies such as the World Bank and international environmental organizations. The author himself warns about foreign interference:

“During the various cycles of its economic history, the Amazon has always had its interests manipulated by foreign centers which controlled the markets for its products. In practice, what has occurred is a policy of exploring the ‘storehouse,’—or the ‘warehouse,’ to use a more up-to-date image; from time to time, spokesmen for the great world powers emerge to preach the internationalization of the ‘storehouse,’ and some more indirect and concrete attempts are made, sometimes successfully, such that the looting of its wealth can be carried out more freely and efficiently.”

At the end of his discussion, Breno Augusto de los Santos notes the importance which the full exploration of the Amazon’s mineral resources could have for the country’s future:

“In this context, Brazil today occupies quite a privileged position, as perhaps one of the few nations possessing the potential and conditions to transform itself in the short term into an important producer of mineral and metallurgical goods, with the ability to achieve a position of distinction, alongside Australia, Canada, the U.S.S.R. and South Africa.”

The Eco-92 threat

Before I finish, I would like to make some observations on the event which has captured the attention of the world’s environmental movement: the Eco-92 conference, and its possible repercussions on countries like Brazil.

In fact, this conference represents a revival of the international malthusian lobby’s political guidelines proposed at earlier conferences—Stockholm in 1972, Bucharest and Rome in 1974—at which the developing countries, with Brazil playing a noteworthy role, prevented the establishment of international controls on economic growth. . . .

Today, the organizers of Eco-92 want to bypass any possible resistance through adoption of the concept of “sustainable development,” which, despite incorporating the developing countries’ basic argument expressed at previous conferences—the idea that poverty constitutes the worst form of environmental degradation—is only a new version of the old “limits to growth” thesis, pushed by the Club of Rome and other malthusian agencies. This is clear in the formulation that the planet doesn’t have the natural resources or sufficient “ecological support” to permit the developing countries to attain the living standards of the developed nations. . . .

Beyond the changes in the parameters for development, Eco-92’s unofficial agenda includes the attempt to consolidate a real cultural “paradigm shift,” as presented by the backers of the New Age movement, against traditional Christian values on the preeminence of the human species over the rest of creation, which is one of the principles underlying Western civilization. The intent here is to substitute the principle of the sacredness of human life, based on the idea that man was created in the image and likeness of the Creator,

Other resistance to Eco-92 is growing

EIR’s article “Environmentalists Launch War on Malaysia” is quoted, without attribution, in the Aug. 19-20 issue of *Crosscurrents*, a newsletter of a non-governmental organization to the U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development which was distributed in Geneva during the preparatory meeting there for next year’s Earth Summit. The newsletter reports Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad’s threat to boycott the summit.

A group of 38 NGOs warned at the meeting that the South will again bear the burden caused by environmental imperatives, in an Aug. 19 statement. The South is already suffering the social and economic effects of “structural adjustments . . . [which] instance, resulted from failed development policies promoted and financed by U.N. agencies, multilateral banks and international investments.” The concepts of “global commons” and “common heritage of mankind” could result in increased control by the North, especially transnational corporations, over the resources of the South, the group warned.

Earlier, Ahmed Djoglaf, Algeria’s delegate said that the meeting was acting as though “all countries were at the same level and have the same responsibility. . . . A country like India does not have the means of countries like the United States. . . . We have the old pattern of the North imposing the system and the South having to accept. Non-governmental organizations are saying that the North has hijacked the agenda and they are right. . . . They are prepared to let people die but not forests.”

with a new form of pagan animism, centered around the adoration of “Gaia,” the “Mother Earth.” In other words, the human being is no longer the center of the process of evolution, but rather equated with inferior forms of life. . . .

Finally, the 1992 conference presents Brazil with two alternatives. On the one hand, the country could adopt the framework proposed by the condominium of the new world order, which means renouncing sovereign development. On the other hand, following Malaysia’s example at the preparatory meeting for Eco-92, currently taking place in Geneva, it could again take up its traditional independent foreign policy, which, given the country’s considerable weight within the developing sector, could represent a sizable obstacle to the implementation of the new world order.

The battle Mozart won in America's war with Britain

by David Shavin

Mozart in Vienna, 1781-1791

by Volkmar Braunbehrens

Grove-Weidenfeld, New York, 1989

481 pages, hardbound, \$25.95

In the summer of 1781, the 25-year-old musical genius Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was chosen by the Emperor Joseph II of Austria to set the opera *The Abduction from the Seraglio*, for the occasion of a critical state visit to Vienna of the Russian Grand Duke Paul, son of Catherine the Great. Mozart had recently arrived in Vienna, having broken with his father's employer, the Archbishop Colloredo of Salzburg. The Emperor Joseph had had sole possession of the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for less than a year, for his co-regent, his mother Maria Theresa, had died the past November. The fortunes of the upstart revolutionaries in the British colonies in America were still in doubt. And the Russian court was pressing Joseph to ignore the new developments in America and to join them in a colonial venture against the Turks, who were by that time no longer a serious threat to Europe, as they had been in past centuries.

Within a year, Mozart had pulled off a stunning political and cultural victory, the Americans had shocked the British Empire at Yorktown, and Joseph had derailed the war-party from Russia, winning several years of time to attempt to base Austria upon his educational and cultural reforms.

Along the way, Mozart changed some of the rules of the game, partly redefining the practice of opera, while facing

an enraged oligarchy that did not shrink from threatening, and actually imprisoning, his loved ones, friends, and associates. The abduction that Mozart carried out involved stealing political victory away from a seraglio of oligarchical schemers, agitated over the possibility that republican policies would carry the day.

Mozart in Vienna, 1781-1791, among all the books on the market around the bicentennial of Mozart's death in 1791, is one that must be read. Volkmar Braunbehrens surpasses the field in his stated goal of stripping away the romantic myths and properly situating Mozart's life, and strews tantalizing suggestions throughout his book. Mozart deliberately undertook to fight for truth and to change the world by means of creating beauty. Any attempt to account for Mozart's extraordinary contributions that implies some innately magical phenomenon, is either the product of abysmal ignorance, or willful lying.

The following story, which I have been able to assemble based upon Braunbehrens's book, and upon independent research, is definitive proof that the image of Mozart as an irrational, selfish, and irreligious freak, which prevails in the public mind thanks to the movie *Amadeus*, is a vicious fraud. It also removes all validity from the slander peddled by Freemasonic circles today: namely, that Mozart's Freemasonic ties made him a collaborator in their Gnostic schemes for a "new world order" ruled by a self-appointed aristocracy of secret knowledge. The story of Mozart's *The Abduction from the Seraglio* is the story of how, in the hands of an artist who understands that reason and beauty are morally identical, art becomes a powerful *cause* of historical events, to the greater good of humanity.



Mozart's first effort to compose German-language opera was Zaide, as a contribution to Emperor Joseph II's program for a high level of culture for all Germans, not just the aristocracy. Shown here is the Opera Theater of Northern Virginia performance of Zaide in July 1990.

Emperor Joseph's reforms

Mozart arrived in Vienna as a young man who had traveled all over Europe since early childhood as a musical prodigy in performance and composition. Born in 1756, the son of the eminent Salzburg composer Leopold Mozart, young Wolfgang had absorbed the musical cultures of centers as diverse as Naples and London, and he had also had plenty of chances to observe the social and political suffocation of Europe by the dominant oligarchies, obsessed by hatred of reason and creativity.

Mozart's early contacts with the court of Joseph II in 1781 Vienna involved a group of progressive aristocrats, like the circles he had sought out during 1777 and 1778 in Mannheim, Germany and in Paris, France. These circles were interested in the "America" thesis: that the quality of freedom was a much richer source of development for their society than the quality of servitude favored by some of their peers.

The Emperor Joseph himself, 16 years earlier, had expressed similar ideas in a letter to his mother, Empress Maria Theresa: "All men are equal from birth: We inherit only animal life from our parents and in that there is not the slightest difference between king, count, burgher, and peasant. I believe that no divine or natural law opposes this equality."

Mozart's first student in Vienna was Countess Maria Caroline Thiennes de Rumbeke, the cousin of Count Johann Philipp Cobenzl. Count Cobenzl, who was the Chancellor of State and one of Joseph's closest associates, invited Mozart that first summer in Vienna to visit his home, and to take walks through his famous park. The contrast between this

civilized Chancellor of State of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the brutish behavior of Count Arco of Salzburg (the factotum of Mozart's recent employer, Archbishop Colloredo, who had recently applied his foot to Mozart's rear) could not have been lost on Mozart.

From 1780 to 1785, Joseph attempted, with some success, to implement a reform package: Serfs had to be granted freedom, large family estates were to be broken up, and modern agricultural technologies along with metallurgical and chemical advances were to be pushed ahead, not without the protection of high tariffs. Public hospitals, medical training, and broader education were to be made available to develop a middle class.

The language project

Not the least of Joseph's initiatives was his project for a National Theater. Before establishing his German National Theater in 1776, Joseph had visited the famous author Gotthold Lessing, who commented: "I honor Your Emperor; he is a great man! He will undoubtedly be the first monarch to give the Germans a national theater." He went on to make the ironical point about Joseph's "kindhearted idea of providing the Germans with a national theater—since we Germans are not even a nation!" Lessing's gentle humor addressed a fundamental issue: The enrichment of the language spoken by the potential middle class was critical for building a nation.

Joseph struggled against the prejudice of the Viennese nobility that the lower classes had no need for beauty. Italian opera was for the entertainment of the higher classes; the

masses could feed upon a low German fare. Joseph's National Theater harbored his unique hybrid called "Nationalsingspiel," where the German language would be taught to sing. This idea found a ready sympathizer in Mozart. He had worked on a German opera, *Zaide*, before arriving in Vienna, without any commission in hand, and he presented it in an incomplete form to Joseph's court, as testimony to his interest in seeing the "Nationalsingspiel" project succeed.

Even earlier, when news of Joseph's language project had first spread, Leopold Mozart, ever mindful of opportunities for his gifted son, made inquiries of a friend in Vienna. The friend wrote to Leopold (Jan. 23, 1778): "If your son will take upon himself the task of setting to music some good German comic opera, submit it to the discretion of His Majesty, and then await the decision," it might work. The friend told Leopold that the poet Wieland had just written from Mannheim that "Mannheim has changed all the opinions he ever had about music." Leopold's son had been in Mannheim for the preceding three months. What was Mozart doing with music during that overlooked period in Mannheim?

Mozart's aborted Paris trip

Prior to Sept. 15, 1781 Mozart wrote his father from Vienna: "I hope all will go well in the winter. . . . If I see that it is to my advantage, I shall remain here. If not, I am thinking of going straight to Paris."

Ironically, only three years earlier, Mozart had been driven out of Paris. In 1778, he was offered the position of court organist at Versailles, with a direct connection to Emperor Joseph's sister, Marie Antoinette. The French court had just officially thrown its support behind the Americans in their revolt against Britain's King George III.

While in France, Mozart frequented pro-American circles. For ten days he worked, with Johann Christian Bach (from London), at the estate of the de Noaille family, in-laws of the Marquis de Lafayette, who had gone to Philadelphia to fight for the Americans against the British. Lafayette's wife Adrienne's father was a key humanist Catholic figure around the French court; her uncle was the French ambassador to London.

Evidently the possibility of a great musical genius making such political connections did not please some powerful persons. Shortly after this visit, Mozart found his luggage put on a carriage out of France, and was given a ticket out of town.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart took a lively interest in the workings of the Mannheim theater, and collaborated in this dynamic institution with the Baron Otto von Gemmingen on the (now lost) melodrama *Semiramis*. Baron Gemmingen, we shall come to see, was one of a select group of conspirators committed to furthering the issues of the American Revolution. The particular Freemasonic chapter that Mozart later joined, was the one set up by Gemmingen in Vienna in 1783. And just four years after Mozart's sojourn in Mannheim, the Mannheim theater produced the first drama by Friedrich Schiller, the German "poet of freedom" who gave the highest literary expression, in any language, to the ideals of the American Revolution.

The Abduction from the Seraglio

It was as part of his German language project, that Joseph wanted Mozart to compose an opera in German, *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (*The Abduction from the Seraglio*), for the state visit of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia to Vienna in the fall of 1781. The theme resonated with the centennial celebrations of the Austria's great 1683 victory over the Turks, then in preparation, but the Russians and their allies in the Vienna aristocracy had darker motives in reviving the age-old (and once well-founded) animosity to the Ottoman Empire. The Austrian people was to be manipulated into ignoring the issues of the American revolt against the British Empire, and instead to define their strategic interest as continual warfare against the barbarian Turks, whose moribund empire happened to stand in the way of Russian and British imperial designs.

As Mozart explains in a Sept. 26, 1781 letter to his father, Leopold, "The whole plot is being turned upside down, and at my instigation." In the ending of the original play upon which the libretto was based, by the Leipzig merchant Christoph Friedrich Bretzner, a young Christian, Belmonte, is set free by the Turkish Pasha Selim because it is found out at the last instant that Belmonte is the long-lost son of the Pasha—a well-worn dramatic device dear to the oligarchist's bias. Mozart chooses to compose a much more powerful ending which confronts, rather than strokes, the listener's prejudices. At the climax of the opera, the Pasha tells Belmonte:

"It was because of your father, that barbarian, that I was forced to leave my native land. His insatiable greed deprived me of my beloved, whom I cherished more than my own life. He robbed me of honor, property, everything—he destroyed all my happiness."

Belmonte responds: "Cool your wrath on me, avenge the wrong done to you by my father. Your anger is justified and I am prepared for anything." The audience is prepared for the worst from the Turk, as is Belmonte.

However, they get the shock of their lives, as the Pasha announces: "It must be very natural for your family to do wrong, since you assume that I am the same way. But you

deceive yourself. I despise your father far too much ever to behave as he did. Have your freedom, take Constanze, sail home, and tell your father that you were in my power, and that I set you free so that you could tell him it is a far greater pleasure to repay injustice with good deeds than evil with evil."

Belmonte: "My lord, you astonish me."

Pasha (with a look of contempt): "I can believe that. Now go—and if you become at least more humane than your father, my action will be rewarded."

The appropriately jarring climax of the opera won the day, though not without drawing fire. For example, a review published in Graz that year by a Johann Friedrich Schink frets:

"What I like least is the alteration of Bretzner's dénouement. In Bretzner the Pasha forgives Belmonte because he recognizes him to be his own son. In the Viennese improvement he does so because he considers it a far greater act to forgive an enemy than to avenge oneself upon him: a motive which is indeed more noble, but also, as is invariably the case with such exalted motives, much more unlikely. The worst of it is that, with this improvement, Bretzner's reason for making the Pasha a renegade is entirely removed, and the alteration is thus rendered all the more absurd."

"Unlikely" and "absurd" as the American revolt was no doubt seen by the British monarchy—still, Mozart judged his dramatic ending to be the lawful one, and his judgment proved superior. What Mozart stated by the actions he wrote for the Pasha, was that bloodlines did not determine morality. The qualities of "Christian love" and of "dispensation" were qualities capable of appearing among various branches of humanity, not limited to aristocratic bloodlines. The opera shook Vienna and Europe no less than the "America thesis" was shaking the structure of European political relations.

Organized disruption fails

The first performance on July 16, 1782, was the scene of an organized attempt to disrupt the performance by hissing. But the audience fell in love with the drama and the music. Mozart wrote his father four days later:

"It was given yesterday for the second time. You will hardly believe it, but yesterday the cabal against it was even stronger than on the first night. The whole of the first act was hissed. But still they could not prevent the loud shouts of 'bravo' during the arias. . . . The theater was almost more crowded than on the first night, and by the day before there were no reserved seats left. . . ."

By the third performance, victory was unequivocal. "People are absolutely crazy about this opera. It does one good to hear such applause." On July 31, a few days before his marriage to Constanze Weber, Mozart wrote to his father about the futility of the rumors and gossip leveled at him:

"Your son's work . . . is making such a sensation in Vienna that people refuse to hear anything else and the theater

is always packed. . . . So the whole world declares that with my boasting and criticizing I have made enemies of the music professors and of many others! *What* world, pray? Presumably the world of Salzburg, for everyone in Vienna can see and hear enough to be convinced of the contrary. And that must be my reply."

For the moment, the war party was handed a decisive defeat in its attempt to lock Joseph and Austria into its racist and colonialist scenario. During the next nine years of Mozart's life, *The Abduction from the Seraglio* was performed in more than 40 cities all over Europe.

How thoroughly Mozart's opera had won over the public is shown by the change in the reactions of Bretzner, whose play *Belmonte und Constanze*, had been performed in Berlin in May of 1781. At the time of the first performances of *The Abduction* in 1782, Bretzner had launched a public protest: "A certain individual, Mozart by name, in Vienna has had the audacity to misuse my drama *Belmonte und Constanze* for an opera text. I herewith protest most solemnly against this infringement of my rights, and reserve the right to take the matter further" (cited in Deutsch's documentary collection on Mozart). Instead of suing Mozart, as he seemed about to do, by the spring of 1783 Bretzner placed a notice in the Berlin *Litteratur- und Theater-Zeitung*, claiming that the now successful dialogue of the Mozart version was really no different from his, and praising his music and his newly invented songs.

Lessing, Mendelssohn and the moral purpose of drama

The level of Mozart's involvement in the fashioning of the *Abduction* libretto broke all precedents for the composer's role. In early October 1781, Wolfgang wrote to Leopold Mozart about his distaste for having opera be some pretty little entertainment: "The words must be written just for the music, and not just put down to enjoy, here and there, some miserable rhyme which, by God! contributes absolutely nothing to a theatrical representation. . . . There are whole strophes which ruin a composer's entire idea: Verses are probably music's most urgent requirement, but rhyming just for its own sake is the most harmful. Those gentlemen who approach their work so pedantically will go under along with the music. . . . It is thus best if a good composer who understands the theater and is capable of putting his own ideas into action collaborates with a clever poet, a real Phoenix."

A few days later, he commented, "If we composers were always to stick so faithfully to our rules (which were very good at a time when no one knew better), we would be concocting music as unpalatable as their libretti."

Mozart's models for his compositional task were the dramas of Shakespeare, then being translated into German and his own contemporary, Lessing. Mozart learned from Lessing that a protagonist on stage should be a real character, with strengths and weaknesses, whom the audience could



*Friedrich Schiller giving a dramatic reading to a group of his fellow republicans. It was in Mannheim, where Emperor Joseph had established the German National Theater, that Schiller's first play, *The Robbers*, was performed. Six months after its resounding success, Schiller was imprisoned by Duke Karl Eugen of Württemberg.*

identify with. It was not enough for drama, including musical drama—opera—to present abstract models and roles of some mythical being, relying upon rituals and formulas to enthrall the audience. Rather, the audience—through the protagonist on stage—must be confronted with universal problems, which challenge each member of the audience not to remain a little, unimportant nobody. The listener must be a citizen, and not a subject.

Lessing's influence is especially clear in *The Abduction from the Seraglio*. In its ecumenical lesson—that reason governed by the highest form of love, resolves the deadliest political and strategic conflicts—the opera strongly echoes the dialogue among Christian, Jew, and Arab in Lessing's play *Nathan the Wise*. Mozart not only relished Lessing's plays; he actually studied the mind of the original *Nathan*, Lessing's associate, Moses Mendelssohn (1729-86). Mozart owned a copy of Mendelssohn's book, *Phaethon, or On the Immortality of the Soul*, which was being spread around Vienna by Fanny Arnstein, an associate of both Lessing and of Moses Mendelssohn. Moses Mendelssohn was the grandfather of the composer Felix Mendelssohn (1809-47), and Fanny Arnstein was his great-aunt.

Mozart, during the very period of his composition of *The Abduction*, lived with the Arnstein household, one Christian among a couple of dozen Jews! Volkmar Braunbehrens deserves full credit for calling attention to this remarkable situation. What discussions went on in that household over Moses

Mendelssohn's *Phaethon*, and over the composing of *The Abduction*, we can only imagine.

Mozart moved into the Arnstein household late in August 1781. A month earlier, on July 30, he had received Gottfried Stephanie's libretto of *The Abduction* for a performance scheduled for Sept. 15, about six weeks hence, for Grand Duke Paul's state visit. The Duke, his wife Maria Feodorovna, and her sister Princess Elizabeth of Württemberg had come to convince Emperor Joseph to enter into the Turkish war adventure, and to cement the imperial alliance by arranging the marriage of the future Emperor Franz to Princess Elizabeth.

Though Joseph took a strong interest in having the visiting dignitaries view this new opera, the actual performance before the Russian entourage did not take place for over a year. The machinations and maneuvering around Mozart's first opera for Joseph's Vienna, reflect a political and strategic brawl.

In September, Mozart described the uproar to his father: "The whole plot is being turned upside down, and at my instigation. Everyone grumbles about Stephanie, and it may be that he is so friendly only to my face; but he does arrange the libretto just as I want it, down to the last detail, and by God, I can't ask more of him. . . ."

The Sept. 15 deadline came and went. The visits of the Grand Duke Paul continued for more than a year, as Paul made the rounds of different capitals pushing his colonial

warfare plans, even though—or perhaps because—the American colonists had meanwhile defeated the British empire at Yorktown. In late 1781, Mozart did manage to have the Grand Duke hear his piano variations on Russian folk-songs, which he wrote to civilize, as he put it, the “grand beast.”

The world turns upside down

On Oct. 19, 1781, the world turned upside down on King George III, the British Empire, and indeed the very principle behind empires—the oligarchical system. The Americans and their French allies won their strategic victory at Yorktown, as Cornwallis surrendered the British Army to George Washington. The discussions already ongoing in the capitals of Europe about republicanism and colonialism, now rose to a new level of intensity.

