

EIR

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Project Democracy tries coup in Peru
Italy's best defense: the Renaissance
Louisiana sinks into bankers' swamp

**Political prisoner LaRouche
makes bid for freedom**



Satanism is a criminal conspiracy, but it is also a political movement which bridges the separation between extremists on the left and those on the right. This report is your defense against it.

SATANISM

Crime Wave

of the

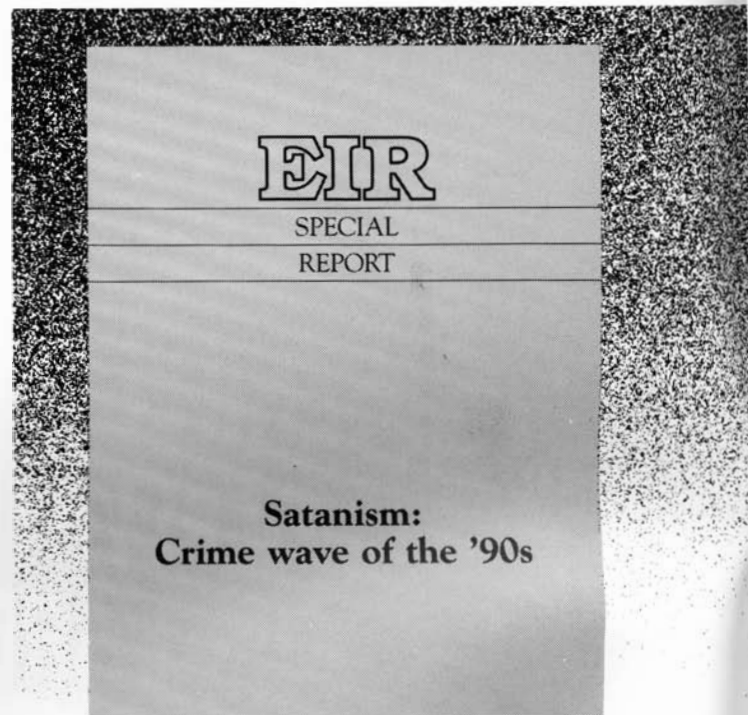
'90s

Who is right?

New York Archbishop Cardinal John O'Connor has denounced heavy metal rock as "a help to the devil" and said that "diabolically instigated violence is on the rise." (March 4, 1990)

But the Federal Bureau of Investigation's expert, Kenneth Lanning, claims: "Far more crime and child abuse has been committed in the name of God, Jesus and Mohammed than has ever been committed in the name of Satan." (June 1989)

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EIR

From the Editor

We editors often wish that it were possible to publish a more “upbeat” magazine (especially when it comes time to write the cover headlines); but for better or worse, we have a dogged commitment to the truth which is shared with, and urged upon us, by *EIR*’s brave founder Lyndon LaRouche, who dared to face an unjust prison sentence rather than admit to crimes he never committed.

The bad news, is that he’s still in a federal prison, almost four years after he was put there the week of George Bush’s inauguration in 1989, following the nightmarish trial that began shortly after Thanksgiving of 1988. The good news, is that a powerful new appeal has just been launched on his behalf, which you can read about in this week’s *Feature*. It’s not that we believe the U.S. “justice” system has gotten any less corrupt of late. But at the point that someone in power decides to buck the corrupt system and do the right thing, the kind of legal initiative reported here will give that person the legal basis to act, and LaRouche will walk out a free man.

I recommend that you read the *Feature* in conjunction with former presidential candidate LaRouche’s interview with an Italian news agency, *Repubblica*, which we have been given permission to reprint in this issue. The interview gives a glimpse into the scope of this man’s generous mind and how he can look at catastrophic realities squarely, and also offer the hope of solutions which stem from *imago viva Dei*, the idea of the dignity of man created in the living image of God.

Most of our readers share with Lyndon the thirst for truth and a sympathetic curiosity about the rest of the world. You may not agree with everything we print (actually, we editors don’t agree with every word of the signed articles), or with every editorial position of ours. But the typical *EIR* reader is a person who finds our information indispensable in order to survive as a moral individual or even to find life interesting, amid the pablum that passes for “news” in the electronic media and the “newsweeklies,” with their predigested opinions, gossip, and prurient appeals.

The first job is to get the truth out; the next is to act on it.

Nora Hamerman

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Correction: In our interview with Gianni Cipriani last week (page 49), an editorial error attributed to Mr. Cipriani the statement beginning, "At this point, Cordova is being helped by a pool of magistrates known for their determination to go after the Mafia. . . ." That statement, to the end of the paragraph, was an editor's interpolation, based upon press accounts.

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Feature



On Sept. 8, 1992, Lyndon LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche (at microphone) addressed a rally in Mainz, Germany, one of dozens in cities around the world where supporters gathered to celebrate the jailed statesman's 70th birthday. The large banner reads, "Schiller Institute: Justice for LaRouche!" In the left foreground is a poster for his 1992 U.S. presidential campaign.

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'Post-industrial society' empties coffers of states

by H. Graham Lowry

After a quarter-century of imposing "post-industrial society" policies on the United States, its economy is disintegrating at all levels. Depleted vital functions of government are shrinking further under a kind of zero-sum fiscal scramble, and evidence at the state and local level only points to continuing collapse.

The advocates and architects of this wreckage refer to it as the inevitable "pain of structural change"—a mystical process beyond human control. What they mean is the deliberate effort to deindustrialize and depopulate the United States, a policy which the leading circles of finance do not intend to abandon. Their spokesmen, in fact, warned President-elect Clinton immediately following the November balloting that there is "not much any President can do to halt the steady stream of layoffs flowing from corporate America," as the *Washington Post* put it on Nov. 6. To that one must add, not unless he scraps every aspect of the lunatic policies governing the past 25 years.

The Clinton camp talks about creating 250,000 jobs through tax credits and puny investment levels in infrastructure. California alone has lost over 800,000 jobs in the last two years, and the state has 900,000 impoverished farm workers competing for the equivalent of 350,000 full-time jobs. Welcome to the post-industrial society.

Post-industrial ruin

The task of reconstruction, especially of the U.S. industrial base, is far greater than one might ever guess from the babblings of politicians, academic economists, and the news media. Not only are our largest cities lying in ruins, but the same fate has descended upon our medium- and smaller-sized industrial cities, once a bulwark of the economy. The state of Pennsylvania, which lost nearly 30% of its blue-collar

work force during the 1980s, recently reported that 51 of its cities with populations under 500,000 are significantly more depressed than the state as a whole.

The Pennsylvania Data Center found that the population of these so-called "Third Class" cities (by size) has declined nearly 28% in the last 40 years, despite a 14% increase in the total state population. Their unemployment rate was 50% higher than the state average, and per capita income 22% lower. Almost 19% of their population lived below the official poverty line in 1989, compared to 11% statewide. During the 1980s, the number of single-parent families in these cities increased by 22%, at a rate almost 47% higher than for the state as a whole. The list includes such formerly industrial centers as Erie, Allentown, Altoona, Wilkes-Barre, Johnstown, Williamsport, and Hazelton. No "post-industrial" economy has emerged to replace what was lost, and all of these figures would be worse if only measured against the rest of the state, rather than being averaged into the overall statistics.

Under the reigning doctrine of "structural change," the state of New Jersey on Nov. 12 proudly released a forecast of its own post-industrial doom. Its Labor Department projects an 8% population increase by 2005, with a 14% increase in the number of jobs, but only in non-productive categories. Labor Commissioner Ray Bramucci announced that 85% of *New Jersey's* total work force would be employed in retail trade and services by 2005, following another 10.5% decline projected in manufacturing. He added that such forecasts are "vital" to state policymakers in identifying job-training programs for new forms of employment. Funds for retraining the victims of deindustrialization are frequently non-existent. Michigan Gov. John Engler is seeking \$50 million in federal funds to provide job retraining for 11,695 auto workers,

scheduled to be laid off by General Motors beginning in January. Perhaps selling one another's used clothing may be added to taking in one another's laundry.

Dwindling public funds

Declining production, sales, income, and employment are increasingly resulting in empty public coffers. In Indiana, the state teachers' pension fund is underfunded by \$5 billion, one of the worst shortfalls in the nation. California's disability insurance fund ran out of money in mid-November, largely due to the fact that 226,000 fewer payroll workers are contributing to it than a year ago. The Los Angeles Unified School District, which cut teachers' pay 12% on Oct. 3, faces imminent bankruptcy if a court injunction against the cutback is sustained. The city of Detroit plans to lay off at least 445 public school workers just to cover a 4% pay raise the teachers won in this fall's school strike. New York City, already projecting a deficit this year of up to \$1.5 billion, announced plans on Nov. 10 to eliminate 6,500 more municipal workers.

Meanwhile, the continuing collapse of state and local revenues during the current fiscal year has again produced a rash of emergency budget-cutting proposals. In September, Maryland Gov. William Donald Schafer demanded a \$400 million reduction at the beginning of October, marking the eighth time in two years he has resorted to additional cutbacks. Ohio Gov. George Voinovich, who made three sets of cuts totaling \$600 million during his first 18 months in office, announced in November that another \$300 million would have to be slashed in December. Ohio's budget director offered the absurd analysis that, despite a worsening economic outlook and prospects of high unemployment levels next year, the state's businesses are "growing stronger" and Ohio is "moving slowly toward what we consider to be a half-strength economic recovery." The budget director for the state of Washington announced more bluntly on Nov. 18 that its budget is on a train headed for an "ugly destination," driven by a deficit currently projected at a whopping \$1.8 billion. Governor-elect Mike Lowry is already promising deep cuts.

Depression-wracked California, where budget shortfalls the last two years have totaled \$25 billion, has already borrowed \$6 billion through issuing short-term notes which come due during the current fiscal year. The projected deficit on top of that officially stands at \$2.4 billion, which state forecasters believe could easily triple if the "recession" continues into next year. Gov. Pete Wilson plans to present further budget cuts to the legislature in January. The Wall Street credit-rating agency Standard & Poor's attributes the "budgetary stress" to "recessionary pressures and structural changes in the underlying economic base." The "structural changes" include the virtual devastation of its aerospace, defense, and electronics sectors—the core of its modern industrial base. The federal government's response was to re-

cently allocate less than \$1 million to set up programs for "dislocated workers."

Gambling with the future

One of the most obscene economic proposals of the post-industrial society has surfaced lately in Chicago, where Mayor Richard M. Daley has proposed a \$2 billion downtown casino development as the answer to unemployment and revenue shortfalls. Daley announced his 1993 budget proposal on Nov. 10, calling for an increase in property taxes and the elimination of 1,100 municipal jobs. "The reality is that we live in an age of declining resources and over-taxation," Daley declared, "so we must continually find ways to do more with less."

The new age of casino gambling (and a windfall for organized crime) has so hooked Daley that, the day before his budget announcement, he offered to spend \$1 billion over 10 years to build and rehabilitate public schools throughout the state. The money would be raised through bond sales and a 10% tax on gaming (half what the riverboat casinos already in operation pay). Daley claims that the scheme, which requires approval from the state legislature and faces a veto threat from Gov. Jim Edgar, would generate \$600 million the first year—yet he expects only \$174 million of that to end up in the city treasury.

Daley himself would become the state's gambling kingpin, through the creation of a Metropolitan Entertainment District Authority, for which he would name four of the five members, leaving the governor the fifth. The authority would be empowered to raise up to \$500 million in bond sales to cover land acquisition, relocation of residents and businesses, and "other uses." The authority could even lend money to the casino companies involved in the project, Caesar's World, Hilton Hotel Corp., and Circus Enterprises! The casino development would also permit the companies to include 1,200 hotel rooms in the giant complex.

A bailout for gambling interests

Daley, of course, has only our children's welfare in mind. His \$1 billion school financing scheme, designed to lure legislative support, "will do for our children what the Illinois lottery and the riverboats failed to do—provide new money for schools," Daley declared. But his legislative proposal includes a state bailout. If the gaming-tax revenues prove insufficient to pay off the bonds, the state would have to pick up the tab from its general fund.

The debate over the proposal—except for numerous objections from law enforcement officials that the "mega-casino" would be a magnet for criminal activity—has been nearly as bad as the plan itself. Governor Edgar has complained that it would lead to job losses—in the downstate horseracing "industry." As for generating additional revenues, he fears it would cut into the take from the Illinois lottery. Is this any way to run an economy?

Louisiana economy sinking deeper into bankers' swamp

by Brian Lantz

Evangeline is not the only one who has waited here in disappointment. Where are the schools that you have waited for your children to have, that have never come? Where are the institutions to care for the sick and disabled? Evangeline wept bitter tears in her disappointment, but it lasted through only one lifetime.

—Huey P. Long

Huey P. Long spoke those words as a gubernatorial candidate in 1927, in a famous speech given beneath the Evangeline Oak in St. Martinsville, Louisiana. Huey Long's "Evangeline" speech (referring to Longfellow's epic poem *Evangeline*, about the French Acadians expelled from Nova Scotia by the British to the Louisiana Territory in 1755) rings just as true now as it did then. Huey Long's legacy has been buried beneath a mountain of slander and folly, and the good citizens of Louisiana are now swamped in \$6.6 billion in state debt, the largest of any southern state. Twenty percent of the budget is now swallowed up in usurious debt service; 20% more is slated to be axed in the next year, in a new round of draconian budget cuts.

Students and voters say no

In September, Gov. Edwin Edwards ordered 7.3% in emergency cuts from the current year's university budget. The announcement brought thousands of college students out to march and rally throughout Louisiana, demanding a reversal of emergency budget cuts and tuition hikes. At Louisiana State University, the anger carried over to Bill Clinton, as he and Edwards appeared on the campus in the state capital of Baton Rouge. "Slick Willie, Slick Willie, we know who you are!" was the chant. Driven by increasing desperation as job markets disappear, Louisiana college students are now also asked to pay the highest college tuition in the southern states, while the state ranks 40th in state funding of its universities. The physical plant of campuses, particularly the predominantly black campuses of Grambling State and Southern University, is already dismal.

Voters are not willing to accept more austerity either.

This latest round of university budget cuts was forced by a nosedive in state tax revenues, as is occurring in almost every state in the union. With state reserves exhausted, a "constitutional convention" was convened, a farce which had the state legislators reconvene as convention "delegates." Governor Edwards, in cahoots with these delegates, cynically attempted to use anger over the university budget cuts to gain public support for cuts in the public education system. The convention drafted a proposed constitutional amendment removing protections from "dedicated funds"—voter-approved protections that safeguard the funding of elementary and secondary education! Louisiana already suffers from an illiteracy rate (7.8%), twice the national average, and higher than that of Mississippi or South Carolina, where "literacy" is defined as completing a fifth-grade education.

Sullen voters would have none of these shenanigans. Despite widespread media endorsement and the strong support of Governor Edwards, voters defeated the amendment two-to-one on Nov. 3, throwing the budget crisis back in Edwin Edwards's lap.

What Governor Edwards calls the "cash flow crisis" has been triggered by a drop in corporate income tax revenues by *one-third* in one year, from \$320-350 million to \$231 million. Four thousand, five hundred businesses filed for bankruptcy in the western district of Louisiana alone in the last 12 months, a 15% increase over 1990. Not coincidentally, Louisiana banks just reported a 14.6% decline in new loans in just the last six months, mirroring the process of "capital flight" that wrecked economies in South America. Sitting by as Louisiana businessmen and farmers go bankrupt, these debt-strapped banks have been loading up on U.S. Treasury notes, staying technically solvent, courtesy of the Federal Reserve-organized looting of the United States government itself.

In a state where Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. is the biggest employer and job growth over the past decade has primarily been among waiters, food preparers, kitchen help, cooks, cashiers, and janitors, there is every reason to assume that

the 1993-94 budget deficit, now projected at \$700 million—and therefore requiring \$700 million in budget cuts or tax hikes—will actually climb to over \$1 billion.

Plantation economy

The basic economic problems that Louisianans face every day are two: First, there are not enough Louisianans! With just over 4 million people occupying a state as large as New York, there are simply not the efficiencies available to a more population-dense, energy-dense economy. Second, Louisiana has been maintained as a raw materials colony, looted like any “Third World” country. It is time that Louisianans faced the fact that then-U.S. Sen. Huey Long was shot in part for attempting to end Louisiana’s plantation status under these very Anglo-American financial interests, the same free-masonic interests that organized the Confederacy itself to destroy the United States.

Without capital investment in infrastructure, schools, and industry, the economy of Louisiana today still rests on natural resources: oil and natural gas; fish, rice, sugar cane, and cotton; timber, and pulp and paper. With the collapse of the “oil patch” in the 1980s, Louisiana’s natural gas production has dropped from 5.5 billion cubic feet in 1970 to 2 million mcf in 1990. Oil production dropped from 779 million barrels in 1971 to 115.5 million barrels in 1990, with a drop in state revenues from oil and gas severance taxes from almost \$1 billion in 1981-82 to less than \$600,000. Imported oil provisions Louisiana’s non-union refineries and chemical concerns. Less than 100,000 men and women work in the entire oil and gas industry, down from 165,000 in 1982.

Commercial fishing, after oil and gas, is Louisiana’s largest industry. It has been battered by more than Hurricane Andrew. Undercut by cheap fish imports and hamstrung by environmental regulations, the fishing industry is sinking. The number of licensed commercial fisherman dropped from 32,000 in 1987 to 20,000 in 1991. In shrimping, which makes up over half the value of the state’s fishing industry, shrimpers have seen the dockside value of their catch drop from \$1.94 per pound in the early 1980s to \$1.28 per pound in 1990, adjusted for inflation.

Agriculture, the state’s third largest industry, has been similarly subjected to the food cartels’ “free market” policies. A farmer in Oak Grove, La., stands in his field with the local chemical salesman, weeping as he says he can’t see how he’ll make it. A 55-year-old bankrupt farmer in Ouachita Parish (county) takes his wife to the hospital to have both legs amputated. Waves of farm bankruptcies, beginning in the mid-1970s, have “restructured” the state’s farm sector, as seen in the depopulation of communities throughout the northern half of the state, leading to the loss of an entire congressional district.

Cotton, the primary crop in northeast Louisiana, dropped

this year to 53¢ from 61¢ a pound, despite sharply lower yields due to infestation and heavy rains. The parity price would be \$1.37 per pound, but the U.S. Department of Agriculture is projecting a further 35% drop in cotton producer prices under the “free trade” agreement with Mexico. Rice and sugar cane, grown primarily in the southern part of the state, have, until now, been able to hang on due to continued tariff protection; 60% of all the rice grown in the United States is grown in Louisiana and 75% of all sugar cane. The North American Free Trade Agreement will change all of this, according to a recent published study by a staff economist of the Dallas Federal Reserve. The implementation of NAFTA will wipe out 40% of U.S. sugar production and cut income by 80%. Rice production is projected to fall by 63% and cotton by 43% (see *EIR’s Agriculture* column, Oct. 16). While candidate Bill Clinton quietly made election eve assurances to the Sugar Cane League that he would get an exemption from NAFTA’s provisions for the sugar cane industry, President-elect Clinton has already publicly assured Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari that he will sign the NAFTA agreement as negotiated by George Bush.

Gambling away the future

Just three years ago, Louisiana voters outlawed virtually all forms of gambling. With the collapse of state and local revenues resulting from the collapse of the state’s already-impooverished economic base, it would appear that there has been a full-scale retreat from this earlier sane economic position.

It was Louisiana voters who flip-flopped and approved a state lottery by a vote of two-to-one in 1990, and proceeded to bet their hard-earned money in it. The lottery will generate \$140 million in revenues this year. In June, Governor Edwards and the state legislature ram-rodded through legislation legalizing a single “world class” casino to be built in New Orleans—and refused the voters of New Orleans a voice in the decision! While the casino legislation is patently against the provisions of the state’s existing Constitution, it is publicly assumed that the state Supreme Court will ultimately rule the New Orleans casino constitutional. Governor Edwards is promising \$200 million a year in revenues from the casino. On Nov. 5, New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy awarded developers Christopher Hemmeter and Daniel Robinowitz and Caesars World, Inc. the right to build the “Grand Palais,” subject only to final approval by Edwards’s new, hand-picked casino board. As New Orleans *Times-Picayune* writer James Gill put it, members of the state Supreme Court “are politicians first and jurists second, and to put the kibbosh on gambling would be to reveal a temperament entirely unsuited to the Louisiana bench.”

Outside the “Big Easy,” as New Orleans is known, you will soon get video bingo, off-track betting, and so on; organized crime interests are bidding up and down the Mississippi and Red rivers. Grand Casinos, Inc., run by relatives of

Huey Long's challenge to the establishment

Huey P. Long, governor of Louisiana (1928-32) and U.S. senator (1930-35), was born in impoverished Winn Parish (county) in 1893. History notes Winn Parish for its stubborn opposition to the Confederacy.

Largely self-educated, Long gained a law degree and won election to the state railroad commission. A colorful and humorous young man, Long built a statewide support through legal battles against Standard Oil Co. and the entrenched Louisiana establishment. He was elected governor in 1928.

In the next four years, Governor Long made good his promises by carrying out the most far-reaching infrastructure-building program of his time, constructing roads, bridges, hospitals, and universities. Long provided funding that quadrupled state funding for public schools. He provided free books to *all* schoolchildren. Removing an impediment to voting rights, Long organized the repeal of the state poll tax in 1934, enfranchising hundreds of thousands of poor citizens.

While Huey Long is today presented by revisionist historians as a "political extremist," power-hungry machine politician and an "American fascist," history tells quite another story.

Part of an emerging independent political movement, Senator Long became allied with such figures as Sen. William Borah of Idaho, Rep. William Lemke of North Dakota, and Father Charles Coughlin of Detroit. The first politician to use national radio, Long's paid radio broadcasts built national support; after one such broadcast, 30,000 letters a day poured in for three weeks. Again, taking on entrenched financial interests by name, Long

broke with Franklin Roosevelt over the latter's obedience to the Bernard Baruch and Morgan interests. He denounced Baruch's National Recovery Act as the "National Racketeering Act" and as "corporatist" à la Mussolini.

Fighting for economic justice

In the U.S. Senate Long forced the rewrite of the Glass-Steagall Act into a bill restructuring national banking and guaranteeing bank deposits. Through the McCarran Amendment, Long won "prevailing wages" in work relief programs, over the President's opposition. Long successfully organized the Senate passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill saving thousands of farmers from foreclosure.

From an impoverished cultural background, Long was forced to defend himself against ruthless enemies. From the beginning, Long had fought using raw political power, and his growing popular base of support, to gain and hold political power in Louisiana. The national media were turned against him, his removal from the U.S. Senate sought. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau unleashed the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) against Long and his organization.

Yet, within his marked limitations, Long was successful. Nationally, his populist "shave the wealth" clubs counted over 4.5 million members in over 27,000 chapters in 1935. Despite his enemies, and in part due to them, Long was poised for a possible independent presidential campaign. Elements of the national media now called for his assassination, and public vigilante organizations were organized by Long's Louisiana opponents, including within Freemasonry and the Ku Klux Klan.

On Sept. 8, 1935, Sen. Huey P. Long was shot, dying two days later of complications from a poorly performed surgical operation. He was 42 years old.

—Brian Lantz

Meyer Lansky's bagman "Kid Cann" out of Twin Cities in Minnesota, has set up casinos in Louisiana on the Indian reservations of the Coushatta and Tunica-Biloxi tribes. Pratt Hotel Corp., owners of the The Sands casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey, is bidding for rights to develop riverboat gambling in Shreveport. The local elected officials of Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, not to mention their local "leading citizens," have thrown themselves at potential suitors. Across the Mississippi River, eight cities in Mississippi have invited in "developers" of floating casinos.

Time running out

Unlike Huey Long, Louisiana's elected officials today are refusing to face the cause of the international oligar-

chy's economic depression. Budget crises, now hitting the state and local governments hardest, as they lack the power to print currency, are the result, and Louisiana is sinking fast.

Out of an adjusted budget of \$4.2 billion, the state is currently paying out over \$600 million in debt service on general obligation bonds and toward the "unfunded, accrued liability" in the state's retirement system. Taking into account "gray area" obligations, the annual debt service payments are running at \$800 million a year, one-fifth the current 1992-93 state budget.

The problem for Edwards and his legislature is that their casino won't even be completed until 1995. Blowing smoke about \$200 million that does not exist will not pay next year's

bills. In the short term, Governor Edwards has shown he is more than willing to slash essential social services, even in a state where 42% of the children have not received even basic inoculations. The problem for Edwards, now attempting to prove himself to his uneasy sponsors among the "old money" New Orleans Anglo and Creole gentility, is that the plain and simple voters of Louisiana are having a hard time swallowing it. Voters have refused to be stampeded into allowing budget cuts in Louisiana's already-starved public school system.

Delusion—and schemes—abound. Edwards has stated that he will call the legislature into emergency session only if there is a legislative consensus on what taxes to increase and what budget items to cut. But will increased tax rates increase actual tax revenues? The *Times-Picayune* just endorsed NAFTA in glowing terms, boosting Mexico as Louisiana's biggest trading partner! Finally, the election of Bill Clinton as President is appraised with eager eyes. Louisiana U.S. Sen. John Breaux, a friend of Clinton's who succeeded him as president of the austerity-minded, corporatist Democratic Leadership Council, is being counted on to "bring home the bacon." That hope is as likely to be fulfilled as the promise made by vice presidential candidate Al Gore: Campaigning in Louisiana, he promised that a Clinton-Gore administration would convert the federal government's vehicle fleet to (Louisiana) natural gas!

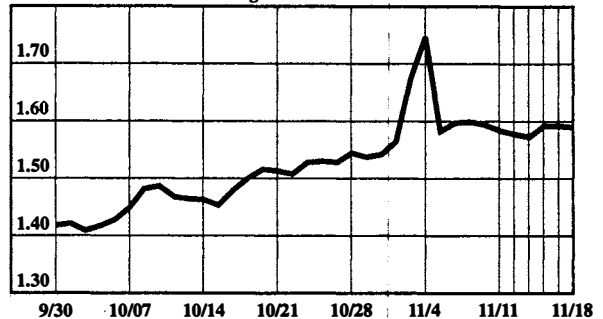
Huey Long told voters there was no difference between "high popalorum and low popahirum." Rejecting both, Long set about carving an independent path, building roads and highways in the midst of the depression; providing free school books to every child and opening evening literacy classes for adults all over the state. Long built hospitals and medical schools and told his friends, "There is still so much to do." Knowing that his dream of bringing Louisiana into the 20th century could not be accomplished in the midst of a global depression, Long took to the national arena to challenge the likes of Baruch and Morgan. Refusing to call for, as Long and his national collaborators did, a national bank to replace the Federal Reserve (Long's "Coughlin Act"); refusing to call for the financing of hundreds of billions of dollars in infrastructure projects nationwide as Long did; refusing to call for a huge national health project, as Long did; Louisiana's mean-spirited politicians, media, and free-masonic gentry are literally gambling away our children's futures.

Today, only the adoption of the national emergency program put forward by the independent presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche and Rev. James Bevel can save Louisiana. Without debt moratoria and the nationalization of the Federal Reserve; without \$1 trillion for major infrastructure projects throughout the land, there will be no economic recovery. Sen. Huey Long would understand that in a minute.

Currency Rates

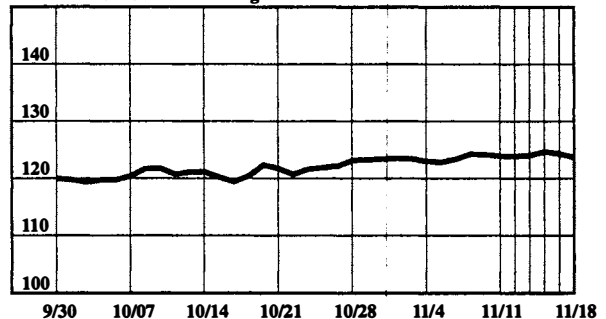
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



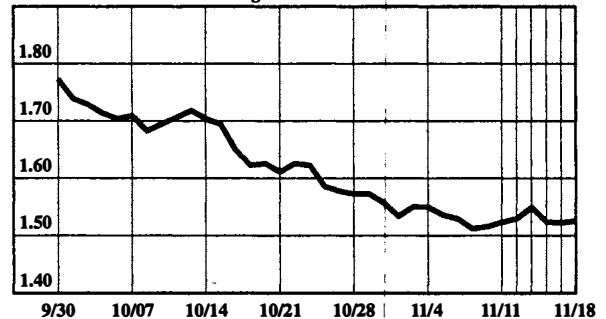
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



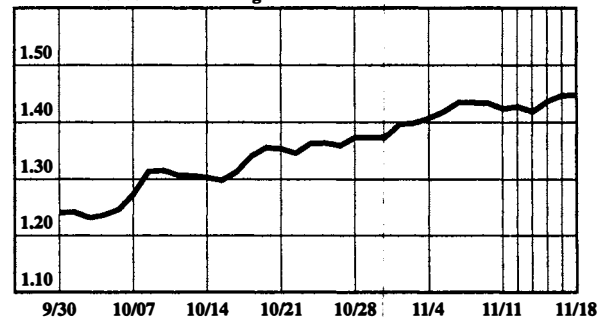
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Behind the 'Mexican miracle': faked statistics, austerity, and new debt

by Carlos Cota Meza

It has become commonplace to hear that the Mexican economic model revealed certain deficiencies in the course of 1992 that have led to modifications and redefinitions of its goals. Even the government now admits it; but behind the admissions, is the fact that illusions are fast disappearing, and the truth behind the "Mexican miracle" is now beginning to emerge.

This has revived the Manichean interpretation of reality so characteristic of the Mexican political system: that there is always a "good" and "bad" side to every coin. Thus, the advocates of "modernization" are now asking themselves whether something bad might possibly be coming out of all the "good" that Mexico's "modernization" has produced. And for the left opposition, particularly the PRD party, it is the opposite: that the evils of the Salinas government have now yielded something good. According to this interpretation, the best thing that could have happened to Mexico is Bill Clinton's victory against George Bush in the United States.

But reality is not Manichean. What is in crisis is not the Mexican model *per se*, but rather the economic model applied by the international financial institutions to enable Mexico to continue to pay its foreign debt (both the so-called "historic debt" and the new debt) based on looting of Mexico's natural wealth. A brief review of the past four years of government under Carlos Salinas de Gortari will reveal how all the so-called "achievements" and "memorable events" of the Mexican miracle were nothing but political pacts which translated into cooked economic statistics.

A 'miracle' is born

In his Dec. 1, 1988 inaugural speech as President, Salinas declared that "1989 will be a year of transition." He defined as his priorities the reduction of the historic foreign debt, reduction of the net transfer of capital abroad, and the achievement of "growth with price stability." To achieve this, he stressed that the "economic pacts" of wage-price freezes and increases in public service rates would be continued, along with another brutal reduction in the federal budget on top of the 20% imposed

by his predecessor Miguel de la Madrid.

The "year of transition" would take the form of living off foreign loans—thereby generating an immense new foreign debt. By May 26, 1989, the government had already signed a new letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund, in which it pledged to continue the austerity. The Mexican government would receive \$4.135 billion over the next three years from the IMF, to "eliminate uncertainty."

On May 30, an agreement was struck with the Club of Paris to restructure \$2.6 billion in expired loans, in addition to another credit of \$2 billion for "financing of Mexican imports." With the World Bank, the Salinas government won \$1.96 billion worth of credit for "development financing," and a further annual disbursement of \$2 billion a year for the period 1990-92. Then there were "financial supports for debt-reduction operations."

It was the birth of the Mexican economic "miracle." By the end of the transition year, Mexico's per capita Gross National Product was \$2,600, the highest since 1982. The GNP grew by 3.3%, surpassing the rate of population growth for the first time since 1985.

The 'memorable effects' of the Brady Plan

The announcements for 1990 overflowed with optimism. The debt renegotiation agreement begun in June 1989 was concretized in the Brady Plan of U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady on Feb. 4, 1990. Some \$48.5 billion of debt was renegotiated, and its total repayment put back 30 years, at which time the investments made with zero coupon bonds would be redeemed.

In June 1990, the privatization of Teléfonos de México was begun, and, by September, the "de-incorporation" of the nationalized banks was begun. "The banks will be sold not because they are bad, but because the government does not accept immobilized resources," said Salinas.

Foreign capital arrived in Mexico in floods. Such was the "confidence" in the miracle that the amount of currency and banking instruments circulating in the national economy in 1990 reached the highest volume in Mexican history. Be-

cause of the easy availability of dollars in the economy, the peso was revalued.

The year ended with a GNP of 4.4%, the highest registered since 1981. Inflation was 29.9%, as opposed to 19.7% in the previous year, but the Salinas government appealed for understanding. According to the Bank of Mexico, inflation was being imported, since "the increase in prices in countries with which Mexico trades is being transferred to the domestic economy" via imports.

But nothing could block out the "memorable effects" of the foreign debt renegotiation, nor the unprecedented improvement in public sector income due to more efficient tax collection, privatization of state companies, and reduced budget expenditures.

In 1991, the economic miracle appeared unstoppable. The government acknowledged that growth was not reaching all Mexicans, but that the healthy budget situation would permit a 15.7% increase in social expenditures and would allow an allocation of 6 trillion pesos to the National Solidarity Program (Pronasol) for fighting extreme poverty. This, despite budget cutbacks elsewhere.

On June 12, negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) were formally begun with the United States and, later, with Canada. This is the agreement that would supposedly bring Mexico into the "first world," converting it into an export power by modernizing its productive plant.

In the course of 1991, the privatization of Teléfonos de México was concluded, bringing nearly \$5 billion into government coffers. From the bank privatizations, which were about to conclude, another \$13 billion would be forthcoming. All of this was on top of the nearly \$5 billion in "extra" dollars that the Persian Gulf war in late 1990 meant for Mexico, in terms of higher oil export revenues.

This money would pass to the Contingency Fund, whose resources to this date have been spent *exclusively* on debt repayment.

"On July 1, we paid off debts of nearly \$7.2 billion with the foreign exchange reserves of the Contingency Fund, such that the balance of the foreign debt reached only 16.6% of the GNP," said Salinas in his State of the Union address. "Extraordinary income from the sale of banks and other entities . . . has been channeled primarily into reducing the internal debt. . . . In the first six months of 1992, this was reduced by 26 trillion pesos, such that in the first half of that year the internal debt represented only 11.8% of GNP."

This account, which could be called "reduction of the historic debt," "reduction of net transfers of capital abroad," or what have you, effectively summarizes the first three years of the Salinas de Gortari administration.

The 'miracle' sours

In 1992, the government was obliged to reformulate its economic strategy. In mid-May, President Salinas acknowl-

edged that the Mexican economy "will not grow as much as previously thought." Since then, the Mexican government has been involved in a frenetic display of contradictory explanations as to why the good suddenly turned bad.

For the National Institute of Statistics (INEGI), lower domestic growth rates should mean lower imports. Nonetheless, this category continued to grow. The trade deficit in 1989 was \$2.6 billion (this served to justify the "financial support" of the Club of Paris); it was \$11 billion in 1991; and by 1992, the government was cooking the statistics to keep the trade deficit at \$18.5 billion, an amount equal to international reserves.

According to President Salinas in his State of the Union address, the trade deficit is but an effect of "productive reconversion . . . for the future expansion of our productive capacity." However, "the dynamism of the internal economy will not be equal to that of last year," he said. Mexicans must understand that "we should import more in a first stage . . . to be able thus to raise still further our future exports" to international markets where "the stagnation of the greatest economies of the world is prolonged" and where "we will face the greatest pressure of imports of foreign products that cannot find buyers in their markets."

The Free Trade Agreement is also turning sour. According to the Interamerican Development Bank, the countries involved in the negotiations are showing "broad disparities in terms of living standards and structures of production. The degree of economic maladjustment caused by the process of integration will probably be marginal in the United States and Canada, but could be much more important for Mexican producers who are starting from much lower levels of efficiency."

The Mexican treasury secretary revealed that the foreign debt as of August 1992 was \$96 billion, an increase of nearly 100% over what the balance was said to have been in March 1990. According to the World Bank, it will be more than \$100 billion by the end of this year. This is largely new debt, since the government has been making non-stop payments on the so-called historic foreign debt. According to INEGI, \$44 billion "historic" dollars have been paid between 1989 and the first half of 1992. The new debt, on top of the huge trade deficit, will demand interest payments greater than those agreed upon in the debt renegotiation.

The difficulties the Mexican "miracle" is facing are undeniable. The government is desperately trying to blame these difficulties on the state of the world economy, as if the Mexican model would continue to be "miraculous" if the world economy were not in total crisis. This is, however, an absurdity. If the Mexican economy was presented to the world during 1988-89 as the model for those nations wishing to escape insolvency, the crisis of the Mexican economy today can only be seen as the *prelude* to what is happening to the entire international financial system which spawned the so-called Mexican miracle in the first place.

Useful facts, from the workers and peasants' paradise of Great Britain

by Katharine Kanter

As the British elites swagger around the universe, bearing the White Man's Burden, imposing birth control here, and ethnic cleansing there, drooling and squealing about decency, western values, and human rights, why not glance at what goes on on the Isle of Pleasure itself? As we all know, if you belong to the 1% of the British population that lives well, being into weapons or narcotics, or something in that area, you are waited on hand and foot by a nation of slaves, because if there is one thing the English "lower classes" are good at, it is cooking and cleaning for others, driving taxis, waiting on tables, pressing clothes, and generally forelock tugging. The question is, how do these helots, the forelock tuggers, actually live, if you can call it living?

Well, first of all, you don't eat much, and you eat less every year. An English nutrition expert wrote a study for the London *Independent* newspaper recently, showing that workers today, given the high portion of junk food in their diets, all they can afford given the fact that their wives now have to work and therefore no longer cook, are actually eating far less real food than workers in the 1930s. According to the Family Budget Unit's latest report, the living standards of people on income support are far below the most basic level. A couple with two children cannot live for less than £142 a week, whereas income support allows only £105 a week. The £142 budget excludes all holidays, alcohol, tobacco, cosmetics, and jewelry; neither does it include prescription medicines, dental work, nor eyeglasses. Twelve million British adults are believed to live on or below this standard, i.e., 50% are below what the European Community defines as the poverty line. The gap between income support and the actual amount needed to live, is made up by mothers eating as little as possible.

Average weekly spending by households dropped by one full percentage point in 1991 relative to 1990, after discounting inflation. The well-off spend £74 a week on food, the poor only £21—bearing in mind that food in the U.K. is as expensive or more than in Germany or the United States. Then, shivering from lack of hot meals, if you are an old-age pensioner, you have a good chance of dying from hypothermia (20% of all homes have no central heating). And there's no point in trying to flee to your son's place. The decayed living standards are reflected by the collapse of the family: One-third of all households are now single persons,

while it was one out of six in 1962. Only 11% of all households are a so-called "nuclear family" (parents with children), let alone needy grandparents (source: Government Statistics, "Family Spending 1991" HMSO).

Second, if you are a National Health, as opposed to private patient, the government puts you on waiting lists for operations which are so long, that you are likely to die before your operation costs the state one penny. The government polices your doctor so he doesn't prescribe you expensive medicines. Annual cost per person of prescription medicines in the United Kingdom is 50% less than that in France and Italy, and 37% less than in the other European countries, according to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. And British doctors less frequently prescribe new, recently patented medicines than other Europeans. The government has hired gangs of "prescribing advisers" to police general practitioners' offices and make sure they are not "over-prescribing."

If you live in London, and cannot be sped by chauffeur or private ambulance to a private hospital, start praying. In the midst of the AIDS and TB epidemics, the Tomlinson Report proposes to eliminate next year 2,500 hospital beds in London by closing down the teaching hospitals: St. Bart's, St. Thomas', Middlesex, Charing Cross, and University College Hospital, at least. These include England's leading eye, skin, and cancer wards, and emergency units which the capital cannot spare. Fifty percent of all ambulances in London already take more than 14 minutes to reach an emergency, double the statutory time. Between 1982 and 1989, some 3,700 beds were cut, and in the decade 1982-92, some physicians estimate 10,000 beds have been cut. One doctor wrote the *Telegraph* in October, relating horror stories he had just lived through, including someone with a massive hemorrhage who nearly bled to death in his office while they searched five hours for a London hospital bed.

If you get in trouble with the law—for example, try being drunk and disorderly and speaking with an Irish accent—will the government still pay for you to get an attorney on legal aid? Or will they stick the latest "IRA" bombing by British intelligence on you? If the latest proposals by the Legal Aid Board become law, lawyers in England and Wales will no longer be allowed to take on legal aid work without a franchise from the Legal Aid Board. A kind of legal aid policeman will visit each firm which wants to be licensed to do

legal aid, and check closed client files to see whether the solicitor has done the work "reasonably," e.g., does he spend "unreasonable" time on a difficult client with an "unwinnable" (political? Irish?) case? The criteria defining "reasonable" will be set by the Legal Aid Board.

Firms seeking franchises will also have to show the Legal Aid Board that they have a "marketing strategy" and a formal system for appraising staff performance. Even franchised firms will have their legal aid bills paid by the government only to the extent that the Legal Aid Board considers that the work has been "reasonably" done. The criteria are expected to boil down to ruthless cost-cutting, and ties to the right class of people.

If you get really troublesome, you can always die. From now on, anyone thought to be failing to "actively" seek work will be cut off from all income support, according to a new social security directive issued on Nov. 13. That is the equivalent of a death sentence. Income support is now £33.60-42 a week; it is the safety net for those who have been unemployed for over a year. In the words of the minister, the socialite Peter Lilley, "the effect is to issue a short, sharp shock"—to those people the British government has no intention of finding work for. Some relief agencies have estimated that there may be 35,000 people sleeping on the streets of London.

If you do find a job, look out. Work accidents rose by 60% over 1987-92, as employers teetering on the edge of

bankruptcy cut back on training, maintenance, and investment. Wage councils, to protect the lowest-paid groups of workers, have just been abolished.

Most importantly, if you want to breed a nation of helots, you've got to start young. The EC Commission has just been informed that the British government will oppose any European directive regulating child labor. The minimum age to start work in the U.K. is 13, in other European countries it is 15-16. Since in Great Britain there is *no minimum wage* for children under 18, the current British practice is to hire 13 to 17 year olds at slave wages, and fire them when they turn 18. Twenty-five percent of the 2 million children working in the U.K. earn £1 an hour or less. In the Edinburgh area, children as young as 10 leave school at 3:30 p.m. for 4 p.m. factory shifts.

A letter leaked to the *Observer* in mid-November from Employment Minister Eric Forth to the head of the British U.N. Association, read: "To legislate in this area would constitute unwarranted interference and put unnecessary burdens on business. It was for precisely these reasons that the Employment Act of 1989 removed existing restrictions on young people's terms and conditions of work." Or, as one wag put it in a letter to the editor of the *Independent*, "This government never ceases to amaze me. It is re-introducing the Poor Law of 1834. I'm now waiting for them to come up with the stunning idea of the workhouse."

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Australian ecologists in land grab

New Age Gaia worshipers, armed with stringent environmentalist legislation, are driving farmers to the edge. Nigel Gleeson reports.

Backed by environmental regulations that are scarcely believable, the New Age panoply of Satanists, Gaia worshipers, and ecologists, armed with a list of endangered species, is threatening to take over the Australian continent. Australian farmers are fighting a losing battle for their properties, their rights, and the ability to feed and clothe their children. They are being driven to the brink of despair by continuous onslaughts from government bureaucrats and the environmentalists: Growing numbers, while fighting to make the next payment to the bank, have resorted to family suicide. In the last 12 months alone, 700 farmers committed suicide, either taking their families with them, or leaving them broken and destitute, in a country that seems to have no future in the sense that we have known it for so many years.

Australia has systematically signed away the rights of millions of its citizens in compliance with 3,000 international agreements and treaties, signed at environmental conferences, starting in March 1975, and most recently during the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in June. The proliferation of these treaties and laws is being used to grab Australia's resources and drive small businesses into bankruptcy, leaving the market open to foreign influence, that is, systematically destroying its primary producers and resulting in an accumulation of assets and wealth in a few international hands.

The 'New Feral' prince

The conservation movement and the "New Ferals," as angry citizens increasingly refer to radical environmentalists, headed by Britain's own, Prince Philip, are using these laws to lock up hundreds of thousands of acres through an expansionary program of National Parks, Aboriginal Land, Wilderness Areas, Wetland Areas and a multitude land zoning laws. By no coincidence, these areas take in our most abundant mineral, oil, and timber resources. These same areas are then proposed for placement on a World Heritage Listing. Once a land is so listed, it becomes fair prey as collateral for Australia's massive foreign debt, which is the second largest in the world. With only 17 million people in the country, Australia's debt is the highest per capita in the entire world. The country currently employs the policy of borrowing money to pay the *interest* on this debt.

Eventually, these resources will fall into the hands of

international corporations and be removed from sovereign dominion entirely under free trade practices, as is being done in New Zealand, where forests that were previously locked up are now being logged by foreign interests and shipped overseas. Meantime the international companies managed to destroy 8,000 jobs through restructuring of the privatized forest industry.

And Australia's farming? Production has fallen so dramatically over the last five to ten years that Australia has only 50,000 producing farms left and the farming population is decreasing at a rate of one family every three hours, as a result of environmental restrictions, bank manipulation, and outright seizures for national parks, wilderness, wetlands, and treaty-bound programs that simply lock farmland areas up with no form of management, as also specified in the Wilderness Act.

The penalties imposed by environmentalist legislation allow for an individual's assets to be frozen in anticipation of the cost of environmental restoration should his land be zoned under any or all of the myriad zonings that exist, with no limit to the fines.

Penalties as defined under one section of the Endangered Fauna Act allow for a person to be fined Aus \$100,000 and imprisoned for two years should he even accidentally kill or capture species listed as endangered. In the western districts, where the kangaroos are in plague proportions, landowners are required to apply for a restricted license to eradicate these pests. The owner has to buy tags from the National Parks and Wildlife Service and tag each animal that is culled; if a kangaroo is found shot without a tag, then the full force of the laws can be brought to bear on the landowner. Consider that there are 50 million kangaroos in Australia, which translates into the equivalent of three, giant, voracious rats for every citizen.

Whole towns abandoned

All private saw mills, small industries, mines, and small businesses are under direct threat through loss of resources and land zoning regulations that totally restrict the development, maintenance, and use of these very productive resources.

Productive mining towns have closed down over periods

of less than 12 months and become ghost towns. A good example of how this situation arises can be found on the New England Table Lands in northern New South Wales, Australia's most populated state. The principal mine, New England Antimony Mines, has large mineral resources in this area, including antimony and gold to which they have been denied access, because the deposits adjoin a National Park. The Parks Service refuses to allow them to build roads into the gorges to retrieve the ore from valuable deposits that are essential for continued operation of the mine. This mine injects Aus \$1 million into the local community every year, and without the ability to expand into new ore bodies, it will have to close down, taking with it over 100 jobs and numerous small industries, including local timber industries which are fighting to retain their resources, without losing their market.

Mines are not the only commercial operations on the environmentalist extinction list. The New Ferals are also closing down entire areas of the country to logging operations by imposing crippling environmental costs, through a law that requires Environmental Impact Studies and Fauna Impact Studies to ascertain what effect a particular logging effort will have on the so-called eco-system. If the area is found to be fragile under the definition of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, then it is closed to logging.

The law applies to more than just logging: These studies have to be carried out whenever a business wishes to develop or improve its natural resources. If a farmer wishes to build a fence or a dam, he must pay an application fee of \$200 to carry out an Environmental Impact Study. Once the application fee is paid, the study may cost the farmer anywhere from Aus \$10,000 to \$100,000, but there is no actual limit to the amount he may be forced to pay. Worse, an Environmental Impact Study carries no guarantee that he will be given permission to develop the area after the costs have been paid.

The gallows humor among many has it that the disruption of Environmental Impact Studies and Fauna Impact Studies will be the swift bullet to the head for many farmers suffering from the dreaded plague of Acute Income Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Manipulation of these laws is already happening: In Wauchope, a town in northeastern New South Wales a farmer was fined \$10,000 for failing to carry out an Environmental Impact Study when he removed a noxious weed from an old fenceline that he needed to repair. How did anyone know about this criminal weed removal? Anyone who wishes to claim a \$1,000 bounty can simply report someone else, for, say breaking environmental laws and engaging in anti-social behavior.

Who will see the striped quoll?

Even the tourist business won't benefit from the wilderness areas: A requirement for these areas is that all roads and access trails must be removed, and the entire area can be

locked up whenever the government wishes to do so, and has done in certain cases already.

On the Macleay River, also in northern New South Wales, a designated public road that had been in existence for 60 years was suddenly closed when the National Parks and Wildlife Department put a huge, reinforced steel gate across it, long before it got anywhere near National Park territory, in order to restrict access to the 500,000-acre Macleay Gorges Wilderness. (This area includes a formerly very efficient cattle-producing property of 96,000 acres.) When local people found they could no longer use this road, they brought a lot of adverse publicity to bear over the fact that the National Parks Service had illegally closed a public road. The gate was opened, but not removed.

These Wilderness areas are being nominated for wilderness assessment throughout the East Coast by New Age Gaia worshipers who want to turn this part of the country—the most populated in Australia—into some strange mythical world where they can proliferate. The pretexts for the nominations range from that of saving forest “eco-systems” and preventing land degradation to protecting endangered species, including the “powerful owl.” One of their favorite endangered creatures is the striped quoll, supposedly a cousin of the marsupial cat, a creature so rare that there has never been any actual recorded sighting of it. What is being done to “protect” this nonexistent creature, however, is very real. The Werrikimbe Wilderness, some 225,000 acres, is one of the many areas set aside to protect this and similar nonexistent beings. The U.S. equivalent would be to lock up Wyoming, Montana, and North and South Dakota to protect the legendary jackalope.

The New England Wilderness of approximately 250,000 acres was nominated for National Park assessment under the Wilderness Act of 1987, by four young environmentalists—Paul McCann, Michael Cunningham, and Theresa and Belinda Nano—along with an older colleague, Garth Barker. Not one of these misguided environmentalists has any experience in land management, or any other constructive field. These five eco-smitten environmentalists are all members of the Armidale Wilderness Society, in the town of Armidale on the New England Table Lands. A measure of their expertise is suggested in their nomination, that anyone allowed into this area should wipe his boots first so as not to carry non-indigenous plants into the wilderness. (It is not clear how they plan to inform birds of this danger, however.) They also suggest that one never walk along the same place twice, lest unnatural trails be created.

How freehold land is seized

Australia was settled as a convict penal colony for political dissidents and poor people who had stolen food to survive, and hence were branded as criminals. After a number of years in slavery, some of the survivors were allowed to select land to live on, so long as they developed it. The different land

titles that arose from this system varied from freehold land, which was privately owned and was given to the British captains, to Crown Lease, which was rented from the British Crown; the same process was undertaken in South Africa under the Dutch East India Company. Whereas freehold land is owned outright by the person who holds title to it, perpetual lease land belongs to the British Crown, but is a lease *forever*; the perpetual lease title has the same value as freehold land in that the lease title can be bought or sold at current market value.

This writer went to high school with Paul McCann, Michael Cunningham, and Belinda and Theresa Nano, during which time I also worked on my father's property. After leaving school, my brother and I bought half of my father's property; we worked this land for another seven years, eventually achieving a situation where we owed an insignificant amount of money, which we could pay off whenever we had to—only to find our property included within the New England Wilderness nomination. We now have a situation where the government will take 1,700 acres of lease land without paying any compensation whatsoever, while our remaining 1,000 acres of freehold land will be re-zoned wilderness. This latter will not only become unviable as an income source, but be a liability, as no one will buy it, while we are still required to pay taxes on it. A similarity would be if the government decided to declare your car unfit to drive and still charge you registration fees each year.

This is not an isolated incident. The Wilderness Act allows any person, regardless of qualification or background, to nominate an area for wilderness. Although this freehold land cannot be declared as a wilderness area and locked up without owner consent, it can be zoned as wilderness so that local government zoning laws come into effect. These zoning laws totally restrict stocking rates and stop all development in the area nominated.

The fact that a person's land has been nominated also has a devastating effect on market value: Who would buy land that has this threat hanging over it? Real estate agents in the Macleay district say these properties are now worthless. The government won't buy the properties, when it can simply restrict them to such a degree that the land becomes useless as an income producer, while at the same time the owner is still required to pay tax on it, often as not forcing him off the land by this method.

Perpetual lease land that has been worked by hand for generations to achieve its present state of development, and is still being built up generation by generation, has suddenly been carried off from the farmers and graziers (ranchers) by the environmental movement, for the stated purpose of allowing it to revert back to wilderness. To rub salt in the wound, farmers receive *no* compensation for loss of income and land, even though they had to buy it from the previous owner at market value.

People whose farms or businesses are under direct threat by this eco-fascist legislation are saying they will fight when the government moves to take their land without compensation. There have already been violent physical conflicts between these industries and the radical New Age environmentalists. In one case, when environmentalists were picketing logging operations at Mt. Kilikranke near Dorriggo, New South Wales in October, the police had to be brought in, to protect the environmentalists. Subsequently three locals were fined after reacting to provocations by these New Agers, who spat and kicked at them.

Profile of the 'New Ferals'

These New Age environmentalists have congregated in an area of northern New South Wales called Nimbin, where they practice the occult, witchcraft, and drug dealing. They are also connected to the international operations against Malaysia's Penan rain forest. In one instance, a group of them told the owner of a café in Kempsey, in New South Wales, that they were professional, paid protesters. They said they had been protesting in Malaysia and recently were brought in to New South Wales to take on the logging industry. (When the owner left the room, they attempted to sneak out without paying.) One tactic of these New Ferals—familiar to the U.S. eco-terrorist Earth First! gang—is to drive steel spikes into the trees so that a logger using a chainsaw or a timber mill worker in the mill will hit the spike, risking severe injury or death. Many of the major mills in these areas are installing metal detectors as protection.