One ruler of the numerous principalities that made up Germany, Duke Karl Eugen of Württemberg, was particularly interested in snuffing this fire. Karl Eugen has the dubious role of being the enemy of the causes of the two greatest artists of his era—Friedrich Schiller and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Five years before, Karl Eugen had distinguished himself by jailing his court poet and musician, Christian F.D. Schubart, for an unspecified sentence, and without the bother of a trial. In 1776, Schubart had been “too frank” about the sale of his fellow Germans to the British monarch as cannon fodder against the American colonies. Schubart had been the music director of the court and the theater in Stuttgart. Schubart’s imprisonment was the living example of the Duke’s politics. Only *six years* later did the Duke bow to political pressure, and release Schubart from prison. Though Schubart only enjoyed four years of freedom before his death, today his voice lives on in the glorious setting of his poem “Die Forelle” (The Trout), by Franz Schubert.

Karl Eugen worked hand-in-glove with his son-in-law, Russia’s Grand Duke Paul, in attempting to capture Joseph and the Austrians, with maneuvers which included multiple marriage alliances. During Karl Eugen’s trips eastward from Stuttgart to Vienna with the Russian party, Friedrich Schiller, an Army surgeon attached to one of his regiments, secretly headed north to Mannheim. In January 1782, his first play, *The Robbers*, based upon a story by political prisoner Schubart, was staged by the German-language theater where, only four years earlier, Mozart had attempted his German-language experiment *Semiramis*. As the battle around the production of Mozart’s *The Abduction* continued in Vienna during 1782, the first work of the young republican poet Friedrich Schiller was unfolding on a parallel track.

Fugues and van Swieten

During the first half of 1782, when the French and American success at Yorktown was being confronted in the courts of Europe, Mozart was kept aware of the strategic problems



A famous silver-point portrait of Mozart was made by Dorothea Stock, one of a circle of friends Mozart and the poet Friedrich Schiller held in common.

confronted by Joseph’s court. Chancellor of State Count Cobenzl regularly briefed Mozart on the decisions and diplomatic sensitivities involved in a visit the Pope made to Vienna to see Joseph shortly after Yorktown.

Mozart was in touch with three groupings which we can identify as the hotbeds of republican organizing in Vienna: Baron Gottfried van Swieten’s music seminars; Countess Maria Wilhelmine Thun’s salon; and Ignaz von Born’s efforts to win over the Freemasons, who had become hegemonic in nationalist political circles all over Europe, to republican ideas.

The musical afternoons at Baron van Swieten’s brought together leaders of the “American” faction within Joseph’s court in tackling key cultural and scientific issues. The Baron had introduced J.S. Bach’s music to Vienna, bringing it with him from his days as envoy to the Prussian court. Every Sunday from noon until 2 p.m., Swieten’s group would examine, play, and study manuscripts of Bach and Handel, the long disregarded “old masters” of the first half of the century; Mozart was at the keyboard. Among contributions to this fascinating process, today we can examine Mozart’s *Fugue in C minor* for two pianos (K. 426), and a provocative series

of string trios. In the trios, Mozart took several of Bach's fugues, set them for three string voices, and then composed a free-style introduction to each fugue, addressing the developmental potentialities of the fugal material that would have occupied Bach's mind. Mozart, in presenting to the assembly his hypothesis as to how Bach's mind worked, fashioned a powerful tool to aid in his own development, and in the development of those around him.

Future researchers would find interesting an arrangement for string quartet of Bach's *Well-Tempered Klavier* carried out in Vienna in 1780 by Emmanuel Aloys Forster. It undoubtedly was studied by Swieten's group, and probably was created as part of this same educational project. Forster later became the teacher to whom Beethoven gave credit for his own mastery of string quartet writing.

In April 1782, Mozart described these gatherings to his sister, saying that they play Bach and Handel, "usually in arrangements for string trio." He continued, referring to his future wife: "When Constanze heard the fugues, she absolutely fell in love with them. Now she will listen to nothing but fugues, and particularly those of Handel and Bach." Even the Emperor Joseph loved hearing these fugues, so much so that, whenever Joseph showed up where Mozart was playing, Mozart would make a point of including a fugal display.

Who were these people that spent Sunday afternoons exploring the geometrical transformations that the human mind and heart found lawful? What were they doing the rest of the week?

Vienna's 'Americans'

Gottfried van Swieten was the head of the Court Library. At this time, he was appointed president of the Court Commission on Education. Swieten's position was crucial for the upgrading of cultural life and developing a middle class, in post-American Revolution Vienna, where there was a vacuum in educational policy since the banning of the Jesuits.

Another key figure on Swieten's Education Commission was Joseph von Sonnenfels, a rabbi's son, a law professor, and a key republican figure throughout this period. His boldness in support of republicanism rivaled that of Caron de Beaumarchais, the force behind the French-American alliance. A fact which has gone largely unnoticed is that Sonnenfels met daily with Beaumarchais in Vienna in 1774. In 1779 Sonnenfels was assigned the ostensibly technical job of codifying the laws of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Far from taking it "technically," he reported back to his superiors that laws can only be codified with respect to an ordering procedure. Since laws exist to further the development of a people, laws that do not develop a people cannot be put into any lawful ordering; hence, not being coherent with natural law, there can be no place in Sonnenfels's codification scheme for them; hence, those laws should simply pass out of existence.

The oligarchs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire did not accept his "codification" procedure, some thinking at the

time that he had more than modestly overstepped his authority. Over the next decade, Sonnenfels was to be at the center of three political brawls: to save the thrift institutions of Vienna; to end usury; and to dismantle the secret police and their abuses of justice.

Mozart, who is always depicted today as having been oblivious to such goings-on, kept a full collection of Sonnenfels's writings among his personal possessions.

Another member of those seminars was Prince Karl Lichnowsky, whose Bach library was second only to Swieten's. Lichnowsky was a member of the same lodge that Mozart later joined, and was an old friend from student days of the republican leader Georg Forster. His brother, Moritz Lichnowsky, was one of Mozart's piano students. Later, Mozart accompanied Prince Lichnowsky on his 1789 trip to Prussia, where Mozart played concerts in Dresden, Leipzig, Potsdam, and Berlin, at many of the same haunts where J.S. Bach performed and composed half a century earlier.

It was on this trip that Mozart met Friedrich Schiller's closest associates, although he seems never to have met Schiller himself. In Dresden, Mozart met with Schiller's friends, the poet Gottfried Körner and Körner's sister-in-law Dorothea Stock, who commemorated the occasion with a famous silverpoint likeness of Mozart.

Another member of Swieten's Sunday seminars was Anton von Spielmann, the Court Councillor, in charge of foreign policy for Prince Kaunitz and Emperor Joseph. Both von Spielmann and his superior, Prince Kaunitz, would be impressed with the foreign policy success of Mozart's opera. Even so, the consequences of Mozart's investigation of the inner workings of Bach's mind in seminars with Baron van Swieten, Prince Karl Lichnowsky, and Anton von Spielmann, a policymaking core of the most American court in Europe, have not yet been properly appreciated.

We must also mention Maria Theresa von Trattner, who had just become a new student of Mozart. Mozart would later dedicate to her his "Fantasy and Sonata for Piano" (K. 475/457). This work can be considered his "doctoral thesis," culminating the educational project of those Sunday meetings. Maria Theresa's husband, Johann Thomas von Trattner, was, in his own way, part of Swieten's education project, as the official publisher of schoolbooks for the Austrian Empire. He owned five printing plants, a paper factory, eight bookshops, and numerous warehouses. He did especially well in publishing reprints of the classics. Later, Mozart took up residence in the controversial "apartment building" built by the Trattners. "Trattnerhof" housed 600 people, and was appointed with highly ornate furnishings and sculptures, and, of course, featured a concert hall. The Trattners stood as godparents for four of Mozart's children.

The Countess Thun

As intrigues against the staging of *The Abduction* continued, Mozart organized a concert in the Augarten on May



Countess Maria Wilhelmine Thun



Baron Gottfried van Swieten



Austrian Emperor Joseph II

26, 1782, which represented an early, and important, public success in Vienna. Baron van Swieten lent his support by contributing one of his symphonies for performance on this concert. A few days later, the final version of *The Abduction* was finished by Mozart.

As each act of *The Abduction* had been completed, Mozart had performed them for the Countess Maria Wilhelmine Thun, whose salon was reportedly extremely stimulating. If Baron van Swieten's seminars were the center of the "Bach" project for republican leadership, Countess Thun's salon was clearly the center of the ongoing political and cultural meetings and discussions.

A typical evening at Countess Thun's might find Mozart's friend from Mannheim, Baron von Gemmingen, reciting from Lessing's play *Nathan the Wise* for Karl Lichnowsky, Joseph Sonnenfels, and Ignaz von Born. Sometimes the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, or even Emperor Joseph himself would attend. Georg Forster was another participant: the man who popularized the image of Benjamin Franklin for Europeans as the inventor who could bring "divine sparks," *Götterfunken*, under control. Forster wrote the Countess: "Everything I experienced there now seems like a wonderful dream. Is it really true that I lived there among human beings—the kind of human beings about whom Nathan [the Wise] says it is enough for them to be human."

The Countess Thun proved instrumental in arranging for the young talent, Ludwig van Beethoven, to come to Vienna in 1787 and meet with Mozart. Two of her sons-in-law, Prince Lichnowsky (the one from the Sunday seminar series), and Count Razumovsky, later became major supporters of the adult Beethoven.

Baron Otto von Gemmingen, now in Vienna, founded

the Masonic lodge *Zur Wohltätigkeit*, which both Prince Lichnowsky and Mozart would join. As part of these efforts, Gemmingen published a *Magazin für Wissenschaft und Kunst* (*Magazine for Science and Art*).

Ignaz von Born's conspiracy

Perhaps one of the most controversial of the guests at Countess Thun's was Ignaz von Born, thought to be the model for Sarastro in Mozart's *The Magic Flute*. Years earlier in Prague, Born had established a "Society for the Study of Mathematics, National History, and Natural History." He headed a unique Masonic group called *Zur wahren Eintracht*, (The True Harmony), established in 1781 to organize other Masonic groups away from mysticism, Rosicrucianism, alchemy, and the like. Over the next few years, several hundred of the best scientists, artists, and writers of Vienna joined his organization. They worked to disseminate a republican outlook, with a vigorous promotion of science, by sending out both a journal aimed at Masonic groups, in addition to the scientific magazine. It is said that Joseph von Sonnenfels founded the *Journal für Freymaurer* (*Freemasons' Journal*). Ignaz von Born was the editor of the scientific journal, whose pages were open to scientists of many different specialties.

Though Georg Forster at the time had been rightly cynical toward Freemasonry, he was pleasantly surprised by Born's lodge: "It publishes a Freemason's journal in which everything—faith, the oath and ceremonies, and even fanaticism—is more openly discussed than at home in Saxony. The best scholars and poets are members of this lodge. They make light of the whole idea of secrecy and have transformed the entire thing into a society of rational, unprejudiced men dedicated to enlightenment."

The members of Born's *Zur wahren Eintracht* lodge are said to include: Count Lichnowsky; Schiller's acquaintance Karl Leonhard Reinhold; Mozart's publisher Pasquale Artaria; the court physician to Maria Theresa, Ferdinand Joseph Leber; the physician of Joseph II, Joseph Barth; the imperial surgeon (and for a time the physician of Mozart and Beethoven), Johann Nepomuk Hunczowsky; the Court Councillor Franz von Greiner, whose salon sponsored many concerts where Mozart performed; and a scientist, Joseph Marter, who would spend 1784-85 in America. Later, Joseph Haydn joined this lodge, while Mozart and his father were very active in the affairs of Born's lodge throughout 1785. The meetings of Born's lodge took place at the home of Joseph Paul von Weinbrenner, a Vienna industrialist who had opened Austria's first teacher training school in 1771.

Mozart composed a cantata, *Die Maurerfreude* (K. 471) to celebrate the public commemoration in 1785 by Emperor Joseph of the scientific achievements of Ignaz von Born. The Emperor held up for public honor the metallurgical breakthroughs which Born developed that were used to improve the mining operations of Austria. It is thought that Benjamin Franklin had written to Joseph, praising the value of Born's metallurgical processes. By singling out Born's accomplishments, Joseph showed what he considered healthy intellectual work.

Born stood in contrast to all the anti-scientific irrationalism that floated around all the other Masonic groups. An example of this problem was Count Thun, a member of Born's lodge whose preoccupation with Mesmerism, alchemy, and mysticism was frowned on by the rest of the lodge. Mozart limited himself to writing that Count Franz Joseph Thun was "peculiar, but well-meaning."

The story of Angelo Soliman

While the range of activities of the members of Born's association stretched far and wide, the story of one member, Angelo Soliman, provides a revealing insight into the thinking of the era's republicans and oligarchs.

Angelo Soliman was a former black slave, who became distinguished as a free man in Vienna, a brilliant chess player, and also a member of Born's lodge. Existing record books, kept over the years by the observant Viennese police authorities, indicate that Soliman and Mozart frequented the lodge together. Angelo Soliman was married to a Frau von Christiani, the widow of a Dutch general, in St. Stephen's Cathedral, the same church where Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart married Constanze Weber. For Vienna in general, and for Mozart in particular, Soliman was a living testament against the oligarchs' racist and colonial policies.

After the death of Emperor Joseph and his brother and successor Leopold—and Mozart and Born—the empire groaned under the infamous rule of Emperor Franz. The patron of Metternich, Franz presided over the imprisonment of George Washington's friend the Marquis de Lafayette,



Angelo Soliman, a freedman and lodge brother of Mozart's. Even after his death, he was a special target of hatred from his and Mozart's common enemies.

and over the trials and executions of some of the republicans in Mozart's circle. However, had Franz never perpetrated such evil acts, his treatment of Angelo Soliman alone would have established his notoriety, just as surely as his father-in-law, Karl Eugen of Württemberg, had established his by imprisoning Schubart. Even though Angelo Soliman had died, Emperor Franz, harboring some special vindictiveness against the free black man, had Soliman's corpse seized from his family. Over the objections of the Catholic Archbishop, he proceeded to have Soliman skinned, stuffed, and mounted! For the rest of Emperor Franz's long reign, the stuffed and mounted body of Angelo Soliman was proudly displayed next to the wild animals in the Emperor's museum.

Count Pergen's secret police

Competing with Countess Thun for the control of Emperor Joseph and the Empire was the salon of Countess Pergen, whose husband later became the head of the imperial secret police. Count Pergen's political loyalties do not have to be guessed at. A decade later, in 1791, when he was in charge of running operations against Mozart's lodge, Count Pergen issued a report purporting to cover the threats against the

Empire and the Freemasonic conspiracies. Pergen concealed the operations of the dominant “Scottish Rite” Freemasonry, which even then was taking over the French Revolution, driving it toward chaos and terror.

Instead, he attempted to convince Emperor Leopold, who had succeeded Joseph, that Mozart’s friends were the main threat—an explicitly “American” threat. There have always been secret societies, he reported, “But never was the mania to establish such secret and ambiguous societies greater than in our age; and one knows for certain that many . . . are not—as they pretend—simply for the purpose of sensible enlightenment and active philanthropy, but that their intention is none other than slowly to undermine the reputation and power of the monarchs, to excite the sense of freedom among the nations, to change the processes of thought among the people, and to guide them according to their principles by means of a secret ruling elite. *The defection of the English colonies in America* was the first operation of this secret ruling elite; from there it sought to spread out” (emphasis added).

Count Pergen wanted to keep the Emperor ignorant of the deep-seated Freemasonic operations in England and France, dating back long before 1776. Two months after his report, Emperor Leopold fired Count Pergen as head of the secret police; but within the next 12 months, Ignaz von Born, Wolfgang Mozart, and Leopold himself would be dead. The events in France, and elsewhere in Europe, spun downward, as the promise of the American Revolution to free the world of tyranny went unfulfilled—a subject addressed most powerfully by Mozart’s political co-thinker, Friedrich Schiller, during his remaining 13 years.

The 1782 arrests

With this hindsight, let us return to the spring of 1782, the final months of controversy before the premiere of *The Abduction from the Seraglio*. After the American victory at Yorktown, Joseph’s realm was deluged with pamphlets on all topics, distributed for public discussion as part of his policy to allow issues to be aired freely. Joseph intervened a final time to force what was to be the controversial opening night of *The Abduction*.

On the evening of June 27, 1782, Mozart had a pleasant dinner with his librettist, Stephanie, his tenor (and future lodge brother) Adamberger, and Johann Valentin Gunther, who was coordinating the details of the performance with the Emperor. The premiere had already been secured for July 16. Gunther was perhaps Joseph’s closest confidant, spending hours every day alone with the Emperor. In 1780, when Joseph had traveled to meet the Russian Empress Catherine the Great, Gunther was Joseph’s companion in the highly secretive meetings. During the genesis of Joseph’s much-desired opera by Mozart, Gunther became Mozart’s “very good friend.”

The next morning, after his dinner meeting with Mozart,

Gunther was arrested and jailed! On the same morning of June 28, Friedrich Schiller, the regimental Army surgeon for Duke Karl Eugen of Württemberg, was also arrested and jailed! Schiller spent his time in prison writing an early draft of *Kabale und Liebe*, where he focused on the precise issue that had earlier sent Schubart to a Württemberg prison: In the play, a corrupt Duke sells his subjects as mercenaries—the famous Hessians—to defeat the American revolutionaries.

The simultaneity of the two arrests does not seem coincidental. The charges against Schiller cited an unauthorized trip that he had made to Mannheim in May. About the time that Mozart’s completed version of *The Abduction* was being presented at Countess Thun’s, Duke Karl Eugen had again gone to Vienna, to attend to operations against Emperor Joseph. Meanwhile, Schiller returned to Mannheim, where his play *The Robbers* was enjoying great success. However, this time, when Karl Eugen returned home, he decided to order the arrest. Schiller was released after two weeks, and warned not to write anything without first submitting the draft to Karl Eugen for censorship.

At his next opportunity, in September when Karl Eugen returned to Vienna, Schiller escaped to Mannheim, never to return.

‘Prussian spy’ charges against Gunther

Meanwhile, Gunther spent the whole summer of 1782 in prison on charges of being a Prussian spy; when he was released, the charges were exposed as bogus. Mozart wrote his father about Gunther’s arrest: “You can imagine what a shock. . . . For Stephanie, Adamberger, and I had supper with him one evening and the next day he was arrested. . . . Although he never divulged anything of importance, his enemies—chief of whom is the former *Stadtholder* Count von Herberstein—managed to play their cards so cleverly that the Emperor, who formerly had such immense confidence in Gunther that he would walk up and down the room arm in arm with him for hours, now began to distrust him with an equal intensity.”

Count Herberstein was Johann Gundaker, chamberlain, privy councillor, and master of the hunt of the Prince-Archbishop Colloredo of Salzburg, Mozart’s antagonist. Mozart did not take lightly the threat of reprisals from this quarter. The following year he hesitated to visit his father in Salzburg because “that wicked malevolent prince” might imprison Mozart himself. Mozart told his father that friends had advised him to “meet your father in some third place.”

The Gunther case was one of the cases revisited by the Emperor Leopold, a decade later, when he raised questions about how his brother, Emperor Joseph, had been manipulated by the secret police chief Count Pergen, and others. The wronged Gunther, a member of the lodge *Zur gekronten Hoffnung*. (New Crowned Hope), and his mistress, Eleonore Eskeles, were fraudulently branded as Prussian spies. When

Gunther was released after four months, Eleonore Eskeles received the blame, and was driven out of town.

In fact, Eskeles was a close friend of Fanny Arnstein, who had introduced Mozart to Moses Mendelssohn's works. A strong supporter of Joseph's National Theater, she rented a box there with Baron Raimund Leopold Wetzlar, a converted Jew, after whom Mozart named his first child. A decade later, Emperor Leopold granted her rehabilitation, and harshly criticized the judicial system. When Eskeles finally did return to Vienna in 1802, she set up an intellectual salon. She took care to obtain autographs of Mozart's works to send to Goethe.

By no later than June, probably after Mozart's initial public success in the Augarten concert in late May, Joseph had indicated clearly that Mozart's anti-war opera would be performed. The June 28 arrests notwithstanding, the opera was performed amidst great turbulence in July. It was a fabulous popular success. The war party did not get its way that summer, and the battle for the control of the future of Austria, for the future Emperor Franz, and his fiancée Princess Elizabeth of Württemberg, remained unsettled until 1792, after the death of Mozart.

However, justice moved slowly, and the damage had been done. Gunther would never again have the confidence of Emperor Joseph. Mozart would never again have such a close working relationship on an opera with an Emperor. Emperor Joseph would be isolated from the best ally he would ever have in any effort to win the hearts and the minds of his people. He would never again enjoy such popular support for his policies. Perhaps the final blow to his rule came when, years later, the Russians finally declared their war on the Turks. The Russians never deployed a soldier: The Austrians were sent in, became caught in an unwinnable war, and never recovered.

Aftermath

Through July and into August of 1782, Vienna was electrified by a series of performances of *The Abduction*. In the midst of his triumph, Mozart married the woman who had so enjoyed the fugues that came out of Baron van Swieten's Sunday music afternoons. Constanze Weber became Mozart's wife in St. Stephen's Cathedral on Aug. 3.

Two weeks later, Mozart wrote to his father: "You would scarcely believe what efforts Countess Thun, Baron van Swieten and other eminent people are making to keep me here. . . . Countess Thun, Count Zichy, Baron van Swieten, and even Prince Kaunitz are all very much displeased with the emperor because he does not value men of talent more. . . . [Chancellor] Kaunitz said the other day to Archduke Maximilian [in whose orchestra the young Beethoven was developing], when the conversation turned on myself, 'Such people only come into the world once in a hundred years and must not be driven out of Germany.' "

In October, when Russia's Grand Duke Paul and his party

finally heard the opera, Mozart made a point of conducting the orchestra from the clavier, "partly to show myself . . . as the father of my child." Four days later, on Oct. 12, writing about the possibility that he would teach another daughter of Duke Karl Eugen's, Wilhelmina von Württemberg, Mozart made clear he could not work as an appendage to such tyrants: "No doubt, if I had applied for the appointment I would certainly have received it, and with more than 400 florins—though probably with less salary than would have been fair and just. I am not looking for pupils, for I can have as many as I please; and from two of them, without causing me the slightest hindrance or inconvenience, I can get as much as the princess pays her master, who has thus no better prospect than that of avoiding starvation for the rest of his life."