When the New Ferals move into a forest, police are brought in to cordon off the area to prevent clashes and stop machine owners from going into the forest to retrieve their equipment before the Ferals destroy it. Most of these timber workers owe large amounts of money on their machinery and go bankrupt, when the environmentalists destroy it, all under police protection. The situation is becoming more explosive by the minute and violent conflicts, as happened at Dorriggo, are inevitable.

The label New Feral was attached because of the environmentalists' practice of smearing their own excrement over machinery and throwing it at passing logging trucks. One of the more endearing traits of the Ferals' protests is to sit their children in front of bulldozers and set sawmills on fire. The forests that are being closed up by the Ferals harbor some of the largest illegal drug-growing operations in Australia, and are the silent witnesses to the murder and torture carried out in connection with the dope trade.

Adding to the problems experienced by Australia's farmers is the flood of imports from Third World countries that use virtual slave labor under the banner of free trade. The environmental movement is pushing the trend for an Australian free trade alliance with Asia as part of the financial oligarchy's effort to create regional trading areas in Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

Sandia may be first to show energy gain

by Charles B. Stevens

Just over 16 years ago, *EIR* was the first to publish the details of Russian scientist Leonid Rudakov's proposed design for particle beam fusion energy targets. Now, researchers from the Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque, New Mexico report they have perfected their particle beam accelerator to the point where they will shortly be able to demonstrate such fusion targets in laboratory experiments. Perhaps this will open the road to realization of fusion electric power plants, but also of fusion-powered rockets of the type needed for colonization of Mars.

Nuclear fusion is the primary source of energy which both makes the stars shine and directly leads to the generation of the greater portion of the spectrum of chemical elements which make up our world. (These elements are the products of nuclear fusion reactions.) Nuclear fusion of hydrogen to form helium has long been known to have the capability of supplying the world with a source of cheap, clean energy. For example, one major fusion fuel is deuterium, the heavy isotope of hydrogen which contains a neutron and proton within its nucleus. There is sufficient deuterium within one gallon of sea water to generate the energy equivalent of 300 gallons of gasoline, and the extraction of this quantity of deuterium costs less than a few cents.

Inertial confinement fusion

There are three major approaches to generating nuclear fusion: 1) inertial confinement fusion, 2) magnetic confinement fusion, and 3) cold fusion. Inertial confinement fusion (ICF) was the first to be demonstrated with the development of the hydrogen bomb. In this case, the energy output of an atom bomb based on nuclear fission is converted in soft X-ray electromagnetic radiation. This radiation is then directed onto a sphere of fusion fuel. When properly configured, the radiation will compress and heat the fusion fuel to the conditions required to ignite the nuclear fusion reaction.

The goal of laboratory ICF is to develop a laser or particle beam with sufficient beam power densities to replicate this process on a microscopic scale and thus be able to ignite micro-pellets of fusion fuel. The ICF reactor would be like

an internal combustion engine where micro-pellets would be ignited several times a second and the energy output could either drive a piston or provide a supply of heat to drive a steam turbine. In the ICF case, the "piston" could be a plasma driven through a magnetic field in order to provide the means for direct magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generation of electricity.

Light ion beam accelerators

The Sandia ICF program is based on utilizing light ion beam accelerators. This is the same technology used to generate relativistic electron beams. Because this accelerator technology is highly developed and based on the simplest components, the light ion beam accelerators can achieve energy and power levels far greater than lasers for less than one-tenth the cost.

But the outstanding question has been whether the output beams of such accelerators can be sufficiently focused to achieve the required power densities needed for "driving" fusion pellet targets.

At the International Atomic Energy Agency 1992 World Fusion Meeting, held during the first week of October in Würzburg, Germany, scientists from Sandia reported that they have experimentally demonstrated a technique for focusing light ion beams on their Particle Beam Fusion Accelerator (PBFA II) facility. The technique consists of generating a magnetic plasma channel; this channel both focuses the ion beam and guides it to the fusion target.

The Sandia researchers state in their paper: "A proof-of-principle experiment has yielded important data on two-stage beam acceleration. . . . Together, these results with differing ion species . . . and differing diode configurations . . . demonstrate that controlled reduction of ion divergence has been achieved. This breakthrough has substantially increased the prospects for ion beam focusing and the utility of intense ion beams with optimal range for ICF target experiments."

The PBFA II is currently generating lithium ion beams with power densities of about 1 trillion watts per square centimeter. These beams have power depositions in fusion targets of 380 trillion watts of beam power per gram of fusion fuel. Near-term improvements, based on the "proof-of-principle" experiments, will increase this beam power density to 10 trillion watts per square centimeter and power deposition to 3,800 trillion watts per gram of target. This is within the projected range of what is needed to drive fusion targets which will generate more fusion energy than the energy needed to generate the particle beam, as discussed in the University of Wisconsin Hiball Reactor Study.

Because of recent budget cuts, the U.S. Department of Energy stopped the program to build a burning plasma experiment based on the magnetic fusion tokamak confinement approach. This means that it will be most likely the case that the Sandia PBFA II will be the first "hot fusion" laboratory approach to demonstrate significant energy gain.

Alarm sounded on AIDS in Asia

The Second International Congress on AIDS in the Asia-Pacific region sought to convey a sense of urgency about its rapid spread.

One of the main goals of the just-concluded international meeting on AIDS in Asia here, pre-conference reports said, was to demolish the myth that AIDS is a disease of the white man and the black man that need not worry Asians. The meeting, the second of its kind, was organized by the AIDS Society for Asia and the Pacific in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, and the Indian government. In attendance were some 1,500 delegates from all over the world, including the health ministers of at least ten countries in the region.

To what extent the organizers succeeded remains to be seen. But there is now no doubt that reality is fast overtaking whatever self-satisfied conceits Asians may have entertained. Even the notoriously lethargic WHO acknowledge that the HIV pandemic is now spreading throughout Asia—home to some of the poorest and most populated nations of the world—at the same deadly pace it overran sub-Saharan Africa in the early 1980s.

This cannot be taken lightly. As *EIR* has reported, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (Unicef) projects that AIDS will reduce life expectancy in Africa by 30%, and researchers have shown that actual *depopulation* of the continent will begin soon.

Though HIV was not recognized in Asia until 1985, its impact is already severe. A number of countries have not only experienced explosive

increases of HIV infection rates among intravenous drug users, prostitutes, and patients of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), but there is evidence that the virus is now spreading from these groups into the general population.

As of Nov. 1, 1992, according to the WHO, a total of 1,253 cases of AIDS had been reported in Southeast Asia (South Asia and East Asia). Thailand and India have the highest number of cases, 946 and 238 respectively, accounting for more than 95% of the cases reported from the region to date. According to the WHO, the relatively small number of cases reported so far reflects factors such as late introduction of the HIV virus into the region, the long average latency period of ten years, and under-recognition and under-reporting.

What is to be taken note of, however, is the very sharp increase in HIV infection rates in selected so-called high-risk groups over the past several years. (Surveillance and testing have been overwhelmingly concentrated in these groups to date.) In Thailand, which has taken the lead in surveillance and reporting, HIV rates of 0% to less than 1% among intravenous drug users (IVDUs) in Bangkok were found in various ad hoc surveys between 1985 and 1987. But from the start of 1988 to September of that year, HIV infection rates jumped from 1 to 40%, and seroconversion rates in repeat survey participants were as high as 3-5% per month. This pattern was repeated in other provinces during 1989, and was followed by a wave

of the epidemic among female prostitutes.

Nationally, the HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes increased steadily from 3.5% in June 1989 to 15% in June 1991. This was followed by successive waves of transmission into male clients, and from them to wives and girlfriends in the general population. It is estimated that there are currently 450,000 HIV-infected persons in Thailand. If these transmission rates continue, it is estimated that there would be 2-4 million cumulative HIV infections by the year 2000.

Experiences similar to Thailand have now been documented in parts of India and Burma (Myanmar). In a study in the northeast Indian state of Manipur, located on one of the international drug-trafficking routes adjacent to the Golden Triangle, none of the 2,322 IVDUs seen from 1986-89 were seropositive for HIV. But from October 1989 to June 1990, the rate jumped to 54%! In Bombay, HIV seropositivity rates among prostitutes have increased from 2% in 1988-89 to nearly 40% in 1991. In Vellore, in south India, HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes in detention homes increased from 0.5% in 1986 to 34.5% in 1990. It is estimated that about 1 million people in India are currently infected with the HIV virus.

In Burma, an explosive increase in HIV seropositivity was documented among IVDUs—from 17% in 1989, to 59 and 71% in 1990 and 1991 respectively. Rates among STD patients jumped from 1.9% in 1990 to 15.9% in 1991, and among female prostitutes from 8% to 15.9% during the same period.

Given the similar social, cultural, and economic conditions in other countries of the region such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, it is likely that the same scenario is already afoot there.

Food available, but not for the needy

Despite the existence in the United States of "mountains" of food surpluses, little of it is expected to reach drought-stricken Africa.

The October U.N. Food and Agriculture (FAO) *Food Outlook Report* says that sub-Saharan Africa will require a record quantity of food aid in 1992-93, but "with a decline in world food aid availability now predicted, it is most unlikely that this requirement will be met."

Daily the agricultural press in the U.S. heralds the bumper corn crop, which is expected to reach 223 million metric tons when the full harvest is in. But the propaganda blitz is directed not at solving the hunger crisis, but at explaining the record low corn prices as due to "oversupply."

The other direction taken by the cartel propagandists in the press is to demand even more subsidies from the government (Export Enhancement Program payments) to the cartel trade companies to market this surplus.

In the case of soybean oil, whose stocks are at an all-time high of 1 million tons, the soybean cartel is demanding EEP payments in order to pursue trade war against the countries of the European Community by dumping the oil on traditional EC markets. Although soybean oil is one of the most calorie-dense commodities available for food relief efforts, the cartel sees it as a means to further its use of "food as a weapon."

Meantime, the European Community has 28 million tons of surplus wheat stocks, but still boast that they have already done their share of food relief efforts to Africa, having sent 1.5 million tons.

Southern African countries, which required record amounts of food imports last year because of

drought-reduced harvests, have even less food available this year, because the short water supplies hindered the plantings. The FAO reports that, whereas 70% of their food aid requirements were met by donor pledges, only 75% of the pledges have come in. For the 1992-93 year, requirements have doubled.

Worldwide, annual cereals output has increased a mere 1.5% over 1991, or 29 million tons. This is clearly not an adequate response from western governments, whose policies determine agriculture output, to the burgeoning worldwide food crisis. The FAO report identifies the countries which are in need of major relief efforts, including war-ravaged Iraq, Afghanistan, parts of former Yugoslavia, parts of the CIS, and Africa, including Mauritania, the area of the Gulf of Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, and southern Africa.

In Somalia, food aid pledges have increased to 200,000 tons, but the FAO says they require 500,000 tons. Next year their requirements will double. The earnings of these same countries from sales of their commodities have been plummeting because of the collapse of commodity prices on the world market, further undermining their ability to import food commercially, and increasing the need for food aid.

The absence of headlines in the United States and elsewhere on the need to mobilize a relief effort, demonstrates that the policy of the Anglo-American countries, which dominate food exporting capabilities, is to allow countless millions to die.

The bureaucratic fascism of the U.N.'s statisticians is evident from their characterization of global cereal supplies in the FAO report as "adequate to meet the anticipated reduced level of global demand"—by which they mean the reduced ability of countries and consumers to pay for food under depression conditions. In the next sentence, they say that cereal import needs, both commercial and in the form of food aid, will be much larger than last year. Nowhere do they report what actual world food requirements are, based on adequate nutrition standards. Therefore, their estimation of food aid requirements for southern Africa of 3 million tons is a gross underestimation.

Over last year, cereals production increased significantly in only one of the major food-exporting countries, the U.S., and that is because of the high-yield corn crop this year. A record harvest of 222.8 million tons is expected. Carryover stocks of 53 million tons are anticipated. The corn harvest in the U.S. has been delayed by weather problems and by high moisture content in the corn, and only half has been harvested.

Nevertheless, if one includes carryover stocks, 172 million tons of corn are available now to be mobilized. These supplies are in the hands of farmers or commercial channels. Only a minuscule amount is in the hands of the government—a situation fostered by the 1985 Farm Bill to eliminate any government-controlled stocks. This forces farmers to sell directly into the cartel-dominated market, and keeps prices way under the actual cost of production. As a result, the price of corn, at under \$2 per bushel, is at a historic low.

A significant relief effort would mean that the government would buy corn directly from the farmer or from commercial channels, threatening the grain traders' control.

Business Briefs

Algeria

Draconian IMF-dictated import curbs imposed

The Algerian government has implemented new import restrictions which will save Algeria \$570 million, a government minister said on Nov. 11. "With the new import measures, we expect to save the hard currency equivalent of 12 billion dinars," the junior minister for commerce Tahar Hamdi told the government news agency APS.

Prime Minister Belaid Abdesselam's government in early November suspended all imports of 41 classes of consumer goods as part of measures to save scarce foreign currency needed to service the foreign debt of \$25 billion, much of it short-term.

Among the suspended import products are meat, fruit, fish, and chocolate. Other vital imports, like cereals, vegetables, sugar, flour, tea, and spare parts for agricultural machinery, will be subject to quotas. Like Egypt, Algeria imports over half of its protein requirements.

Debt

Venezuelan banker scores U.S. policy

Banker Luis Vallenilla, head of the Cavendes Financial Group and newly elected head of the Latin American Businessmen's Council, charged that the United States has no moral authority to accuse Germany of being responsible for the monetary crisis of Britain, Spain, and Italy today, since the United States unilaterally caused the debt crisis of Ibero-America, the Nov. 14 *El Universal* reported.

Vallenilla said this policy began at the end of the Carter administration, when the Federal Reserve jacked up interest rates to 20%. This led to disaster in the region, causing massive currency devaluations, "activating the foreign debt bomb," and producing the so-called "lost decade," he charged.

Vallenilla, who belongs to a political faction opposed to Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, said it was unfortunate that none of the Ibero-American officials who attended

the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank referenced "this terrible episode of Latin America's recent history and its social tragedy."

Russia

Sachs responsible for crisis, says academic

The "shock therapy" reform plan of Harvard Prof. Jeffrey Sachs is "a fiction" which has been "bad for Russia," which "won't work," and which "condemns democracy" in Russia, Stephen Cohen, professor of Russian studies at Princeton University who is known for his writings on Bukharin, charged on the PBS MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour on Nov. 10.

Sachs had blamed the collapse of the Russian economy on "reactionary forces" in the "military-industrial complex" who, since May-June, had printed massive quantities of paper money to keep the state sector going, thus causing an incipient hyperinflation. "The problem is not the Russian reactionaries," countered Cohen, "the problem is the IMF shock therapy. . . . The problem is the Sachs program," which is a fiction incompatible with "the country I have studied for 30 years."

Russia must find its own way, which is not the "American way," Cohen said. He stressed that "90% of the Russian economy depends on the state sector," which produces baby food, textbooks, toothbrushes, plastics, and numerous other consumer products, and not just the missiles, aircraft, and metals mentioned by Sachs. The shock therapy is "destroying the industrial infrastructure" of Russia, the country's main achievement in the 20th century. The Sachs program amounts to "destroying that in the name of the monetary dogma of the IMF, or of the way things are in America, [which is] incredibly arrogant."

Cohen recommended that Russian economists, "who understand the market just as well as Professor Sachs does," be given a bigger role. Against Sachs's "100 years of monetary policy experience," Cohen set "1,000 years of Russian history," which dictated a different model.

Military Production

China trying to produce MiGs with Russian workers

China is negotiating an agreement to co-produce MiG-31 fighters with a work force of 1,500 Russian personnel who would rebuild an outdated Chinese plant in south China, *Aviation Week* reported on Oct. 29. Some of the planes to be co-produced in the plant, which is located in Guizhou province, will go to Russia. The plan is part of China's overall effort to modernize its military.

In addition, China will be trying to acquire IL-76 transport aircraft, surface-to-air missiles, and a new air-launched cruise missile. Russia has sold China its S-300 SAM missile. The missile technology involved is basically anti-aircraft; no ballistic missiles are involved in the deals, although *Aviation Week* reported that China is trying to develop a conventionally armed intermediate-range ballistic missile.

Health

Cholera epidemic ravaging Zambia

A cholera epidemic is raging through various cities in Zambia, and health authorities are labeling it "colossal," BBC reported on Nov. 9. In the mining region of Kitwe, at least 140 people have died in two days alone, and 300 have died in a week. More than 3,000 people in the region are reportedly affected, and other cities are also reportedly affected.

BBC says it is the worst cholera outbreak in Zambia's history. It is so out of control, that the Army has had to be called out to collect corpses and dig mass graves, because the normal funeral capacities have been overstretched. Hospitals are also ill-equipped to deal with such a disaster. The government has announced emergency measures to spray houses, restrict movements of populations, and fix sewers.

The epidemic could have "serious political implications," because recently elected President Chiluba has "ignored social issues," and has instead made a priority of "harsh free-mar-

Briefly

ket reforms," BBC commented. BBC says his priorities will now rapidly change by force of circumstance, and social issues will move to the top of the agenda.

When Chiluba was elected, there was a lot of hype from Project Democracy channels, that what was happening in Zambia was the great success of "pluralism" and "multi-party democracy," as Chiluba was able to "peacefully replace the autocratic Kaunda."

Monetarism

Philippines a vassal of IMF, senator charges

Philippine opposition senator Arturo Tolentino criticized the government of Fidel Ramos for subservience to foreign creditors and proposed a referendum on how to handle the foreign debt problem, Reuters reported on Nov. 12. He said that because of the heavy indebtedness, "we have virtually lost our independence. . . . We have practically become a vassal of the IMF [International Monetary Fund], which makes obnoxious impositions upon us," he said in a speech to the Senate.

"We only want to live within our means, and to pay only what we can afford to give our creditors without sacrificing our own people," said Tolentino, who was foreign secretary under Ferdinand Marcos. "Let us hold a referendum to determine the sovereign will of the people from whose pockets the money will come."

Tolentino said that the government should stop the practice of automatically appropriating a certain amount for debt service and should allow Congress to set aside the amount.

Foreign Aid

Japan to resume aid to Iran after 17 years

Japan will end its 17-year suspension of economic assistance to Iran soon, and will provide some 30 billion yen (\$243 million) in loans, the newspaper *Nihon Keizai* reported on Nov. 7. The loans would help fund a hydroelectric

power plant on the Karun River in western Iran, it said. The private Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economies puts the total cost of the plant at \$1 billion.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, however, were cautious in commenting on the report. "We will resume aid to Iran in due course because a further delay could hurt bilateral ties," one official said. "But Japan must review Iran's military spending trend carefully. The fact that the global community is concerned about reports of Iran trying to buy arms in large quantities is slowing our procedures for aid."

Japan decided to resume assistance because Iran was a major oil producer and because of its influence in the Middle East and with Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, *Nihon Keizai* said.

Japan has not given financial support to Iranian industrial projects since 1975, because of a quarrel over a petrochemical joint venture and the Iran-Iraq War.

International Credit

Taiwan to block Chinese investment

Taiwan is tightening its screening of foreign investment applications and bids for infrastructure contracts to block projects by companies with large mainland Chinese shareholdings, officials said on Nov. 9.

"We are screening foreign investment applications prudently to prevent Communist Chinese capital from slipping through," said Chen Ming-pang, secretary general of the government's Investment Commission.

He said foreign companies would be ordered to withdraw existing investments in Taiwan if they were found to have major Chinese shareholdings. Companies with major Chinese investments will also be blocked from bidding for contracts under Taiwan's six-year, \$300 billion development plan, Economics Ministry officials said.

Taiwanese investment in China, which Taipei allows, soared to \$1.3 billion in the first half of this year, the cabinet's directorate general of budget, accounting, and statistics said in a Nov. 7 report. This brought the accumulated total of Taiwan's investment in China to an estimated \$4.2 billion.

● **EGYPT** and the European Community signed a five-year, \$780 million aid program on Nov. 9. The funds will convert wheat fields to cotton production, promote tourism, and speed up "public sector reforms" (privatization and ending guaranteed state employment for college graduates).

● **TAIWAN** plans to open a trade bureau in Israel, with which it has no diplomatic ties, the Israel Export Institute said Nov. 10. Taiwanese Deputy Foreign Minister Hsiao-Yen Chang began a three-day visit on Nov. 8 to investigate business opportunities, especially in the field of high technology.

● **TURKEY** has embarked on a "fast-track privatization program" to sell off state enterprises (which employ about 600,000 people), Ustun Sanver, head of the Public Participation Administration told the Turkish-U.S. Business Council in Istanbul on Nov. 9. He expects revenues to reach \$670 million in 1993 from the sale of 31 companies compared with \$140 million so far this year from 13 state firms.

● **MICHAEL HASELTINE**, the Harvard retrovirologist, called on nations to double funding for biomedical research by 1995, and to quadruple it by 2000, in a commentary in the Nov. 15 *New York Times*. "We do not know in which field of research a breakthrough [in an AIDS vaccine] may come," he wrote.

● **MALARIA** outbreaks have hit South Yemen and the eastern Ogaden region of Ethiopia. In Aden, Yemen, 50 people per day are being admitted to hospitals. At least 14 people a day are dying in the Ethiopian epidemic, the Ethiopian News Agency reported on Nov. 12.

● **SOUTH ASIAN** countries have 10 million drug addicts, according to a report issued in conjunction with a seminar in Dhaka, Bangladesh in the second week in November. India has an estimated 5-7 million addicts, Pakistan 2.24 million, Bangladesh 200,000, Sri Lanka 100,000, and Nepal 50,000.

LaRouche demands freedom; calls judge 'intractably biased'

by Warren A.J. Hamerman

On Nov. 17, Ramsey Clark and other attorneys for political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche filed an appeal of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.'s denial, earlier this year, of LaRouche's motion for freedom based on six volumes of new evidence. The new appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals charges that Bryan was "intractably biased" and should have recused himself from hearing LaRouche's new-evidence motion. Bryan's "bias was manifested in his actions at trial and attendant proceedings, and rearticulated with shocking blindness and passion in his response to the recusal motion," the appeal argues.

The new 50-page legal document, backed by an appendix of new evidence, demands LaRouche's immediate freedom, that he and his co-defendants "are entitled to have their wrongful convictions set aside, be released from custody, and the charges dismissed."

Due to Judge Bryan's prejudice, both in the original 1988 trial and in the appeal, LaRouche has now spent nearly four years in federal prison for crimes which he did not commit.

New evidence keeps coming in

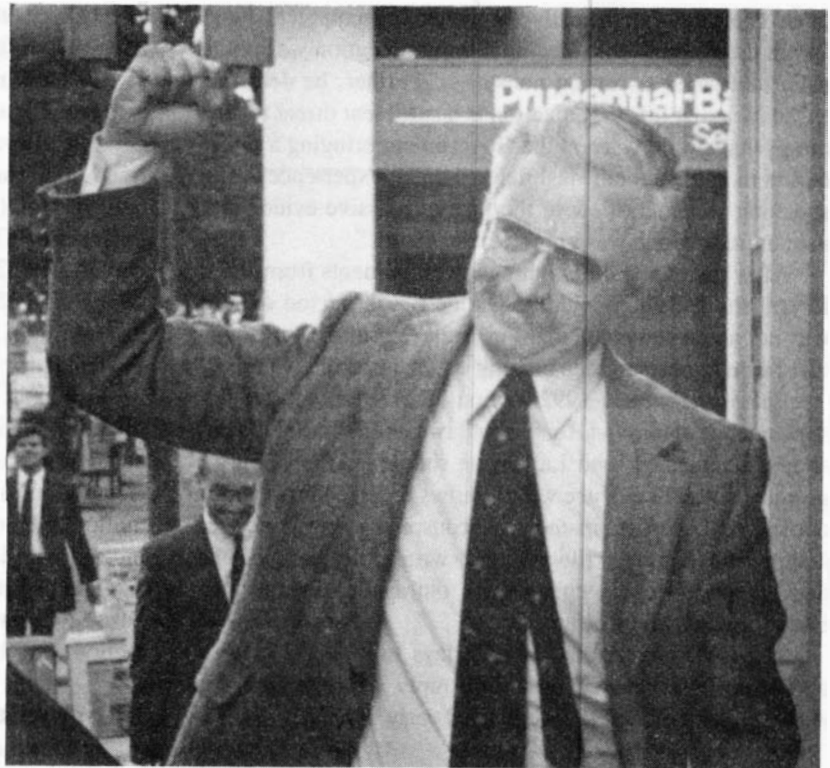
Since LaRouche's sentencing in 1989, there has been a steady stream of new evidence. Therefore, in the January 1992 motion, LaRouche argued for discovery and hearings to get all of the facts (see *EIR Feature*, Jan. 31, 1992, "LaRouche Launches Major Legal Effort for Freedom").

All of this was ignored by the biased Bryan.

LaRouche's new-evidence motion was filed on Jan. 22, 1992, and presented a detailed picture of prosecutorial misconduct and concealment, including the knowing use of perjured testimony at trial; the exploitation of this perjury in making closing arguments to the jury; the bad-faith filing of bankruptcy proceedings against defendants' companies which had taken all the loans listed in the indictment, as a means of destroying the ability to repay loans; the recruitment of



Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. (left), who bragged, "I should get a cigar," after railroading through the jailing of Lyndon LaRouche. New evidence of the government's malfeasance is coming in, including the September 1992 arrest of former sheriff's deputy Don Moore, the chief "go-fer" of the "Get LaRouche" task force, who is now charged with a conspiracy to kidnap associates of LaRouche. Moore is shown here (right) at a more triumphant moment in his career, entering the Richmond Courthouse for hearings on LaRouche's appeal, which was denied.



prosecution witnesses through immunity agreements, rewards, threats of prosecution, and other inducements not disclosed to the defense; and the withholding of exculpatory and impeachment evidence specifically requested by the defense prior to trial.

The new appeal argues that the new evidence stream is overflowing with fresh new evidence each month:

In August 1992, a former Stasi (East German spy service) official confessed that the Stasi mounted a massive disinformation campaign designed to blame the assassination of Olof Palme on persons associated with LaRouche. This demonstrates . . . that the LaRouche movement was significant enough to prompt this bizarre and elaborate contrivance, which was coordinated with Soviet attacks on LaRouche and their demand that action be taken against him in the U.S. This vicious falsehood was broadcast by NBC and became a critical aspect of attempts to destroy movement finances at the very time the loans in question were coming due. In September 1992, Don Moore, an integral part of the prosecution team, was arrested and charged with conspiracy to kidnap and deprogram LaRouche associates. The facts surrounding this criminal plot call into further question the misconduct of the prosecution team. In October 1992, an FOIA [Freedom of Information Act] release was received which indicates that Elizabeth Sexton, a critical Government witness, was acting as

an agent of the Government during times relevant to this case, a fact she denied and the Government covered up at trial.

Ten major errors

The new appeal exhaustively documents 10 major errors which Bryan made in his denial of the new-evidence motion, each of which is grounds to free the former presidential candidate. The errors range from Bryan's failure to recuse himself, to his failure to either overturn LaRouche's conviction or, in the alternative, to grant him discovery and hearings, on nine substantive issues backed by new evidence.