The death of the German opera project

While Mozart had provided Emperor Joseph with the political victory that he needed, great pressures had been exerted upon Joseph, and, it appears, the Emperor caved in. In 1785-86, another brawl erupted around Ignaz von Born, the future of Joseph's policies, and Mozart's marvelous setting of Beaumarchais' play, *The Marriage of Figaro*. However, a great moment in 1782 to create a republican citizenry for Joseph's realm was frittered away. Joseph would continue to attempt to push ahead with his political agenda, but having compromised on Mozart's cultural commitment to better his people, Joseph became more and more isolated and eventually failed.

In the six months after the premiere of *The Abduction*, it was performed an average of three times a month at the Hoftheater. Unfortunately, it was the only powerful, German-language intervention into Viennese culture during that critical period of 1781-83. The rest of the German-language productions in Vienna were largely garbage, reflecting the prejudice of the nobility as to what the man-in-the-street should be entertained by.

On Feb. 5, 1783, Mozart wrote to his father:

"The German opera will no longer exist after Easter, but it seems they want to kill it off even before then. And Germans themselves are doing this—it's disgusting! . . . I prefer German opera, even though it means more trouble for me. Every nation has its own opera—why not Germany? Is not German as singable as French and English? Is it not more so than Russian? Very well then! I am now writing a German opera for myself. I have chosen Goldoni's comedy *Il Servitore di Due Padroni* [*The Servant of Two Masters*], and the whole of the first act has now been translated. Baron Binder is the translator. But we are keeping it a secret until it is completely finished."

Mozart undertook such German projects with or without a commission. He explained to his father that the lack of commitment by the nobility must not deter him. After the success of *The Abduction*, he was ready to produce operas at his own expense, and reap the profits.

In 1783, Antonio Salieri became head of the National Theater, ending its "German" experiment.

The 'golden mean of truth'

In December 1782, in writing to Leopold Mozart about an ode that he was to put to music, Wolfgang Mozart identifies the goal of his composition process: "The ode is sublime, beautiful, anything you like, but too exaggerated and pompous for my fastidious ears. But what is to be done? The golden mean of truth in all things is no longer either known or appreciated. In order to win applause one must write stuff which is so inane that a coachman could sing it, or so unintelligible that it pleases precisely because no sensible man can understand it."

Provocatively, Mozart revealed his preoccupation with communicating what Shelley later called "profound and impassioned ideas," explaining that he "would like to write a book—a short critical work with musical examples—but not under my name" that would address this matter.

The man who did write the book that most appropriately addressed Mozart's expressed concerns was Friedrich Schiller, at the time a man on the run. He spent almost a year moving in and around Mannheim, assuming names, being hidden by friends who warned him about Duke Karl Eugen's searches for him. His lectures presented in Mannheim are known to us today as "The Stage Considered as a Moral Institution." Schiller explained that an actual composition

does not embrace morality by lecturing its audience on what is right, and what is wrong. Instead, drama must develop the inner workings of the human soul, and thus empower man to act morally. Schiller's plays were tremendously successful in Mannheim, but "anonymous threats" communicated to the theater management regarding his continued employment followed him there.

It was Gottfried Körner, who later received Mozart in Dresden, who rescued Schiller from Mannheim in 1784, when he had lost his job at the theater and was besieged by creditors.

The zeal for a national theater continued to flicker in Mannheim. In 1785, a Mannheim professor named Anton Klein wrote to Mozart, offering him a German libretto, and requesting news on the future of the German opera in Vienna. Mozart responded: "I for my part have no great hopes of its success. According to present plans, it looks more as if they were attempting to bring final ruin upon German opera, which at present is suffering a perhaps only temporary eclipse. . . . If there were but *one* patriot on the board—the affair would take on quite another aspect!"

Mozart's next, and last, German opera, *Die Zauberflöte* (*The Magic Flute*), was produced six years after this exchange, and without a government board. His "patriot" was Emanuel Schikaneder, his opera house was not much different from a burlesque house, and his success was unprecedented.

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Finally, victory for the Baltic states

by Hartmut Cramer

The Baltic people, whose history has been full of terrible ebbs and beautiful flows, with many, many painful periods, in August scored their first decisive victory in the last 52 years: The sovereignty and independence of the states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were recognized first by the Russian Republic, and then by a plethora of western states, among them the entire European Community, which, because of its economic and political weight, is of utmost importance.

But before this victory was achieved, the people in the Soviet Union, and especially in the Baltic states, were forced to look straight into hell: Upon hearing of the military coup in Moscow on Monday Aug. 19, which was accompanied by aggressive military action by the hated OMON troops against the Baltic states, the governments of these republics and the leaders of their independence movements made the last preparations for organizing governments-in-exile abroad and going underground. Already, the three foreign ministers had been dispatched to Scandinavia with the mission to form governments-in-exile.

In Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, the storming of the parliament was to be expected any minute after the last remaining key buildings, like the telephone center in Vilnius and the television station in Kaunas, had been captured by the coup-plotters already early on Aug. 19. Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis had called on the people to come to the parliament and defend this symbol of freedom and democracy with their bodies, a call which, as in January, was effectively answered by the population: Tens of thousands of Lithuanians immediately streamed to the parliament and stayed there all night and day, in case the parliament were captured. Nevertheless, Landsbergis had already called for

a general strike and, in order to stress that the Lithuanians would never give up in their peaceful resistance no matter what happened, Sajudis, Lithuania's independence movement, organized a one-hour warning strike at noon on Aug. 19, which was 100% successful.

Equally strong was the resistance inside the parliament. Monday night, a special session was held during which all parliamentarians ratified the treaty with Russia, which had been signed just a few weeks earlier and in which both sides mutually acknowledge their sovereignty and independence. The next day, a delegation of parliamentarians left for Moscow to present the documents to the Russian government and parliament, asking for help in this serious situation. But the situation was desperate and the chances for survival were minimal. Relatives abroad were ordered to stay away at all costs, and the assault of the tanks, which already were positioned in key areas of the Baltic capitals, was imminent.

Saved by a miracle?

But then, happily, the situation changed. The people in the Baltic capitals and in Leningrad and Moscow stood firm, went against tanks bare handed, and defeated a coup which surely would have meant the total destruction of the Baltic states. Some term it a miracle that the Russian people, long attacked for their apathy, had the guts to stand up, but it wasn't a miracle at all: They were simply fed up with the communist system, they literally had nothing to lose, and, above all, the Baltic people, and especially the Lithuanians, in January had shown them how to win such a fight against all odds. In this way, the horrible sacrifices of "Bloody Sunday" in Vilnius during January had not been in vain; the Russian people had learned the lesson and acted upon it.

But after this victory the trouble didn't end, at least not in Vilnius. Immediately after the coup was defeated on Aug. 21, Lithuanian Prime Minister Vagnorius arranged with then-Soviet Defense Minister Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev that all buildings occupied by the OMON and KGB troops in Lithuania would be vacated, including those occupied since "Bloody Sunday." It all went well until Gorbachov returned to Moscow that night; "after that, the action stopped, and the well-known game was played: Moiseyev in Moscow insisted he had given the order to withdraw, the local OMON commander in Vilnius stated he never received such an order," said a deputy of the Lithuanian Parliament. At 11 p.m. Wednesday night, a very serious "incident" occurred near the parliament, when one of the guards in front of it was shot and two of his comrades wounded by passengers of a car which had tried to break through the barricades and enter the immediate area around the parliament building.

Sajudis called a demonstration for the next day in front of the television tower, against its occupiers, and hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians were on their way to Vilnius to stage a mass rally in front of the parliament commemorating (i.e., protesting) the signing of the Hitler-Stalin Pact 52 years ago. Together with the mass demonstrations in Leningrad and Moscow, these demonstrations of the will for freedom of the Baltic people forced the central government in Moscow to give in.

One action fueled another. Estonia, and then Latvia, followed the example of Lithuania, which had declared independence on March 11, 1990. The Russian government of Boris Yeltsin had notified the Baltic governments Monday night that it had officially called on the western states to immediately recognize the Baltic states diplomatically. To put more teeth behind this demand, Yeltsin sent his foreign minister to the West.

During a speech given to the parliament on Thursday morning by Lithuanian President Landsbergis detailing the planned withdrawal of the Soviet special forces from Lithuania, it was suddenly reported that the Soviet military commander in Vilnius had called, announcing that "the OMON forces will leave the TV tower within the next 15 minutes." The session was interrupted as all parliamentarians and government members rushed to the tower to watch this historic moment with their own eyes.

But though the central government in Moscow had now officially withdrawn its forces from all the occupied buildings, the orthodox communists in Lithuania were still occupying other buildings, such as the pedagogical high school, the archive of the Academy of Sciences, and others. To force the communists completely out of power, the government and parliament on Aug. 22 issued decrees calling for the complete withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Lithuania, the seizure of the (considerable) wealth the Lithuanian Communist Party had assembled and stolen over the last 50-plus years, and for the ousting of local CP bosses, who until now

had survived as local administrative leaders in certain cities and regions of Lithuania, and who had supported the recent coup. Since the central CP apparatus in Moscow was considerably weakened and almost smashed by Yeltsin, such an action, long overdue, had become possible, and it was implemented immediately in Lithuania and the other two Baltic states.

Rush to diplomatic recognition

After Gorbachov had been publicly humiliated by Yeltsin, and the latter had officially also recognized the independence of Estonia and Latvia by the end of this historic week, the Baltic countries stood right in front of their biggest victory to date: They, who had been the pariahs of the international political community, who were given the boot by frightened western heads of state merely upon a hostile twinkling of the eye by an arrogant Gorbachov, as had happened at the CSCE meeting in Paris last year, were now suddenly at the center of world attention.

From Aug. 26 on, the list of countries that officially recognized the Baltic states as independent and opened up diplomatic relations, grew longer. The little nation of Iceland, which had been the only one in the West to have the guts to take such a courageous step, was the first western country to send a diplomat to the Baltic states, and was immediately followed by Denmark. Then other countries joined in, such as Poland, Argentina, Hungary, Italy, and the Vatican.

The big question was what the "big players" in the West, like the United States and the European Community, would do. There was a lot of foot-dragging in Europe for some days; U.S. President Bush had certainly pressured his European "friends" to hold back, as well as Gorbachov, who said the establishment of relations was done too "hastily and too early." Strangely, Gorbachov still had some credibility with the Europeans, who seemed not to realize that the emperor wasn't wearing any clothes.

But reality reasserted itself very quickly. German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has a nose for evaluating which way the strongest wind is blowing, suddenly "discovered" a letter which Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had written to Moscow in 1955, stating that opening up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union "does not mean recognizing the annexation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union." Displaying the letter, Genscher didn't have to bother to join the western governments now racing to recognize the independence of the Baltic states. Germany, which never had ceased to recognize the independence of the Baltic states, simply had only to "reopen" diplomatic relations, an act performed in a ceremony on Aug. 28-29 in Bonn in the presence of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In his speech, Kohl announced that his government, which had pressured the EC-member states the day before to also recognize the Baltic states diplomatically, would push for an "associate member-

ship" status for the Baltic countries in the EC in order "to facilitate their economic development."

'We can live without the U.S.!'

The government of France took great pains to disguise the fact that it had treated the Baltic states very badly until the last moment. A special envoy of French President François Mitterrand was sent to the Baltics to sound out the situation and announce that France would establish diplomatic relations very soon. The worst picture in the West was given by U.S. President George Bush. The last sympathies which he might have had among the Baltic people in their countries and abroad, after his recent cynical remarks in Moscow on the executions of seven Lithuanian border guards by Soviet special forces, are now gone.

"America betrayed us," was the slogan of the Baltic partisans and freedom fighters already in the 1950s, after they had to learn the bitter lesson that the U.S. government had broken its promise "to come and help." The same mood was prevailing before and during the recent war against Iraq, which everybody in the Baltics knew would mean a "green light" for the Soviets to move militarily against the Baltics, which they did, in Lithuania and Latvia. Now, Bush may have gone overboard, destroying relations completely, no matter when he finally makes up his mind and establishes diplomatic relations. His "diplomacy" failed, the damage has been done. It's a fact: The Bush administration is among the last governments in the world to officially recognize the Baltic states; even communist Albania had the guts (or slyness) to face reality in this respect.

What this means was made clear by the unofficial Lithuanian representative in Washington, Lozoraitis, who also served as his country's representative to the Vatican in the past. When every government was rushing to recognize his country, and he learned from the White House that Bush was still wavering, he told the American people and the world in a television interview, smiling, "We are now being recognized by many countries, including the European ones. If the U.S. doesn't want to do this, well, we can certainly live without that."

Washington should take heed, that this might be the policy of not only the Baltic nations, but all the other old and new republics in middle and eastern Europe, including Russia. If such a mood spreads to western Europe too, then Bush is finished for good. Concerning the behavior of the Baltic politicians, however, one might wish that they continue to speak with such clear language as they have in the past; if they further refrain from realpoliticking, as Lithuanian President Landsbergis has often mocked the cowardly behavior of the western politicians, and stick to their policy of telling the truth no matter what—a policy which has just been proven to be the correct one in the long run—then the participation of these small countries in the international political arena is a gigantic gain for the entire world.

The old Soviet Union is dead

by Konstantin George

The signing of a historic agreement between the Russian and Ukrainian republics to form a new league of independent states on Aug. 29, marked the end of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As Leningrad Mayor Anatoly Sobchak said, the friends of Mikhail Gorbachov may oppose the agreement, but they cannot change this reality.

To underscore the dramatic shift, on the very same day Gorbachov was stripped of all emergency powers, and the Supreme Soviet agreed to vote itself out of power; and the Communist Party was suspended and its funds sequestered. Furthermore, the Russian republic has assumed control of the central financial institutions formerly controlled by the Soviet Union.

A new federal political and economic structure is coming into being, which will no doubt extend beyond the two republics now in alliance; nonetheless, Russia and Ukraine, already between them, represent about 80% of the entire economic weight of the U.S.S.R.

Overnight, along with an independent Russia, the independence of the three Baltic republics has become reality, as has the independence of Moldavia and Georgia. Russia's sister Slavic republics of Ukraine and Belorussia have emerged as nations, linked to Russia in a new league of independent states, in an economic and customs union, roughly modeled on the 19th-century Zollverein of the German states, where each member state is an internationally recognized sovereign nation.

Sweeping decrees, issued by Boris Yeltsin in the week of Aug. 19-25, have destroyed the power of the *nomenklatura's* institutions, by abolishing the Communist Party and seizing all its property and assets; by eliminating Soviet TV and mass media, placing them under Russian control and conducting a wholesale purge of the KGB-connected leadership, newscasters, and commentators; by eliminating all "Soviet" property on Russian territory, making it Russian State property; by accelerating the process of national independence in recognizing the independence of the three Baltic republics, and allowing Ukraine and Belorussia to move toward independence. As the Aug. 23 Russian Parliament proceedings documented, Yeltsin is allowing Gorbachov to formally remain

for a short time as "Soviet" President, for the sole purpose of legally rubber-stamping every decree issued by Yeltsin and the Russian Federation, or, issuing decrees of his "own," which in reality were dictated to him by Yeltsin and the Russian Army.

The final blows were: 1) a Yeltsin decree of Aug. 28 transferring to Russian control the Soviet State Bank, Gosbank, the Foreign Trade Bank, and indeed the entire banking and credit system of what had been the Soviet Union. 2) The formal agreement reached the evening of Aug. 28 between Russia and Ukraine, that both are now independent, will exchange ambassadors, and will join a newly created "league of independent states," each having its own banking, currency, and army, but linked in the mutual national interest in an economics and customs union, and a collective security system based on common defense interests. The agreement, negotiated on the Russian side by Yeltsin's vice president, Gen. Maj. Aleksander Rutskoi, reflected the interests of the Russian Army and State, and obviously of Ukraine, that no repetition of the Yugoslav tragedy occur among the Eastern Slavs. The formula agreed to roughly corresponds to the league of independent states proposed by Croatia before June 25, which, had it been accepted by Serbia, would have prevented the war now raging there.

The Russia-Ukraine agreement notably made no mention of the stillborn Gorbachovian "New Union Treaty." Leningrad Mayor Anatoli Sobchak of the Russian negotiating team declared: "I think it's clear Ukraine insists on complete independence, and no one has the intention of stopping them. The New Union is dead and new forms of living together must be found."

The subject of "who controls the nuclear weapons" comes up endlessly in the western press and media. This matter was sealed during the coup. The vital institutions of Russian state-military power are under Yeltsin's control, including the communications and nuclear codes of the Soviet nuclear forces. On Aug. 28, Yeltsin announced that nuclear weapons are based only on the territory of three republics; the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. The landmark Russian-Ukrainian agreement of that same day stipulates that all nuclear weapons will be removed from Ukraine, where the trauma of the Chernobyl accident has left lasting jitters about anything nuclear.

Clearly, there are still immediate flashpoints—in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, and in Kazakhstan—in the former Soviet Union, where violent disorders and civil war-like processes might be unleashed. There is also the possibility of a reemergence of the Armenian-Azerbaijan conflict, when Soviet troops are removed from the disputed city of Nagorno-Karabakh. In the past, however, the KGB was instrumental in exacerbating if not actually provoking, inter-ethnic rivalries in these regions as a way of maintaining its control, and now it is being stripped of power.

Backed by the muscle of the new army, Boris Yeltsin,

using Gorbachov to read out prepared decrees, has launched a cleanup and massive reduction of the KGB. In decrees read by Gorbachov to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Aug. 26 and 27, the top leadership of the KGB was fired, and it was stripped of all its armed formations, totaling some 230,000 troops, deployed in the Border Guards and elite units. These professionals, as well as the professional troops of the Interior Ministry, have been transferred to the Ministry of Defense. Taken together, they will form a substantial rank and file, non-commissioned, and junior officer component of the new professional army.

The new army

It is indisputable that the decisive factor in the defeat of the Soviet coup attempt was a well-coordinated counter-coup, orchestrated by those sections of the armed forces now leading and shaping the new, post-bolshevik Russian Army. The pivotal leader of the Yeltsin triumph was Gen. Col. Konstantin Kobets (since promoted).

It is worth noting that the Russian Army victory has brought to power the combination of the generals in the vanguard of promoting crash programs to develop a Soviet SDI and post-nuclear weaponry, and, the combat veteran commanders of the Afghan War, who have learned the bitter lessons of fighting senseless wars of attrition, at the expense of the military-technological buildup of Russia. The new faces include: 1) The new defense minister, Marshal of Aviation Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, 49, who leapfrogged from commanding the Soviet Air Force in East Germany, to becoming the youngest-ever Air Force commander-in-chief in July 1990. That sweeping reorganization of the Air Force command was a precedent for what will follow in the coming clean-ups in the other service branches. As Shaposhnikov announced Aug. 25, some 80% of the senior military leaders will be removed, the biggest transformation of the Russian Army since 1917. Shaposhnikov is a leading advocate of an "SDI," related space-based warfare capabilities, and post-nuclear weapons. 2) General of the Army Konstantin Kobets, chairman of the Russian Defense Council, under Yeltsin, and de facto "grey eminence" military commander-in-chief. Kobets, a career Signals officer, as Deputy Chief of the General Staff, and head of the Signal Troops, has been perhaps the Russian Army's strongest proponent for the acceleration of programs that he co-directed to develop directed energy and radio frequency weapons. 3) General Yuri Yashin, a Doctor of Technical Science, and former first deputy commander-in-chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces; since March 1989, deputy defense minister in a new slot, responsible for coordinating among the services, the introduction of modern weaponry and revolutionizing the command, control, and communications structure. 4) Gen. Lt. Pavel Grachev, 43, the commander, since December 1990, of the elite Airborne Forces, named by Yeltsin deputy defense minister under Shaposhnikov. Grachev, a combat veteran commander of air-

borne troops in Afghanistan, decorated with the highest Soviet award, Hero of the Soviet Union, embodies the intense hatred of the Afghan War veteran, the *Afghantsi*, Russian patriotic officers and soldiers against the Communist Party *nomenklatura*.

The battle for Russia

Despite the drama of recent events, and the sweeping victory of the forces grouped behind Yeltsin, the economic crisis is still there to be dealt with, with famine looming this winter. The decisive battle however is only now beginning, namely, whether Yeltsin, the new army, and the leaders of Ukraine and other newly independent states in the League, succumb to or are able to defeat another equally sinister group of plotters: the western financial mafia around Harvard's Jeffrey "Cocaine Coup" Sachs of Bolivian infamy, and its fifth column subversives in Russia and other republics, who under the tempting but deadly banner of the "radical free market" are scheming to loot Russia and the other independent states and strangle any true national rebirth grounded on economic development.

The Sachs mafia has maneuvered some assets into place, especially one Grigori Yavlinsky, author of the "500 days" program for quick "transition to a free market economy." Yavlinsky has been named one of three people on the interim Soviet Economic Policy Commission. It is headed, however by Russian Prime Minister Ivan Silayev, who also has become head of a transitional last Soviet cabinet, all of whose economics and finance-related ministers are drawn exclusively from Silayev's Russian Federation ministries.