The topics these nine issues cover range from the bad-faith bankruptcy action which shut down the companies which owed the loans; to the illegal government-private "concert of action" of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), John Train, journalists, and others who plotted the prosecution; to the Oliver North-linked government "secret team" member who was foreman of LaRouche's jury; to covert operations against LaRouche during the Reagan-Bush administration under Executive Order 12333 and other "national security" pretexts.

Bryan's bias

The papers filed for LaRouche on Nov. 17 provide as evidence of Judge Bryan's bias, his own statements. For example, according to the brief, "defending the Government

from charges of politically motivated misconduct, Judge Bryan proclaimed 'this idea' that the prosecution was politically motivated as 'errant nonsense.' Further, he declared, '[t]he idea that this organization is a sufficient threat to anything, that would warrant the Government bringing a prosecution to silence them, just defies human experience.' This shocking statement flew in the face of massive evidence to the contrary which was known to the Court."

After reviewing other outrageous statements from Judge Bryan, the appeal concludes: "Judge Bryan's fixed opinion was not about some collateral or irrelevant matter; it constituted a preconceived idea bearing on the heart of the case."

LaRouche's early 1992 motion for freedom argued that the sentence against LaRouche and two of his co-defendants should be vacated, and LaRouche should be freed, on the grounds of new evidence which shows that "the prosecution conducted and participated in a conspiracy and concerted action with others to illegally and wrongfully convict him and his associates by engaging in outrageous misconduct, including financial warfare."

The U.S. government has 30 days to reply to the new appeal. LaRouche's response to its reply is due on Dec. 31. A decision on the appeal is expected early in 1993.

Documentation

From the appeal of LaRouche's 2255 motion

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit
On Appeal from the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia Alexandria Division *United States v. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., William Wertz, Jr., and Edward W. Spannaus.*

Brief of Appellants

This appeal arises from the refusal of an intractably biased trial judge to recuse himself from the review of the defendants' 28 U.S.C. 2255/Rule 33 motion, despite clear demonstration not only of the appearance of that bias, but its actuality. This bias was manifested in his actions at trial and attendant proceedings, and rearticulated with shocking boldness and passion in his response to the recusal motion and in the Memorandum Opinion herein. The egregious errors contained in that opinion resulted in whole or in part from that bias.

I. Statement of subject matter and appellate jurisdiction

On December 16, 1988, the defendants were convicted by a federal jury in the Eastern District of Virginia, the Hon. Albert V. Bryan, Jr. presiding, of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, mail fraud, and one count of conspiracy to defraud the Government (the latter conviction only involved defendant LaRouche). These convictions were finalized on appeal. . . . On January 22, 1992, defendants filed a motion, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2255 and Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (F.R.Cr.P.), seeking to vacate their convictions, as well as for other relief, and filed a related application for Section 2255 discovery. On the same date defendants also filed a motion to disqualify the presiding judge, which was denied on January 28, 1992. On May 14, 1992, the District Court issued a final Order and a Memorandum Opinion (hereinafter "Memo. Op.") denying the defendants' 2255/Rule 33 motion and disposing of all claims thereto.

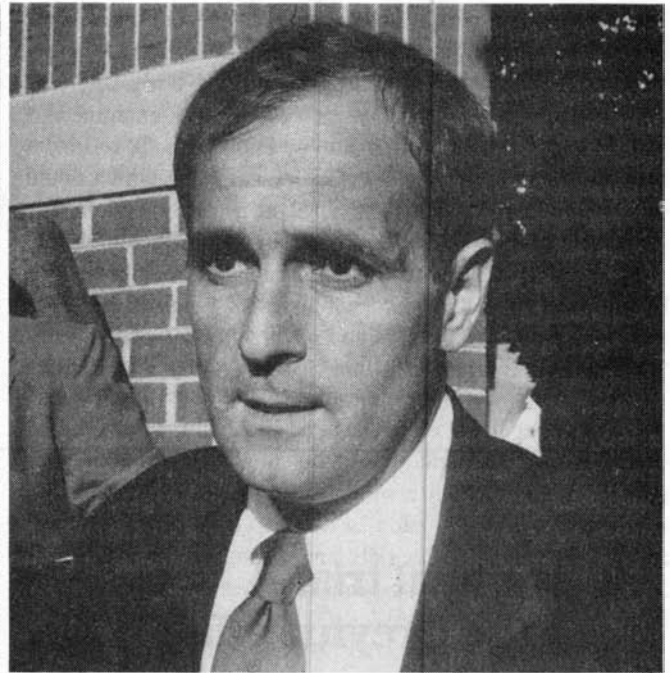
The defendants filed a timely notice of appeal with the District Court on May 26, 1992. This Court maintains jurisdiction over this appeal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1291.

II. Statement of issues presented for review

1. Whether the Court [Judge Bryan] below abused its discretion in denying the defendants' motion to disqualify.
2. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' bankruptcy claims.
3. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' conspiracy of prosecution claims.
4. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' suppression of evidence claims.
5. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' claim regarding the motion *in limine*.
6. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' exculpatory evidence claims.
7. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' claims regarding [witnesses] Hintz, Curtis, and Yezep. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' claims regarding witness immunity for Curtis and Hintz.
9. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' claims regarding the knowing use of false testimony.
10. Whether the Court below erred in denying defendants' claims regarding jury impartiality. . . .

IV. Statement of the case

On January 22, 1992, defendant Lyndon LaRouche, an internationally known political figure and candidate for President of the United States, plus two co-defendants, William Wertz and Edward Spannaus, filed a motion under 28 U.S.C. 2255 and Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to vacate their convictions and also sought discovery and hearings in conjunction therewith. This motion, supported by 85 pieces of new evidence, presented . . . a detailed picture of prosecutorial misconduct and concealment, includ-



Two top members of the "Get LaRouche" task force: prosecutor John Markham and Mira Lansky Boland of the Anti-Defamation League. In Judge Bryan's "rocket docket," the evidence connecting the prosecutors in the case to longstanding enemies of LaRouche, notably the ADL, was suppressed. Here, Markham and Boland are shown at a hearing on Oct. 6, 1992 in the case of the attempted kidnaping of LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith. Markham is the attorney for Smith's father, who is charged, along with several other defendants, with conspiracy to kidnap his son.

ing: the knowing use of perjured testimony at trial; the exploitation of this perjury in making closing arguments to the jury; the bad faith filing of bankruptcy proceedings against defendants' companies which had taken all the loans in the indictment as a means of destroying the ability to repay loans; the recruitment of prosecution witnesses through immunity agreements, rewards, threats of prosecution, and other inducements not disclosed to the defense; and the withholding of exculpatory and impeachment evidence specifically requested . . . by the defense prior to trial. New evidence also demonstrated that the foreman of the defendants' petit jury and three other venirepersons gave false answers during *voir dire*. Concealment of the true nature of his employment by the jury foreman enabled a person who was in direct contact with investigative agencies of witnesses at the trial to be at the jury's helm.

Simultaneous with the filing of the 2255/Rule 33 motion, the defendants filed a motion to disqualify the trial judge, Albert V. Bryan, Jr., for bias or because his impartiality might reasonably be questioned. The trial judge, after denying the recusal motion on January 28, 1992, gave another vivid demonstration of his bias in a Memorandum Opinion and Order signed on May 14, 1992, denying the motion without hearing.

The government's case at trial against these defendants relied on proof of nonpayment of certain loans solicited by persons associated with the defendants and an entirely cir-

cumstantial case of fraudulent intent. The defendants made numerous pretrial discovery requests for evidence related to the government's willful interference with the financial ability to repay, and also for evidence needed to cross-examine and otherwise present evidence regarding the former members and the lenders who testified for the prosecution. The Government denied the existence of such evidence, later found to exist, successfully concealing it throughout the trial, thereby depriving defendants and the Court and jury of evidence which would have demonstrated the innocence of these defendants.

Reduced to its bare bones, the Government determined to bring a fraudulent bankruptcy petition designed to eliminate business entities associated with the defendants, at least for the short term, prohibit any ability to continue to pay or otherwise satisfy their loan obligations, and thereby create a pool of victims for the criminal prosecution. Simultaneously, they determined to bring a fraudulent criminal indictment based on these victims and the artificial construction that a conspiracy existed which conveniently ended on the very date the bankruptcy was filed. This obvious sham was artfully constructed to eliminate the bankruptcy and its consequences as evidence at trial. They successfully completed the circle by the filing and allowance of a motion *in limine* which prohibited any evidence of these frauds by the Government.

The defendants' motion presented new evidence that key government witnesses, Christian Curtis and Wayne Hintz,

were afforded immunity and/or other rewards or inducements for their cooperation which were never disclosed to the defense. Mr. Curtis perjured himself on this issue, and Mr. Hintz, due to the nondisclosure, was not cross-examined on this point. With respect to Wayne Hintz, the Government also failed to turn over exculpatory evidence which could have been used to impeach Hintz at trial. Several former members of defendants' political movement, including Mr. Curtis and Mr. Hintz, testified at trial and material evidence connecting these "insider" witnesses to longstanding enemies of the defendants, such as Mira Boland of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and Patricia

Lynch of NBC News, was suppressed by the Government. Evidence connecting the prosecutors and investigators in this case to these longstanding enemies was denied and suppressed. The prosecution also used perjured testimony from lender witnesses and failed to disclose evidence which could have been used to impeach or otherwise undermine the testimony of all lender witnesses at trial. This exculpatory and impeachment evidence was specifically requested by the defendants.

The defendants' moving papers informed the Court that they continued to acquire new evidence of government misconduct and suppression of evidence. Since the sentencing

'A political trial, like the Dreyfus affair'

Friedrich-August von der Heydte, a German professor of constitutional and international law, analyzed the remarkable parallels between the infamous "Dreyfus Affair" in the 1890s in France, and the political persecution of Lyndon H. LaRouche in the United States. On Feb. 18, 1989, he issued the following evaluation of the show-trial against LaRouche. The statement was published as an advertisement in newspapers around the world, by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations.

Everything we have been able to find out about the trial against Lyndon H. LaRouche, has been yet another painful reminder that the exploitation of the judicial system for the achievement of political ends, is unfortunately a method used repeatedly today in the West as well as in the East. The "LaRouche case" is a glaring example of how, in the United States also, the judiciary is abused for the dispensing of "political justice."

On closer examination of the behavior of the U.S. authorities toward LaRouche, there emerge strong parallels to the infamous Dreyfus Affair in France, which has gone down in history as a classical example of a political trial.

Just as LaRouche was, the French Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was deprived by the structure of the trial procedures, of any opportunity to prove his innocence, and facts critical for his defense were excluded from the trial. In both cases, the harshness of the punishment betrayed the authorities' actual intent, namely, for political reasons, to hold the condemned in prison for such an extended period that alone for simple biological reasons, he would no

longer be able to influence the political process.

In both political trials, the prosecution consistently denied the political background of the accusations. LaRouche's actual "crime" seems to consist in the fact that he has created a financially and otherwise politically independent force which stands outside of the Eastern Establishment's strictly controlled political framework. Since that is hardly a punishable offense in a democratic state, an indictment had to be concocted which would make it possible to convict him under criminal law. After the first trial before a federal court in Boston collapsed, because even the court was unable to deny its political dimensions, a new trial, with a virtually identical indictment, was set up in Alexandria, Virginia, thereby taking advantage of the American federal system.

Some further parallels should be pointed out between the Dreyfus Affair and the LaRouche case:

In both cases, despite massive efforts, the initial criminal investigations led nowhere. Then the media were "drawn in," and, playing on the growing wave of anti-Semitism and anti-German revanchism in France at the end of the 19th century, managed to stir up a witchhunt campaign and create a "pre-judgment," such that additional pressure by the General Staff and the government finally led to an indictment against Dreyfus. Similarly today, in the United States there is scarcely any political figure more hated by the media than LaRouche.

Up to the trial's conclusion, Dreyfus was almost certain that he would not be convicted, since despite falsified documents, the evidence against him was quite scanty. A handwriting expert had even confirmed that the famous "Bordereau" document could not have been written by Dreyfus. Nevertheless, the crushing verdict was delivered after only one hour's deliberation. It was similar with the trial in Alexandria: On the basis of the judge's instructions to the jury, the defendant could expect at least partial acquittal; and yet the jury unanimously found him and his six associates guilty on all 48 counts—which would work

in 1989, there has been a steady stream of new evidence discovered which had been suppressed by the prosecution that shows the innocence of the defendants. Defendants argued that for this reason, discovery and hearings were required in order to get all of the facts before the Court. The flow continues! Each month that passes brings fresh new probative material to the fore. In August 1992, a former Stasi (East German spy service) official confessed that the Stasi mounted a massive disinformation campaign designed to blame the assassination of Olof Palme on persons associated with LaRouche. This demonstrates . . . that the LaRouche movement was significant enough to prompt this bizarre and

out to a total of approximately 10 minutes of “deliberation” on each count.

Rush to judgment

Both proceedings were rushed to their conclusion, as is typical for political trials. The period between the issuance of the indictment and the final conviction in both cases, was only a few weeks. LaRouche was indicted on Oct. 14, 1988 and was pronounced guilty on Dec. 16, 1988; Dreyfus only learned that he was indicted for treason when he was arrested on Oct. 15, 1894, and was convicted on Dec. 22, 1894.

In the court-martial trial against Dreyfus, exculpatory material was suppressed, and as proof of guilt, documents were produced which had been manipulated by intelligence services, and whose source was concealed citing regulations on classified materials. The defense did not have complete access to the documents upon which the indictment was based. Only years afterward, was Dreyfus able to prove that the essential documents which led to his conviction had been forged, and that the prosecution’s star witness had committed perjury. Judging from the currently available published information, one is hard put to fend off the impression that here, too, there are parallels to the trial against LaRouche.

In both cases, the courts rushed to carry out the sentence, in order to deprive the accused of the ability to influence events. Even after the convictions, the press campaigns—now snide and triumphantly gloating—did not subside, but rather the contrary.

In order to disprove the accusations which to him were beyond belief, Dreyfus presented himself before the trial fully conscious of the fact that he had done nothing wrong. The fact alone that Lyndon LaRouche, although he was well aware of the political character of the trial against him, did not become a fugitive from justice—though he could have easily done so—is a convincing demonstration that LaRouche has a clear conscience.

elaborate contrivance, which was coordinated with Soviet attacks on LaRouche and their demand that action be taken against him in the U.S. This vicious falsehood was broadcast by NBC and became a critical aspect of attempts to destroy movement finances at the very time the loans in question were coming due. In September 1992, Don Moore, an integral part of the prosecution team, was arrested and charged with conspiracy to kidnap and deprogram LaRouche associates. The facts surrounding this criminal plot call into further question the misconduct of the prosecution team. In October 1992, an FOIA [Freedom of Information Act—ed.] release was received which indicates that Elizabeth Sexton, a critical government witness, was acting as an agent of the Government during times relevant to this case, a fact she denied and the Government covered up at trial. . . .

The new evidence further reveals the voluminous nature of the government-suppressed material which included 85 discrete items discovered and presented to the trial court, which alone warranted reversal and required an evidentiary hearing and discovery as provided in 28 U.S.C. 2255. This would have occurred if the Motion had been considered by an impartial and fair-minded jurist. The record comments of the trial court make it very clear that the defendants did not receive either full or fair consideration below. This case should be reversed and judgment rendered for defendants, or remanded for a full evidentiary hearing and discovery. Judge Bryan should be disqualified, and another judge should be appointed to preside.

V. Argument

A. The court abused its discretion in denying defendants’ motion to disqualify

Concomitant with the submissions of the 2255/Rule 33 motion, the defendants also filed a motion, supported by an affidavit from counsel, to disqualify the presiding judge, Hon. Albert V. Bryan, Jr. . . . By Order dated January 28, 1992, the Court denied the disqualification motion stating, in essence, that neither the affidavit nor the cited comments by the Court “indicate a personal, as opposed to judicial, bias.” . . . [T]he disqualification of the judge is mandatory if there is a reasonable factual basis to question his or her impartiality. . . . The test for recusal turns upon whether a reasonable lay person would question the judge’s impartiality, not whether the judge is or is not actually impartial. . . .

Following the allocutions of Lyndon LaRouche and another defendant, the trial judge revealed the depths of his prejudice and that his view of the case may be influenced by extra-judicial considerations. Defending the Government from charges of politically-motivated misconduct, Judge Bryan proclaimed “this idea” that the prosecution was politically motivated as “errant nonsense.” . . . Further, he declared “[t]he idea that this organization is a sufficient threat to anything, that would warrant the Government bringing a

prosecution to silence them, just defies human experience.” This shocking statement flew in the face of massive evidence to the contrary which was known to the Court. Not only was the Court apprised of the relevant facts through the pretrial filings of defendants; the barrage of pretrial media attacks, including negative coverage on the eve of trial, together with the violent political and media reaction to the LaRouche movement’s electoral successes in March of 1986 served clear notice of political motivation and concert of action between the Government and others opposed to LaRouche.

The defendants’ 2255/Rule 33 motion offered 85 separate items of new evidence, many of which further demonstrated the government targeting and political motivation charged by the defense. Despite this additional evidence, on the very first page of his Memorandum Opinion, Judge Bryan reaffirmed and accelerated his biased comments that defendants’ political movement was too insignificant to prompt retaliation. In a sarcastic footnote, the Court comments: “The notion that the movements’ significance would prompt such retaliation was characterized by the Court at sentencing as ‘arrant nonsense.’ The term when transcribed appeared as ‘errant nonsense.’ Either word will do.” Predictably, the Memorandum Opinion simply ignored or distorted most of the evidence adduced.

The Memorandum Opinion makes it clear beyond a reasonable doubt that the presiding judge did not—and because of his bias could not—give impartial consideration to the matters presented. . . .

Judge Bryan’s fixed opinion was not about some collateral or irrelevant matter; it constituted a preconceived idea bearing on the heart of the case. No honest person evaluating the above facts could doubt that Judge Bryan’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned. The Court below abused its discretion in denying the motion to disqualify and, upon remand of this case, a different judge should be assigned. . . .

Loudoun County Sheriff’s Office

As the defendants articulated in their response pleadings below, media reports in the spring of 1992 confirm that the Loudoun County Sheriff’s Office is now under investigation by the FBI for, among other things, “handling of criminal investigations and evidence,” “alleged civil rights violations,” and “abuse of power.”. . . This investigation was precipitated by a deputy who charged that the Sheriff’s Office and Commonwealth Attorney suppressed exculpatory evidence in a high-profile case. This same individual served as the cooperating witness in the case of *U.S. v. Moore et al.* One of the principal foci of the federal probe appears to be whether the Loudoun Sheriff’s Department withholds exculpatory evidence as a matter of practice and policy.

The Government participated in concealing this evidence prior to trial, and defendants did not have the admissions of the role of ADL Fact-Finding Director Mira Boland and the officials in the Loudoun Sheriff’s Office (Sheriff Isom and

Deputies Moore and McCracken) in interfering in business relationships in Loudoun County. . . . This information was only developed in the *Commonwealth v. Welsh* proceedings during the spring of 1990. Additional evidence regarding the political motivations of Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry and Loudoun Sheriff John Isom were obtained through the Freedom of Information Act in late 1991. . . . The latest evidence which suggests the Department may have a policy of suppressing exculpatory evidence as a matter of practice, has surfaced in the press in the past several weeks and is now under federal investigation.

The suppressed evidence demonstrates that the Loudoun Sheriff’s Office and the ADL were involved in coordinated activity designed to disrupt the financial activities of defendants’ movement. Loudoun Deputy Sheriff Moore was also a Special U.S. Deputy Marshal appointed to assist the federal prosecutions in Boston and Alexandria. Sheriff Isom and Deputy McCracken worked closely with the federal prosecution team. The knowledge and actions of these individuals is attributable to the prosecution in this case. . . . The nondisclosure of this evidence impeded defendants’ ability to present a defense and constituted a violation of their due process rights. . . . The Court addresses none of this new evidence, beyond saying it is “irrelevant.”

VI. Conclusion

The defendants have shown that their imprisonment resulted from violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, including outrageous governmental misconduct, which has resulted in a complete miscarriage of justice. The defendants were targeted for prosecution, harried by economic warfare, subjected to a crusade of numerous media attacks, and wrongfully convicted as a result of a conspiracy and concerted action by public and private forces dedicated to their elimination. Relevant and exculpatory materials were intentionally and routinely withheld by the Government in an effort to preclude defenses, prevent discovery of the truth, and cover up the conspiracy and concerted action in which the Government was engaged. The actions taken by the Government and its co-conspirators were designed and intended to force massive investigations under any pretext, including national security, to destroy the financial and political base of the movement and prevent the servicing of loans, so as to allow those loans to become the basis of the indictments.

The government’s failure to meaningfully respond is further evidence of the merits of defendants’ Motion.

Based on the facts and arguments presented, the defendants are entitled to have their wrongful convictions set aside, be released from custody, and have the charges dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,
Ramsey Clark, Esq.,
Odin P. Anderson, Esq.,
Scott T. Harper, Esq.

Judge who jailed LaRouche ran guns

This dossier is based on a leaflet issued in August 1990 by LaRouche for Justice, the congressional campaign committee for Lyndon LaRouche in Virginia's 10th Congressional District.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who jailed Lyndon LaRouche on phony "conspiracy" charges, is a career CIA hatchetman and a key operative of the world's biggest gun-running outfit. Bryan personally organized and financed the world's largest private arms dealer, Interarms, a joint proprietary of British Intelligence and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Interarms now controls 90% of the world's private arms traffic.

Judge Bryan was selected in 1988 by prosecutors targeting LaRouche, because Bryan is at the center of the spy apparatus run by the Anglo-American "bluebloods." As a CIA hatchetman on the federal bench since 1972, Bryan is depended upon to protect criminal projects of that spy apparatus, caring nothing for the law. During the railroad LaRouche "trial," Bryan prohibited any mention of the classified LaRouche files, admitted then to be under the jurisdiction of [then] Vice President George Bush, files whose contents demonstrate the innocence of LaRouche.

Bryan organized the Interarms company in the mid-1950s, coordinating with the *Washington Post*, the CIA, and the British Defense Ministry. Sam Cummings, the public boss of Interarms, had been employed by the CIA as a gun-runner in Europe and Central America, when he came to Alexandria, Virginia in 1955. Funding for the project went through an Alexandria bank that had been owned by Bryan and his family and their close friends since 1864. Albert V. Bryan, Jr. was co-owner, and director, and the bank's attorney, when First and Citizen's National Bank of Alexandria set up Interarms. The bank put up the money to buy rifles from Argentina and the British War Ministry.

Cummings stored the guns in warehouse space provided by Robinson's Terminal Warehouse, Inc.—Albert V. Bryan, Jr., attorney; Clarence Robinson, president. For better control, Robinson was made president of the Bryan family bank in 1957. Bryan and Robinson supplied the property on which to build the arms company's new warehouses. Bryan's bank chose Interarms' first president, and organized a retail gun division, "Hunter's Lodge."

The first big CIA project of the Bryan enterprise was arming Cuban revolutionary Fidel Castro. Agency for International Development trucks picked up small arms, rifles,

machine guns, and ammunition in Alexandria and drove them to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland for shipment to Central and South America, for untraceable delivery to Castro's forces. After Castro seized power, Interarms armed his government openly. Then the CIA turned against Castro, and Interarms equipped the Cuban exiles for the bungled Bay of Pigs invasion.

Bryan's Interarms company armed Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi during the period when the Anglo-Americans backed Qaddafi's revolution. While George Bush was director of the CIA in 1976-77, CIA employees under Edwin Wilson trained and armed Qaddafi's terrorists and assassins, in North Africa, in Europe, and in Virginia. CIA man Frank Terpil, a top Qaddafi supplier, was arrested after police raids on his arms dealings with the Interarms company in England. The CIA claimed that the Qaddafi operation was "unauthorized"; now Qaddafi was "like Hitler." Gun-running Judge Bryan sat on key parts of Terpil's case to keep things under control.

Then-CIA man Waldo Dubberstein, arrested in the Wilson-Terpil affair, said he was acting on CIA orders. He was shot to death, a "suicide," just as he was to appear in Bryan's court. CIA man Larry Tu-Wai Chin, arrested for leaking secrets to the Chinese Communists, said he was acting on behalf of the agency, and his "confession" was phony. Judge Bryan ruled the "confession" legal. Soon Chin was found dead in his cell—another "suicide."

British and freemasons

Some of the world's dirtiest projects are run through private banks and front companies in Alexandria, Virginia, under direct British supervision. Two institutions play a critical role: Christ Episcopal Church and the George Washington National Memorial masonic temple; both give their allegiance to the British monarchy. Bryan's partner Clarence Robinson made a fortune supplying cement to build the masonic temple. It is the operating headquarters of *white* Freemasonry in North America. The freemasons' racial message is boldly displayed on the walls of Interarms: drawings of Confederate soldiers, carrying guns supplied by British gun-runners for the slaveowners' rebellion of 1861.

From 1979 to 1986, Judge Bryan worked in the top-secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court operated by the Justice Department. Bryan gave warrants to the secret services, "legalizing" wiretaps and mail intercepts within the United States.

After the 400-man police raid on LaRouche-affiliated publishing offices in 1986 in Leesburg, Virginia, Judge Bryan ruled that the government could legally close down LaRouche movement publications in a "forced bankruptcy." Then Bryan imprisoned LaRouche and associates for non-payment of debts, prohibiting mention of Bryan's own role in shutting down the movement's means of raising money, and suppressing all evidence of 20 years of harassment of the defendants by government agencies.

Project Democracy tries military coup in Peru

by Gretchen Small

Investigations by the Peruvian government into the Nov. 13 attempted coup d'état against President Alberto Fujimori and the Army high command, have uncovered overwhelming evidence that this coup was a U.S.-directed operation, run through networks of the U.S. government's Project Democracy. Its goal was to achieve what seven months of economic warfare and diplomatic blackmail have failed to accomplish: to overturn the Fujimori government, whose all-out war against Shining Path since April 5 has inspired others in Ibero-America to demand that their governments, too, break with Washington and its phony "democratic" agenda.

The hypocrisy of Washington's endless verbiage on the sanctity of "democratic procedures" could not be clearer. The coup-plotters told the press that had they succeeded, their first act would have been to cancel the Nov. 22 national elections for a Constituent Assembly, where candidates supporting the Fujimori government are widely expected, by opponents and supporters alike, to win sweeping victories. The elections, combined with the dramatic blows against Shining Path since the Sept. 12 capture of its chief, Abimael Guzmán, were expected to consolidate the government's rule sufficiently to allow it to escalate its war against Shining Path, even if Washington tightens its international blockade of Peru.

Although the leader of the coup, Army Gen. Jaime Salinas Sedó (ret.), has stated that his objective was to reimpose the parliamentary regime which had ruled the country before April 5 when Fujimori dissolved Congress and put the country on a war-footing against the Shining Path, the government charged that the opening shot of the coup was to be the assassination of President Fujimori. As those who urged the

Peruvian general to act knew full well, had that occurred, or the coup advanced, the result would not have been a stable government, but the shattering of the country into civil war—creating precisely the conditions needed to justify supranational intervention to "reestablish peace."