Policy centers in Washington and London counting on the Yeltsin victory to produce a Russian repeat of the "shock therapy" imposed on Poland with such disastrous effects, may themselves be in for rude shocks. Silayev is at most a cautious, not a radical, free market advocate, and, given his defense industry background, not likely to preside over a western-imposed destruction of the industrial state sector. By profession an aeronautics engineer, Silayev had directed the giant Gorki aircraft plant; in 1974, he became deputy minister for the aircraft industry, and in 1985-90, U.S.S.R. deputy prime minister, responsible for the entire machine-building sector. Silayev, who before becoming Russian prime minister in June 1990 was simultaneously the co-chairman of both the Soviet-West German and Soviet-East German Joint Economic Commissions, has long advocated that Russia anchor its foreign economic relations with Germany.

Silayev, like many others in the Russian elite, but unlike the Poles in 1989, has the advantage of having seen shock therapy all over eastern Europe in practice as a dismal failure. One crucial element in resolving this question will be how fast Germany, France, and Italy are prepared to act in opposition to the Anglo-American cabal, to offer the new republics the kind of infrastructure development packages which can stabilize their economies.

Yugoslavia at the brink of total war

by Paolo Raimondi

As we go to press, Yugoslavia is just a few hours away from the Aug. 31 deadline imposed by the Croatian government and the European Community to stop the military actions of the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav federal army. The aggression of the Greater Serbia forces has turned into total war. During the last week of August, the offensive of the federal army, in combination with the militias of the Chetnik Serbian terrorists, has escalated with the massive deployment of the Air Force, tank divisions, infantry, and Navy on virtually every front.

On Aug. 28, the Schiller Institute in Europe issued a call to all European governments and the European Parliament, to stop waffling and implement the following urgent measures:

1) Immediate diplomatic recognition of Croatian and Slovenian independence. With this action, Europe will also state that it sees the communist "Greater Serbian" aggression as a violation of international law, and not just an internal Yugoslavian affair.

2) Immediate supply of defensive weapons to the republics of Croatia and Slovenia in the form of anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems, to be able to resist the crushing military superiority of the Yugoslav federal army.

3) An economic boycott against Serbia until it abandons its aggressive plans. The Serbian communist leaders should fear that the Serbian people will soon give them the same treatment experienced by the Soviet putschists.

4) A program of economic assistance to Croatia and Slovenia. In addition to the urgent supplies of food and medicine needed in this dramatic period, Europe must economically integrate Slovenia and Croatia into the rest of continental Europe, with technologically advanced infrastructure projects as elaborated in the "Productive Triangle" proposal of Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute.

Barring such urgent actions, the diplomatic efforts and hot air that have hitherto been expended will amount to nothing, with grave consequences for the peace of Europe and the world.

The fighting escalates

The plan of the Greater Serbians is to grab as much Croatian territory as possible. It is reported that one-third to one-half of Croatia is now controlled by the federal army. The

new targets include the Dalmatian coast and particularly the key ports and industrial cities of Zadar and Split, which have been the targets of several air attacks. All the important towns of the province of Slavonia, in the eastern part of Croatia, have been under attack by highly sophisticated weapons systems, which the Croatian militia, armed with light weapons, cannot resist for any length of time.

There is also heavy fighting on the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is claimed by the Greater Serbians. It is clear that the war will extend itself into the territories of other republics, like Macedonia, and other nations, such as Hungary, if it is not stopped. The Hungarian authorities have denounced the violation of their space by Yugoslavian military planes involved in attacks against Croatian towns. Budapest has ordered its Armed Forces to fire against any military intrusion. The fear of massacres of civilians has already provoked a mass exodus of about 200,000 people, many from the Hungarian minority, over the Hungarian borders.

The government of Croatia has given the federal army until Aug. 31 to return to the barracks, otherwise there will be a general mobilization of the civilian population. All of society will have to be militarized, industry will be reorganized as in a situation of general war, and every civilian will have a role to play, particularly in the logistical and medical sectors, according to Croatian sources.

Diplomacy to no avail

On Aug. 27, the leadership of the federal army and of Croatia had their last negotiating session on the island of Brioni, which produced no results except an intensification of the fighting. A few hours before, the European Community foreign ministers in Brussels issued a demand for a ceasefire until Sept. 1, to allow for organizing a conference with all the republics to decide upon political and juridical initiatives to guarantee existing borders and to take action against those who want to continue the war. If Belgrade refuses, the EC is threatening to take a more pro-Croatian position, and some individual members of the EC are even threatening to recognize the independence of Croatia and Slovenia if Belgrade boycotts the mediation effort. France and Germany have proposed the formation of a commission of five European experts to work out a negotiated solution over two months' time.

It seems that Europe has not learned the lessons of the past months and is continuing with the same mistakes. This is not the time for more ultimatums, but for political and economic intervention in recognizing the independence of Croatia and Slovenia and telling "Greater Serbia" to stop all military aggression immediately or pay for it with political and economic isolation. Europe had already abdicated its role earlier in the summer, when it did not dare to challenge and reject the Bush-Baker green light for the creation of "Greater Serbia" at the beginning of the crisis. The time for empty words is long past.

Interview: Massimo Pini

West bears guilt in Iraq embargo

Massimo Pini is a member of the Swiss Federal Parliament and an officer of the Social Affairs Committee of the Assembly of the Council of Europe. After making known in the strongest terms his opposition to the Gulf war, he has spent the last months agitating to have the blockade against Iraq lifted. A few weeks ago, he joined the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq.

EIR: Do you think Iraq was set up for a fall in the Gulf?

Pini: On the basis of my own personal knowledge, the Gulf war had been planned and was a declared intent as early as the last years of the Reagan administration. I do not know whether the Iraqi President fell into a trap. Nonetheless, I do confirm the information I just referred to above, which was released at Brussels on Jan. 16, 1991.

EIR: What steps have you been taking since the war "ended"?

Pini: During the June parliamentary session, I sent up a resolution to the attention of the Swiss federal government, demanding that the Swiss lift the embargo against Iraq to restore aid shipments to the civilian population. My proposal, therefore, deals only with liberalizing economic-civilian exchange, humanitarian aid, and rebuilding day-to-day life in Iraq. I consider it urgent that these exchanges be liberalized, taking into consideration first and foremost the pressing humanitarian needs, in order to spare both the Iraqis and other peoples hit by the war, still greater suffering.

EIR: One can't help feeling that Switzerland is no longer as neutral as it claims to be.

Pini: I had the occasion to express myself in this respect, as a federal parliamentarian in Bern, and as President of Social Questions in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg. There have been Swiss initiatives taken to promote a peaceful solution to the conflict. Nonetheless, the Swiss federal government, backed by the majority of the governing parties and the parties in the Federal Parliament, upheld the U.N. decision dealing with the embargo and the sanctions against Iraq. I was against

armed intervention; I wanted negotiations to go on, to forestall recourse to arms, in spite of the lawless attack on Kuwait by the Iraqis. From the outset, I condemned the idea of armed intervention, just as I condemned the occupation of Kuwait by the Baghdad government's Armed Forces.

Truth to tell, the juridical and political concept of Swiss neutrality is changing against the background of the present international political configuration. Neutrality does not mean political "silence" when international law is being broken. For example, we were always opposed to apartheid, though we did not uphold the U.N. sanctions against South Africa. In the case of Iraq, we did uphold the embargo, even though my country is not a full member of the U.N.

For my part, I have always felt that that sanctions and economic embargo against a state, the government of which has broken fundamental norms of international law, at the end of the day hits hardest the least well-off sectors of the civilian population. But the latter, after all, are not those who bear the responsibility for political initiatives by governments which, on top of everything else, do not even respect the basic rules of a democracy!

EIR: What was your role in obtaining the release of westerners detained in Iraq after August 1990?

Pini: Neither the government nor the Swiss Federal Parliament decided to send a state or parliamentary mission to Baghdad to obtain the release of our citizens detained in Iraq along with other hostages from various western countries. My mission was a private one, which I carried out with three colleagues of the National Council, and which we decided upon and paid for out of our own pockets. We were five in all, the others being Messrs. Oelher, Jaeger, Ziegler, as well as Mr. Wittstein who is not a parliamentarian.

On returning to Switzerland on Nov. 22, 1990, we had succeeded in obtaining freedom for 36 hostages, including 16 Swiss, 4 Irishmen, 4 Swedes, 4 Dutchmen, 4 Germans, 2 Belgians, and 2 British subjects. We were received, however, on our return, by virulent attacks, aimed at a parliamentary mission which was carried out privately.

While in Baghdad, I and my colleagues were met with understanding and practical help both from the government and from parliamentarians, in order that we achieve our aim, namely to bring back the Swiss "hostages." The only stern criticism the Iraqi authorities made of Switzerland had to do with the rigid "Swiss embargo" which had cut off food aid (powdered baby milk) and pharmaceuticals for civilians.

The fact that we had firmly condemned the Iraqi government for its illegal occupation of Kuwait was never, during our trip to Baghdad, raised as a subject of special criticism.

The members of the government and the Parliament of Iraq with whom I met and spoke on numerous occasions, set out their own arguments justifying both the war against Iran and the occupation of Kuwait, however, without expecting that we share their views nor uphold them politically.

The western mass media have not referred to, or have not always been able to refer correctly to the character of the Gulf conflict which, in the final analysis, caused mainly civilian deaths, without changing in any fundamental way the internal political situation of Iraq. From that standpoint, the Gulf war has been an exercise in futility, carried out in the name of "freedom and law."

EIR: What do you think personally about the Iraqi government?

Pini: I am not sufficiently familiar with what the government of Iraq has done on the level of social rights for its own population. All I can say, is that during the 10 days I spent in Iraq, the people I was able to speak with had not wanted the war, but did believe in the rights referred to by their government.

My view is that the West refuses even to try to understand the Arab world, its mentality, and above all, its culture. Had there not been the "political reason of oil," there never would have been a "U.N. force" set into motion to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait.

There have been other violations of the basic norms of international law, just as serious as this one, but never before was the banner of "freedom and international law" raised to set up a military operation of this scope. Among other examples, I may cite the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, neither of which have been affected in the least by the countless resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

Under President Bush, the U.S.A. appears to have jumped on the Kuwaiti cause to preserve strategic positions in the Persian Gulf, the economic aspect of which is sufficiently obvious. The world abounds with evil dictatorships, with men who have power, but who do not respect basic human rights. If Saddam Hussein be such a one, then surely he is not alone on the international political stage.

The western world, the world of democracy and freedom, bears a heavy burden of guilt—and I mean the U.S. and Europe too—toward the Arab world, and that includes Iraq.

EIR: Are you aware of the Commission to Investigate Allied War Crimes called for by Ramsey Clark?

Pini: With reference to Mr. Ramsey Clark's initiative, I am not informed of its political and juridical content. It is incumbent upon the American people, surely, to express in due time their judgment on this terrifying war in the Gulf. But the final judgment will be that of history, made by men who are truly free and who can therefore express a definitive view.

Even today I believe that military intervention in the Gulf could have been avoided, precisely in the name of law, which should be respected and applied in the framework of international society.

Failure of Soviet putsch a blow to Israel's Sharon

by Mark Burdman

The recent Soviet putsch received support from some strange places. Much attention has been given in the media to the support from Iraq, Libya, and a handful of other nations. But the paradoxical fact is that senior figures in the Israeli government backed the coup. A powerful group in the Israeli establishment continues to pray for chaos and mass disorder on the territory of what has been the Soviet Union since 1917, so that, as they hope, large numbers of Russian Jews will emigrate to "mother Israel," and reinforce "Zionism." These fanatics, congregated around Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, seem to be suicidally oblivious to the effects Soviet chaos would have on the entire world, including Israel.

Sharon's policies could boomerang. The immediate effect of the defeat of the coup has been to reinforce the desire of many Jews to *stay* in post-Bolshevik Russia and help rebuild the country. Such effects could be felt by groups like the Anti-Defamation League and the World Jewish Congress of Edgar Bronfman, which have been instrumental in negotiating cynical "Jewish bodies for money" exchanges with the old regime in Moscow. During the Bush-Gorbachov summit, Israeli wheeler-dealer Shaul Eisenberg played an important behind-the-scenes role negotiating for increased Jewish emigration to Israel in return for what Gorbachov intimates referred to as help from "Jewish financial power."

A 'silver lining' for Israel

While the putsch was ongoing, Israeli Agriculture Minister Rafael Eytan, a former chief of staff and ally of Sharon, gushed with praise for Gennadi Yanayev, the "acting president" of the self-proclaimed Soviet National Committee for the State of Emergency. Eytan praised Yanayev as "a nice guy" and "very pro-Israel." During July, Eytan had met Yanayev in the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir failed to condemn the coup, and was reportedly privately criticized by the Soviet consul general in Jerusalem for his silence. Foreign Minister David Levy's only comment was that he hoped the coup wouldn't hurt "Jewish emigration" to Israel. (In fact, reports are now emerging that Israel had drawn up contingency plans for evacuating Soviet Jews to Israel if the crisis worsened, and that unspecified "options" for future such evacuations have been drawn up.)

The viewpoint of this element in the Zionist establish-

ment was displayed in the Aug. 21 *Jerusalem Post*, written and published while the coup leaders were still in power. The commentary was a case of swinish realpolitik, attempting to portray the putsch as no threat, and possibly a boon to Israel. It was authored by Moshe Zak, an editor of *Ma'ariv*, a Hebrew-language daily the majority shares of which are owned by Robert Maxwell, Britain's socialist millionaire publisher and friend of communist dictators everywhere.

"Neither *aliya* nor the peace process is endangered by the ouster of Mikhail Gorbachov," Zak began. (*Aliya* means immigration of Jews abroad to Israel, but has the Zionist connotation of an obligatory act of "return" that all Jews must sooner or later perform.) "There are many reasons to be disturbed by the Moscow putsch, but they are not related to Israel. In fact, the new Moscow leadership may expedite the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. . . . Nor does the coup endanger Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. The new leadership will want to prove to the world, at least at first, that it is keeping Soviet commitments in the sphere of human rights, of which the freedom to emigrate is one of the most fundamental. . . . In the new regime there are no new faces. They are all Gorbachov appointees. Among them are Valentin Pavlov, who has conducted many cordial discussions with Israeli ministers."

The *Jerusalem Post* editorial in this edition argued that the turmoil could have a "silver lining" because it would force Soviet Jews to go to Israel.

Entitled "Uncertainty and Turmoil," the article speculated that the new putsch leaders might succeed in weakening international opposition to their regime, just as the Chinese Communist leadership did after the Tiananmen Square massacre. But whether it were successful or not, the situation in the U.S.S.R. would continue to deteriorate because of the economy. So, "no matter how this mindless and clumsy coup ends, the Soviet Union is in for a long period of instability and restiveness. Traditionally, such political and economic uncertainty puts the lives of Jews in jeopardy."

It concluded: "When the promise of freedom first bloomed under Gorbachov, many Soviet Jews wanted to participate in the renaissance of democracy in the country of their birth. Their almost messianic dedication to this ideal was reminiscent of the zeal of the Jews who served the Bolshevik revolution and were later devoured by it. There may

prove to be a silver lining in this latest upheaval if it reminds these Jews that they have only one true home; that there is only one place in the world where they are welcomed as they are needed.”

Even after the coup had failed, the *Post* kept up the propaganda drumbeat. The next day’s editorial warned: “The intrinsic problems of the U.S.S.R. will not disappear as rapidly as the putschists, and they may be as resistant to solutions as ever. . . . This week’s tremor will undoubtedly not be the last. Nor can one count on the next ones to be as benign. That is the lesson one hopes the Jews of the U.S.S.R. have now thoroughly learned.”

The *Jerusalem Post* reflects the views of the crowd close to Sharon. It is owned by the Hollinger Corp., the Canada-based entity of magnate Conrad Black. Hollinger’s board of directors include Henry Kissinger, Britain’s Peter Lord Carrington, and representatives of the shady Reichmann and Bronfman families of Canada. The *Post*’s international advisory board includes Robert Maxwell.

‘I want to help build this country’

Such a policy could be a miscalculation. The mood among many Soviet Jews is moving in precisely the opposite direction. One singularity in the Aug. 24 funeral for the three honored “heroes of the Soviet Union” who were killed by the putschists’ tanks during the night of Aug. 20-21, is that one of the honored, Ilya Krichevsky, was a Jew. With 1 million people in attendance, an extraordinary joint religious ceremony was conducted, perhaps unprecedented in the history of Russia, involving both the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Aleksii II and the Chief Rabbi of Moscow. The event was broadcast live on Russian television, and was seen by millions.

So moved were many recent Soviet Jewish emigrés when they watched this event on television in Israel, that they said they never would have left Russia if such a thing had happened while they were there, the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported from Jerusalem Aug. 26. The paper said that many Israelis believe emigration will plummet if reforms in Russia succeed.

Even before the funeral, but after the failure of the putsch, many Russian Jews were already saying that their attitude toward Russia was changing, and that they now aspired to stay and help build Russia. It is worth quoting the account on the front page of the Aug. 22 *Jerusalem Post*, published one day after the failure of the coup:

“Many Jews who came to help guard the Russian Parliament, and stayed on to take part in the victory celebration, said the apparent overthrow of the junta had convinced them to stay in the Soviet Union.

“ ‘On Tuesday, I had made the decision to leave here if I could,’ said Alexander Goland, a 37-year-old engineer. ‘Now I want to stay on and help build this country into a place in which I can be proud to live. I want to make a

contribution, and I believe I have something to contribute.’

“ ‘This is my homeland,’ said Olga Ginzberg, 45, who noted she had also considered emigrating. ‘I always loved Russia, but I never expected to see the day when it would rise up and pull itself out of the mud. I don’t think anti-Semitism will be a serious problem in the new humanistic Russia being born now. Anti-Semitism was one of the methods of the communists, and they are now utterly discredited.’ ”

Of course, if the Soviet-Russian economic situation dramatically deteriorates, all bets could be off. But many leaders of the democratic movement in Russia will likely replicate the approach of the Ukrainian Rukh movement, which has made the fight against traditional forms of anti-Semitism a primary plank of its program, and which has enlisted many Jews to help build Ukraine.

‘Tomorrow they may kill living Jews’

Such sanity seems to be maddening Sharon and his friends. The same Aug. 22 *Jerusalem Post* quoted him speaking to an emergency meeting of the so-called *aliya* cabinet, which Sharon heads. He stated: “Israel is ready and prepared to accept any number of Jews. Now the question is one of saving Jewish lives. I think that every Jew who can should leave everything behind and come to the one place where Jews can defend themselves.” The meeting concluded, according to Sharon, with an “emotional appeal”: “Come to Israel, come to Israel now.”

According to the *Post*, “the [*aliya*] cabinet was reportedly told that some 200,000 Jews may arrive by the end of the year, and it was decided to set up a committee to deal with that possibility.” Sharon declared: “We are prepared for any number.” One participant in the meeting, parliamentarian Geula Cohen, told reporters afterward that “all options were discussed, including what to do if the Soviet Union seals its borders,” according to the Aug. 22 *Jerusalem Post*, which added, “She did not elaborate.”

Days later, after the funeral for Krichevsky and his two friends and the expressed intent of several would-be Jewish emigrés to remain in Russia, Cohen became unhinged, attacking those Jews who now want to stay. “No one should let themselves be fooled,” she said Aug. 25. “The Jews must pay with their blood for any new movement in Russia. . . . Today they are demolishing the statues of those who led the communist revolution, tomorrow they may kill living Jews, in the name of the current revolution, or a counter-revolution, or whatever. . . . The Jews must come to Israel before it’s too late.”

The danger is that Sharon and other Israeli friends of Kissinger are committed to *causing* chaos in the Soviet Union, for their own utopian Zionist purposes. They should be treated as pariahs and as threats to world peace. And Sharon should beware: The KGB archives are now in the hands of the new crowd. What if they publish the details of the collaboration of himself and his friends in the Mossad with the KGB in dirty operations over past years?

OAS staff blocked LaRouche complaint

A complaint charging violations of the human rights of U.S. political prisoner and presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and five other people was sent on Aug. 26 to the president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States, Patrick Robinson of Jamaica, to the other members of the commission, and to the Secretary General of the OAS, João Baena Soares.

The complaint had originally been presented to the OAS body on July 30, but had to be resubmitted directly to the commissioners after the OAS staff in Washington returned it without explanation to the Federal Medical Facility in Rochester, Minnesota, where LaRouche is serving the third year of a 15-year prison sentence.

After repeated inquiries, LaRouche's representatives were provided with a copy of a letter allegedly sent to him by the Executive Secretary of the OAS commission, Edith Marquez Rodríguez. Neither LaRouche nor any of the other signers of the complaint ever received the letter, a violation of the commission's own regulations which call for complainants to be notified. The unsigned letter from the OAS official, dated Aug. 13, rejected the complaint on what appears to be a technicality.

Conflict of interest

The petition was resubmitted directly to the commissioners by paralegal Mary Jane Freeman, acting on behalf of LaRouche and his co-defendants in the 1988 federal trial in Alexandria, Virginia that led to his imprisonment along with that of complainants William Wertz, Edward Spannaus, Michael Billington, Joyce Rubinstein, and Dennis Small. In her letter, Freeman questioned the ability of the OAS staff to be "impartial and independent" in light of the fact that the LaRouche complaint was decided upon by OAS attorney Christina Cerna, an official of the U.S. government during the Carter administration and a member of the U.S. Democratic Party.

That means, wrote Freeman, that Cerna "is an American citizen passing judgment on a complaint filed against the United States of America, and that she is a member of an opposing faction of the Democratic Party" to LaRouche's faction. This "indicates that a conflict of interest exists between Ms. Cerna and Mr. LaRouche," Freeman wrote. Cerna is also a former employee of Fried, Frank, Harris, Schriver and Kampelman—the law firm of Max Kampelman, a member of the National Commission of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), an organization that brags that it is at the

center of the "Get LaRouche" operations in the United States.

The apparent animus against LaRouche is indicated by Cerna's "arbitrary haste to dispose" of the original LaRouche petition; she spent less than a day reviewing thousands of pages of the LaRouche complaint and supporting evidentiary documents, Freeman charged.

Support from dignitaries

Freeman reminded commissioners that many of the Hemisphere's leaders, such as former President of Argentina Arturo Frondizi, are calling on the OAS to intervene in the LaRouche case. Ironically, Frondizi's letter to Marquez Rodríguez was delivered to the OAS headquarters in Washington on Aug. 16, the same day that the complaint was inexplicably returned to LaRouche in Minnesota. In his letter calling on the OAS to take up the LaRouche case, Frondizi, who was President of Argentina at the same time that John F. Kennedy was President of the United States and who was an enthusiastic supporter of Kennedy's Alliance for Progress, said that he shares the values common to the nations of the Western Hemisphere, particularly the concept that the human being is sacred. In fact, he noted, "The way the United States of America achieved its international status, was precisely by affirming such values, and it was nourished by the capacity of creativity and work of its people and its farsighted men, who did not retreat in the face of difficulties or, far from it, surrender their fundamental principles."

The image of the United States presented by Frondizi is at odds with the treatment accorded LaRouche by the Bush administration and with the general human rights situation in the U.S., noted Dennis Small in a commentary in the Brazilian daily *Jornal do Comercio* on Aug. 27. Small, who served 25 months in jail for his political affiliation with LaRouche, and who is one of the complainants to the OAS, wrote: "It is little known that the U.S. today has the largest imprisoned population per capita in the entire world: 426 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants. By comparison, the Soviet Union has 236 prisoners of all types, and by the way, South Africa has 333. Insofar as the black population, the comparison is even less favorable. South Africa has 729 black prisoners per 100,000 black inhabitants, the United States has 3,109—five times more!"

Among others calling on the OAS to intervene in the LaRouche case are Colombian labor leader Jorge Carrillo, Peruvian congressman Carlos Calderón, and Eduardo Diaz, a director of the Library of Congress of Colombia.

In her letter to the OAS commissioners, Freeman said that if they allow their staff's "bureaucratic rejection" to stand, "it will be a sign to Ibero-American nations in particular, that the OAS has merely become the tool of the Anglo-American establishment. It is this same establishment which has endorsed the invasion of Panama and nurtured the economic policies which have brought a cholera epidemic to this continent."

Unchallenged Salinas wins Mexico's elections—by hook and by crook

by Carlos Cota Meza

Mexico's mid-term elections on Aug. 18, in which the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) received official returns of over 60% through "cybernetic fraud" and other hanky-panky, were effectively used to launder the image of the government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. They were also intended to serve as a supposedly incontestable chorus in favor of Salinas's policy—the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the National Solidarity Program. These two pillars of presidential policy became the sole platform of all PRI candidates, and thus it is said, including by the PRI itself, that the elections were won by President Salinas.

The elections renewed six governorships, all state legislatures, and the two houses of Congress. Salinas needed victories there to serve as a kind of referendum in favor of his government, whose economic policies are driving Mexicans deeper and deeper into poverty. The legitimacy of Salinas's Harvard-trained administration has been in question ever since the July 6, 1988 presidential election, in which Salinas claimed victory after the computer system "broke down," even as the votes mounted for a victory by opposition candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

Let us take a closer look at how the Salinas government managed to fabricate its image of a political steam-roller, for it is certain that Salinas managed to confirm his "legitimacy" *without a serious challenge from any rival*. Cárdenas was not a candidate for any post, and the presidency was not at stake.

Administrative fascism

The 1990 General Population Census, carried out by the national statistical institute, managed to statistically eliminate some 4 million Mexicans by unaccountably leaving the total population figure at around 81 million, despite earlier accepted projections of 85 million. At the same time, in order to validate the demographic dogma that "the population pyramid has inverted," and that the population of minors is no longer the traditional 50% of total, but now something between 38 and 39%, the government had to acknowledge that there are 45.5 million voting-age Mexicans.

Then along came the new Federal Code of Institutions and Electoral Procedures, approved by the PRI and the Na-

tional Action Party (PAN) in the congressional session just ended. The code established new electoral structures, beginning with the formulation of a new census which found that there are 39 million "politically active" Mexicans requiring new voting credentials.

Ostensibly due to lack of time, the Salinas government lamented that it had distributed credentials to only 36 million of these 39 million voters. However, unofficial estimates are that no more than 29 million voters actually received their credentials, leaving 10 million Mexicans effectively disenfranchised through a classic maneuver of administrative fascism.

Vote fraud

With these figures in hand, the operation which has come to be known as "cybernetic fraud" was launched.

The new voter credentials were produced by the multinational company Eastman Kodak, which not only printed them but, according to evidence in the hands of the opposition parties, also applied the same selective methods used by consulting firms to "streamline" personnel and operations in multinationals around the world. Curiously enough, the credentials that did not get distributed in time were those of Mexicans who had voted *against* the PRI and its presidential candidate, Salinas, in 1988.

Then, the multinational company Gallup took a poll on "pre-election preferences." The results, in round numbers, were that 60% preferred the PRI and President Salinas; 20% preferred the PAN; 10% preferred Cárdenas's PRD; and the remaining 10% went to other registered parties.

Responsibility for the official vote count on Aug. 18 was given by the Federal Election Institute and the Department of Government to yet another multinational company, IBM, which installed "a modern and complex system of computers" which produced similar results—not surprisingly—to Gallup's forecast.

The final official tally as of midnight Aug. 24 was 14,117,571 votes for the PRI, equivalent to 61.4% of the total 22,964,538 votes cast. The PAN, the only other party which won posts by majority instead of proportional representation, obtained 4,071,031 votes, representing 17.7%; the PRD took 1,898,208 votes, representing 8.26%. The rest

went to a smattering of other parties. Exit polls conducted by the opposition at more than 3,000 polling stations around the country yielded a PRI vote of 44.6%; a PAN vote of 22.1%; and a PRD vote of 19.3%.

The official figure of 61.4% which went to the PRI (always under 65%, since more than 65% would deny the PRI the right to proportional representation under the law) has to come from an easily manipulable figure. Preferably, the majority percentage would be a figure equal to or slightly less than the votes obtained by Salinas in 1988.

Of course, in addition to the more "modern" technetronic methods of fraud, the old tried-and-true methods were employed as well. Ballot boxes were robbed, polls were moved at the last minute, ballot-stuffing was commonplace, etc.

The election results were, of course, carefully crafted to conform to Salinas's imperative of recovering his "governability" mandate, meaning the two-thirds control of the Chamber of Deputies which would permit a reform of the Constitution *without* the kinds of alliances to which the PRI was driven during Salinas's first three years in office. Exemplary was the pact with the PAN to push through reprivatization of the banks, and approval of new electoral and other laws fundamental to the "Salinas model."

Thus, the PRI and Salinas won the Aug. 18 elections through outrageous abuse of the powers of state, imposing an "electoral apartheid" against the majority of Mexican citizens. Opposition figure Cárdenas charged, "We have suffered a second coup d'état, three years later."

With an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies of PRI legislators ready and willing to do whatever Salinas de Gortari orders, Mexico's President is ready to rule over the second half of his six-year term in office. Reform of the Foreign Investment Law and approval of a new Federal Labor Law, both with an eye to Mexico's annexation by the United States under NAFTA, have been made ready.

With the PRI's ready and willing majority, federal budgets will no longer be debated, nor will government be forced to offer embarrassed defenses of its policy of dismantling the state sector of the economy and of paying the foreign debt with the people's hunger. Indeed, with the PRI's ready and willing majority, it is rumored that a possible reform of the Constitution will permit presidential reelection, retroactive, naturally, to the Salinas government.

Limits to tyranny

Governments must face the necessity of reproducing themselves, or of being annihilated by their incapacity to do so. Limits to such self-reproduction can be seen in the collapse of economic programs they implement, or in outbreaks of social discontent—or both.

In 1988, the opposition vote was 49.2% distributed between two options apart from the PRI, one headed by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, and the other by Manuel J. Clouthier, the PAN's presidential candidate, who died shortly afterward in

a car accident.

The cause of this anti-PRI vote was undeniable. Unemployment had grown as never before in the history of modern Mexico; the "informal" economy was devouring women and children in search of basic sustenance; wages had fallen to less than half of their 1980 value; agricultural production was a disaster; budget cutbacks plunged 40% of Mexicans into poverty; more than 50% of the federal budget was being allocated to payment of the debt.

But these conditions still exist, and it is highly unlikely that Mexicans have suddenly changed their minds in favor of the PRI. On the contrary, in some states of the republic where local representatives were chosen, the likely true direction of the 1994 general elections was revealed.

For example, in San Luis Potosí, the winner of the gubernatorial election was Salvador Nava, backed by a coalition of the PAN, PRD, and the Mexican Democratic Party (PDM). Nonetheless, PRI candidate Fausto Zapata was formally declared the winner. Through the offices of the federal Attorney General, the government had negotiated with the Nava movement to prevent an explosion of generalized violence.

In Guanajuato, PAN gubernatorial candidate Vicente Fox also won, but victory was given to PRI candidate Ramón Aguirre. The electoral environment there is very tense, although it is rumored that the national leadership of the PAN traded the gubernatorial candidacy for the senatorial post of Baja California, where the PAN governs. In Sonora, the PRI gubernatorial candidate won by a landslide, but street disturbances occurred in the cities of Guaymas, Puerto Peñasco, and San Luis Río Colorado, where the PAN candidates to their respective mayoral posts claimed victory and charged fraud.

In Campeche, the gubernatorial candidate for the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM) insisted that there were sufficient anomalies in the election to warrant their annulment. In Michoacán, Cárdenas's stronghold, the PRI claimed victory despite its devastating defeat in 1988, which left it without congressmen or senators. The most recent assassination of an opposition figure in that state took place Aug. 25, when the PRD mayor of Vista Hermoso was shot to death.

In Hidalgo, discontent is growing, and not for electoral reasons. The negligence of both the federal and local governments in combatting the spreading cholera epidemic there has the population on the verge of revolution. In Tamaulipas, not only the opposition parties but various economic layers are demanding the elimination of local government due to its incapacity, or refusal, to fight the drug trade plaguing the region.

These are a few of the elements which will pave the way during the next three years to general elections in which the presidency of the republic will be up for grabs. The PRI government's "steam-roller" victory of Aug. 18 will, by then, be a distant memory.

China muzzles Khmer Rouge, makes a deal on Cambodia

by Linda de Hoyos

The People's Republic of China has shifted its stance on the conflict in Cambodia to emerge as the primary arbiter among the warring factions in what purports to be a bid to secure peace. For Beijing, the aim is not actually to bring peace to Cambodia, a nation which has known war in one form or another since 1970. This is hardly a consideration for Beijing, which sponsored the genocidal rule of the communist Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979, and thereafter financed and trained Khmer Rouge troops against the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh. But even the Beijing foreign policymakers could see that if China persisted in standing behind the Khmer Rouge's recalcitrance, after Pol Pot's troops have proven over the last 12 years that their chances of unilateral seizure of power through military means are extremely slim, China stood to lose out on the geopolitical chessboard of Southeast Asia as a whole.

The Chinese foreign policy goal, which is now apparently overriding its long attachment to the Khmer Rouge, was made explicit by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on July 27, speaking in Kuala Lumpur on the occasion of the summit of Asean heads of state. "We believe relations between China and Asean will inevitably enter a new stage of even greater accomplishment. China wishes to further cooperate with Asean in the fields of politics, economics, trade, science and technology, and security."

Among knowledgeable circles in several capitals of the world, it is also understood that the Chinese approach to Asean has the imprimatur of the Group of Seven industrialized countries, which have essentially ceded control of the Southeast Asian rim to Beijing.

Beijing takes charge

The Chinese decision to drag the Khmer Rouge to the bargaining table was signaled by the presence of Chinese President Yang Shangkun in Thailand for the meeting of the newly formed Cambodian Supreme National Council in late June. The meeting, characterized as a breakthrough, determined that Prince Sihanouk would be the president of the Council. A national anthem and flag were decided upon, as symbols of good faith for the negotiations yet to come.

It was further determined that the next Supreme National Council meeting would be held in Beijing. The compromise thrashed out in Beijing revolved around the plan for a settle-

ment put forward by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. This plan, which has been pushed by Beijing and Washington as the only possible route to peace, calls for the dismantling of the Phnom Penh government, the transfer of most government functions to a U.N.-designated group, which would also oversee the total disarmament of all sides, and general elections to determine a new government.

Vietnam and Phnom Penh have opposed the plan, which would effectively place Cambodia under U.N. trusteeship.

Japan's stated interest in playing a major role in the U.N. "peacekeeping force" to be deployed to Cambodia may also have prompted China and Vietnam to reach a compromise.

While the Chinese muzzled the Khmer Rouge, an agreement was reached during the talks in Beijing and then later in Pyongyang between Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk to create a 12-member Cambodian commission, which would begin to seek foreign aid and take the first steps in operating as a proto-government. It was announced, for example, that the Supreme National Council will represent Cambodia at the fall meeting of the Mekong Committee, which is planning the Mekong Development Project of seven dams on the river, most in Cambodia.

This decision apparently overrides the Khmer Rouge's objection to any reconstruction projects for Cambodia funded from the outside.

At the same time, the Supreme National Council, which holds the Cambodia seat at the U.N., announced that it would set up headquarters in Phnom Penh and is ready to receive ambassadorial credentials.

For their part, Vietnam and Cambodia are backing off from their vows never to join a government with the Khmer Rouge and their demand that the "Pol Pot clique" be brought to trial for crimes against humanity during their genocidal rule. On Aug. 20, Chea Sim, National Assembly president for the Phnom Penh government, made a speech in which he pointedly left out the word "genocidal" in referring to the Pol Pot years, speaking instead of "the severe disaster which affected Cambodian society between 1975 and 1979."

To seal the arrangement, Hun Sen visited Beijing again, where he met with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin.

Vietnam: the other partner

As Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk were meeting in Beijing July 22-24, Vietnam and China announced that they would have a bilateral meeting, also to be held in Beijing, to promote improvements in relations. Accordingly, on Aug. 8, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien opened formal talks with his Chinese counterpart Xu Dunxin for normalization of relations between the two countries. Also on the scene were Vietnamese Defense Minister Le Duc Anh, who has been credited with executing the shift in Vietnamese foreign policy toward China, and Deputy Prime Minister Dong Sy Nguyen. According to the Bangkok press, the result of the meetings is that border problems—not Cambodia—are the major obstacles to full normalization. It was announced that Vietnamese Prime Minister Do Muoi would visit Beijing in October.

Vietnam's decision to renew ties with China—a relationship which at one point was like “lips and teeth,” as some diplomats put it—is based in part on their mutual concern: maintaining the preeminence of the Communist Party under conditions in which communist parties are dropping like flies in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Even more important, Thailand and other Asean countries have made a settlement of Cambodia the condition under which full trade and economic relations will be re-established with the Asean countries. This is also a condition for the United States' lifting of the trade embargo it imposed on Vietnam in 1979. Bereft of funds from the Soviet Union, with a depleted and decrepit economy and millions of unemployed, the Vietnamese communists have been placed in the ironic position of being able to retain power only if they are able to open their country to the West, and of course that is no guarantee.

Accordingly, after the success of the normalization talks in Beijing, Vietnam announced new cabinet changes—overturning the decisions just made at the 7th Communist Party Congress in June. What the western press likes to call “a western-style reformer,” Vo Van Kiet was elected prime minister. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Vo Nguyen Giap were expelled from the cabinet—both of them are anathema to the West. Nguyen Manh Cam, the ambassador to the Soviet Union, was appointed foreign minister. Cam reportedly speaks fluent Russian, English, and French—indicating that China is not the top item on Hanoi's foreign-relations agenda.

For its part, the United States has not been supportive of the compromise struck in Beijing. “We in the United States are not interested in any shortcuts that would result in only a partial settlement,” U.S. Secretary of State James Baker intoned Aug. 1. “We are firmly behind the Perm 5 plan and that approach”—the U.N. trusteeship concept. Baker is reportedly insistent that national elections be held, rather than the Supreme National Council evolving to become the government. “We need something that will bring peace,”

retorted a Phnom Penh spokesman.

The French news service AFP has suggested that U.S. displeasure is behind renewed circulation of stories of living MIAs in Vietnam, and also the “news” report from U.S. intelligence that Pol Pot was seen skulking around the June Supreme National Council meeting in Thailand.

China widens its sphere

However, the harsh treatment of its Asean allies doled out by Washington is one of the biggest boosts to Beijing's prestige in Southeast Asia. Asean has tolerated from the U.S. economic warfare—in its International Monetary Fund or trade-war guise—and total neglect on most other issues.

Thai-U.S. relations are described by the Thai press as being at their “lowest point,” with 11 outstanding issues of contention. All U.S. military and financial assistance was cut when the Thai military carried out a coup in February of this year against the government of Chatichai Choonhavan. Relations have not been restored. Articles are appearing in the U.S. press attacking the Thai military, and U.S. officials in Bangkok are demanding that Thailand sever its ties with Burma (Myanmar).

Washington is now threatening Thailand with “Super 301” trade-war measures on the issue of pharmaceutical and intellectual copyrights. But one sign of the times, is the announcement that a Thai commerce delegation would go to Beijing July 26 to consult with communist leaders on how best to deal with the U.S. Super 301 threat. Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will go to China in late September.

It is primarily in the military arena that Beijing is seeking to forge strong bonds with Southeast Asia. Thailand's Gen. Suchinda Khrarayun, Army commander in chief, traveled to Beijing on invitation from the Chinese Armed Forces—which are controlled by other members of Yang Shangkun's extended family. Even Laos sent a high-level military delegation to China in late June.

And while the entire world's press was focused in late August on the collapse of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the dissolution of the Soviet empire, the big headline news in China was the visit to Beijing of Saw Maung, military dictator of Burma, with which Beijing shares heroin production and transport routes. The *Working People's Daily* of Rangoon characterized the trip as advancing Sino-Burmese friendship “government to government, people to people, and most important, military to military.” Chinese President Yang Shangkun greeted the Burmese general as a Chinese emperor would the head of a tributary state: “The magnitude of the closeness of the two countries, for instance, is as if one could hear the rooster crow from the next compound.”

But Yang Shangkun is a very old man. The word is that neither he nor the pathological communist regime he represents is expected to last much longer.

London 'colonialists' may lose on Kashmir

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Despite the shrillness of the anti-India campaign in Britain concerning the Kashmir issue, there are reasons to believe that both India and Pakistan are trying to put the brakes on what may otherwise lead to yet another inconclusive war between the two countries over Kashmir.

The Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir has been claimed by both India and Pakistan since 1947, and now Muslim radicals, with backing from London, have fomented an uprising there against the Indian government.

The visit by Pakistani Foreign Secretary Shahryar Khan to New Delhi in August was highlighted by the message he carried from Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif for Indian Premier P. V. Narasimha Rao. According to media sources, the Pakistani prime minister proposed to get rid of stereotyped approaches and instead focus on positive areas of interaction. The message opens a possibility that the Kashmir issue might finally be brought to a peaceful resolution. In an interview with the Dubai-based *Khaleeq Times*, Rao stated that Pakistan is ready to improve relations with India.

However, provocations by a gamut of British Labour Party and a few Conservative Party members of Parliament, led by shadow foreign minister Gerald Kaufman, have been at a fever pitch (see *EIR*, Aug. 23, p. 48).

Along with the "colonialist gang," the U.S.-based Asia Watch, in its May 1991 report "Kashmir Under Siege," equated the Indian government's actions to curb terrorism with the Kashmiri terrorist violence. The U.S. State Department has also been fanning the flames, as was evident in U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Robert Oakley's talk about the likelihood of war. At Oakley's recent farewell party in Islamabad, former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto presented him with a Chinese vase, reminding him that the land contact between Pakistan and China would be disrupted if Kashmir were allowed to become an independent state, as the British campaign implies.

Mixed signals

However, Pakistan's signals have been inconsistent. Prime Minister Sharif, while addressing a rally at Neelabut in the Pakistani-held part of Kashmir, said Pakistan would continue to extend "full moral and political support" to the secessionists in Jammu and Kashmir. Earlier, in an interview with *Newsweek*, Sharif had said Kashmir was increasing tensions between the two countries and could cause a war.

But briefing newsmen on return from Delhi, Shahryar Khan said he had been able to assuage misgivings created by the *Newsweek* interview. The message he carried from Sharif to Rao, Khan confirmed, was a proposal to open a "new chapter" in Indo-Pakistani relations in which all issues would be addressed. Khan said he had received a positive response, adding: "I did not see a monsoon or war clouds during my stay in the Indian capital."

According to Delhi media, though still aiding and abetting secessionism in the Indian part of Kashmir, Pakistan is trying to play down its role in the harsh anti-India resolutions on Kashmir passed early in August by the Organization of Islamic Conference.

The Pakistani delegation also reportedly said that Pakistan will not rake up the Kashmir issue at the United Nations General Assembly in September. This is a promise which, if lived up to, will draw genuine gratitude from India and change the geometry between the two countries.

Washington's maneuvers

According to Indian analysts, Islamabad's change of heart results from pressure from Washington. M.K. Kothari, writing in Delhi's *Economic Times*, says that with the retirement of Gen. Aslam Beg and the accession of Gen. Asif Nawaz Janjua as the chief of the Armed Forces, the Bush administration has control over all three power apexes of Pakistan—President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Prime Minister Sharif, and General Janjua. The United States is eager to deliver financial and military assistance to Pakistan, but has been blocked by the Pressler Amendment, which calls for presidential certification that Pakistan is not developing nuclear weapons.

Washington will help India out with its Kashmiri thorn, by forcing Pakistan to resort to bilateral talks on the conflict within the bounds of the 1972 Shimla Accord signed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. In return, India will have to agree to the Pakistani prime minister's proposal for a five-nation discussion on a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone in South Asia. Apparently Washington believes that initiation of such a discussion will allow the U.S. Congress to circumvent the Pressler Amendment and restore U.S. aid.