The Army conspirators arrested, the APRA party and radical labor agitators linked with the Shining Path took over the campaign to derail the elections. Both APRA and Shining Path have been calling on people to boycott the election. One week before the election, APRA and the terrorists ordered their supporters to carry out street demonstrations and labor stoppages against the government, while Shining Path hit squads carried out some of the worst terrorism since the summer, including detonating several car bombs and exploding a "tricycle bomb" in a schoolyard full of children in Lima.

Does the OAS have a 'black hand'?

Five days before the coup attempt, two high-level U.S. Project Democracy operatives, the president of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Carl Gershman, and Inter-American Dialogue Senior Associate Peter Hakim, were in Peru, demanding that the Organization of American States (OAS) step up its efforts to "confront" governments where "democracy" had been violated. "Obviously, there has been a break in the democratic process in Peru," Hakim specified. Gershman told the press that the United States would do everything within its power to overthrow "pseudo-dictators."

Hundreds of foreign observers organized by the OAS had also arrived in Lima by that time, brought in to "oversee" Peru's Constituent Assembly elections. Under Washington's direction, the OAS has arrogated to itself the power to judge

whether the elections are fair or not.

The coup plot was set for the early morning hours of Nov. 13. Advised by military intelligence of the plot in advance, President Fujimori and his family were quietly escorted out of the presidential palace under heavy military guard that night to a military base, so that the plotters would proceed, but not succeed. Part of the commando unit allegedly assigned to kill the President to trigger the coup did not follow its rebel leader, but the major proceeded alone and was arrested at the palace. General Salinas Sedó arrived at a location pre-arranged by the plotters at 3 a.m., was arrested, and documents on the operation seized. The operation blown, other participants called off other deployments.

Twenty-five retired and active-duty Army officers have been jailed so far for participating in the plot. The leading figure was General Salinas Sedó, who had recently returned from Washington to lead the rebellion; he had been living there since serving as military attaché. The plotters planned to capture or assassinate President Fujimori and Army Commander and President of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Nicolás de Bari Hermoza; install former Vice President and U.S. favorite Máximo San Román as President; reseat the Congress which Fujimori had closed on April 5 because its members refused to permit war measures against Shining Path; and call general elections for a year later. The Constituent Assembly elections were to be canceled, under charges that the Fujimori regime had rigged them.

The first round of defense of Fujimori's political opponents in Peru was to denounce the reports of a coup attempt as an invention of the President to gain support before the elections, a charge dutifully reported by the world's media. That lie collapsed when General Salinas Sedó gave an interview to *Oiga* magazine detailing some of the plotters' plans, which he claimed were justified under Article 82 of the old Constitution which gave "the right of insurrection."

Nervous now about statements by Fujimori that there was "a black hand" of "political interests" behind the coup, politicians denounced the President for failing to provide "proof" that they were involved.

No comparison to Venezuela's CAP

"In their delirium," the conspirators "probably wished to imitate nationalist military who struggle in other parts of the world against corrupt regimes repudiated by their people," President Fujimori told Peruvians in a nationwide television address on Nov. 13, after the coup had been stopped. But they "got the wrong country." This President "enjoys the support of the majority of the population; he is not the President of a country which rejects him, and demands that he leave."

No one in Ibero-America could miss that description of the beleaguered President of Venezuela, Carlos Andrés Pérez (known as CAP). Pérez, who for months has been denouncing any military action as impermissible violations of "de-

mocracy," suddenly changed his tune, justifying this coup attempt as an expected result of the fact that "there is no democracy" in Peru. Pérez attempted to discredit the Peruvian elections in advance as manipulated by the military.

According to reports in various Ibero-American newspapers, Pérez has been meeting secretly for months with another principal in the coup attempt, former Peruvian President Alan García, now living in exile in Colombia. *El Nuevo País* of Venezuela claimed on Nov. 17 that Pérez and García had spent the very weekend following the coup attempt together on Venezuela's La Orchila Island.

Investigators have found that the coup plotters were financed by Venezuelan money, it is reported in Lima.

The hand of García and his APRA party is all over the coup attempt. Two of the three generals involved in the attempted coup had served García as head of his Military Household: Gen. Luis Palomino, who was to have become head of the Armed Forces had the coup succeeded, served García at that post for most of his regime, as did Gen. José Pastor Vivas, who succeeded Palomino at that post.

General Salinas Sedó, claiming the post of defense minister in this "new" government, had been named head of the powerful 2nd Army Division by García. His problems with Fujimori began, according to Peruvian press reports, when he sided with Mario Vargas Llosa, the radical pro-free trade presidential candidate financed by Gershman's NED; Fujimori defeated Vargas Llosa in the 1990 elections. His connections with García clearly did not end in 1990, however: Sedó attempted to flee loyal troops at the site of the rendezvous in an armored car belonging to Peruvian construction and media magnate Julio Vera Gutiérrez, a well-known friend and financial angel of Alan García. It was later reported that Salinas had chaired one of the planning meetings for the coup at a house owned by García's multimillionaire money-bags.

APRA's response to the coup was strikingly like that of General Salinas Sedó. Article 82 of the Constitution gives the right to insurrection, APRA Undersecretary General Mercedes Cabanillas told the press. Like Venezuela's Pérez, she charged that the "real coup-maker" in Peru is Fujimori. Not only does APRA intend to go ahead with a boycott of the Constituent Assembly elections, but it is calling for national protests against the government this week, she added.

What next?

Caught in the act, the Peruvian participants have called for supranational aid. On Nov. 17, the wife of General Salinas Sedó flew from Washington to Caracas, to meet with Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, the president of the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission and a Venezuelan and ally of President Pérez. Isabel de Salinas called a press conference afterwards to defend the coup attempt as justified against "the current dictatorship," and reported that she had requested the OAS to ensure the safety of her husband and son, also jailed in the coup plot.

Matrix court case in U.K. shows: EIR was right on Iraq war

by Joseph Brewda

On Nov. 9, the British government was forced to drop its case against a British manufacturer charged with illegally selling military-related machine tools to Iraq from 1986 through to the August 1990 Iraq invasion of Kuwait. The case, first reported in our Nov. 20 issue (p. 40), fell apart after British Trade Minister Alan Clark admitted on the stand that Matrix-Churchill's sales were in accordance with official, if covert, British policy to foster war in the region, claiming that "the interests of the West are well served by Iran and Iraq fighting each other, the longer the better." *Realpolitik*, he said, was the basis of British policy.

The unexpected release to the court of 500 sensitive government documents confirmed Clark's admissions. The documents demonstrated that the British government itself, in violation of a U.N.-mandated British government ban on militarily related sales to both Iran and Iraq, and in violation of its statements to Parliament, had been secretly authorizing the firm's militarily related tool sales to Iraq. The last shipment was authorized by a meeting of the British cabinet on July 19, 1990, and was shipped to Iraq on July 27 of that year.

Simultaneous with this cabinet meeting, U.S. and British officials, including U.S. Ambassador to Iraq April Glaspie, were confidentially encouraging the Iraqi government to invade Kuwait, a former region of Iraq which was then involved in financial warfare against it. The Anglo-American press was already dominated by reports that the Iraqis intended to move into Kuwait; behind the scenes the Anglo-Americans were telling the Iraqis to go ahead. Two weeks after the meeting, and one week after the last arms shipment, then British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her puppet George Bush were screaming that Saddam Hussein was the "new Hitler"—on account of the Aug. 2 invasion, which the British and U.S. governments had encouraged through such sales and assurances.

If you were reading *EIR* during the spring and summer of 1990, you would not be surprised by the Matrix-Churchill revelations, nor would you have been caught flat-footed by the then-coming war. By March 1990, U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche and his associates were warning in *EIR* that the Anglo-Americans were plotting a new Mideast war tar-

geting Iraq, among other states, to divert attention from the financial crisis, and to isolate Germany and Japan. That coming war was a featured cover story of this magazine on July 20, 1990, even while the Anglo-Americans were luring the Iraqis into their upcoming Kuwaiti invasion.

At the time, LaRouche's warnings were wildly denounced as "conspiracy theories" or "anti-Semitic" by so-called Mideast experts and other "well-informed sources," in Britain, the United States, France, and Germany. Even within the Arab world, many figures dismissed the warnings, foolishly believing that their nation would never be betrayed by Washington and London.

Apparently, LaRouche, behind bars, is a lot smarter and much better informed than the experts. Of course the Anglo-Americans who were plotting the war, knew a war was coming: They were simply lying. Many citizens believed in the statements of the U.S. government and establishment news media, and were afraid of being attacked for holding "conspiracy theories."

The great financial mudslide, and war

On March 6, 1990, imprisoned statesman LaRouche issued an international release warning that "London's petroleum cartel" and "Henry Kissinger's masters in London, the International Institute for International Affairs," were "orchestrating a new Mideast war." LaRouche's release, referenced in a March 16 editorial in *EIR*, warned that this war plan was driven by the desperate financial situation facing the Anglo-American establishment. These were the same forces, he stated, that rigged the 1973-74 oil price hoax through the 1973 Israeli-Arab war, which was itself required for financial reasons.

LaRouche specified that there was a "destabilization being planned in terms of Iraq, in terms of Iran, in terms of the Gulf states, in terms of Egypt, in terms of Algeria," and that the Anglo-Americans were also intending on toppling Lebanon's then-Prime Minister Michel Aoun (who was toppled in September 1990). "We see," LaRouche said, "all of the devil's brew needed to start a Mideast war afoot. . . . All that it requires, virtually, at this stage, is someone to orchestrate the mess." He added that "around [Ariel] Sharon,

obviously, the mess is being orchestrated. The [Edgar] Bronfman-Sharon relationship shows up very clearly, in Sharon's effort to get a new Middle East war going. . . . So, we had better wake up. Perhaps someone is orchestrating a new Middle East war. As a matter of fact, we know they are." LaRouche later specified that the war would occur after the United States' November 1990 congressional elections.

In our lead financial article in that issue, "LaRouche Asks, Will Bush Try Fiat to Stop Mudslide?" *EIR* elaborated on the financial breakdown sparking the war plot, based on a March 4 interview that LaRouche gave on the world financial situation.

"We're heading into a great financial mudslide internationally," LaRouche told his interviewers, warning that the Anglo-Americans would be attempting to control or divert their impending collapse by "administrative fascism" and related repressive measures. "The reality" of the financial collapse "cannot be suppressed," he emphasized, but he noted that the "effect of the waves and the winds can be diverted by a breakwater to hit the society in a different fashion than one might expect." In this regard, LaRouche analyzed, "what the United States is doing to Japan and the operation which is being run through [Lawrence] Eagleburger-Kissinger, London-Bronfman circles, against Germany" was an attempt to "divert the waves."

EIR feature story reveals plot

On July 2, LaRouche issued another international release, entitled "Israel Is Planning for War," warning of the effort to cook up a new war. The release was part of an *EIR* cover story published on July 20, entitled "Israel Gets Ready for a New Mideast War." The statement was ridiculed by "informed sources" in Europe and the United States for being "anti-Semitic" and "paranoid."

"The state of Israel is now marshaled, in preparation for a war, which, from one standpoint, might be described as Israel's attempted 'final solution' to the Arab problem," LaRouche began. "This means a war, presumably against Iraq and other states, and the destruction of Jordan." "As long as we have the present combination, in Israel, and as long as the present agreements among the government of the United States, the government of the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union persist, we say now that a war in the Middle East will break out either within weeks or within months, varying with conditions."

LaRouche noted that the pretext for the coming war would be "by aid of a provocation orchestrated in much the same way that Hitler orchestrated the so-called Polish provocation which launched World War II."

LaRouche added that the war had been planned by the British, Israeli, and U.S. governments since 1986. LaRouche tied the plan to the 1986 effort to shunt off Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union via Austria to Israel, rather than to the United States. The plan had been aided by a smear campaign

depicting Austrian President Kurt Waldheim as a former Nazi.

LaRouche explained that the Bush administration would be making "cosmetic, public relations gestures" to convince the credulous—Oh, see, we are against war in the Middle East, and we don't think it will happen anyway. "Bunk," LaRouche said, "the United States government is *committed* to a war in the Middle East."

In an accompanying article entitled "Superpowers Prepare New Mideast War, 'Final Solution' to Arab 'Problem,'" this author added that among the objectives of the coming war would be "the elimination of the PLO as a force in the region; the overthrow of Jordan's King Hussein; and the humiliation and possible overthrow of Iraq's Saddam Hussein. Once these objectives are reached, Israel and Syria intend to make Jordan into the 'homeland' for Palestinians driven out of the occupied West Bank and to complete the Syrian annexation of Lebanon. . . . Iraq is the one country in the region which does not fit into the regional condominium, and is the enemy of Syria and Israel alike. Iraq is the most likely point for a full-scale war."

In a second accompanying article, "Malthusians Reshape NATO for 'Out-of-Area' Wars," Mark Burdman warned that the coming "Mideast war would in effect give means for triggering the new era of 'North versus South' confrontations," to better secure expanded looting rights over former colonies. The policy was later proclaimed as the "new world order."

Targeting Germany and Japan

From the beginning, as LaRouche warned that the Anglo-Americans were planning to provoke a new Mideast war, he emphasized that its top targets were Germany and Japan. Germany, recently reunited, together with Japan, represented a potential alternative financial and economic policy to the Anglo-Americans. The Anglo-Americans were particularly fearful that Germany would embrace an economic reconstruction policy outlined by LaRouche in 1989, the "Productive Triangle," which would align France and Germany in a policy of vastly expanding European industrial development. The proposal was linked to a policy of industrializing newly liberated eastern Europe, rather than allow it to be looted by the Anglo-American-controlled International Monetary Fund.

In a release issued on July 15, 1990, LaRouche emphasized the role of the so-called "Ridley affair" in setting the conditions for the coming war. During July, the Thatcher government, then prompting Iraq to invade Kuwait, was simultaneously launching a major propaganda campaign against Germany, terming it the "Fourth Reich."

The provocations were linked to an interview that then British Trade and Industry Minister Nicholas Ridley gave to the British magazine *Spectator*, published on July 12, 1990. In the interview, Ridley characterized moves toward forming

a joint European monetary policy as “a German racket designed to take over all of Europe.” The French, he ranted, were “behaving like poodles to the Germans,” and complained that “the German deutschemark is always going to be the strongest currency” because of German industrial practices. He concluded, in this wild provocation, “I’m not against giving up sovereignty in principle, but not to this lot. You might just as well give it to Adolf Hitler, frankly.” He asserted that the only alternative to German dominance was playing off other powers against Germany. “We’ve always played the balance of power in Europe.” It has “never been more necessary than now, with Germany so uppity.”

In his July 15 statement, LaRouche noted that the “big news” following the just completed, disastrous Group of Seven economic summit in Houston, Texas, was that the Ridley article was linked to the Mideast war drive. “What happened,” LaRouche noted, “was that during the course of the summit, a British, influential magazine, controlled by close friends of Henry Kissinger, had prepared an article by a minister, Ridley, in the Thatcher cabinet. This article compared Helmut Kohl, the chancellor of West Germany, to Adolf Hitler, and virtually came to the edge of declaring war against Germany.”

He noted that “Kissinger’s friends, linked to the Soviets and controlling presently the public opinion of the government of Israel, include the Hollinger Corporation, the Bronfman interests, and the interests of billionaire publisher, the Soviet-linked Robert Maxwell. These are the fellows behind the Thatcher government scandal; these are the fellows plotting the war in the Middle East; these are the fellows who play a key part in ruining and bankrupting your bank and the United States in general. It is time to get the friends of Henry Kissinger out of the governments of Israel, Britain, and the United States.”

While Ridley resigned, he continued to rant that Germany threatened to become a “Fourth Reich.” Still later, Ridley raved that Germany was again responsible for killing Jews, by building up Iraq’s military machine.

Now, documents released in the Matrix-Churchill case show that this same Ridley was central to the effort to lure Iraq into the war through the promised support signaled by the arms shipments, including during the same period he launched the attack on Germany. According to these documents, Ridley sent a confidential memo to Thatcher in June demanding that the Matrix-Churchill shipments to Iraq proceed without interruption, despite the fact that the shipments violated British law. It was this memo, according to the London *Guardian*, which obliged the cabinet to meet on July 19, where guidelines authorizing such shipments were adopted.

Among the effects of the invasion, was the provision of a pretext for the Anglo-Americans to occupy the Gulf oil fields, thereby putting the Anglo-Americans in a position to cut off Germany and Japan from oil supplies, a plan advocated by Kissinger as far back as 1975.

Matrix-Churchill: setting up Iraq for the kill

by Dean Andromidas

Court revelations in the ongoing Matrix-Churchill case are demonstrating that Iraq, in the period leading up to the Persian Gulf war, was given military technologies by Britain like any other strategic ally or NATO partner. The most sensitive technologies, particularly for its nuclear program, were given, not through intermediaries or fronts, but openly, with the approval and oversight of the highest levels of the British government. From the evidence, President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi leadership in Baghdad were being conned into seeing themselves in virtually the same strategic relationship with NATO as NATO member Turkey—which had conquered half of Cyprus, a neutral country and home of Britain’s most important military installations in the eastern Mediterranean, with relative impunity. This was an important aspect of duping Iraq into thinking that they had Anglo-American backing for the invasion of Kuwait.

A high-level retired NATO commander, when asked to comment on the Matrix-Churchill case, told *EIR*: “It reminds me of the ‘centerline B machine scandal’ of the 1970s. Do you remember? The centerline B machines were the American-manufactured machine tools that enabled the Soviet Union to manufacture the ball bearings needed to MIRV their ICBMs. That sale was approved by Henry Kissinger.” Through that sale, Kissinger was able to hold the world hostage to his SALT treaty and the mutually assured destruction (MAD) nuclear warfare doctrine.

The source confirmed that it would be impossible for such leading defense contractors to export their products to a country like Iraq, let alone be bought by Iraq, as Matrix-Churchill was, without the approval and oversight of the highest levels of government. Matrix-Churchill makes machines similar to the centerline B machines.

Matrix-Churchill was just as important a defense contractor as Vickers, British Aerospace, or any other household name in the defense industry establishment in the United Kingdom. They build computerized numerically controlled (CNC) lathes. These are used for the manufacture of a range of sophisticated military ordnance ranging from artillery shells to fuses used in nuclear warheads. The source confirmed that the defense industry and the military establishment and intelligence community are all one entity, with financial community input. The depiction of Matrix-Churchill’s managing director as an “informant” for MI-5 and MI-6, with the press adding flourishes depicting him leading “a

secret double life," is absurd. He was not an informant; he was British intelligence, assigned to a leading British defense contractor. As an integral part of that apparatus, Matrix-Churchill could not initiate any project or contract, such as sales to Iraq, without the approval of the highest levels of government. To be integrated in it, you have to be a member of the club. Was Iraq led to believe it was being let into the club?

Drying up on Iran

The Matrix-Churchill story starts in 1987 with the so-called policy tilt toward Iraq, touted as support for Iraq, a great bulwark against the Islamic fundamentalist threat of Iran. This is nonsense. As a former British military attaché in Baghdad once told this author: "It's the way we built the empire. You find two enemies, arm both sides, make a great deal of money and then dry up on one so he eliminates the other, then set up your erstwhile ally. We were very effective at that you know."

Britain "dried up" on Iran, closing its weapons procurement office in London in 1987, and accelerated arming the new "ally" Iraq. That same year, an 89% share in Matrix-Churchill was sold to the wholly Iraqi-owned Technology and Development Group by its mother company, Tube Investments. The deal was brokered by Tube Investment's non-executive deputy chairman Sir John Cuckney. Even the British press identifies Cuckney as a former MI-5 British intelligence officer. This type of MI-5 agent should not be confused with a shadowy Jean Le Carré figure. Sir John, Oxford-educated, son of an air marshal, was chairman of the Thomas Cook Group and director of a string of companies including Midland Bank, Lazard Brothers and Co., and John Brown and Co. Ltd., a leading defense contractor in the construction field. He was a key player in the British military and intelligence establishment working under the orders of top political circles in the Anglo-American establishment.

The purchase was negotiated with Dr. Safa Habbobi, an Iraqi intelligence officer who worked for the Nassr Enterprise, one of Iraq's leading armaments factories north of Baghdad. Having nothing to hide, he conducted the negotiations in London while wearing the uniform of a brigadier general. He was assisted by Dr. Fadel Jawad Kadhum, another well-known Iraqi intelligence officer. Matrix-Churchill's managing director, Paul Henderson, a 20-year MI-6 agent, stayed on with the company—in effect, as an employee of Saddam Hussein.

Two years later, in March 1989 when the Iraqis took over Matrix-Churchill's subsidiary in Cleveland, Ohio, the takeover was approved by Secretary of State James Baker. According to documents obtained by the London *Financial Times*, Baker signed a certification of Matrix-Churchill at the request of the Iraqi government. He did this despite CIA and State Department intelligence reports that the company was involved in weapons purchases.

The subsequent massive weapons purchases were financed via the Atlanta branch of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), backed by U.S. government loan guarantees, and via British commercial bank financing, backed by the British government Export Credit Guarantee Department.

"There are two theories concerning this Matrix-Churchill case," a Middle East specialist told *EIR*. "The first is that it demonstrates the duplicity and cynicism of the British government in its desire to make money selling weapons. The second is that there was a conspiracy that included the Americans, British, and Israelis to set up Iraq for the kill. According to this theory, it was decided in 1988, once Iran was defeated, to give Saddam enough rope to hang himself. That included selling him not only weapons, but nuclear, biological, and chemical technology as well. Then destroy him."

The not-so-secret Matrix-Churchill played a leading role in Iraq's allegedly secret drive for building weapons of mass destruction.

Nuclear, chemical, ballistic weapons

Nuclear: Iraq's case has been touted as the prime argument for denying "dual use" (peaceful or military) technologies to the Third World. While Iraq has been depicted as secretly converting these technologies to weapons use, the reality, as Matrix-Churchill confirms, is that these technologies were sold with the knowledge that they were earmarked for the nuclear military program from day one. In 1988, Matrix-Churchill was authorized to supply gas centrifuge technology by William Waldegrave, then Foreign Office minister of state; Allen Clark, minister of trade; and Lord Trefgarne, minister for defense procurement. Besides machinery, over 150 components were manufactured in Matrix-Churchill's factory in Coventry, England. According to press reports quoting U.N. sources, Matrix-Churchill's computerized numerically controlled machines and other American and British machines were found by U.N. inspectors in Iraq.

Chemical: In 1988, Matrix-Churchill received licensing and British government-backed credits to sell precision engineering equipment to Industrias Cardón of Chile, a company that shows up as a key arms supplier to Iraq with financial support from BNL. The machines were said to be able to make artillery shells capable of carrying a chemical warhead.

Ballistic missiles: Much has been written about the shadowy Space Research Corp.'s role in the so-called super-gun project and other missile projects. Its director, Dr. Gerald Bull, was assassinated in front of his home on March 22, 1990. Many of the secrets died with him. Yet British intelligence documents revealed that in August 1989, Matrix-Churchill was involved in the project to extend the range of Iraq's Scud missiles. This increased range was to enable Iraq to strike deep into Iran, including targeting major cities such as Teheran as well as infrastructure. Iraq and Iran had previously avoided targeting each other's infrastructure.

NATO 'humanitarian aid' to Bosnia a farce

by Katharine Kanter

"Thousands of Bosnians will die anyway, so why hurry?"—
Spanish officer at Split, Croatia

Having allowed the Serbians to seize 30% of Croatia and 70% of Bosnia, leaving a quarter of a million dead and at least 2 million homeless, NATO forces, which could have stopped the Serbians in June 1991 before a shot was ever fired, are now dressing up in "U.N. Blue Helmets" costumes, painting their tanks white, and streaming into Bosnia and Croatia under a "humanitarian" cover. The Bosnians call them the Ice Cream Soldiers because they "melt with pleasure" when they see Serbian soldiers. In fact, these troops are there to guard Serbian territorial gains, keep the Bosnians fenced in, and make sure they die quietly. About 1.5 million Bosnians are about to do so.

Keeping the dying quiet has given the NATO forces some trouble, because so many refugees have reached Germany and Austria that their tale of woe cannot be kept from the public. So, a dog-and-pony show called "aid convoys" has been set up for TV consumption for western viewers. As one Spanish officer put it to the Madrid daily *El País* on Nov. 10: "It may sound mean, but it's too late to save thousands of people in Sarajevo anyway. They're going to die of cold and hunger, so there's no point in rushing now just to gain a few days?" The Spanish contingent at Split has received instructions from Madrid not to move until Nov. 15, and to refuse all U.N. requests for early action. An additional 6-7,000 men have been flown into the area, mainly from NATO armies, purportedly to guard aid convoys going into Bosnia. Bosnia's terrain is mountainous, cut by narrow, winding roads which by November lie under heavy mud, and by Christmas become impassable from ice and snow. For Serbian ambush parties, it is child's play to rout convoys on such roads.

On Sunday, Nov. 8, a U.N. convoy "protected" by Spanish legionnaires which attempted to break through to Sarajevo, was shot up by the Serbians in the area of Mostar and turned back. At Bratunac on Nov. 7, dozens of shrieking, hysterical Serbian women, dressed in black, forced a U.N. aid convoy escorted by high officials of the ACNUR (U.N. Refugee Commission) to turn back. They threatened to throw themselves under the wheels of the trucks, laden with supplies for 50,000 Muslims on the verge of starvation in the besieged town of Srabanica. A local Serbian official told the

U.N. drivers that, should their theater performance fail, "the women have pistols and grenades." This "crazy female" trick has become popular with Serbian commanders.

On Nov. 11, a Spanish patrol reconnoitering the paths into Bosnia from Split was stopped by a hail of shells and turned back. On the same day, a British convoy was attacked at Metkovic; it retreated, dumping its laden trailers—which doubtless fell into Serbian hands. Interestingly, the British convoy drivers are *not* professional soldiers; many, like a man of 55 interviewed by the London *Times*, are "ordinary people out of work, with mortgages, and prepared to do something unusual." As in World War I, the ongoing Balkans war, and those which are now being planned to succeed it, may turn out to be a meatgrinder which will chomp up those "surplus" armies of unemployed from post-industrial wastelands like the United States and Great Britain.

Many don't want to leave

On Nov. 12, José María Mendiluce, the ACNUR delegate for the Balkans, told the Madrid press that the aid convoys are being "deliberately attacked. A million people may die. . . . The first reports we have from the new 6,000-man U.N. contingent are not encouraging." Although the U.N.'s policy is to encourage the Bosnians to clear out of the areas the Serbians want, Mendiluce let slip that the benighted Bosnians were not performing as planned. "The problem with evacuation," he said, "is that many people don't want to leave!"

The British government, meanwhile, made known on Nov. 6 that it was imposing visa requirements effective from that day, for people from former Yugoslavia. Only persons presenting visas stamped Belgrade or Zagreb would be allowed in. Airlines flying in refugees without such visas will be fined £2,000 per illegal traveler, an unprecedented step. This means, de facto, that henceforth, *no one* fleeing Bosnia will irritate England with their presence. On the weekend of Nov. 14, some 181 Bosnians who had spent a week on a freezing hillside on the Austrian border awaiting permission to fly to England, where charities had already found homes for them, were notified by the Home Office that they would be "dealt with on a case-by-case basis," i.e., left until they were dead of cold. At that point the Spanish government stepped in and took the refugees.