In light of its political weakness, it remains to be seen whether Islamabad can carry out a policy that might lead to compromise on the Kashmir conflict. But Kothari says Pakistani officials have privately said that once General Janjua gains control of Inter-Services Intelligence, Pakistan's all-powerful military intelligence unit, which has been accused of funneling money and arms to the Afghan mujahideen as well as the Kashmiri and Punjabi separatists, Pakistan could stop material assistance to the Kashmiri militants.

Kothari's argument was given credence by the visit to India of U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Thomas Pickering. On Aug. 26, Pickering told Indian press that the U.S. prefers a bilateral settlement on Kashmir to a U.N. settlement.

U.S., China fish in troubled waters in Indian Himalayas

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The controversial Gorkha leader of the Darjeeling Hills, Subhas Ghising, has accused anti-India forces in Nepal of working with Beijing, the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), and the Nepali royal household in a plan to merge Bhutan, an independent Himalayan kingdom with about 1 million people, Sikkim, and the Darjeeling Hills area of West Bengal into a "Greater Nepal Kingdom." CPI-M leader Jyoti Basu claims that, as early as 1939, chairman Mao Zedong had stated that "dependent states and territories," which include Nepal, Sikkim (then an independent kingdom), and Bhutan, belonged to China and were taken away by foreigners.

Ghising also alleges that the U.S. ambassador to Nepal, Julia Chang, a Chinese-American, had secretly paid a visit to Darjeeling recently, ostensibly to further the "Greater Nepal" cause.

Ghising's charges come at a point when India has come under increasing pressure on its eastern borders. In the first week of August, a contingent of Burmese troops made an incursion 30 kilometers into the Indian state of Mizoram, according to Ghopal Mishra writing in the *Sunday Mail*. Such incursions have been taking place at regular intervals over the last six months, as the Burmese carry out hot-pursuit operations into India against Burmese students fleeing the military regime in Rangoon. Such incidents take on a more serious character in the context of a June 8 report in the *Bangkok Post* that Pakistani military officers were in Burma training Burmese troops in the use of Chinese weapons.

Ghising's allegations against Nepal and China have not been responded to by the governments in either New Delhi or Kathmandu. In Nepal, the ostensibly pro-India Nepali Congress party won a slender majority in parliamentary elections a few months ago, but the United Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN) gained 82 out of 205 seats. During the elections, the UCPN was the beneficiary of vast sums of money which China channeled to it through North Korea. Most of the UCPN literature was printed outside of Nepal, and the sight of Mercedeses and Peugeots clogging up UCPN rallies did not go unnoticed.

According to one Indian political analyst, the government of Nepal has once again begun playing the China card against India in an effort to cover up its own economic failure. It is also said that the Nepali monarchy, fearful that the impact of

Indian democracy may wash away its throne, has begun to equate national integrity with an anti-India tirade. The Nepali Communists, on the other hand, have all along been pro-China and a solid underpinning to the Nepali monarchy. The UCPN recently advocated closer relations with China.

Following its unexpected electoral successes, UCPN chief and leader of the opposition in the Nepalese Parliament, Man Mohan Adhikari, said in an interview: "It is in the interest of India that it should be realized [by India] that the Nepalese cannot be part of India's security perception. We are not against India's security, but cannot be their part." Adhikari, who was a member of the undivided Communist Party of India for a decade during his exile in India, has close relations with a number of CPI-M leaders, including Jyoti Basu.

At the same time, Nepal Prime Minister G.P. Koirala, who has long been associated with strong pro-India factions within the Nepali Congress party, has made it clear that his unavowed allegiance to India cannot be taken for granted. At a function of the Nepal-China Friendship Association on Aug. 3, he said: "I have no misgiving or confusion about the relationship between Nepal and China." He even mentioned on that occasion that he had told the Chinese ambassador that Nepal would never go against the national interest of China.

Heavily dependent on India on economic matters, apart from close historical, cultural, religious, and even family ties between the people, the government of Nepal was tied to the security of India through the 1950 Indo-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. In 1986, following a spell of acrimony caused by a number of factors, including Nepal's buying arms from China without informing India, the Indo-Nepal Joint Commission was constituted to provide an "umbrella" to all aspects of bilateral economic interactions. The commission has finally begun to inch forward and has opened discussions to concretize "a long-term program of economic cooperation."

Despite Nepal's economic dependence on India, the Nepali monarchy has made policy moves to aggravate India. The dismissal of the duly elected government in 1960; signing an agreement with China for the construction of the Kodari Highway linking Tibet with Kathmandu; a declaration of support for the principle of "self-determination" in settling the Kashmir dispute; allowing Bangladesh to internationalize

a purely bilateral issue with India by including Nepal; buying 500 truckloads of Chinese arms without notifying India, in explicit violation of the 1950 treaty; and putting out a cry against Indian "hegemony" and "interference" in Nepal's politics to secure monarchic rule and stem the democracy movement within the country are only a few of the nettles that irritate India.

Washington and Beijing have designs

At the same time, in order to elicit a favorable response from Washington, besides citing India's "hegemonistic" policies toward its small neighboring states, Kathmandu was allegedly planning to recognize the Pakistan-based mujahideen interim government for Afghanistan in 1989. Benazir Bhutto, then Pakistan's prime minister, had sent her personal emissary to Nepal to seal the deal, it was reported. King Birendra's call to make Nepal a "zone of peace," in contrast to India's proposal to consider the entire subcontinent as a zone of peace, pleases Washington. It is no secret that the Nepali monarchy has long harbored the plan to convert Nepal into another Hong Kong, where tourists would spend freely on gambling casinos, prostitution, and cheap heroin, and help Nepal gain its economic independence. The monarchy's total commitment to a free-market economy, with support from the pro-China Nepali Communists, has pleased the Bush administration.

While U.S. interests are limited to geopolitical concerns and free-market promotion, the Chinese political goal is derived from its perception of setting up a federation of the Himalayan Kingdom, a vassal entity of China. Such a federation will include Nepal, Bhutan, and three Indian border states—Sikkim, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. Ghising claims that the Chinese Communists have always set their eyes on the Himalayan Kingdom—a concept first formulated by the British and handed over to the Chinese at a later date.

China's involvement in Nepal goes back four decades. In 1953, S.P. Mokkerjee, a leading Indian opposition parliamentarian who did a short stint in the Nehru cabinet, warned the Indian government of Chinese infiltration in Nepal from Tibet. China's aggressive designs were also exhibited in the incorporation of Sikkim and Bhutan within China in the map issued by the P.R.C. government during the fifties.

The Gorkha factor

The Chinese design to form a "greater Nepal Kingdom" in the region is also based on the fact that in all the areas designated for inclusion in this kingdom, people of Nepalese origin form the majority. However, Ghising's exposé indicates that he, belonging to the tribal Gorkha people of Nepal, does not consider that all "Nepalese" are in it together. When the British reached this area, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan were partially dependent on China. Nepal, formed in the 18th century, was the kingdom of the Gorkhas. In 1792, the Gorkhas had invaded Tibet and were beaten back by Chinese-

led troops and were forced to accept a treaty which made Nepal a tributary of China. The British annexed Nepal in 1816, and encouraged the Gorkhas, one of the tribes of the hill people in Nepal, to settle in Darjeeling. The present monarchy of Nepal is not an indigenous family and was supplanted from India later—a fact that Ghising has tried to agitate around in the region.

Ghising's Gorkha identity has made him the target of attack. In 1986, demanding a "Gorkhaland" in the Darjeeling Hills, Ghising launched a violent movement which finally ended 27 months later with the formation of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hills Council (DGHC) within the CPI-M-led West Bengal. Ghising's agitation, which was as irrational as it was violent, was based on the fact that the Bengali-dominated CPI-M had done little to alleviate the economic misery of hill people, who are mostly Nepalese. At that time, Ghising did not distinguish between Nepalese and Gorkhas—although he had demanded a Gorkhaland and not a Nepaliland. Ghising was receiving moral, if not financial, succor from the neighboring state of Sikkim, which is ruled by upper-caste Nepalese.

Now, however, Ghising has changed his tune and is demanding recognition of the Gorkha language, which is different from Nepali, as the official language of the hill people in the area. He argues that Nepalese are those who live in Nepal and the recognition of Nepali will only further the Greater Nepal Kingdom concept. The West Bengal Official Language Act of 1961 recognizes Nepali as the official language of the hill people of the area.

Ghising's demands have drawn blood from both the West Bengal and Sikkim chief ministers. Nar Bahadur Bhandari, the Sikkimese chief minister who belongs to the Nepali upper caste and is widely known for his anti-India activities, although overlooked by New Delhi for reasons unknown, has said that he is preparing a paper to back his demand for Greater Sikkim, which will also include a sparsely populated part of the Darjeeling district. It is commonly known that Bhandari, who has strong links to Kathmandu, is aspiring to topple Ghising and to emerge as the sole representative of the Nepalese in India.

At the same time, Ghising's charges linking the CPI-M with the Nepal Communist Party and hence with the pro-China lobby to weaken India, have drawn sharp ripostes from CPI-M leader Jyoti Basu. Basu dismissed the "Greater Nepal" conspiracy theory of Ghising as a "bogey." At a recent debate on the budget for hill affairs in the West Bengal Assembly, Basu claimed neither New Delhi nor Calcutta had any reports about the "Greater Nepal" concept.

Although Ghising is using the "Greater Nepal Kingdom" issue to boost his own political credentials and undermine Basu and Bhandari, there is however ample evidence that Beijing and Washington are acting from their "friendly" terrain in Kathmandu—a sure indication that the "Greater Nepal Kingdom" idea is in the air.

Dope mafia rigs 'hate crimes'

Those calling for "hate crimes" legislation have some skeletons in their own closets.

On Aug. 8, Dennis Stevenson, an Independent Member of the Legislative Assembly for Canberra, stunned the chamber by naming the bosses of Australia's drug and pornographic video operations. One of those he cited was Alexander Gajic, whose lawyer, Leon Zwier, traveled to the U.S. "to negotiate with various organized crime groups to set up a deal to import and franchise X-rated videos." Zwier, continued Stevenson, "was recently made a partner of Arnold Bloch, Leibler, and Associates."

The implications of Stevenson's revelation are sweeping: Bloch, Leibler's senior partner is Mark Leibler, adviser to the government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke, and brother of Australia's number-one Zionist, Isi Leibler.

Isi Leibler is president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, president of the Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs, and number two in Canadian whisky magnate Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress. Isi is also a very close friend of Prime Minister Hawke. The Leibler brothers are reported to be very close, both personally, and in their business dealings.

Mark Leibler has also led the charge for "hate crimes" legislation, targeted at independent political forces.

A months-long media drumroll about "hate crimes" and "neo-Nazi groups" reached a high point with an article in the Aug. 7 Melbourne Age which attempted to tie the Citizens Electoral Councils (CEC), the country's best-known independent politi-

cal movement, to "right-wing white supremacy" groups.

The same day, Mark Leibler claimed on radio and television that police were investigating "hate crimes," and demanded that federal "hate crimes" laws be passed. But federal and Victoria state police told the CEC they had little or no evidence of "neo-Nazi" or "hate crimes" activity, and were irritated at the hype.

Propaganda about "hate crimes" was launched in 1987-88 by one of Leibler's cronies in the Zionist lobby, Melbourne Age writer David Greason, a Briton widely viewed in Australia as a joint property of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization and Britain's MI-6. Greason knew his subject: In 1980-81, he founded the white supremacist "National Action Group." After a switch to the extreme left, he popped up as an adviser to the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, and then as first secretary to the opposition deputy leader in Australia's Parliament.

Greason has written on "hate crimes" for the *Australia-Israel Review*, whose publisher, reputed Mossad operative Michael Danby, launched a tirade earlier this year against anyone who exposed that "hate crimes" had been faked. He cited a radio broadcast by a Palestine Liberation Organization supporter, Assad Abdi, who asserted the Israelis were engendering anti-Jewish incidents in order to tarnish the Arab-Australian community and "create disturbances." Abdi gave an example of a Melbourne case "when there was a person attempting to place a bomb in

a Jewish building and to leave various clues to implicate Arab Australians."

Danby wailed that these were "infantile allegations." To maintain that hate crimes were genuine, he reported, "Last week, to their great credit, the Victorian police arrested and charged the head of the National Action Group for making a bomb threat to the Jewish Solidarity rally at the Palais Theater." The NAG group in question was the one founded by Danby's columnist, David Greason!

The anti-hate crimes lobby has been accused of involvement in big-time tax evasion and money-laundering as well.

In April 1991, the Australian House of Representatives Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration cited 15 major Australian corporations for evading hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes through offshore tax havens, which were often used by organized crime syndicates. Tax specialist Barbara Smith told the committee, "There are extremely powerful and privileged people favored [in tax avoidance] who may have some sort of control over governments."

Smith's testimony drew an angry response from Hawke government taxation adviser Mark Leibler, who blustered that Smith's charges were "stupid, outrageous, and without foundation."

Leibler's response was understandable: He himself advised two of the 15 companies admonished. Australian sources say one was the transportation giant TNT, owned by Leibler's friend Sir Peter Abeles. Sir Peter, Bob Hawke's closest adviser, is familiarly known in Australia as "the White Knight," in reference to the 1983-85 Costigan Royal Commission inquiry into the drug trade, which reportedly pinpointed Abeles as "Mr. Big" in Asian heroin trafficking.

International Intelligence

Mass sterilization of the retarded in China

The People's Republic of China is conducting mass sterilization of retarded people, according to the *New York Times* on Aug. 20. Five thousand have been sterilized in the province of Gansu, which in 1988 became the first of several provinces to adopt eugenics laws requiring retarded people who want to marry to first be sterilized. A retarded person who becomes pregnant is forced to abort.

The decision as to who is retarded is determined by local doctors, who in rural areas often only have high school degrees.

A national eugenics law is currently being drafted, which will be called the "Good Baby, Good Mother" law in the English translation, to avoid conjuring up images of Hitler's policy of exterminating "useless eaters." Prime Minister Li Peng is quoted by the *Times* saying, "Mentally retarded persons give birth to idiots."

Researchers have shown that the 5 to 12 million retarded in China are primarily the result of poor prenatal care and birth procedures, or of dietary deficiencies like lack of iodine.

Egypt's Mubarak: Lift the sanctions!

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called for lifting the U.N.-imposed sanctions against Iraq, in an interview published by the state-owned magazine *Al Mussawar* on Aug. 21. "We strongly sympathize with the Iraqi people in their present ordeal, resulting from the miscalculations of their leadership."

The day before, the Iraqi delegate to the Arab League, Nabil Najim, had told the press in Cairo that he had asked the secretary general of the League to try to persuade the United Nations to ease the sanctions.

Mubarak said that he opposes suggestions that the United States and other Western countries mount air strikes to destroy

Iraq's nuclear installations. He said he had communicated his position to President George Bush through Secretary of State James Baker, when Baker visited Egypt in July. He also announced that Egyptian troops will leave Kuwait at the end of August. The withdrawal started when the Kuwait rulers changed their mind on a security agreement that would have kept Syrian and Egyptian forces permanently in the country as the core of a security force.

Pope: East Europe must find its Christian roots

Speaking in Budapest, Hungary on Aug. 19, Pope John Paul II appealed for the newly freed nations of eastern Europe to look to their Christian heritage, as well as their national identities, in order to find meaning in a rapidly changing world. "People go so far as to propose to live practically without God," he said, "and forget the national identity and that noble patrimony of values, thanks to which to be a Hungarian and a Christian and thus being part of a Christian Europe represent one and the same thing."

"It is difficult to live according to a good conscience in such a world," said the Pope. "Therefore I tell you: Be strong. . . . Dig out your Christian and Hungarian roots. Enter again the flow of history of this continent, not as those who arrive the last and beg to be accepted, but as the carriers of a great European tradition, whose origin lies in Christianity."

"You are called to be missionaries in your own land," said the Pope, speaking to the youth. "You have to confront the ignorance which derives from the lack of an adequate catechism. But you will have also to confront materialism and consumerism."

The Pope had also treated this theme in Poland on Aug. 16, speaking to an international youth conference in Czestochowa. "Do not submit to mediocrity, do not surrender to the conditioning of the current fashion," he said.

"Dear young people, you know that the collapse of the ideology in the eastern Euro-

pean countries has left in many of your comrades the feeling of a big vacuum, the impression of having been cheated, and a depressing anxiety about the future. Also in the western European countries many young people have lost the reasons for which to live. The drug problem is a symptom of this deep loss. The lack of interest for politics in many is the indication of a sense of impotence in the fight for the good. To these brothers and sisters, you are sent as messengers of the Good News of salvation."

Colombia's Gaviria names civilian defense minister

Conforming to the demands of narco-terrorist guerrilla groups and U.S. policymakers, Colombian President César Gaviria on Aug. 22 requested the resignation of his defense minister, Gen. Oscar Botero Restrepo, who has held the post for four years. In his place, Gaviria named Rafael Pardo Rueda, an official with no military background, and who was indeed the architect of the plan to "amnesty" the M-19 terrorists. Pardo was the "peace adviser" to Gaviria's predecessor, President Virgilio Barco, and has played a similar role in the Gaviria government.

According to the daily *La Prensa*, the project to install a civilian in the post was devised in the United States. "The decision to name a civilian defense minister was studied and practically adopted at Harvard University. In effect, President Gaviria solicited and received a favorable recommendation from Prof. Roger Fisher," who has been studying this, the paper reported.

The military is outraged, and Gen. Fernando Landazábal Reyes, a former defense minister, told *La Prensa* that Gaviria's decision is "a disaster, a contradictory attitude, and a concession [to] the Colombian guerrillas. . . . Colombia is not at a point where relieving a military man of the post is called for. It is an error by President Gaviria. . . . We are in an internal war, and that must be understood."

As *EIR* has reported, the Anglo-American establishment is out to destroy the armed

Briefly

forces of all Ibero-American countries as an effective force in defense of national sovereignty, turning them into merely "constabulary" armies, on the model of Panama. The appointment of a civilian defense minister, in violation of longstanding tradition, must be seen in this context.

China deports friends of democracy leaders

The Beijing government at the end of August deported four foreigners who had come to meet with the families of two jailed leaders of China's democracy movement, Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming. All of the visitors are of Chinese descent; their visas were "revoked for activities incompatible with the status of their visas," a Canadian embassy official told UPI, quoting a Chinese police spokesman.

Chen, 39, and Wang, 33, are serving 13-year prison terms for masterminding the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests. Both reportedly went on a week-long hunger strike to protest poor conditions at Beijing No. 2 Prison.

The hideous conditions at the prison have become the focus of an international mobilization. Both prisoners live in solitary confinement in tiny, dimly lit cells, with open drains for toilets. Wang is reported to be suffering from hepatitis, which the Chinese authorities deny. His wife, Hou Xiaotian, has described him as "dependent."

Hou has been outspoken, taking a great risk in doing so, as officials have begun to re-arrest released prisoners who have spoken out after their release. Hou spent several months in prison after the Tiananmen Square events. She has already temporarily lost her once-a-month visiting right to see her husband. U.S. Rep. Arthur Ravenel (R-S.C.) met with Hou, despite obstruction from the government, and is publicizing the case.

Several of the Democracy Movement groups in the U.S. are rallying behind the case, and a rally was held on Aug. 17, in

front of the Chinese embassy in Washington, addressed by journalist dissident Liu Binyan and others, where Li Lu, one of the activists, went on a hunger strike. Li was a hunger striker at Tiananmen.

Argentine weekly charges U.S. rights violations

The Buenos Aires weekly *El Informador Público* on Aug. 23 published a very detailed and accurate article on the U.S. Justice Department's political persecution of Lyndon LaRouche, noting that "it constitutes another of the numerous occasions on which the U.S. government openly and shamefully violates fundamental human rights." LaRouche is currently serving a 15-year prison sentence on trumped-up charges.

The article, written by Guillermo Frugoni Rey, describes LaRouche as an "expression of a humanist right wing," who has a "great following among anti-imperialist and anti-monetarist sectors of the U.S. economic and political spectrum, as well as among left-wing and right-wing nationalists in Latin America and the rest of the Third World." The article reports LaRouche's programmatic proposals for Ibero-America, adding that his anticolonialist focus "profoundly bothered" the U.S. political establishment.

The persecution of LaRouche was launched, *Informador* wrote, because "the growing programmatic influence of LaRouche's ideas among Latin American nations, and even in Washington" made him too much of a risk for the establishment. His ideas "are diametrically opposed to those of Henry Kissinger and the interests of the sectors he represents." LaRouche's freedom, the article concludes, "requires the intervention of the international community in defense of the most elementary human rights. . . . The case of LaRouche and his collaborators is a classic example of the existence of political prisoners in a country which claims there are none within its borders."

● **STANISLAW TYMINSKI**, the Canadian libertarian and financial wheeler-dealer who unsuccessfully challenged Lech Walesa in presidential elections last year, has returned to Poland to organize a party to run in the October parliamentary elections, sources close to him report.

● **ARGENTINA'S ARMY** faces "restructuring," in a plan which will eliminate conscription, reduce manpower to no more than 30,000, and base almost all soldiers at remote border posts. The new plan will reconceptualize the Army as strictly defensive, incapable of waging an offensive, and creating a "rapid deployment force" involving relatively few people.

● **CHINESE CP** hardliner Wang Zhen, in the first public response to developments in Russia, called for strengthening the control of the Chinese Communist Party, particularly over the Army, and praised the party for crushing the "counterrevolutionary rebellion," referring to the Tiananmen Square massacre of 1989.

● **IRAN** sought confirmation of the death of former prime minister Shahpour Bakhtiar 24 hours before French police found his body in his Paris home, according to the French weekly *L'Express*. The magazine said the U.S. and Britain had intercepted a message from Iran's Information and Security Ministry to one of its European units, seeking verification that Bakhtiar was dead.

● **THE U.N.** Human Rights Commission's Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities passed a resolution on Chinese repression in Tibet on Aug. 24. It noted "continuing reports of violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms which threaten the distinct cultural, religious, and national identity of the Tibetan people."

Bush faces a hot autumn of strikes and protests

by Marcia Merry

While all eyes were on Moscow in mid-August, the feet of thousands of Americans hit the streets in protest against the Bush administration's domestic policy disaster. This fall promises to be even hotter.

The common element in the protests is revulsion against the economic collapse, though separate protest actions have had various immediate causes. Demonstrations have ranged in size from 36,000 who filled a stadium in Wichita, Kansas over the abortion issue, to a farm wife and her five children holding placards against the Farmers Home Administration's bankruptcy policy in Bismarck, North Dakota. This comes at a time when protests against Bush's foreign policy atrocities occur every day somewhere in the country.

"It's like Lyndon LaRouche's dream come true," was the description of the present situation in an opinion column in the Sunday *Los Angeles Times* Aug. 18, written just before the coup events in Moscow. Called "Putting Oomph in the Campaign," author William Schneider commented on the scenarios that might give President Bush a run for his money in the 1992 elections, including the matter of his health and the health of the economy. Schneider, who is the expert on voter trends for the American Enterprise Institute, wrote, "If things get bad enough, the voters are bound to take it out on Bush. . . . Right now Bush's strong suit is foreign policy. . . . Suppose something happened to Mikhail Gorbachov. Bush made it clear when he visited the Soviet Union that we have cast our lot with Gorbachov. If he fails, he could take Bush with him."

Schneider added, "Is there anything else that could go wrong? Sure. There's always the possibility of a scandal. The collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International is already being labeled the worst financial scandal in history. The CIA is involved. The Justice Department is involved. In fact, at some time or other, BCCI seems to have involved

every person in a position of prominence in business or politics in every country in the world."

The details of these scandals may emerge at the congressional hearings scheduled for September. But regardless, there is protest mounting across the country.

Growing unrest in labor movement

September began with the Labor Day weekend "Solidarity Day" in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the United Auto Workers, the AFL-CIO, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and others. Far from any kind of "commemoration-as-usual" of labor, this year's action took place as disgust mounts over such policies as the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). While AFL-CIO head Lane Kirkland has done nothing effective to oppose the treaty, many union members want blood. The NAACP joined the Aug. 31 protest march fresh from its announcement of disapproval of the Bush nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court; the nomination is also opposed by the American Federation of Teachers.

This protest mood is not limited to the target of George Bush, but is also against the Democratic Party, and anyone else seen to be going along with the Washington policy insanity. Over the first six months of 1991, on issue after issue, Congress posed no alternative to Bush on economic program: ruinously low farm prices, a housing crisis, mass unemployment, a barbarous human and civil rights record, etc.

Now the Democratic leadership has vowed to come back this fall and counter Bush on the issue of unemployment benefits. In August, the President agreed in principle to a congressional measure to extend unemployment relief for 26 extra weeks, but he then refused to allocate the money. His reason? It would be a "budget buster." The Democrats say they will pass a new measure to put Bush against the wall,

and be sure that it has no loopholes. But the public tolerance for this parrying is all but gone.

On Aug. 20, the Texas AFL-CIO Executive Committee voted unanimously to halt the practice of blanket endorsement of Democratic candidates in general election campaigns. The committee said it may want to run labor union members as independent candidates against Democrats. "Too many Democrats are trying to out-Republican Republicans," said an AFL-CIO spokesman. "There's a long list of people who have been disappointing to us." Local labor leaders state that they have been taken for granted by the Democrats whom they have continually supported. "Some of the Republicans give us a better voting record than some of the Democrats," said state AFL-CIO President Joe Gunn. "We're going to reward our friends." In particular, Texas labor leaders are upset over Texas Democrats' support for NAFTA.

During the two-day Texas AFL-CIO convention in August, speaker after speaker warned the Democratic candidates that they cannot expect support, after they have ignored the wishes of organized labor. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen and Gov. Ann Richards came in for special criticism because of their backing of NAFTA. Bentsen was roasted because he had told a delegation of Texas labor officials in December that he would oppose the "fast track" procedure to approve NAFTA, and then reneged.

A panel of three speakers reported to the labor convention on the miserable living and working conditions of the *maquiladoras*—the low-wage assembly plants along the Mexican border with the United States, which will expand tremendously if NAFTA is implemented. *EIR*'s Houston correspondent Harley Schlanger then briefed the gathering on the need to shut down the *maquiladora* system altogether, defeat NAFTA, and introduce Lyndon LaRouche's "Operation Juárez" plan for high-technology trade and investment for the Western Hemisphere.

While the Texas labor activists are blaming their own inaction, the Democratic Party apparatus, and other factors for the political crisis, one Communications Workers of America member reflected a deeper concern. The *maquiladoras* "have been here for 15 years," she said. "Why are we suddenly so concerned? Because now, it is affecting us directly. Isn't that a horrible thing to say about our country? That we only care when it directly affects us?"

On Aug. 26, the labor activists staged a picket line at the hearing convened on NAFTA in Houston by the office of U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills.

Pro-life rally in Wichita

Some 36,000 people gathered in a stadium in Wichita, Kansas, on Aug. 25, for a pro-life rally. This came after two months of intensifying protest activity and hostile national media coverage. Many attended the weekend occasion as their first-ever act of protest, impelled by dismay at the state of the nation.

Many speakers at the rally told the audience to fight for life, just as the Russian people fought for democracy, and likened the moral significance of the Wichita Summer of Mercy to what was happening in the Soviet Union.

The most savvy contingent in the crowds were the farmers, who drove 300 vehicles in tractorcade through town on the morning of Aug. 24. Some of them had run for office, or run others' campaigns, and they are on the prowl for a political fight. The banners on their tractors and cars included such feisty slogans as, "We Need More Consumers."

Milk strike looms

Dairy farmers in the Northeast have started a movement for a national milk strike, tentatively scheduled to begin on Oct. 1. Farmers in Wisconsin, California, Texas, and other states are also expected to participate, with support actions likely by consumers in several large urban areas. One hundred farmers in the Syracuse, New York area on Aug. 23 dumped milk to dramatize the low milk prices they are getting.

Twice this year already, Congress readied remedial action for dairy farmers—minimal, but at least something. But when the Bush administration opposed relief efforts of any kind, Congress laid back and did nothing.

In Bismarck, North Dakota in August, a dairy farm wife took her five young children and staged a protest on the steps of the capital building to plead for relief from the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). The agency has garnisheed the monthly check from the purchaser of her farm's milk, so that she does not have even the means to feed her family, let alone care for the animals. The children carried signs: "FmHA—Release Our Check! Why Are You Starving Us?"

School strikes

The opening of schools in September is another venue for mass action. The week of Aug. 26 saw thousands of Illinois teachers out on strike. School districts are hard hit for operating funds—for staff, lunch programs, and basic needs. Many states spent much of July and August in crisis management sessions over their budgets, after the July 1 turning date of the fiscal year. State employee protests took place in Maine, Pennsylvania, and many other locales. But whatever was pasted together by state and local lawmakers this summer, nothing will hold under the collapsing economy this fall.

At the same time as the economic protests proceed, there is a demonstration almost daily in some part of the United States over Bush's foreign policy atrocities.

In Los Angeles, nearly 1,000 people turned out for the Black Ribbon Day rally to mark the Aug. 23 anniversary of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Under flags representing Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Croatians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Russians, Vietnamese, and Chinese, were signs demanding freedom, independence, and an end to the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Several young Balts started the chant: "Bush, Bush, get off your tush!"

FBI 'stiff-arms' EIR in Hashemi FOIA case

by Edward Spannaus

The FBI is trying to "stiff-arm" *EIR* reporters who are seeking FBI documents concerning gun-runner Cyrus Hashemi, a central figure in the "October Surprise" story, according to legal papers filed in federal court in Washington on Aug. 26.

The papers were filed in a longstanding Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) case brought by various writers associated with *Executive Intelligence Review*. The initial requests in the case were made in 1985, and the lawsuit was filed two years later.

Hashemi died under mysterious circumstances in 1986, and thus, records concerning him are not subject to the privacy provisions of the FOIA. Yet the FBI has refused to process the Hashemi records for the *EIR* requesters, instead demanding that the *EIR* requesters file a new request. This demand was characterized as "an outrageous example of the FBI's penchant for obstructionist tactics in FOIA cases," in the legal briefs filed today by Washington attorney James Lesar, an FOIA specialist.

'A hidden motive'

While refusing to process the Hashemi documents for the *EIR* requesters, the FBI is at the same time making them available to another requester who asked for them later. "The FBI may well have a hidden motive for desiring to stiff-arm plaintiffs, the initial requesters, while they provide the very same documents to a subsequent requester," argued Lesar. "The Hashemi documents are a hot political item; the FBI may prefer to release them first to a requester it finds more congenial."

The FOIA requests asked for all records concerning Hashemi, his brother Reza, and others who were indicted in 1984 for illegal arms exports to Iran. Other subjects of the FOIA requests are Hashemi's First Gulf Bank & Trust Company, which was used as a conduit for arms deals and for funding Iranian terrorism in the U.S., and former Justice Department official Stanley Pottinger.

Pottinger was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Hashemi indictment, but he escaped indictment after the FBI allegedly "lost" tapes of the wiretaps on which Pottinger was overheard advising the Hashemis how to circumvent the U.S. arms embargo against Iran.

More importantly, the FBI tapes are thought to contain critical evidence about the "October Surprise" caper, in

which officials of the Reagan-Bush campaign conspired to delay the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran until after the November 1980 elections. The timing of the wiretaps is particularly important. All accounts of the October Surprise affair identify a series of meetings in Paris from Oct. 15-20, 1980, as concluding the deal by which the radical fundamentalist mullahs in Iran agreed to delay the hostages in return for arms shipments. Indeed, on Oct. 21-22, the Iranians broke off negotiations with the Carter administration and announced that they were no longer interested in getting arms and spare parts from the U.S. This dashed the hopes of Jimmy Carter for a deal and therefore for reelection.

Significantly, it was on Oct. 21, 1980 that the wiretaps were placed on Hashemi's New York offices, and Pottinger was overheard advising the Hashemis how to use dummy corporations located in London and Panama to ship crucial materials to Iran. In light of their potential importance in elucidating the October Surprise affair, it is no surprise that the FBI is stonewalling both Congress and *EIR* FOIA requests on the tapes.

The FBI has refused to even acknowledge the existence of any record concerning the wiretaps. After an FBI affidavit declared that no record of the wiretaps had shown up in its ELSUR (electronic surveillance) index, attorneys for the *EIR* plaintiffs submitted a copy of a court order from the New York Hashemi criminal case which stated that the FBI had conducted electronic surveillance on the offices of First Gulf Bank & Trust in New York. In papers filed in mid-August, Justice Department lawyers advanced the preposterous argument that the federal court order concerning a surveillance in New York has no relevance, since plaintiff's FOIA requests were directed to FBI headquarters!

However, the FBI's own affidavits submitted in this case, describing the FBI's ELSUR system, state that two index cards are created for any electronic surveillance. One stays in the field office (i.e., New York), and one is sent to FBI headquarters in Washington. Thus an FOIA request directed to FBI headquarters should turn up records of a surveillance anywhere in the country. Nonetheless, the FBI continues to pretend that it has no records of either the wiretaps or of the controversy surrounding their disappearance.

Congressman Peter Kostmayer (D-Pa.) has asked the FBI, CIA, and the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York to find the tapes and to turn them over to Congress. William Wachtel, former lawyer for Cyrus Hashemi, has said that he has copies of some of the transcripts, but that he has been threatened with prosecution by the CIA if he makes any of the information public.

In asking Judge Stanley Harris to order the FBI to conduct a further search and release the documents now, attorney Lesar has told the court that "the public controversy over the 'October Surprise' issue is rapidly heating up, and further delay may undercut their usefulness to the public debate over that issue." This is clearly what the FBI has in mind.

ADL promotes prison labor, Chinese-style

by Leo F. Scanlon

The United States Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have begun a series of seminars to train local police in new techniques of crime statistics reporting, which for the first time in American history will tabulate crimes on the basis of race. The closed-door sessions, which integrate local police forces with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), are hosted by the FBI and held to implement the "Hate Crimes Statistics Act" which was written by the ADL.

These law enforcement officials are reflecting the corrosive effects of the "privatization" of U.S. law enforcement, a phenomenon which has accelerated during the era of George Bush and Attorney General Richard Thornburgh. The problem is not limited to the ADL's efforts to systematize racist analysis of crime in America, but also includes open support from ADL-sponsored law enforcement officials for a prison labor system modeled on the slave camps of Communist China.

Chicago Police Chief Leroy Martin, the keynote speaker at the FBI seminar in Chicago, has been praised by the ADL for his role as a pioneer in the area of racial crime statistics—but he is better known for his controversial statements in support of the Chinese slave labor system. This is not a far-fetched notion. It is a little known fact that the U.S. prison labor system, Federal Prison Industries (which trades as FPI or Unicor), is one of the largest public corporations listed on the American stock market and deploys its 13,000-plus pool of conscript labor to put the prison system on a paying basis.

Unicor is aggressively utilizing its legal authority to claim first bid on federal contracts, especially defense contracts, and is now one of the largest defense contractors in the country, doing more business with the Pentagon than Motorola and other private sector giants.

Upon his return from a tour of the Chinese prison system, Chief Martin told WBBM radio that the slave labor practices and starvation diets which are standard in those jails should be emulated in the United States. Among the prisoners in those jails are numerous freedom fighters arrested after the crack-down in Tiananmen Square, and two of them are staging a hunger strike to protest the conditions of their incarceration. In spite of that, Martin told an interviewer that "I don't think everything the communists do can't be copied, there are some things they do that are better than what we do." He added, "Jail should be such a place that once you are released, you don't want to come back again."



Illinois Attorney General Neil Hartigan

The obstacle to creating such a system in the United States is the remaining elements of the Bill of Rights, and Martin shares the Bush administration approach to overcoming it. "We need to take a look at it [the Constitution] and maybe from time to time curtail some of those rights because they have gotten us into a position where we're living in an armed camp." The Constitution should bow to "community opinion," Martin commented. He brushed off comparisons to the Nazi use of such tactics against the German Constitution, by observing that "they had a low crime rate then."

Hartigan's affinity for Chinese tyranny

Chief Martin is not the only official in Illinois who has an unusual affinity for the Chinese tyranny. State Attorney General Neil Hartigan led a delegation of 850 top legal and economic leaders to China in 1987, in order to explore areas of trade, investment, and economic law. Hartigan had been involved with China while serving as a senior vice president of the Bank of Chicago. On the 1987 trip, he chaired a panel which introduced the Chinese to American state laws and legal procedures. Hartigan's knowledge of China, and his position as the top law enforcement officer in the state, puts Martin's comments in perspective.

The U.S. Congress has been vocal in its opposition to trade in goods produced by the Chinese prison labor system. The same legislators are curiously silent when challenged by the hundreds of industry associations and labor unions who are now petitioning Congress to curb Unicor and stop it from bankrupting American businesses.

Aggressive arm twisting by the Thornburgh Justice Department has kept the Congress in line on this issue, but it is the ADL which is calling the tune in Illinois. Support from Chicago law enforcement officials for slave labor prison systems is directly related to the fact that liquor magnate Edgar Bronfman, a financial angel of the ADL, is using Chinese prisoners to package wine coolers sold in Asia.

Dr. L. Jolyon West: the LSD cult behind the Cult Awareness Network

by an EIR Investigative Team

The sixties are back! Teens in suburbia are corroding their brain cells with LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), taking trips into psychosis. *EIR* has learned that the same people who made the LSD culture possible 20 years ago are now leading activists in the Cult Awareness Network.

The *Washington Post* on Aug. 21 reported an increase in LSD use among white, middle-class suburban teens, describing an LSD party which was attended by a *Post* reporter, who was allowed in on the condition that the teenagers would only be identified by their first initials. Reporter Laura Blumenfeld calls these teens the “golden children,” “90s-60s hybrids,” and romanticizes the return to the psychedelic heyday of the 1960s. The spaced-out children say they can see God, and see roses bloom and dance before their very eyes, Blumenfeld reports.

LSD and other hallucinogens made their grand entrance into American society through the CIA and military intelligence’s vast brainwashing research experiments run during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, known as MK-Ultra. Volunteers and unwitting citizens were administered LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, amphetamines, and a host of other psychotropic drugs, while neuropharmacological researchers studied the drugs’ effects under various conditions. New varieties of eastern and ancient pagan religions were spawned from the “mystical insights” achieved under LSD; satanic and violent groups like the Process Church and the Charles Manson cult grew out of LSD experimentation.

Some of the leading psychiatrists, behaviorists, and social controllers who led these MK-Ultra experiments now lead the Cult Awareness Network. CAN is a political vigilante group ostensibly set up to expose cults, but in fact its controllers include individuals who created the counterculture in the first place, including irrational cults. Through a sinister mind control and social engineering process, these mind-benders became the architects of the destruction of family life and traditional American values, the purveyors of the “New Age.” Cults were created as a political targeting operation, and CAN also stepped in to “expose” as “cults” groups which they wished to destroy politically.

The most prominent target of this hate group, along with its fellow travelers at the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL), is political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, whose 20-year fight against the drug-sex-rock counterculture has

aroused the ire of the dope lobby. CAN spends so much time and money attacking LaRouche and his associates, because its leading personalities helped *create* the drug-rock culture in the first place.

The Nazi doctors

The Cult Awareness Network bestowed its highest honor, the Leo J. Ryan award, on Dr. Louis Jolyon West in 1989, for “extraordinary courage, tenacity and perseverance in the battle against tyranny over the mind of man,” yet West’s entire career has been to manipulate and destroy minds. West is an advisory board member of the American Family Foundation, the mother organization of CAN, and he lectures frequently to CAN conferences. He is held in reverence by CAN supporters and members—and he was a pioneer in the creation of the drug culture.

CAN cannot plead ignorance as to who West is. As early as 1977, Dr. West was exposed on the front page of the *New York Times* as being funded by the CIA to perform LSD experiments as part of the MK-Ultra project. In his book *In Search for the Manchurian Candidate*, John Marks also fingered West as being among the pioneers of LSD and mind-control experiments funded by the CIA. CAN’s decision to honor West exposes the true nature of the organization.

West got his start in psycho-behaviorist research experiments with the pool of returning Korean War veterans, many traumatized by combat. As the Air Force chief of psychiatry at Lackland Air Force Base from 1952-56, West put these veterans, among them former prisoners of war, under intense study like so many white mice. He published several papers detailing his studies of Air Force POWs and presented an overview of his work in 1957 entitled, “U.S. Air Force Prisoners of the Chinese Communist Methods of Forceful Indoctrination: Observations and Interviews.”

Dr. West moved to the University of Oklahoma armed with information about Chinese indoctrination methods and began to set up hideous sleep and sensory deprivation studies. From 1956 to 1969, he conducted his research in Oklahoma. As head of the Department of Psychiatry, Neurology, and Behavioral Sciences, he oversaw numerous studies of the effects of hallucinogenic drugs under various conditions of stress, as well as studies of teenage gangs and violence. He continued to work on war-weary veterans at the Oklahoma

City Veterans Administration Hospital and the Tinker Air Force Base Hospital.

To further his studies on LSD, he collaborated with Aldous Huxley, the British pioneer promoter of LSD and satanism. Huxley praised West in a 1957 letter to Dr. Humphrey Osmond, the man who coined the phrase “psychedelic” (later changed it to psychedelic to take away any connotation of madness). Huxley wrote: “Dr. L.J. West, of the Medical School of University of Oklahoma, was here a few weeks ago—an extremely able young man, I think. His findings are that mescalinated subjects are almost un hypnotizable. I suggested to him that he should hypnotize his people before they took LSD.”

In 1961, Dr. Osmond wrote to Huxley that West had one of the best equipped sensory deprivation centers in the United States. In 1962, West shocked Oklahoma residents by killing a 7,000-pound elephant, in an experiment testing the potency of LSD.

Group manipulation

Trained in Group Dynamics at the British Tavistock Institute, the “mother” agency for most of the postwar Anglo-American intelligence and “dirty tricks” apparatus, West became an expert in small group manipulation. Tavistock’s Group Dynamics taught how “thought control” could be very successful in small group “encounter” or “therapy” sessions; entire groups could be manipulated by correctly directing tensions within the group. West coupled his expertise in group behavior with his knowledge of the effects of hallucinogenic drugs. He studied the behavior of drug-ingesting hippies in isolated communes.

As a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University (1966-69), West gained access to the large population of flower children, runaways, and hippies that was flooding into California. West was running his LSD/group dynamic studies in California during the early days of what he termed a “cultural transition.” West said that in the early days of the cultural transition, LSD symbolized “entering a new way of life and casting off the old.” West did “field work” in the Haight-Ashbury district of Berkeley.

West studied the use of drugs for controlling group behavior and said that drugs can be used “as adjuncts to interpersonal manipulation or assault.” He also saw their usefulness in other controlling ways. “The role of drugs in the exercise of internal political control is also coming under increasing discussion. Control can be imposed either through prohibition or supply. The total or partial prohibition of drugs gives government considerable power. . . . An example would be the selective application of drug laws permitting immediate search, or ‘no knock’ entry, against selected components of the population, such as members of certain minority groups or political organizations.”

But, West continues, “government could also supply

drugs to help control a population. This method, foreseen by Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* (1932), has the governing element employing drugs selectively to manipulate the governed in various ways.”