For his part, British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd wrote a thriller, *The Last Summer*, while on holiday in August in Devon. War has not kept Hurd from hitting the cocktail party circuit to promote it. (Slicker to pick up a penny this way, than by dirty arms deals.) The plot, he told the *Daily Telegraph*, he got on his recent trip to Sarajevo: "Neighbor killing neighbor, Croat against Serb." Thanks to the old boy network in the Arab world, Hurd has got his little opus translated into Arabic; signed copies are being delivered to Middle East potentates, such as Saudi Arabia's King Fahd. Meanwhile, honest Muslims expire in the snows of Bosnia.

Last chance to settle Tajikistan civil war

by Konstantin George

Since Nov. 16, the Parliament of the former Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan has been in continual session in the northern city of Khodzhand, which is under Russian military protection, attempting to form a "national unity" government of all major factions. The session, still ongoing as of Nov. 19, is being called by the Russian media "the last chance" to peacefully settle the bloody civil war in that republic, which has cost some 20,000 lives and produced hundreds of thousands of refugees. That civil war, raging since May, has produced a death toll greater than the combined toll of all other armed conflicts on the territory of the former Soviet Union since the dissolution of the U.S.S.R.

The first step toward a national unity government occurred on Nov. 18, when the Parliament accepted the resignation of the entire presidium of the Parliament, led by transitional President Akbarsho Iskandarov. The Parliament is dominated by deputies who had been followers of communist former President Nabiyeu, and various opposition currents, ranging from democratic-secular to "Islamic," both moderate and fundamentalist. The Parliament, in a gesture to Iskandarov and the "Islamic" forces, agreed in advance of the Khodzhand meeting to omit Nabiyeu from any personal role in a future government.

However, hopes for a settlement are slim. Fighting was non-stop in southern Tajikistan in the week prior to the Khodzhand meeting, and continued during the Khodzhand meeting as well. Southern Tajikistan, especially the area around the cities of Kurgan-Tyube and Kulyab, has been the main conflict zone all along.

The war escalated over the weekend of Nov. 14-15, when fighting began in the vital city of Nurek, some 75 kilometers (48 miles) from the capital, Dushanbe. Nurek is the site of a huge dam and hydroelectric complex, one of the largest such facilities in the former Soviet Union, and since September, it has been closely guarded by Russian units. Nurek and other Tajikistan hydroelectric facilities generate electric power for much of Central Asia, and the water reservoirs of Tajikistan are crucial for a water supply program to serve other, water-short Central Asian republics.

Russia begged to stay

Convening the Tajik Parliament under Russian protection illustrated the consolidation of Russian military-strategic predominance in Central Asia. While the western media ex-

pound on whether Central Asia will be "won" by Turkey or Iran, "post-Soviet" Central Asia is remaining in the Russian sphere of influence. In contrast to the pattern in the Baltic republics, the former communist leaderships of the Central Asian republics have begged Russia to maintain its troop presence in the region. This was emphatically expressed in talks in early November between Presidents Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, Akayev of Kirghizstan, and Karimov of Uzbekistan, and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev.

The "Russians please stay" outcry came after the brief capture in September of the southern Tajik city of Kurgan-Tyube by so-called Islamic forces, but who in reality were western-supported Afghan Mujaheddin who had crossed into Tajikistan. Tajikistan, like all Central Asian republics, is the product of artificial borders drawn by Josef Stalin, which led to large numbers of the main ethnic group of one republic living in another republic. Thus, a large Tajik minority lives in populous Uzbekistan, centered in the "Uzbek" cities of Samarkand and Bokhara, which Tajiks view as the historical-cultural center of their nation. The Stalin divisions have given Tajikistan a 23% Uzbek minority of nearly 900,000 people.

When the Mujaheddin entered Kurgan-Tyube, they began massacring Uzbeks and family members of "Tajik" (largely Uzbek ethnically) Soviet veterans of the Afghan War. It was only quick action by the Russian garrison commanders in the area, who armed the local Russian veterans of the Afghan War, who in turn recaptured the city, that prevented the massacre from escalating into a communal war between Tajiks and Uzbeks. This nightmare would not only have devoured Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, both of which have large minorities of the other group on their territories, but would have exploded the entire north of Afghanistan, where Tajiks and Uzbeks form the two largest ethnic groups, and extended through Afghanistan into Pakistan. The Afghan-Pakistan situation is fragile, as it ethnically mirrors the situation embracing the Tajik-Uzbek area north of Afghanistan and its ethnic kinship with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In Pakistan, there has been growing ferment among the Pushtun tribes of the Northwest Frontier provinces to leave Pakistan and unite with the Pushtuns of Afghanistan, who dominate the east and south of that country and comprise its largest single ethnic group.

The leaderships of the Central Asian republics have realized their dilemma: that only with Russian troops can the conflict be kept from escalating. In Tajikistan, the clans which held power under President Nabiyeu have demanded that General Ashurov, the commander of the Russian 201st division, based in their republic, become "head of state." In the region as a whole, a defense alliance system with Russia has been formed, having gone the furthest in oil- and gas-rich Turkmenistan where, as confirmed by Russian Deputy Defense Minister Gen. Col. Boris Gromov on Nov. 10, the Armed Forces of the republic are under a "joint Russian-Turkmen command."

India gives Amnesty a rough time

by Ramtanu Maitra

After much hesitation and debate, New Delhi has allowed a four-member team of Amnesty International, headed by former director general Ian Martin, to come to India to discuss human rights issues. This is the first visit of Amnesty personnel since 1978, and Union Home Minister S.B. Chavan has told newsmen categorically that Amnesty will not be allowed to tour the country.

By allowing Martin and company to visit Delhi, the government has made it clear that the mission is for discussion alone and that Amnesty's demand to visit Punjab, Kashmir, and the Northeast—parts of India where some secessionist activities are continuing—has been turned down. According to sources, the government's decision to allow Amnesty to come to Delhi came about following reports that Amnesty is now willing to investigate the violation of human rights by various terrorist groups.

As it turned out, Martin's visit was far from smooth. A day before he arrived on Nov. 15, the *Pioneer*, a daily founded by Rudyard Kipling in the 19th century and now published from Delhi and other cities, put out an item based on intelligence reports that several top-notch Sikh terrorists, based in the United Kingdom, have become active members in Amnesty International and are now championing human rights around the world.

According to *Pioneer*, the Home Ministry has identified active members belonging to the Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), the Dal Khalsa, the four factions of the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), and the Council of Khalistan, working now on behalf of Amnesty. While the BKI has 20 active members in Amnesty; Dal Khalsa has 9; the Pargat Singh faction of the ISYF, 50; the Tarsem group of the ISYF, 7; the Damdami Taksal faction of the ISYF, 50; and the Azad faction of the ISYF, 15. Council of Khalistan leader Ajit Singh Khera and the council's sub-group, Sikh Human Rights International, led by Iqbal Singh, nephew of one of the first proponents of Khalistan, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, are also now firmly ensconced under the protective wings of Amnesty.

While Martin and his cohorts may argue that Amnesty International is a private organization and hence anyone can be its member, the presence of so many Sikh terrorists among

its active cadre renders such arguments ineffective. Moreover, New Delhi remembers the statement of the Sri Lankan President, Ranasinghe Premadasa, who had labeled Amnesty a "terrorist organization" back in 1991 for its alleged promotion of terrorist causes in Sri Lanka.

Report discredited

If the *Pioneer* revelations gave Martin and his gang heartburn, it was only the beginning. Earlier, Amnesty's report, titled "India—Torture, Rape, and Death in Custody," came under heavy attack through some excellent efforts of the Indian High Commissioner in Britain, L.M. Singhvi. High Commissioner Singhvi had followed up the report's allegations by providing the U.K.-based organization with fact sheets pertaining to 114 alleged deaths in custody and 11 cases of rape and torture. New Delhi showed that in 46 of those cases, the allegations are baseless. In 37 others, it was contended on the *prima facie* evidence that some abuses had occurred and that criminal proceedings had been initiated in court against police officials. In 10 other cases, police officials were subjected to departmental actions.

In the rest of the cases, New Delhi showed that Amnesty had either made up fictitious names as victims or it was fed gross misinformation by its paid informers based in India. High Commissioner Singhvi, however, did not stop at that, but carried the battle further when he sent copies of these fact sheets to all those British Members of Parliament who champion human rights and are closet backers of Amnesty. Smarting from Singhvi's offensive, unprecedented as it is, Amnesty has launched a broadside against India and has organized exhibitions in several European cities, including Amsterdam and Prague, depicting the Indian torture victims.

Anti-terrorist extradition treaty

Amnesty received another major setback in recent months. In September, the British government signed an extradition treaty and an agreement on the confiscation of terrorist finances. The treaty, which could hurt some of Amnesty's illustrious clients, went rough despite some hectic lobbying undertaken by Amnesty with the help of its friends and sympathizers in the British House of Commons. The extradition treaty with India is the only one of its kind that Her Majesty's government has signed with any non-European nation, and the agreement on the confiscation of terrorist finances is the first such agreement that Britain has signed with any other country.

At the same time, New Delhi has apparently become aware of the clout human rights groups wield and their ability to interfere in sovereign nation-states' affairs. Home Minister Chavan has indicated that the Indian government will set up a human rights commission of its own, and will abide by its findings.

The ideas of the Renaissance are Italy's most powerful weapon today

The following is the second part of an interview conducted by Agenzia Giornalistica Repubblica with U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche from federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota, and published on Nov. 2 under the title "American Masonry and Italy." Repubblica is an "alert service" for VIPs in Rome. It published the first part of the interview on Oct. 29. The interview is provoking reactions, especially because it was published at a time in which certain courageous elements of the Italian magistracy have launched an offensive against the Italian associates of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, in the United States. Given in English, it has been retranslated from the Italian version. Editorial explanations in square brackets are those of Repubblica press agency.

On this eve of the U.S. presidential election which Bill Clinton is preparing to win triumphally, we publish the second part of the interview granted to us from the federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota, by the fourth candidate, after Bush, Clinton, and Perot. In many ways he is a symbolic candidate, given that he is a political prisoner. Lyndon LaRouche, while waiting for a verdict from the Commission for Human Rights of the U.N., responds here, chiefly, to questions about the influence of the American superpower in Italy and in Europe, with particular reference to the strategy of the Masonry, a theme of great relevance today, given the offensive under way on the part of our magistracy against the "secret lodges" which have poisoned (through international connections and through contacts with organized crime) the social life of our peninsula. He dwells on the "Pike" rite, which is also the name of a covert lodge being investigated today in Calabria.

Q: Let us turn to Italy. You were talking of the bubble of the U.S. public debt; here in Italy we have a super-bubble, created, for example, by Treasury bonds. What course should Italy follow, in your opinion? It is clear that with this mountain of debt, Italy cannot be truly sovereign. Last April 21, in a memorandum addressed to Italian politicians, you called for the formation of a government of national unity, of the kind attempted by Aldo Moro, in order to give a solid

base to an independent and sovereign political strategy. You wrote that it was necessary to create this national alliance immediately, otherwise Italy would be destabilized. Five months later, we must say that you were a prophet. As an economist, and as a politician, what is your recipe for our country?

LaRouche: Let's start with the financial question, although it depends ultimately on the solution of the political question. As I stressed in the 1975-76 period, in discussions with various political leaders and other leading figures, Italian and other, a debt reorganization needed to be carried out at that moment, both in Italy, which was subjected to the conditionalities of the *International Monetary Fund*, and in other countries, of Central and South America, Africa, and so forth. What I feared would happen if Italy submitted to those IMF conditionalities, has now happened. Italy has been bankrupted, primarily by submission to the IMF, in a way analogous to what happened in England on account of that bubonic plague known by the name of Margaret Thatcher.

Hence, with regard to Italy, we will have to take drastic measures similar to those which I have proposed for the United States. We are going to have to freeze the debt, and we must create an economic expansion based on investment in scientific and technological progress, the construction of infrastructure, and the development of industry and agriculture. Only in this way will we be able to rapidly create the revenues capable of driving the economy forward year after year and putting it back in order before we can think about the repayment of the debt. So we must freeze a large part of the debt, of the financial debt. Not cancel it (though a part could be), but freeze it, deferring payment of interest for a couple of years or so, until the economy begins to recover.

There is no alternative to that, in the present situation. This is not the opinion of a foreigner; it is a fact. Italy's national sovereignty has evaporated, and cannot exist as long as this approach is not taken. Now, the problems of the political sovereignty of Italy come from the outside and from the toleration by Italy of this outside interference. Historically, the destabilization of Italy has come from Great Britain. Just think, for example, about the anti-papal, anti-Christian

organization of Giuseppe Mazzini, which was deployed under the direction of Lord Palmerston. It was a British operation aimed at destroying Italy, focusing on destroying the Catholic Church. Today the operation is similar, except that the center of the problem has shifted somewhat to the United States, which is in the hands of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite Freemasons [based in Washington, D.C.].

Q: Mr. LaRouche, your electoral campaign is conducting demonstrations almost every day demanding the removal of the statue of Confederate general Albert Pike, the founder of the Ku Klux Klan and one of the great idols of the Southern Jurisdiction. The statue was erected by the Southern Jurisdiction in front of the district court of Washington in 1901. Many people from the political and cultural world, including the mayor and the former mayor of Washington, have signed a petition supporting your initiative. The city council of Washington has officially put on the agenda a motion to remove the statue. Only the Masonry still defends General Pike. Your vice presidential candidate, the Rev. James Bevel, former leader of the youth movement of Martin Luther King, is reorganizing, by way of this anti-masonic campaign, the leaders of the civil rights movement, and the demonstrations against the Pike statue are becoming a rallying point for a new movement. On the other hand, ironically, one of the secret Italian lodges being investigated these days by the prosecutor of Palmi Calabro, Agostino Cordova, is the "Albert Pike lodge" of San Mango d'Aquino (Calabria).

LaRouche: Yes, we have launched wave after wave of demonstrations in Washington. I must say that, in fact, our demonstrations against that statue have much to do with the most crucial features of the internal politics of Italy. Why? Because the said statue represents those forces which today are involved in an attempt to once again break up Italy into several different parts, the Lombard region, Sicily, the North, the Mezzogiorno, etc. That 50-foot-high statue celebrates one of the most evil traitors to his country, a man who was literally satanic. Pike was a former Confederate general, hence, one of the leaders of the attempt to split the United States. He was also the Supreme Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, and the founder of the KKK. He was a war criminal who was about to be arrested by his own army; an open Satan worshiper, as it is clear from his writings; and a disgusting racist. Pike is the author of *Morals and Dogma* a book still widely used by the Masons here. We have asked for the removal of that obscenity from Washington, where a large part of the inhabitants are black.

The Pike issue is forcing through a historical, and also a political, clarification. For example, it turns out that one of the forces associated with the KKK is the *B'nai B'rith* [officially a Jewish masonic organization]. The *B'nai B'rith* in reality is not an organization of Jewish Americans; it was in fact created in 1842 as part of a British operation to destroy

the United States by provoking the secession of the pro-slavery South. The vast majority of Jewish Americans fought with Lincoln against slavery, but a minority, today associated with organized crime and with sectors of the banking world, was instead implicated in the assassination of Lincoln. The *B'nai B'rith* was created as an organization of racists and traitors. The *B'nai B'rith* says: We fight against the KKK. But in reality, if we look at history, it has been allied with the KKK, just as the Scottish Rite was the mother of the KKK. It is important for Italians to understand the connection between the Masonry of the Southern Jurisdiction, the KKK, and the *B'nai B'rith*, about which we have written a lot and of which it is necessary to inform the European public.

Now, all of this is crucial to understand how the foreign interference takes place in Italy, to understand the kidnaping and assassination of Aldo Moro. These are the forces which ultimately used the *Red Brigades* and the *Baader Meinhof*. Today the Masonry in America is intervening in Italy to prevent an authoritative and united government. And Italy will have to fight against these forces. Not only Italy. If we look at the rise of the neo-Nazi movement in Germany and get to the bottom of it, we will find the American KKK as the principal factor in the creation of these movements. Elements of the KKK have been deployed *en masse* with large amounts of money into Germany in the last few years, and this is the story of the Nazi skinheads.

Q: Recently the historian of the Italian Masonry, Alessandro Mola, declared that the Propaganda-2 (P-2) lodge was not secret or separate, but that it was officially a part of the *Grand Orient* (the official Masonry in Italy—*EIR*), and its role was that of fighting communism for the Anglo-Americans. The Italian Masonry, Mola maintains, had been re-created for this reason by the Americans after the war. Today there is no longer a communist danger, but the new danger, for Mola, would be Germany. Hence, this historian announced that the Masonry will have to restructure itself to help the Anglo-Americans in the fight against German influence in Europe.

LaRouche: To understand these phenomena, it is necessary to understand the role of people such as James Jesus Angleton [the director of the American Office of Strategic Services in Italy just after the war, and then number two of the CIA]. Angleton was the son of an admirer of Mussolini, who when he went to work at the OSS, put on his uniform with a decoration given to him by Mussolini. Let's observe carefully the Anglo-American group which came from London to take control of Italy, including the young Angleton. These people put together a system known as the P-2. From 1966 onward, this group consolidated. The problems for Italy come principally from the Anglo-Americans, the destruction of the country can be laid at their doorstep, and Angleton exemplifies the American part of the problem. That is why, if we identify the people who worked closely with Angleton, perhaps believing that he was an American patriot, it is possi-

ble to bring to light a large part of the problem.

The only true antidote against these destabilizing plans is that the Europeans once again take their economies into their own hands. It is necessary to do what I proposed in 1989, the "Productive Triangle," a concentration of productivity in the heart of Europe in the zone outlined by Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, such that this becomes the productive pole which will launch an economic renaissance in Europe. The history of Christian Europe begins economically with Charlemagne. He originally started the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, which could become a reality now if we succeed in getting the Serbs under control, and thence to utilize the Danube adequately. That industrial policy of Charlemagne led to the development, continued and broadened, for more than a thousand years, of the geographical area which extends from Paris through the region we call the Ruhr up to Berlin through Prague and, in the south, to Vienna. This is the reason why I have called this program the Productive Triangle.

What we must recognize is that the British and the treasonous faction of the United States—that linked to President Teddy Roosevelt—launched two world wars to prevent continental Europe from economically developing Eurasia. Because the British knew that if the European continent were developed, it would have developed along this Franco-German economic line toward the East. And this would have been the end of the British Empire and of any Anglo-American world system whatsoever.

Now Italy has often been induced to become the enemy of Germany, just as happened with France. This anti-German tradition has signified the blocking of the development of the continent of Europe and hence its independence. This is the tradition of the Republic of Venice, which deployed to the North, in the Netherlands and to England, the so-called "Giovani" or "Case Nuove," while the "Case Vecchie" remained at their posts to destroy Europe from the inside.

Q: But how can we favor a true European unity? Some people think that the Maastricht Treaty, even if inadequate economically, nonetheless represented a means to create this unification and this independence.

LaRouche: The best program for European unity is that proposed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle when he was leader of the Fifth Republic. That would have been desirable. Maastricht has no resemblance to that program, it is the opposite! Maastricht would mean the disintegration of Italy. Hence, it is the worst thing that could happen to Italy. Nations today need protectionism in their economies, perhaps a cooperative protectionism, but still protectionism. An intelligent use of protectionism is necessary for cooperation.

Q: But if Maastricht fails, won't that mean that collaboration between Italy and Germany will become harder?

LaRouche: No. It means simply that Germany itself must

change its policies in the direction proposed by two courageous German businessmen: the president of the *Deutsche Bank*, Alfred Herrhausen, assassinated by terrorists in 1989, and Karsten Detlev Rohwedder, president of the Treuhand, also assassinated. They were assassinated because they were putting into effect the right policies. A policy of development outside of the diktats of the IMF's usurers. To promote a good policy is dangerous, but is also the only hope. Only if we can push the countries of Europe to implement the policies of Herrhausen and Rohwedder, and in general the policies of the Productive Triangle, can there be some hope. Otherwise there is no basis for cooperation, and in those conditions no cooperation would work.

Q: But what can be done if Germany itself applies pressure to go in the direction of Maastricht? What can your associates, whose European center is in Germany, do to clarify things?

LaRouche: We are probably, in spite of our limited means, the only force in the world which could carry out this work of clarification. But there are some problems. First of all, in Germany, we are under a very severe attack by the Anglo-American apparatus, especially by its Masonic ramification. This tends to minimize our ability to do what must be done. I am being held as a political prisoner in the United States. I do what I can, but I am limited. My collaborators in Germany do what they can. They have put the facts on the table. But the point is that Germany so far has not had the courage to render justice for Herrhausen, who was a personal friend of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, or for Rohwedder. They continue to tolerate the lie that the murder was committed by the *Baader Meinhof* under direction from the East. That is false. Herrhausen and Rohwedder were obviously killed by the West because of the policies that they were implementing, which were totally overturned after their deaths.

During 1989-90, I thought that Kohl had an idea of what to do, but after those assassinations, it was gone. A recovery in Germany is not possible in the immediate future if things continue like this. So my function in the American elections is that of presenting a voice of competence that repeats that which is necessary to do when no one else knows where to start. The plan to resolve the crisis is clear. But the policy of the "Productive Triangle" has been defeated for the moment. If no one does anything there will be no hope for any European country. Countries like Italy will disintegrate, and great suffering will befall the population. I do what I can, but I am not free to work. We need support to be able to do what potentially we could do and certainly want to do.

Q: A person who is very close to you, a collaborator of Martin Luther King's, Amelia Robinson, was in Italy in August. She addressed the Meeting in Rimini of Communion and Liberation and the Unità Festival in Fiuggi. What do you think Italian political forces can do to keep you from

continuing to be a political prisoner?

LaRouche: Some of them have already done some things. I appreciate that very much. But the most effective action is to broaden the effort that we are carrying out, to gather a major number of forces behind our program. As the crisis deepens, who knows? . . . Many things can happen. We will continue to fight in the same direction. I think that the visit of Amelia Robinson in Italy was important not just for my friends and for me, but also for Italy. One should not underestimate the importance of the reception that Amelia enjoyed at both events, especially in Rimini. It seems that Italy is beginning to take in its hands, in some form, its internal politics and to take a position of dignity and sovereignty internationally also. Probably not since 1976 has there been a visible gesture of this type.

I would like to add a reflection. Last Oct. 12, the world, or at least the civilized part of the world, celebrated the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. All people of good will celebrated that event. We know that that discovery began in Florence many years before, at the time of the Council of Florence. Then, by the year 1480, Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli had constructed the map which guided Columbus. The discoveries in the fields of astronomy and navigation developed largely under the impulse of the Council of Florence (thanks to the outstanding figure of that Council, Nicolaus of Cusa) made possible these voyages and the discovery of new lands. And the purpose of this discovery was evangelization, the idea of bringing the best fruits of western Christian civilization to people in distant parts of the world. Many travesties were done by money-hungry men, by the usurers, but this is the essential thing.

The point which I wish to emphasize is that if this principle of *imago viva Dei* is the creative power of human thought—that spark of creative power that casts man in the living image of the Creator—then this is the greatest force in all of history. And when Italy identifies itself with Christopher Columbus, not because he happened to be of Genoese birth, but because he was an instrument for carrying out a scientific project—a policy of civilization conceived in Italy—then Italy discovers a reflection of its true nature. Just as we, in denouncing the true nature of the Scottish Rite and of the B'nai B'rith, through the campaign against the statue of Albert Pike, perhaps succeed in communicating to the people the truth that lies in history and the truth that is in people's minds. And I think that the great ideas of the Italian Renaissance are the most powerful weapon in the hands of Italy today. Just as our campaign against that statue intends to communicate to the American people an image of the true nobility which lies within the American nation.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, we hope to be able to interview you very soon in our offices in Rome.

LaRouche: *Eccellente, grazie.*

Revival of Friedrich apace in Israel and

by Mark Burdman

On Nov. 13, the London *Times* printed a lurid attack on the late Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam by author Ben Macintyre, written on the occasion of the release of the new Spike Lee film on the assassinated black leader. Macintyre accuses Malcolm X of expressing "racial intolerance" similar to "the fulminations of the Ku Klux Klan"—the white-supremacist terrorist gang created by the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite Freemasons and elements of the B'nai B'rith. Macintyre also portrays the ideas of the Nation of Islam as similar to those of the "early German anti-Semites whose racial fantasies laid the groundwork for fascism."

The truth is that Malcolm X (in total contrast to the Klan) believed in the dignity of man as created in the image of God, and was neither intolerant nor anti-white, but simply pro-black. Nor did he ever encourage the lynching of anyone based on skin color—actions which the Klan not only called for, but carried out. Probably not coincidentally, Macintyre's line comes amid a wildly defamatory media campaign attacking the Nation of Islam by the Anti-Defamation League, television, and others in the United States.

What makes the labeling of Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam as fascistic particularly smelly is that Macintyre himself is at the forefront of an effort to clean up the image of the late-19th-century philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, whose ideas were an important inspiration for fascists of all nations, Italian, German, British, and other.

The whitewash

Macintyre is the author of a book entitled *Forgotten Fatherland*, an account of his visit to the "New Germany" colony in Paraguay that was set up around the turn of the 20th century by Elisabeth Nietzsche, Friedrich's sister, and her husband Bernhard Forster. Macintyre documents the rabidly anti-Semitic ideas of the Forster couple, and the ties of Elisabeth to the Nazi inner circles, which were so intimate that Adolf Hitler came to her funeral in the 1930s.

All that is evidently interesting enough to have merited a two-part BBC-TV documentary. But Macintyre has gone way beyond the contours of his historical travelogue, to engage in special pleading for brother Friedrich. He insists that evil sister Elisabeth systematically distorted her brother's

Nietzsche proceeds United Kingdom

ideas, during the later years of his life when he was ill, and after he had died. Undoubtedly, some tampering did go on. But Macintyre insists that Friedrich, as such, was absolutely *not* a forerunner of the European fascists, but rather a committed conservative philosopher, with admittedly elitist aristocratic views, but favorable to the Jews and extremely wary of German nationalism—in other words, quite a good guy, overall.

Jerusalem Post leads the way

For this latter contention, he was praised in the *Jerusalem Post* of Nov. 5, which reviewed Macintyre's book under the title, "Nietzsche Wrongly Tagged with 'Something Frightful.'" Reviewer Alexander Zvielli wrote: "Macintyre defines Nietzsche as an elitist conservative who opposed equality, democracy and socialism, though both claimed him. He demolished the traditional values of humanism and defended the right to greatness in individuals in the face of mass mediocrity. According to Macintyre, Nietzsche's works do not support Nazism or anything like it. . . . Nietzsche opposed German nationalism and every other mass movement. . . . He loathed anti-Semitism, and clashed with his sister and brother-in-law on this issue." Zvielli praised Macintyre for "showing us how easy it is to distort ideas and make them the servants of greed, ambition, and hateful politics."

In one passage, Zvielli claimed: "Elisabeth was a godsend for the Nazis. She gave them the opportunity to disguise themselves in an aura of intellectual respectability, and to pay their respects to her philosopher-brother—even if, unlike Mussolini, Hitler had never read a single of Nietzsche's works." Aside from the fact that there is massive evidence that Hitler read Nietzsche extensively, including in the trenches during World War I, this contention is fascinating, since it implies that to be a Mussolini-ite Nietzsche-reading fascist is all right, as long as one stays away from the anti-Semitic slants of the Nazis.

On Nov. 8, the *Jerusalem Post* positively invoked Nietzsche again, as the late-19th-century prophet of the future rise of Nazism, in order to point to the dangers of the alleged rise of "neo-Nazism" today. The *Post* quoted Nietzsche from an 1888 declaration: "I consider it a duty to tell Germans for

once how many things they have on their conscience by now. All great crimes against culture for four centuries they have on their conscience. I doubt they will do better in the future. Ah, how I wish I were a *bad* prophet in this case." The paper commented: "He wrote that *before* two world wars—in 1888—the very year that a harmless Austrian nonentity named Alois Hitler fathered the German future. Nietzsche died in 1900, when Adolf was a child, so he never knew what a chilling, almost supernatural, prophetic vision he had conceived as the third Mrs. Alois Hitler was conceiving its fulfillment."

Obviously, Macintyre's whitewashing overlaps, and feeds into, a Nietzsche revival in Israel, which seems more virulent than any neo-Nazi revival in Germany.

The truth about Friedrich Nietzsche

Macintyre's revisionist line on Nietzsche is not only wrong, but is part of an increasingly dangerous and widespread pattern of activity to propagate Nietzsche's ideas. In recent years, Nietzsche Societies have been set up in numerous countries, most notably in the United Kingdom. Then there are the widely circulated Nietzschean posturings of the U.S. State Department's Francis Fukuyama, in his book, *The End of History and the Last Man* (the term "The Last Man" directly taken from Nietzsche). These and other signs overlap the increasingly Nietzschean, might-makes-right content of the policy of the architects of what George Bush labeled the "new world order."

Just as large doses of perfume can't make manure smell like a rose, so all the ideological-philosophical sanitizing can't make Nietzsche into a respectable non-fascist. It would have been impossible for his sister to have "falsified" his writings, since Nietzsche's writings, from beginning to end, were perfectly consistent, and were part of a specific philosophical trend in Europe during the second half of the 19th century. Like the irrationalist composer Richard Wagner and the anti-Renaissance Swiss historian Jakob Burckhardt, as well as Karl Marx from a somewhat different standpoint, Nietzsche was a product of that movement known as "Young Europe," founded by the Italian Giuseppe Mazzini.

Nietzsche's writings show a consistently dionysian, satanist outlook. He wrote with the conscious and impassioned aim of destroying Christianity, the Mosaic-Christian heritage, and replacing this with the (anti-Christ's) irrationalist notion of the will to power. Lawfully, Nietzsche is a harbinger and idol of the "New Age," "Age of Aquarius" counterculture movement.

Three existentialist followers

In this century, Nietzsche has had three principal followers, all out of the same *existentialist* tradition as he, and all emanating out of the same type of Swiss-centered circles in which Nietzsche circulated.

One of these is Martin Heidegger, part-time member of

the Frankfurt School, part-time Nazi ideologue, and part-time lover of Hannah Arendt, guru of the “anti-authoritarian-personality” cult beloved of the counterculture. A second is Karl Jaspers, a one-time Nazi sympathizer whose influence in this century has permeated leading trends of Protestant thought with an irrationalist current of existentialism. The third is Martin Buber, whose Jewish origin prevented him from open embrace of Nazi thought, but who brought philosophical currents consistent with Nazism, via pseudo-Judaic cabalistic irrationalism, into Israel.

The case of Heidegger underscores that the Macintyre

doctrine is a hoax, which can draw upon a certain seeming plausibility only because Nietzsche was clinically insane in the last years of his life. There is a complete coherence between the views of the Nazi existentialist Heidegger and the ideas of Nietzsche. Nietzsche’s is the satanic anti-Christ *Weltanschauung* of the Nazis.

So Macintyre is lying, and on several fronts. His sick misrepresentation of Malcolm X and defense of Friedrich Nietzsche suggests that some British influentials are launching a new, specifically *British* fascism—designed, evidently, only with the fostering of the “Great White Race” in mind.

Nietzsche inspired British master-racists

The 19th-century philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche was a crucial source of ideology for the master-race and master-class theories of the British Eugenics Society, the organization inspired by Charles Darwin’s relative Sir Francis Galton which provided the institutional “glue” for the fascist eugenics movement internationally, including in the United States and Germany, earlier in this century. This fact provides further insights into the possible motivations behind the pro-Nietzsche propaganda now being circulated in Great Britain by the likes of Ben Macintyre.

In a recently published history of the British Eugenics Society by Pauline M.H. Mazumdar, it is revealed that Eugenics Society influential R.A. Fisher and others were big Nietzsche devotees, who drew great inspiration from Nietzsche’s “*Übermensch*” (“Superman”) concept. Writes Mazumdar: “For Fisher, ‘a new natural nobility of worth and birth’ means that it is not we the members of the upper class who are fittest to survive, or even we the members of the Aryan race, but we the members of the Eugenics Society, who will give us Nietzsche’s race of *Übermenschen*, beyond-men.

Founding a racial religion

“Fisher had been interested in Nietzsche before he formed the Cambridge Eugenics Society. . . . An interest in Nietzsche was not uncommon among the eugenicists. Maximilian Muegge, a founding member who occasionally lectured for the Eugenics Education Society, wrote in 1909 in the first volume of the *Eugenics Review* that Galton had founded a racial religion: The ideal of the superman would supply the religious feeling of responsibility which would give the science its popular support. Havelock Ellis, another founding member of the *Society*, was also one of Nietzsche’s most prolific exponents in Eng-

lish. Ellis found in him both a philosophy and a poetry of eugenics. The library of the Eugenics Society in London contains the early series of Nietzsche translations, and several books on his work. The commentators at this time generally saw Nietzsche as the philosopher of Darwinism and evolution, whose *Übermensch* was the forerunner of a new human race, a master-race.” (One of the bastard offspring of the Eugenics Society was of course the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, founded as the Birth Control League by Ellis’s lover Margaret Sanger.)

Mazumdar cites the writings of a “Nietzschean commentator” named Georges Chatterton-Hill, appearing in the *Eugenics Review*. In 1912, Chatterton-Hill wrote: “It is the mass of humanity which is justified by the existence of the over-man who *creates* new values and thus adds to the power of the race. It is just and it is necessary that *humanity should also be made to suffer for the over-man*. . . . The aim, of the modern state, of modern sciences, of everything modern is the greatest happiness of the greatest number, the most vile ideal ever presented to man” (emphasis in original). Chatterton-Hill then quoted Nietzsche directly: “In the whole of Europe, the inferior race has now triumphed, in regard alike to their color and their brachycephalic features and perhaps even in regard to their intellectual and social instincts. . . . The race of the Masters and Conquerors is decaying even in a physiological sense.”

Interestingly, Mazumdar also draws attention to those who have tried to “radically reinterpret” Nietzsche, so as to downplay these uglier elements. She points to the work of Karl Jaspers, who, she says, tried to prove that Nietzsche was an “existentialist,” so as to distance his writings from the Nazis, and to claim that the Nazis had exploited “aberrations” of Nietzsche’s writings, from his later years, i. e., Jaspers was doing earlier, what Ben Macintyre is doing today. The fact is, Jaspers, Nietzsche, and the Nazis are all part of the same existentialist-dionysian-irrationalist stew.—Mark Burdman

Kissinger, Powell snubbed in S. America

by Cynthia R. Rush

The nations of South America's Southern Cone—Brazil, Argentina, and Chile—were subjected to a double whammy in early November when both former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and head of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell descended on them to demand adherence to the new world order's military and economic agenda.

In the case of Brazil, which has just gone through a political crisis culminating in the removal of President Fernando Collor de Mello on corruption charges, the trip was designed to deliver a threat to new President Itamar Franco as well as to military leaders: Don't contemplate a break with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) austerity economic policies or consider any military policy other than what Washington dictates for the region.

But if the luminaries of the Anglo-American political establishment thought that a visit by Kissinger and Powell were sufficient to exact obedience from these nations, they learned otherwise. Except for Argentina, whose slavish embrace of every aspect of Anglo-American policy is something of a continental embarrassment, military and political leaders in Brazil and Chile gave the duo something less than a warm welcome.

In Brazil, Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, the Washington-based thinktank that has had substantial input into U.S. policy for Ibero-America in recent years, set up a meeting for Kissinger in Brasilia with Finance Minister Gustavo Krause and Planning Minister Paulo Haddad, apparently so the two could receive Henry's pearls of wisdom. The meeting was sabotaged, however, when groupings in Congress opposed to it called Haddad away to testify at hearings before he could finish eating.

EIR has also learned that other high-level ministerial meetings that were planned for Kissinger didn't materialize. In fact, his visit to Brazil ended on a scandalous note. Not only did acting President Itamar Franco cancel a meeting with him, but the country's leading daily, *Jornal do Brasil*, splashed all over its pages pictures of Kissinger sitting at a seminar—for which he was paid \$25,000 to speak—picking his nose. Not exactly the image of a highly respected ally.

A new military mission

The truth is that not all the region's military leaders are prepared to accept the orders which Powell came bearing

from the "demilitarizers" within the Anglo-American establishment—that it is time for the armed forces to "restructure" themselves, reduce their size and budget, and redefine their mission away from a defense of national sovereignty to become a national police force used largely to combat the drug trade. Powell insisted that drugs were the single "greatest threat to democracy today."

But, *EIR* has learned, Powell reportedly "got an earful" from Brazilian military leaders who aren't willing to dismember their armed forces. The general also got the cold shoulder in Chile, where Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the Army, and his second in command were visibly absent from Santiago during Powell's brief stay.

In Argentina, where the Menem government is in a cold sweat to implement whatever Washington demands, things were different. Kissinger proclaimed that Buenos Aires had replaced Paris as the city he felt most comfortable in, and Powell, after being feted with wine and *empanadas* at Menem's residence, gushed that he was "truly among friends." Kissinger met twice with Defense Minister Erman González to offer advice on how to restructure the Armed Forces, and lavished praise on Menem for having the "courage and decisiveness" to impose brutal austerity.

It was in this friendlier environment that Powell dared to air a controversial proposal for the creation of a continental military force whose job would be to "keep the peace on the planet," but "especially in the Americas, if unexpected conflicts were to occur." Since he repeatedly emphasized the links between drugs and subversion, it's likely that such a military force would also be intended for fighting drugs.

This proposal coincides with discussions taking place among Washington policymaking circles on how to reform the Organization of American States (OAS) so that it can respond militarily against member nations which overturn "democracy." The premise of this discussion is that national sovereignty is an outmoded concept and must be redefined to permit "collective actions and responsibilities," including intervention against nations which might challenge Washington's policy agenda.

In an article published in the Fall 1992 edition of *Foreign Policy*, a former official of President Jimmy Carter's National Security Council, Robert Pastor, demanded that "the OAS must overcome its reluctance to consider military options, even those against drug traffickers or in supervision of a cease-fire." If the OAS fails to act, Pastor warns, then the United Nations will have to be brought in.

Powell firmly supported the Menem government's proposal to become a member of NATO, and recommended that other countries, especially those in the developing sector, should also be allowed to join. In this sense he echoed Robert Pastor's suggestion that "a web of new relationships needs to be woven between the industrialized countries and Latin America's new democracies."

A superb version of the Beethoven violin sonatas

Beethoven: The Complete Sonatas for Fortepiano and Violin, Jos van Immerseel, fortepiano, and Jaap Schröder, violin; Deutsche Harmonia Mundi, Editio Classica 77163-2-RG (3 discs), \$20.97

These astonishingly beautiful performances by Jos van Immerseel and Jaap Schröder of Beethoven's violin sonatas are easily the best buy in classical recordings available on CD today. Their complete set of the 10 sonatas is available in a boxed set of 3 CDs, averaging over 78 minutes per disc, at about half the usual cost.

These are not only great performances; they are played at the true classical pitch of C=256 (or A=430), instead of the strained, higher pitch imposed in most modern performances. And they feature outstanding original instruments. Dutch fortepianist Jos van Immerseel performs on an 1824 Conrad Graf from Vienna, maintained by the Vleeshuis Museum in Antwerp. His countryman Jaap Schröder plays a 1684 Italian violin made by Joffredus Cappa of Saluzzo.

The string timbre and output of these instruments are in perfect balance, with the special added benefit that the fortepiano's mid-range can produce distinct, multiple voices, without the muddying blur generated by a modern iron-frame grand piano. This particular Graf is also in fuller voice throughout its range than any other fortepiano this reviewer has heard on disc.

Importance of the original instruments

The superior partnership of these two original instruments—and of the per-

formers as well—is particularly important in these works. From the first set of three sonatas, the Op. 12 composed in 1799, to the final Op. 96 of 1812, they all demand major roles from both instruments in developing Beethoven's musical ideas. Even the earliest three are styled "Sonatas for Fortepiano with Violin," rather than violin sonatas with piano accompaniment.

As with Mozart's later violin sonatas, the keyboard instrument is used to vastly expand and enrich the music's development. At the same time, the violin gains greater freedom to introduce singularities into the dialogue. Jaap Schröder plays with great facility of inflection and tonal control, revealing contrapuntal aspects of the music that go virtually unnoticed in most performances. With van Immerseel's expressive playing on such a fine fortepiano, and at the correct pitch for natural voice-register shifts to occur, these performances bring the listener so close to Beethoven's mind that he may even imagine himself in the same room with the composer.

Vocal nature of classical composition

Even in the first sonata, the Op. 12, No. 1, in D Major, Beethoven highlights from the opening movement the vocal nature of classical instrumental composition. He repeatedly has one instrument give way to another at natural voice-register shifts, sometimes as dramatically as a violin "contralto" to a fortepiano "bass."

In the *Allegro assai* of Op. 30, No. 3, the distinctive vocal quality of the fortepiano clarifies the most complex and rapid passages in the tenor-baritone range, never obscuring the singing line of the violin. In the *Adagio*

molto espressivo of the "Spring" sonata, Op. 24, the duet of the lower-pitched violin with the softer, rounded voice produced by the fortepiano with a special pedal effect, is a demonstration of the unique virtues of these performances.

The crowning delight of these sonatas is the 10th and final one, Op. 96 in G Major. The opening *Allegro moderato* is one of those rare poetic statements which immediately suggest the actual composing of the universe. Indeed, this work marks Beethoven's entry into a higher domain of compositional method, which culminated in the late string quartets. The *Adagio espressivo* which follows is almost achingly beautiful, enhanced by the violin's lower register passages at true pitch, and by the sonority of the undamped fortepiano.

Van Immerseel and Schröder's performance of Op. 96 would be worth the price of the entire set, especially since there is only *one* other recording of it generally available on CD: a re-mastered, 30-year-old Francescatti/Casadesus performance that widely misses the mark, and is played at the destructively higher pitch as well.

These performances of the 10 sonatas were digitally recorded during 1986-87 and first released in the U.S. in November 1990. Despite the close miking (an advantage here in picking up the vocal differentiation of the fortepiano), the sound is excellent, offering both full resonance and sharp dynamic detail.

The complete set offers nearly four hours of some of the finest chamber music ever composed. You should make haste to your nearest classical CD outlet to purchase or order it. Many recent recordings performed on original instruments at the correct pitch have already disappeared from the shelves—and from the catalogue.

A truckload of explosive secret files

The disappearance of files, including on CIA-Stasi cooperation, is the subject of parliamentary inquiries.

At the time when the press was reporting on the shredding job Oliver North did to remove sensitive files on the Iran-Contra operations, most people here believed it was another "typical" U.S. affair that had no parallel in Germany. Today, it is known that something similar also occurred here, especially during late 1989 and early 1990, which shaped the collapse of the East German regime and paved the way toward reunification.

The disappearance of certain files is the subject of several inquiries in the Parliament. The most interesting questions have been posed by Ingrid Koeppé, a former East German dissident and member of the Alliance 90/Greens group who was elected in December 1990.

In a parliamentary question on Feb. 18, Koeppé challenged the government to reveal its knowledge about one of the biggest taboos of U.S.-German relations, namely CIA-Stasi connections. Koeppé, who had been tipped off by former CIA boss William Colby and George A. Carver, a former CIA station chief in Berlin, asked: "Can the federal government, on the basis of its own knowledge, confirm reports that foreign intelligence agencies, the CIA most of all, are presently trying to recruit a wide range of former agents of the MfS/AfNS [Stasi] as sources, regular or loosely associated employees?"

Behind this was a flood of hints that after November 1989, the CIA put several hundred Stasi officers and specialists that had worked with it before, on its regular payroll to continue

operations that were termed "useful."

As this author has learned from other sources, essential aspects in the Koeppé catalogue of questions can be linked by looking at the early 1980s, when special envoys of the Gen. Richard Secord-North operation met with officials of the East German foreign intelligence to arrange secret transfers of money and arms between Iran and other states in the Mideast and South and Central America.

The question is: Since the East German regime collapsed and its secret files came into the possession of the West Germans during reunification, what do these files tell about secret talks in the early 1980s among the Americans, East Germans, and Iranians?

Bonn has always answered questions like those posed by Koeppé, that there was "no information on that matter." But in early November, the special committee of the Parliament investigating the role of Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski (one of the key East German players in these arms deals, assistant minister of foreign trade, and a senior Stasi officer) presented its first official report. It became obvious that the government still held key material under tight control.

Koeppé, a member of the committee, criticized the 1,766-page report as not reflecting the full truth, because the government had denied access to crucial files on grounds that they were "classified." "Classified" means that they contain information about ongoing intelligence operations or past operations that involve persons still on the government's payroll, or persons

that "need protection," in the government's view.

Schalck-Golodkowski falls into all of these categories: A key top-secret negotiator in the 1970s and 1980s, he moved to the West in late 1989 and spent some days or, according to some sources, weeks at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, and has since been under the protection of the German foreign intelligence service, the BND.

In a leak that was certainly "unauthorized," former U.S. Consul to Munich David Fisher declared at a "private reunion" in Munich in late 1990 that the CIA had gotten hold of Stasi files "weeks before they were handed over to the BND."

Fisher knew what he was talking about, because he was also coordinator of CIA operations in Germany in the late 1980s.

"It would not be contrary to the habits of secret service men," the daily *Die Welt* wrote on Aug. 14, 1991, "if the CIA boss had made xeroxes of a couple of especially interesting documents before the BND received the originals."

According to *Der Spiegel* on Nov. 16, a senior Bonn official, Eckart Werthebach, spent weeks if not months before reunification in October 1990, sorting out all files rated "essential" by the West Germans. He was assisted by an officer of the former Stasi who had joined the West Germans, Edgar Braun.

Werthebach, *Der Spiegel* wrote, "did his job to the full satisfaction of his Bonn superior. Shortly after, he [was] promoted to the post of president of the Constitutional Protection Agency."

Are the files which the Werthebach-Braun task force sorted, destroyed forever, or can they still be made public? Koeppé is now considering suing the government in the constitutional court, trying to force the release of the files.

Colombian oil and terrorism

Oil multitis are "between the devil and the deep blue sea" following Colombia's new anti-insurgency decrees.

The Colombian government's Nov. 7 decree of a state of emergency against the narco-terrorist insurgency in that country has created an impossible dilemma for the oil multinationals, which have squatted on top of Colombia's virtually undeveloped oil wealth for decades. One of President César Gaviria's proposed emergency measures is to cancel the state's contracts with any company—foreign or domestic—found to be paying ransom or protection money to the guerrillas, and to ban those companies from any future state contracts. Several foreign companies are already reportedly under such investigation, according to Prosecutor General Gustavo de Greiff.

If rigorously enforced, not only would such a measure choke off one of the narco-terrorists' most important financial pipelines, but it would also shatter the unholy alliance that has existed between the oil multinationals and the communist insurgents for nearly a decade, an alliance deliberately conceived to sabotage Colombia's sovereign control over its own potentially vast oil reserves, which could serve as a motor both for the country's industrial development and for its political independence.

Back in 1984, *EIR* charged that Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum had begun to subsidize the Cuba-spawned National Liberation Army (ELN), a relatively insignificant handful of terrorists operating in the north-eastern regions bordering Venezuela. According to the ELN's own bulletins, by July 1985 it had received \$4

million in "war taxes" from Occidental's subcontractor, the German company Mannesmann-Handel. Following denunciations by the head of the Colombian Agricultural Society, Hammer admitted to the *Wall Street Journal* in July 1985 that his company had indeed hired the ELN for so-called "protection," and was listing the money it was doling out to the terrorists under the category of "security," a cost to be shared jointly with the state oil company Ecopetrol.

High-level sources confirm that nearly every oil company in Colombia has engaged in the same practice. Thanks to such infusions, the ELN re-armed, recruited, and resurged as a serious threat. Today, along with other guerrilla groups, it is part of a 10,000-man narco-terrorist army known as the National Guerrilla Coordinator (CNG).

The truth is that the oil multinationals are not paying protection money to forestall attacks against their operations, but are providing outright financing to the terrorists for the destruction of Colombia's state-owned oil facilities. It is no accident that the majority of these terrorist attacks have targeted the pipelines, pumping stations, and other facilities of Ecopetrol, causing extensive damage and losses in export revenue.

In 1988, the daily *El Espectador* editorialized on the implications of ELN attacks against Colombia's oil installations: "It has cost our [Ecopetrol] company \$48 million in unsummated sales alone. . . . This simple figure collapses the perfidious and

hypocritical claim that the fight is against imperialism, that eternal and anemic war horse, when Colombia is facing the most dangerous multinational imperialism of all, that of the drug trade."

According to recent Treasury estimates, the combined terrorist forces of the National Guerrilla Coordinator receive an annual income of approximately \$750 million from extortion, kidnaping, drug trafficking, and "war taxes" imposed on the private sector. Much of their "income" is salted away in stocks and bonds and investment funds. Compare this figure to the 1992 budget of the Colombian Armed Forces, which is not quite \$1.2 billion.

As part of his emergency measures, President Gaviria has deployed a counterinsurgency-trained Army brigade to the newly found oil fields in Casanare province. An 8,000-man police force has also been created to protect the country's oil and electricity installations nationwide. By finally unleashing the military against the narco-terrorists and abandoning, however reluctantly, his strategy of negotiating a power-sharing arrangement with the subversives, President Gaviria has permitted a new nationalist dynamic to take hold in the country, which could drive events in the country over the immediate period ahead.

If the oil multitis adhere to the emergency decrees and stop financing narco-terrorist sabotage of Colombia's oil wealth, they stand to lose their blackmail leverage against the government. If they refuse to heed the decree, they risk being booted from the country. As one Colombian businessman with connections to the oil industry told Reuters, "What you hear from talking to some foreign executives here is that this kind of ban on paying off guerrillas puts them between the devil and the deep blue sea."

No surrender on right to Army

A "no" vote would be a vote for Noriega, Panamanians were told. On Nov. 15, most voted "no." Now what?

Panamanians defeated a proposed amendment to the Constitution that would have forever abolished their nation's right to have an Army. That question was the key issue among 50-odd proposed constitutional reforms that were overwhelmingly rejected in a plebiscite on Nov. 15.

Voters' refusal to endorse the destruction of the Panamanian Defense Forces that was carried out in the wake of the 1989 invasion ordered by George Bush, represented a major setback to the plans of "new world order" advocates to destroy Ibero-America's armed forces. Former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize winner who campaigned unsuccessfully for the reforms, bemoaned the fact that the armed forces retain much credibility in Ibero-America. "The struggle for demilitarization is not easy," Arias said in an interview with IPS.

"Efforts have to be renewed and the world has to be prepared for a big educative task." Referring to the U.S.-installed government of drug banker Guillermo Endara, he continued, "If a system exists which does not respond to the needs of the people, it is not strange that they long for the dictator of the past." He added that throughout Ibero-America, "in opinion polls, armies are viewed as lesser evils than political parties."

Millions of dollars, reportedly including money from Germany's Christian Democratic Konrad Adenauer Foundation, were spent on a massive television blitz to get people to say "yes" to the reforms to the Constitution that was adopted in 1972 by nationalist leader Gen. Omar Tor-

rijos. The Christian Democratic Party of First Vice President Ricardo Arias Calderón, temporarily set aside its feud with Endara to promote the changes. Its line was that a vote against the reforms was a vote "for" Gen. Manuel Noriega.

The amendment would not have demilitarized Panama; more than 10,000 U.S. troops are occupying the country. "We need an Army to defend the canal," said one Panamanian, referring to Dec. 31, 1999, when the United States is supposed to withdraw from Panama to comply with the terms of the canal treaties.

The vote was a repudiation of the narco-government installed in power when Bush invaded the country and captured Noriega. "We are worse off now than under Noriega," is the prevailing sentiment. (Noriega has just been determined to be a POW of the U.S. government by federal Judge William Hoeweler in Miami, Florida.)

About 60% of the electorate (the highest ever) abstained, either to express their disgust with the current regime, or because the government discouraged them from casting a ballot to keep down the number of "no" votes.

Arias Calderón blamed the defeat on Endara's incompetence. "It has absolutely nothing to do with my government," riposted Endara, whose government is drowning in sleaze. In the weeks before the vote, new drug charges were raised against Attorney General Rogelio Cruz, who was the target of a bombing attempt said to have been a settling of accounts among drug mafias; murder charges were leveled against the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Carlos Lucas

López, a drug banker; and Endara himself was accused of complicity with the assassins of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

Counting abstentions, only slightly more than 10% of the total electorate voted with the government, which lost its only real support with Bush's electoral defeat. Cabinet members and former supporters of the regime joined the "no" forces. Half of Endara's own Arnulfista Party joined the opposition and accused him of "only helping the rich and powerful." There are now universal calls for his ouster, to be replaced by a provisional government and a constitutional convention.

Opponents used information from *EIR* and other publications associated with U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche to remind voters of the drug ties of the regime. The revelations reportedly lost I. Roberto "Bobby" Eisenmann, publisher of *La Prensa*, \$30 million from a U.S. agency for a hotel complex, the president of Panama's Hotel Association said in a Nov. 6 radio interview.

It is clear that *La Prensa* became less strident in calling for demilitarization. It was also forced, under Panama's law of reply, to give coverage on Nov. 6 to a letter from this correspondent, refuting a number of falsehoods published by columnist Guillermo Sánchez Borbón.

Although LaRouche "had to campaign from jail, he won North Dakota during the Democratic Party primaries. His independent campaign, in which his vice presidential running mate was the Rev. James Bevel, one of Martin Luther King's lieutenants, helped to consolidate a permanent and growing movement of American patriots, on which Panamanian patriots can rely for help in their struggle to achieve Panama's independence and development without military occupation troops," it read.