Studies of violence

If drugs did not prove an effective method of controlling behavior and ensuring controlled political activity, West resorted to other methods. He moved to the University of California at Los Angeles to head the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute in 1969, where he took his isolation and sensory deprivation studies one step further. He proposed in 1973 the establishment of a multidisciplinary Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence. Among the programs planned were genetic, biochemical, and neurophysiological studies of violent individuals, including prisoners and “hyperkinetic” children. Treatments considered were chemical castration and psychosurgery. West described the program as an attempt to “predict the probability of occurrences” of violent behavior among specific groups. The group described by West as most prone to violence was young, black urban males. The purpose of his proposed Violence Center was to use the “treatment models” developed in California prison facilities during the CIA’s brainwashing research programs of the 1960s and 1970s, to treat “pre-delinquent” children before they became a “problem” to society.

Among those West recruited for his proposed Violence Center was Dr. Frank R. Ervin of the Harvard Medical School. Ervin had already become notorious through his racist book *Violence and the Brain*, which proposed psychosurgery. Ervin professed concern about urban riots and violence, asking whether there was something intrinsically violent about the “slum dweller,” and proposed treatment with drugs and psychosurgery.

Although West’s Violence Center was never approved, he continued to receive millions of dollars in research funding for the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute. Studies of gangs, alcohol and drug abuse continued.

West was a pioneer in bringing psychiatry into the evaluation of criminal behavior and using such psychiatric expertise as testimony in criminal trials. He was an “expert witness” for several court cases, including the Patty Hearst kidnaping case and the case of Jack Ruby. His job was to perpetrate the myth of the deranged individual or “lone assassin,” and cover up the political nature of these cases.

Although a jury thought the evidence was insufficient to find Ruby either insane or suffering from brain damage, West interviewed Ruby after the guilty verdict and found Ruby in a paranoid state suffering from hallucinations and suicidal tendencies. West asserted that Ruby was truly mentally ill, because he rejected West’s repeated suggestions that he was. “The true malingerer usually grasps eagerly at such an explanation,” West concluded. Since Ruby claimed to be sane, he obviously was not!

'Bugsy' Thornburgh running for Senate

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Steve Komm

On March 19, 1970, Richard Thornburgh delivered a keynote address at the annual banquet of the University of Pittsburgh *Law Review* in which he advocated the legalization of drugs, gambling, and prostitution. Using rhetoric that has since become the official line of the dope lobby, Thornburgh told the audience:

"If we are really serious about organized crime, we ought to first make a clear decision as to how to deal with so-called consensual crimes such as gambling, narcotics, and prostitution, which form the backbone of organized crime's enterprise. . . . It is necessary to reexamine traffic in these morally unacceptable goods and services and determine whether they, like alcohol, should be legalized under appropriate controls to achieve a similar end."

At the time he made these remarks, Thornburgh was the newly appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Thornburgh left his post as George Bush's Attorney General in August in order to run for the U.S. Senate seat left vacant by the death last April of John Heinz. Already these early remarks have come back to haunt him, with one local newspaper, the Pittsburgh *Press*, probing Thornburgh, who served two terms as governor of Pennsylvania, for an explanation for these super-liberal views in light of his more recent, near-obsessive advocacy of the death penalty, excessive jail terms, and other draconian police-state measures.

Front-man for organized crime?

Thornburgh claims his 1970 remarks were misquoted or misunderstood. But on the basis of an ongoing *EIR* investigation, an alternative explanation is more plausible: Richard Thornburgh has always been in the hip pocket of organized crime.

From 1960 until his appointment as U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania in 1969, Richard Thornburgh was a partner in the Pittsburgh law firm of Kirpatrick and Lockhart. According to a string of Pennsylvania attorneys and government officials interviewed by *EIR*, some of Thornburgh's most important clients for the firm were among the shadiest characters in the area.

According to two area sources, Thornburgh was associated in the early 1960s with an illegal gambling operation centered in New Kensington, Pennsylvania run by mobster Frank "Frinkie" Phillips. Phillips and 23 other men were busted by the Internal Revenue Service in August 1961 for running a floating gambling casino and failing to pay taxes on their illicit income.

While the allegations of a Thornburgh link to the "Frinkie" Phillips floating gambling rackets have never surfaced in any public records, Thornburgh's links to one of western Pennsylvania's well-known mobsters, Francis "Frank" Romani, have. In the mid-1960s, Thornburgh was the attorney of record for the incorporation of a local investment firm, Investors Security Leasing Corp. (ISLC). The firm ostensibly managed individual investors' stocks, mutual funds, etc.

In 1975, ISLC and a related firm, Investors Security Corp., were targeted in Securities and Exchange Commission, criminal, and civil court actions for mail fraud, securities fraud, and other crimes. According to papers filed in a civil suit by investors in the two firms, officers of both companies arranged through First National Bank and Trust Company of Washington, Pennsylvania to obtain personal loans by illegally signing over stocks to themselves without the knowledge or authorization of the investors. Company officials William H. Brown and Dale McDonald were indicted on Nov. 19, 1975 and were convicted the following June. Although he was not indicted along with Brown and McDonald, gangster Frank Romani was called as a trial witness, and he was identified as a hidden partner in the Brown-McDonald scam. Brown was also a business partner with Romani in a string of motels. Western Pennsylvania sources have named Kirpatrick and Lockhart senior partner Tom Johnson as another silent partner with Romani in some of those businesses.

Romani is now in federal prison serving a 30-year sentence for a string of crimes, including cocaine trafficking and arson. He was arrested along with his daughter and an associate on June 11, 1987 after insurance investigators provided federal officials with evidence that Romani had paid two employees to torch the Quality Inn in Johnstown, Pennsylvania in order to collect insurance money. The arson probe led to evidence that Romani was running a cocaine distribution ring from Florida to Pennsylvania. Romani and the others pled guilty to the cocaine-trafficking charges and were later convicted of arson.

Romani was also identified as a partner (along with Thornburgh law partner Johnson) in a New Castle, Pennsylvania Holiday Inn which burned down in 1977, leaving four people dead. A decade later, federal prosecutors charged that Romani was involved in torching the Holiday Inn.

A little help from his friends

Allegations of Thornburgh's ties to prominent area mobsters was a recurring theme during his 1978 campaign for

governor. On Sept. 28, 1978, the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* identified convicted numbers racketeer Anthony Grosso as the head of an "underground" Thornburgh for Governor campaign that was raising funds for the GOP nominee and also carrying out a dirty tricks campaign against his Democratic opponent, former Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty. Thornburgh denied the Grosso links, charging that the allegations of mob ties were a dirty trick. However, published reports revealed that a number of campaign fundraising events had been held by Grosso lieutenants and that a shadow campaign office had been set up.

Following his election as Pennsylvania's governor in 1978, Thornburgh continued to be associated with some of the area's well-known gangsters. In a May 3, 1981 Pittsburgh *Press* article, it was revealed that Thornburgh had arranged a \$10 million beer contract between the government of Taiwan and Philadelphia brewer William Pflaumer, who had been named just a year earlier in the Pennsylvania Crime Commission's annual report as a major front-man for organized crime.

Several years later, Thornburgh associates helped clear the way for a Gambino organized crime family operator in New York City, Nicky Sands, to win lucrative contracts with the Pittsburgh international airport. Prominent Pittsburgh Anti-Defamation League figure Phil Baskin was lead attorney for the Sands-Gambino deal until local media exposure of Sands's prior criminal record put the kibosh on the contract. Thornburgh's campaign manager J. Evans Rose was at the time involved in a complex series of financial deals with Baskin involving the parceling out of \$11 million in commissions for a billion dollar state highway bond issue.

At Governor Thornburgh's January 1983 inauguration celebration, a crime figure from Youngstown, Ohio, Edward DiBartolo, was among 100 guests of honor at a special party for the biggest contributors to the campaign.

Exposés promised

Pennsylvania state Democratic Party chairman Anthony May has promised that Harris Wofford, the party's nominee in the Nov. 5, 1991 special Senate election, will expose the Thornburgh sleaze factor during his campaign. May told the *Washington Times* that "the only people who have ever said Richard Thornburgh is an honorable man are Richard Thornburgh and the people paid by Richard Thornburgh. His law and order, squeaky clean image is not borne out by the facts."

There is no doubt that Anthony May is correct. What remains to be seen is whether the state Democrats, the media, and voters of Pennsylvania will take the opportunity of this special election to break with their past track record of bowing to Richard Thornburgh and his organized crime pals. The first step is a thorough exposure of "Bugsy" Thornburgh's three-decade track record.

Setbacks for Virginia 'Get LaRouche' gang

The Virginia branch of the national "Get LaRouche" task force received two setbacks at the end of August, in its efforts to silence the political organizing and fundraising of the associates of jailed statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

Judge Clifford Weckstein of Roanoke, Virginia dismissed "securities fraud" charges against Barbara Boyd on Aug. 26, because the prosecution had violated her right to a speedy trial. Boyd was indicted in 1987, along with 15 others, on trumped-up charges to the effect that political loans constituted "securities" and therefore that their solicitation required registration as a broker. Such a bizarre view has never been applied before or since in the Commonwealth of Virginia to any political organizers *not* associated with LaRouche.

Judge Weckstein issued a one-page statement saying that the dismissal was unique to the circumstances of this case. Boyd had originally been scheduled to be tried in December 1989, but the prosecution for its own reasons balked at going to trial at the scheduled time. Instead, the Commonwealth tried Boyd's codefendant Michael Billington, who was convicted and sentenced to 77 years in prison.

This is the first time that charges against any LaRouche associate have been dropped in Virginia.

Then, on Aug. 29, Loudoun County, Va. Judge Carleton Penn ruled against an attempt by prosecutor John Russell to revoke the bail of Rochelle Ascher, who was convicted on "securities fraud" charges in 1989, and whose appeal was recently denied. Ascher was sentenced by the jury that convicted her to an unheard-of 86 years in prison; the trial judge commuted the sentence to 10 years.

John Flannery, Ascher's attorney, argued that Penn had no jurisdiction to revoke bail, because under the law, bail continues until all appeals are exhausted, and Ascher had already filed a petition for a rehearing before the entire Appeals Court. Furthermore, Flannery said that the prosecution had filed a motion in May 1990 claiming that Ascher was a danger to the community, and no evidence has ever been presented to back that up.

Judge Penn ruled that until the Appeals Court sends him an order allowing him to revoke Ascher's bail, he has no authority to do so. He said since the prosecution had elected not to present any evidence that Ascher was a danger to the community, he had no basis to revoke her bail.

National News

Federal sentences double since 1989

Federal judges are imposing sentences twice as long as they were in 1989 before new sentencing guidelines went into effect, according to a study written by Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Gerald Heaney to be published in the *American Criminal Law Review* in September.

The study analyzes 800 criminal sentences in three Midwestern states during 1989. Under the new sentencing rules, the average prison sentence rose from 1.5 years to 3.3 years, while drug sentences increased from 2.9 years to 4.5 years.

Blacks have been the biggest losers under the new rules. In two judicial districts in Missouri and one in Arkansas, the average sentence for blacks rose 55%—from 3.8 to 5.9 years. The increase for whites was only 7%—from 2.9 to 3.1 years. "This nation simply cannot afford to have 23% of young black males in the criminal justice system," Heaney writes. "We are doing something wrong."

Bush involved in Bay of Pigs fiasco?

That question—and the related one of whether Bush has been a CIA operative for decades—has been raised once again, this time by retired Col. Fletcher Prouty.

Prouty, who coordinated supplies for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, has commented that the operation was code-named "Zapata," and that the two boats used by the anti-Castro invaders were named "Barbara" and "Houston."

The Aug. 21 *Washington Times* commented on Prouty's revelation: "Well does this suggest that George Bush was involved or what? The President has been accused of a youthful CIA background before and denied it. But as Colonel Prouty pointed out, Zapata was the name of Mr. Bush's oil company, and it was based in Houston. 'At the time I had no idea why they [the CIA] picked those names,' he said. 'Later I realized—

Zapata, Barbara, Houston—a triple coincidence is pretty rare.'"

The *Washington Times* suggests, presumably only half-jokingly, that this is something the "October Surprise" investigators in Congress might want to take a further look at.

Noriega claims Bush okayed weapons, drugs

George Bush and six other CIA chiefs authorized Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega to ship weapons and drugs, according to information in a document filed last March but only released in mid-August by the Noriega defense team. Noriega, who was seized in the U.S. invasion of Panama in 1990, is facing charges in the United States of drug-money laundering.

According to defense attorney Frank Rubino, Bush, Richard Helms, William Colby, and other CIA heads, "requested and authorized General Noriega to allow shipments of weapons to either pass through Panama or be unloaded in Panama for transshipment to Honduras or Nicaragua."

The document alleges that the current head of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Terrance Burk, and three previous DEA directors, requested Noriega's help, in not seizing designated illegal drug shipments or arresting the traffickers, "per the instructions of the DEA." Noriega's own undercover officers made their own investigations and informed the DEA when suspects were found with large sums of money. Bank deposits of millions of dollars were made in Panamanian banks, with the information sent to the DEA, but unless directed otherwise by the DEA, Noriega left the deposits untouched.

Gephardt comes out in support of NAFTA

House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) endorsed Aug. 15 a study prepared by his top trade adviser which promotes the North American Free Trade Agreement

(NAFTA) between the U.S. and Mexico.

Gephardt is being challenged in the Democratic Party primary for Congress by Leif Johnson, whose attacks on NAFTA are one of his major campaign themes. Gephardt is campaigning for reelection door to door in his district for the first time since 1976, an indication of political vulnerability.

Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute which released the study favorable to NAFTA, and an adviser to Gephardt, says that if the U.S. changes its negotiating strategy with Mexico to demand that most of the investment come from the United States, then as many as 260,000 new jobs will be created and the loss in auto jobs (a particular concern to Missouri) will be minimal. The conclusions of the study are supposed to remedy concerns about loss of jobs and an increased trade deficit, which will prevent the proposed agreement from "flying with Congress."

In mid-August, the *St. Louis Journal* reported on Johnson's campaign. Johnson asserted, that "Hordes of paupers will flow through the land, begging and stealing from those who have little more. The elderly will perish first . . . while many young people will find employment scourging deserts and jungles in Bush-Gephardt colonial rampages." Johnson quoted Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's forecast that the financial bubble will soon burst.

Bush scored for lack of commitment to liberty

William B. Allen of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights wrote in a recent letter to George Bush that Bush's recent comments on Operation Rescue activities, including blocking access to Wichita, Kansas abortion clinics, "raise critical questions touching on the liberties of Americans."

Allen wrote he has personally monitored Operation Rescue's protests "to ascertain exactly what they do in the course of their rescues," adding that any "charge that they are violent or intemperate is entirely false. . . . They are lawbreakers . . . not criminals. They seek to reform the law, not elude the law," and are willing to take the respon-

sibility, such as prison sentences, for violating it.

In his letter asking Bush to meet with Operation Rescue, Allen wrote that orderly citizens with the group "must be protected by the law even as they expose themselves to the wrath of the law. They deserve neither the slurs that would confuse them with protestors who spit upon and assault others, nor be singled out for an unbridled and vengeful punishment by the law. My inquiries persuade me, however, that this is exactly what is occurring."

For years, Bush and the Justice Department have ignored and refused to intervene in the grossly unjust jail sentences and outrageous brutality and pain and torture techniques used by police in dozens of cities against peaceful demonstrators outside of abortion clinics.

Operation Rescue sought Bush's intervention, asking that he speak out against the civil rights abuses and judicial tyranny of federal Judge Patrick Kelly who is sending people to jail for four months to a year for trespassing or loitering violations, and is threatening to seize church assets if ministers or priests "dare to follow their consciences in defense of innocent children."

New York bar protests DoJ intimidation

"It is time for the Justice Department [DoJ] to live up to its name by renouncing the tactics of the bully and the methods of the tyrant," the president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York concluded in a commentary entitled "Justice Department Intimidation," in the Aug. 19 *Washington Post*.

The New York bar is particularly upset that the DoJ has directed them to cease their longstanding practice of evaluating nominees for federal judgeships, labeling it an "interference in the constitutional process of selecting and appointing federal judges." The DoJ has also warned judicial nominees not to cooperate with local bar associations, a policy the New York Bar Association calls one of "intimidation of nominees and local bar associations." The association has been evaluating judicial nominees since 1874.

NASA outlines future shuttle missions

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has announced that Robert "Hoot" Gibson, a veteran of three Shuttle missions, will command the new Shuttle Endeavour for an August 1992 Spacelab research flight featuring a Japanese scientist. Endeavour will then launch in November 1992 with the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite and be commanded by John Casper. It will launch again in July 1993 with the Space Radar Laboratory.

David Walker, veteran of two previous missions, was named to command a military flight aboard the Shuttle Discovery in October 1992.

Shuttle Columbia will launch in May 1992 with a payload of materials science equipment. The commander will be Richard Richards. Columbia will launch in September 1992 with the Laser Geodynamics Satellite and be commanded by James Wetherbee. It will launch again in January 1993 with the German-sponsored Spacelab module.

Shuttle Atlantis will launch in June 1992 with an experimental Italian satellite that will be tethered to it. The commander will be Loren Shriver.

FBI, ADL, gays sponsor 'hate crimes' meetings

The FBI is working hand-in-hand with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF) and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) in sponsoring a series of seminars around the country on "hate crimes." The ADL, in particular, is known for staging "hate crimes" to boost its own recruitment efforts and carrying out political vendettas. It cooperated intimately in the multi-jurisdictional "Get LaRouche" task force.

The purpose of these seminars is to establish working groups on "hate crimes" to "educate" the public, but the seminars are "not open to the public." Strikingly absent from the national co-sponsors are any black civil rights organizations.

Briefly

● **THE CENTERS** for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia funded the 13th National Lesbian and Gay Health Conference July 24-28 in New Orleans, the Christian Coalition reported in its July newsletter. Among the "mental health" workshops was one on "Normalizing S/M," described as "An attempt to explore s/m [sado-masochism] as a normal healthy sexual identity."

● **REP. STENY HOYER** (D-Md.), co-chairman of the U. S. Commission on Cooperation and Security in Europe, called on President Bush on Aug. 22 to "officially recognize the democratically elected governments of the Baltic states." Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, issued a statement declaring, "It's time to free the Baltics."

● **A MASSACHUSETTS** Senate message that continued relations were contingent on the release of political prisoners and a halt to police-state repression, was read at a banquet in China Aug. 23 celebrating U. S. slave-labor agreements with the Chinese dictatorship. Gov. William Weld, rankled at the message, told the press he had told Guangdong's acting governor Zhu Senlin that he understood "things were getting better, and we were happy to hear that."

● **VINCENT BUGLIOSI**, the former District Attorney of Los Angeles, proposes military intervention into Colombia, even without the consent of that government, to capture top drug traffickers. The proposal was made in his recent book entitled *Drugs in America, the Case for a Victory*.

● **FOOD & WATER**, the anti-nuclear group, has stepped up its harassment campaign against Florida supermarkets and growers, now that it lost the battle to stop the opening of the nation's first food irradiation plant in Mulberry, Florida. The group is bragging about having Rockefeller funding.

Editorial

Cracks in the new world order

Last year at this time, President Bush had already begun the massive deployment of U.S. troops to Kuwait which was to culminate in Operation Desert Storm. With the full support of Mikhail Gorbachov, he and Margaret Thatcher were able to coerce the European Community and Japan into providing the tributary payments necessary to support the deployment of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers into the area, and at the same time to shore up the U.S. financial system.

Until just weeks ago, Bush seemed to be moving confidently forward, with his plans to set up an Anglo-American-dominated supranational dictatorship, under the aegis of the United Nations.

The fundamental premise underlying Bush's foreign policy has been the stability of his condominium arrangement with Gorbachov. Now that policy has gone up in smoke, and Bush seems to be suffering from shock. Everything he has done in the area of foreign policy, which he considers his greatest success, has depended upon the approval of Gorbachov—from the invasion of Panama to the genocidal war on Iraq.

Gorbachov was also fully behind the new environmental world order, which would deny advanced technology to the developing sector, on one or another pretext. This was part of an Anglo-American imperial strategy to recolonize the world.

Now, with the Soviet President little more than a figurehead, cracks are emerging in the apparently solid front of Bush's new world order. One welcome sign of this is the fact that with the exception of the United States, every other major nation has moved to accord the sovereign Baltic nations the diplomatic recognition which is their due. Another important, if insufficient development, is a stiffening on the part of the European Community against the bloody war now being waged by Serbia against Croatia.

Just before the abortive Soviet coup, indications by the Germans and Austrians that they would give diplomatic recognition to Croatia, were viciously attacked by the Soviets. Now the conditions exist to do

precisely that, thereby removing any pretext that this is an internal civil conflict rather than a Serbian war of aggression. There is also French support for a European Community initiative to end this filthy war.

Then there is the question of economic aid to the individual republics of the former Soviet Union for infrastructure development, as an alternative to forcing them to accept International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities and brutal austerity. The European Community has already committed itself to support the three Baltic states with a fund of \$3 billion.

On Oct. 12, 1988, Lyndon LaRouche, speaking at Berlin's Bristol-Kempinski Hotel, outlined the policy that he would follow toward the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, if he were elected President. That policy is as valid today as it was then, if not more so. He suggested the establishment of food for peace agreements between East and West, in the context of a reunification of Germany. He also called for cooperation between the United States and western Europe to rebuild the economy of Poland.

This has not occurred, and instead we see devastating poverty in Poland, in Albania, in Romania, and threatening Hungary and Czechoslovakia as well. In place of massive development aid, these nations were put under the vicious supervision of the IMF. Usury rather than development aid became the rule.

Now the Anglo-Americans propose to force the same looting operation on the newly forming nations of the former Soviet Union. If they succeed, if George Bush's fascist new world order is not smashed, then we may have lost the last opportunity to avert a third world war. The crack in the new world order must become an irreparable fissure, before it is too late. Those same policies put forward by LaRouche in 1988, and elaborated since in his proposals for a European "Productive Triangle" of high-technology development, must be implemented, if the kind of war we now see between Serbia and Croatia is not to engulf the whole region, under circumstances of famine and economic chaos.

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