International Intelligence

Summit of Turkic nations is a failure

The first ever heads of state summit of Turkey with the Turkic-speaking states of Central Asia and Azerbaijan, which took place Oct. 30-31 in Ankara, broke up in disarray. The meeting included Presidents Abulfaz Elchibey of Azerbaijan, Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, Saparmurad Niyazov of Turkmenistan, Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan, Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan, and President Turgut Özal and Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel of Turkey.

Saying that he "opposes groupings based on ethnic and religious foundations," Kazakhstan's Nazarbayev, with the partial support of Turkmenistan's Niyazov, vetoed a proposed final communiqué which they said "might take them back to the Soviet model." The proposed lifting of customs barriers, establishment of a regional bank, as well as an agreement to transport Central Asian and Azeri oil and natural gas via Turkey, were stricken from the communiqué, which had been drafted prior to the conference by Özal. Only a vague statement of intentions was left in the document.

Commenting on the failure, one Turkish official told the newspaper *Cumhuriyet* that "Turkism, Islamism in particular, is no longer enough to obtain results in Central Asia without giving the Central Asian republics something tangible."

Partisan leader demands probe of Mattei's death

Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei's plane was blown up by a bomb, charged Raffaele Morini, chairman of the Catholic partisan organization in Pavia, Italy, in an interview with the newspaper *Il Giorno* on Nov. 9.

Mattei, a challenger to the "Seven Sisters" oil cartel, was the founder and president of the Italian oil company ENI. He incurred the wrath of the oil multinationals by offering 50-50 deals to the oil-producing

countries, training technicians from Third World countries so that they could develop their own national resources, and selling advanced technology to the Third World, including complete industrial plants. He also launched a policy of industrializing Italy's backward South, the Mezzogiorno. Mattei died in a suspicious airplane crash in 1962.

Morini, who succeeded Mattei as head of the Catholic partisan organization, revealed that he has a piece of wood belonging to Mattei's plane, which demonstrates that the plane did not crash on the ground, as the official investigation stated, but exploded in the air. Morini has filed a legal brief to the courts calling for reopening the case. He plans to deliver an address on this topic to a conference of the Schiller Institute in Milan on Nov. 27. The conference will be on the theme "Enrico Mattei and the Solution to Today's Economic Depression."

Il Giorno, the daily founded by Mattei and currently run as a joint venture between Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi and Christian Democratic leader Vittorio Sbardella, has focused attention on the figure and policy of Enrico Mattei in a way that has upset Italy's oligarchy.

Germany to pay millions to victims of Nazis

The German government has agreed to pay millions of dollars to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who previously received minimal reparations or none at all, the World Jewish Congress (WJC) reported on Nov. 6. The agreement could mean hundreds of millions of dollars in compensation for Jews in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, who were barred because of Communist rule from receiving West German reparations in the 1950s and 1960s.

The accord was signed in Bonn by the German Finance Ministry, the World Jewish Congress, and the New York-based Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, WJC executive director Elan Steinberg said.

Steinberg said the agreement was the

result of 16 months of negotiations and fulfilled a condition included in the treaty that united East and West Germany in 1990. Steinberg said the agreement could cover an estimated 50,000 people, mostly from eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The identification of the Jews eligible for the funding, and the conduit of the funds, will apparently be the responsibility of the two Jewish agencies.

Wolffsohn assails Holocaust fundraising

"The only thing building Jewish identity today is the holocaust," wrote Michael Wolffsohn in the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Sept. 25. The Israeli-born Wolffsohn is a German historian who has repeatedly charged U.S. Jewish groups around Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress with turning the Nazi Holocaust into a profitable political blackmail industry against the united Germany.

The reasons for this development, Wolffsohn wrote, lie in the composition of the Jewish diaspora in the United States, but also more broadly in the "fundamental dilemma of the Jewish community on a world scale."

"Like most Christians, most Jews today are secularized," he wrote. "Religion, therefore, determines neither their being nor their conscience. . . . Only a Conservative or Orthodox minority knows and practices Jewishness as a religion. Besides religion, the second traditional pillar of the Jews was their history. Through an auto-amputation, today's Jewish community has allowed the roughly 4,000 years of Jewish history to shrink down to the 12 years of the Nazi era and Holocaust."

"Deprived of religion and history, Jewish identity today can only be built by the Holocaust. For that purpose, the Jewish world needs the Holocaust as a builder of Jewish identity. To achieve that, it also needs Germany: no longer the real Germany of today (which is committed to democracy and human rights), but the murderous image

of the National Socialist Germany, or that which is almost-National-Socialist-again.

"That is why in the United States and other diaspora communities, Holocaust memorials are sprouting up like mushrooms. Under no circumstances does the Jewish community need the image of the real Germany of today; it needs the distorted image of the neo-Nazi Germany. It is in this context that one has to locate the disproportionate attention to xenophobia in Germany. Twenty percent for Le Pen in France or for his co-thinkers in Belgium is less stirring than 5% or 10% for right-wing extremists in Germany."

Drug cartel dominates Colombia's airfields

A secret 10-day survey of airplane takeoffs at legal airports across Colombia has revealed that at least half of the airplanes either have registrations that were linked to drug trafficking in the past, are fictitious, provisional, or have been canceled and are therefore flying illegally. The study was conducted by Colombia's anti-narcotics police. Nobody knows how many of the legal registrations are involved in drug trafficking as well, said the intelligence officer interviewed by *El Espectador* newspaper. The airports surveyed were in Bogotá, Villavicencio, Pereira and Cali.

"This is an alarming phenomenon," said anti-narcotics police official Col. Alfonso Arellano, "which until a few months ago was limited to illegal airstrips but which now has apparently been transferred to various major and alternate legal airports."

Gulf council calls for end to sanctions on Iraq

Persian Gulf Arab business leaders called on the United Nations on Nov. 12 to lift sanctions imposed on Iraq. The Council of General Union of Arab Chambers of Trade, Industry, and Agriculture, at its annual

meeting in Amman, Jordan, called for the U.N. to lift what it called the "siege" against Iraq. Representatives of Saudi Arabia left before the resolution was passed.

"The council unanimously agreed to call on the international community and its institutions and states to lift the injustices over the Arab people generally, including lifting the economic siege to reduce the suffering of the Iraqi people," the resolution said. "The atmosphere is now better, and we hope it will be more relaxed in the future," Hassan Zain al-Abidin, head of the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce, told Reuters. The resolution also called for stepping up efforts to free Kuwaitis whom the Emirate says have been held by Iraq since the Gulf war.

Macedonian clashes raise fear of Balkan-wide war

In the Macedonian capital city of Skopje on Nov. 6, four people were killed and dozens injured in savage confrontations between armed police and several thousand ethnic Albanians. Macedonia is now under tight police control.

The London *Independent* reported on Nov. 9 that the confrontations "raised the specter of civil war engulfing" Macedonia, and "heightened fears that an explosion of ethnic unrest could provide a pretext for armed intervention by any of Macedonia's neighbors: Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece. . . . Macedonia's messy implosion could even set off a generalized Balkan war in which all Macedonia's neighbors, dissatisfied by their respective gains, start fighting each other. Two previous Balkan wars—in 1912 and 1913—followed the failure to agree on 'who gets what' in Macedonia."

Serbian party leader Vojislav Seselj, meanwhile, has demanded the partition of Macedonia among Serbia, Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria. The militias of Seselj's Radical Party have been responsible for some of the worst slaughters against Croats and Bosnians; he often says in public what Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic is thinking.

Briefly

● **THE ORGANIZATION** of American States has called on members of the U.N. to "renew their support" for the embargo imposed on Haiti, and to freeze Haitian assets abroad.

● **IRAN** asked India on Nov. 10 to help ease tensions in the Persian Gulf. "Domineering forces, with their extensive and massive military presence, are undermining tranquility, peace, and stability in this vital region by sowing division and animosity among regional countries," Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told Indian officials during a visit to New Delhi.

● **ARGENTINA'S** Adm. Jorge Ferrer confirmed in an interview published in *El Cronista* on Nov. 12 that Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay have decided to create a new system for monitoring the South Atlantic Maritime Area. They will invite South Africa and several European countries to participate in what is described as an "intercontinental mechanism designed for ecological defense, application of maritime laws, and keeping peace and stability."

● **HEZBOLLAH** guerrillas have been sent to Bosnia, reports Reuters. Citing unidentified Muslim sources, the British news agency claims that 50 Lebanese fighters were sent Bosnia to "to train and organize Bosnian fighters."

● **CHINESE** Vice Premier Zhu Rongji threatened to rip up the agreement with Great Britain over Hong Kong, during an official visit to London on Nov. 16. Britain is supposed to transfer the colony to Communist rule in 1997, but Zhu contends that new British demands for "more democracy" violate previous agreements.

● **LIBYA** completed the appointment of a new cabinet on Nov. 18, designed in part to signal accommodation with the West. Foreign Minister Ibrahim Beshari, who had been intelligence chief when Pan Am 103 was downed over Scotland, was sacked.

Verdict: The death penalty can never be just

by Katherine R. Notley

Life Sentences: Rage and Survival Behind Bars

by Wilbert Rideau and Ron Wikberg
Random House, New York, 1992
342 pages, paperbound, \$15

Crossed Over: A Murder/A Memoir

by Beverly Lowry
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1992
245 pages, hardbound, \$22

In spite of the sensationalist subtitle, *Life Sentences* is anything but sensationalist. A collection of articles from 1978 to 1991 that originally appeared in *The Angolite: The Prison Newsmagazine* of the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, La., the authors and editors do an impressive job at accomplishing what their book's dedication intends: "fostering a public understanding of criminal justice." Both editors have murder convictions: Rideau was convicted of murder in 1961, and spent 11 years on death row. Although he left school at eighth grade, he taught himself to write in prison, and has been editor-in-chief of the *Angolite* since 1975; Wikberg, who was convicted in 1969, began writing for the *Angolite* in 1971, and joined the staff in 1987. He was paroled in 1992. Many of the articles, including those appearing in the book, have received awards—deservedly so.

The book deals mainly with three interconnected areas: how to improve the prison system, especially through expanded and proper use of probation and parole; profiles of men serving life sentences, who lacked the resources to effectively seek parole status, and hence have remained in prison for 20, 30, 40 years or more; and the death penalty.

Interestingly, the first two areas—that is, the lack of justice in both our justice system and penal system—make up a ringing indictment of imposing death as a sentence. The authors' fact-based approach to the death penalty renders an inescapable verdict: This vengeance must stop.

Convicts reform the penal system

In discussing the needed reforms of the penal system—as in every subject they raise—the authors use reportorial understatement to great effect. Easily the most potentially heated subject comes under the chapter "The Sexual Jungle." With matter-of-fact persistence, Editor Rideau describes the phenomenon of prison rape (i.e., new prisoners were raped to "claim" them as slaves to dominant inmates, and used both for personal sexual gratification and as prostitutes by the more "enterprising"); the fact that prison authorities allowed it to go on because it kept the more aggressive prisoners from becoming unmanageably violent; and, ironically, the fact that *bona fide* homosexuals (as opposed to the rapists, who would not otherwise seek homosexual relationships) were segregated from the general inmate population. While he does not shy away from brutal descriptions, neither does he allow them ever to descend to the voyeuristic.

Clearly, the purpose of incarcerating criminals is not, and never has been, to subject them to this horror. Yet the

same vindictive turn of mind that sentences a man or woman to death, turns a deaf ear to these sorts of abuses.

The book does not credit only prison inmates with the efforts to reform the prison system in which many of them live out their adult lives. In addition to the many prison and government officials who encouraged projects such as the establishment of the *Angolite* or the "Lost Man Committee," the authors credit just plain citizens.

One such family, the Farrars, were the sole voice against taking the life of the man who murdered their brother and son. Wrote the victim's father, Edgar Farrar, Sr. in November 1912: "This man [the murderer] is in no condition of mind to be sent into the next world. We hope and pray that time and reflection will bring repentance and that his soul may be received." Ten years later, the victim's sister, arguing for his release, wrote: "Canton has been imprisoned for more than 10 years and I believe he has had a stiff punishment. Perhaps he will lead a better life from now on." Canton was released, and died of tuberculosis within a year and a half.

Among the most heartbreaking descriptions (and one to think about very hard the next time you hear the phrase "lock 'em up and throw away the key") is that of the "lost men." The typical "lost man" was an inmate with a life sentence—some having pleaded guilty to avoid a death sentence. In 1926, Louisiana began to automatically review life sentences after ten years and six months had been served, allowing an inmate to apply for a reduction in sentence, which would make him eligible for parole. In the intervening 10 years, however, he might have racked up more prison time for getting into fights—as often as not fending off would-be rapists in the early years of his term—or the law changed, abolishing the "ten-six" rule, in favor of standardized guidelines of which the inmate was never apprised. He had little schooling, no attorney, no knowledge of the law, and neither the inmate nor his family would have money to hire an attorney. His family would be too poor and/or too distant to visit; they might have as little schooling or less than the inmate, and letters would be infrequent, at best.

After the editors of the *Angolite* investigated some of these inmates who had served up to four decades, the state corrections authorities and government established a "Lost Man Committee" to ferret out these men and, if possible, obtain their release.

The death house

The last four chapters, all on the death penalty, gathered together as Book Three, are relentless: Small facts characterize the brutality of state-imposed hopelessness that strips a man or woman of all humanity long before he or she is formally executed. In "House of the Damned," author Tommy Mason describes men on death row who refused to leave after the 1972 Supreme Court decision overturning the death penalty had commuted their sentences. Their families had died or abandoned them, or could not travel the distance, and

many had received no visits in years, and only scant few letters. Segregated in maximum security for so long, they had lost even the ability to interact with other inmates.

Another chapter "The Horror Show," describes the history of the electric chair—a strange and uniquely American institution. Long believed to be a "humane" form of execution, post mortems and autopsies show that, even under the best circumstances, electrocution inflicts extreme pain on its victims. Until recently, many states had executions carried out in the county where the case was tried, meaning the state's electric chair was carted to each county jail. The care with which its operation was checked before each use thus varied considerably, leaving a great deal of room for botched executions.

The last chapter, "The Death Men (Continued)," written by both editors Wikberg and Rideau, gives a fascinating history of capital punishment, up to one of England's last hereditary executioners, Albert Pierrepont. The editors quote the following from his autobiography, *Executioner Pierrepont*:

"It is a fact which is no source of pride to me at all—it is simple history—that I have carried out the execution of more judicial sentences of death (outside the field of politics) than any executioner in any British record or archive. That fact is the measure of my experience. The fruit of my experience has this bitter aftertaste: that I do not now believe that any one of the hundreds of executions I carried out has in any way acted as a deterrent against future murder. Capital Punishment, in my view, achieved nothing except revenge. . . ."

Or: "As the executioner, it has fallen to me to make the last confrontation with all the condemned. It is I who had looked them in the eyes. . . . And it is at that moment, with their eyes on mine, and all the official witnesses huddled in a corner behind them, that I have known that any previous emotional involvement I may have had is to be regretted. There is only a final relationship which matters: in Christianity this is my brother or sister to whom something dreadful must be done, and I have tried always to be gentle with them, and to give them what dignity I could in their death."

Even England, whose social history is nothing to boast of, abolished the death penalty in 1964. The United States, where many of the gains of the civil rights movement were rolled back in a tidal wave of illegal drugs, is still debating the most "humane" way to carry it out.

The drug issue

The authors of *Life Sentences* do not directly address the social inequities that landed many of Angola's inmates where they are, and have been—in the earlier years typified by Jim Crow racial policies, and, increasingly since the 1970s, the drug plague. As *EIR*'s book *Dope, Inc.* has proven, the illegal drug trade is not a "social" phenomenon, but a supranational policy by some of the highest level "citizens above suspicion." While particular reforms to upgrade prison exist-

tence—especially in the area of education—are urgently needed, unless we attack and root out the Dope, Inc. conglomerate itself, we are left with “troubleshooting” the effects of the drug trade, from the criminal substratum in America’s inner cities to poppy-growing peasants in Burma and Colombia.

In terms of law enforcement and penology, this means churning out increasingly ineffective laws and building prison upon prison—as the pro-drug-legalization apologists for Dope, Inc. rightly point out. Under such circumstances, we are left with the alternative taken by Colombia’s President César Gaviria, to negotiate with the narco-terrorists, and turn our government over to them, which is ultimately what the likes of the Drug Policy Foundation hope for, even more than for the legalization of mind-altering substances itself.

This does not mean that a person who commits a crime should not be punished or incarcerated. It does mean that the law’s ability to act as a deterrent to crime is limited. In the case of the war on drugs, which this country has not only not addressed, but actively obstructed in cases such as Peru, it means that the deterrent to crime is to take down the criminal superstructure itself, as Lyndon LaRouche proposed in *Dope, Inc.’s* appendix.

Insofar as an individual commission of a criminal act is concerned, the purpose of incarceration must be restricted to punishment (not revenge) and rehabilitation. That objective cannot be obtained so long as we have a death penalty.

The case of Karla Faye Tucker

Karla Faye Tucker, the subject of *Crossed Over*, is almost the very personification of the effects of the war Dope, Inc. has waged on the United States. She sits on death row in Texas for her role in the 1983 murder of two people with a pickaxe. Tucker not only does not deny that she committed the murder for which she was convicted, but until this book—and since—she has refused to give interviews which might aid her fight for life, because the publicity would cause further anguish to the young son of one of her victims.

Her case is not unlike that of Joe Giarratano (see *EIR*, Feb. 8, 1991, page 64 and March 1, 1991, page 62), although there is evidence that he is innocent of the murder for which he was sentenced to die in Virginia. She was born in 1959, and, by the age of 10, was addicted to drugs. At 10, she began shooting up heroin and amphetamines. From that moment until her arrest in 1983, she was never not drugged. By her early teens, she was a prostitute. At 24, in the middle of a several-day drug and alcohol binge, she and her boyfriend killed two others to settle a petty grudge. Except that she is white and female, the wreck of her life sounds very much like the life American society has consigned most black, urban males between the ages of 16 and 25.

Tucker, like former death row inmates Wilbert Rideau (Louisiana) and Joe Giarratano (Virginia), has reformed. Much of her reform took place simply because she was away from drugs for so long, she was able to act normal. She

Retarded Alabama man slated for execution

Cornelius Singleton, a severely retarded 36-year-old black man, was scheduled to be executed at 12:01 a.m. on Nov. 20 in Alabama. Singleton, whose IQ is between 57-63, signed a confession, with an “X,” that he murdered Sister Ann Hogan. Singleton, who could not read, said that he believed he was signing a confession for stealing sheets. Prosecutor Charles Graddick claimed that Singleton “read the confession and understood his rights,” despite the fact he signed it with an “X.” Several witnesses told police that they overheard two people discussing the murder of Sister Hogan five hours prior to the discovery of her body, but the police turned them away, stating they already had their man. Still other witnesses later claimed that Sister Hogan was murdered professionally, because she stumbled onto a drug ring.

Singleton’s first conviction was thrown out and he was given a new trial. In his second trial, Singleton’s mental retardation and illiteracy were never brought, and after

the trial, his attorney was suspended from the law practice for his incompetence.

On Nov. 18, Gov. Hunt, who has never granted clemency, was to hold a clemency hearing. The Catholic Diocese of Mobile, as well as the Sisters of Charity, the religious order of Sister Ann Hogan, are urging clemency. Others, such as the Alabama Investigators Association and the Alabama Prison Project, are demanding a full investigation of the entire case, and warned that the results will be explosive if Singleton is executed and later proven innocent.

From his prison cell in Rochester, Minnesota, former presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued the following statement on Nov. 17: “This rush to execution in the case of Cornelius Singleton is an abomination. The overhanging questions of innocence in this case scream for thorough investigation. I lend my support, for what it can accomplish, to every possible effort to delay this execution and get to the bottom of this scandalous matter, of what looks very much like a railroad of a highly vulnerable and probably innocent individual, as a ritual act of human sacrifice, something worthy of an Aztec priest.”

—Katherine R. Notley

has applied herself educationally, and has sought and found solace in religion.

What particularly impresses this author, however, is that she is both repentant for her crime and seeks forgiveness. She does not flinch from what she did, and freely refers to those she killed as "my victims." All the more reason why she cannot be killed unless the state abrogates justice in order to arrogate to itself revenge.

Post script

Although Karla Faye Tucker's case is a highly compelling argument for abolishing the death penalty, I cannot recommend reading *Crossed Over*. The author, Beverly Lowry, is a novelist, a middle-class Texan, whose son became embroiled in drugs and died in a hit-and-run accident. In her grief, she somehow found Tucker, befriended her, and decided to tell both Tucker's story and her own. Unfortunately, her book is poorly written, sensationalist to the point of being silly. Nonetheless, there is little doubt that she has brought Tucker's story to the fore.

I hope she has helped save Tucker's life.

A pioneer in poetry for the very young

by Richard and Susan Welsh

Margaret Wise Brown: Awakened by the Moon

by Leonard S. Marcus
Beacon Press, Boston, 1992
337 pages, hardbound, \$25

The Fish with the Deep Sea Smile: Stories and Poems for Reading to Young Children

by Margaret Wise Brown
Linnet Books, The Shoe String Press, Inc.,
Hamden, Conn., 1988 (reprint of 1938 ed.)
128 pages, hardbound, \$18

The Log of Christopher Columbus' First Voyage to America in the Year 1492, as copied out in brief by Bartholomew Las Casas

edited by Margaret Wise Brown
Linnet Books, The Shoe String Press, Inc.,
Hamden, Conn., 1989 (reprint of 1938 ed.)
Ages 8-12, 84 pages, hardbound, \$17

Homes in the Wilderness: A Pilgrim's Journal of Plymouth Plantation in 1629

by William Bradford et al.
edited by Margaret Wise Brown
Linnet Books, The Shoe String Press, Inc.,
Hamden, Conn., 1988 (reprint of 1939 ed.)
Ages 12 and up, 76 pages, hardbound, \$16;
paperbound \$8.95

Literature for children, as for adults, is created by small groups of opinion-shapers. These operate through publishing houses, and mass-media and mass-advertising dicta of what to read and what to ignore. Children's literature today is as much a reflection of 20th-century cultural decay as its adult counterpart, and for the same reasons. Yet there is something even more disturbing about bad books for children. While no person should be subjected to cultural degradation, when that person is a child, it is a mind and morality not yet formed that is being perverted; it is mankind's future.

Leonard Marcus's biography of Margaret Wise Brown, one of the 20th century's most creative and prolific writers for young children, provides a fascinating and informative look at some of these influences as they operated in the crucial period of the 1920s through the immediate postwar years. The irony, which Marcus identifies (though not sharing the reviewers' evaluation of its historic and moral significance), is that this century's cultural warfare agency *par excellence*—the "Progressive movement" of John Dewey, et al.—managed to launch in Miss Brown one of the most subtly effective saboteurs of its cultural gameplan. It is probably for this reason that most readers will not even recognize her name, or at least not consider her of the same historical significance to small children's literature as her contemporaries Theodore Geisel ("Dr. Seuss"), H.A. Rey (*Curious George*), Ludwig Bemelmans (*Madeline*), or Jean de Brunhoff (*Babar*).

Margaret Wise Brown died in 1952, at the age of 42. Including some 20-odd titles published posthumously, she authored over 100 books for small children, about 40 of which are still or again in print. As editor for the new "pro-

gressive” publishing house of William R. Scott (founded in 1938), she also became the foremost “impresario” for the new publishing field of literature for very small children, discovering, seeking out, encouraging, publishing, and publicizing other authors and illustrators.

The ‘fairy tale war’

From the turn of the century and down through the 1920s, as Marcus relates, the field of literature for children was largely dominated by the New York Public Library’s Anne Carroll Moore, a hard-core romantic whose nominal defense of “classical” literature for children did not extend much beyond the basic fairy tale or ancient myth format, rooted in a conception of childhood as a time of happy magic and bucolic innocence. As Marcus relates, “In her fantasy world, nothing could ever be only what it seemed. A brownie or gnome . . . had always to appear to confer a touch of magic on an otherwise all too prosaic world.” Moore’s influence was incalculable. As director of the library’s children’s division, her annual buying guide of children’s books, published in November for the crucial Christmas market, was the predominant book review in this area. More critically, about half the print run of any new children’s book, prior to the 1940s, would be bought by libraries—nearly all of which deferred to Moore, much as local newspapers and radio stations today are little more than outlets for the AP-UPI-*New York Times* news cartel.

Enter the Progressives: From about the turn of the century, a movement had set out to seize political and cultural power worldwide, led in philosophy, psychology, and education by John Dewey, William James, Edward L. Thorndike, and the behaviorist psychologists in general. Institutionally it was centered on the National Education Association (NEA) and the newly founded Teachers College of Columbia University. One of the foremost tenets of this movement was and is that the creative human mind, as such, does not exist. All that is real is *perception*, learned reactions based on sensual pleasure and pain. From this, they inferred the possibility of controlling human behavior by manipulation of those reactions.

Out of this movement, in 1916, emerged the Bureau of Educational Experiments (“Bank Street School”) in New York City’s Greenwich Village, an institution combining a nursery school, teacher-training program, and developmental psychology research. Bank Street was founded and bankrolled by progressivite Lucy Sprague Mitchell, a student and disciple of Dewey, James, and Thorndike. In 1921, Mitchell took up the cudgels to do battle with the all-powerful Anne Moore, using as her weapons the new Progressive theory and practice of “here and now” stories for children. With her, later, came Margaret Brown, not long out of college and still groping for a career and productive identity, who had been working at Mitchell’s Bank Street School since 1935.

The ensuing “fairy tale war,” as it was dubbed, was itself something of a draw, the two extremes in part exhausting themselves and in part compromising (particularly as the original combatants aged and disappeared from the scene). The “here and now” literature offered nothing better than its romantic foil—the “beep-beep, crunch-crunch” school, its detractors called it, with good reason, referring to the empiricist ideology’s banal insistence on “real-life” sounds, images, and themes.

The Bank Street School’s typical method of “testing” a new children’s story or picture prior to publication was to present it to its nursery-school toddlers, and measure their reactions. (One illustrator, later a collaborator of Brown’s, was initially flustered when the tots gazed at his illustrations for a few minutes, then dispersed; he was reassured that he had succeeded masterfully by holding their attention for the unusual span of five minutes!)

Margaret Brown was something different. She was a superlative poet for the very young.

Brown’s independent contribution

Goodnight Moon, the book for which Brown is best known, exemplifies her independence of both schools, while also carrying with it the limitations of the author’s Bank Street baggage in the form of its less than inspired illustrations by Clement Hurd. Originally panned by the New York Public Library’s internal newsletter as “unbearably sentimental,” and unmentioned in its public newsletters, the book sold reasonably well when first published in 1947, but did not really take off until 1953; since then it has become a mass-marketing phenomenon, with its multiple spinoffs such as stuffed animals, and other hoopla. Yet, it is a good book, by virtue of its poetic quality.

The point that Brown understood, even if only half-consciously (as biographer Marcus demonstrates), is that whether the overt content of a child’s story is fantastical and fairy-like (strange beasts, talking animals, and the like), Arcadian-idyllic, or “here and now” machines in a modern urban setting, is ultimately irrelevant. Any of these apparent themes can be used, either prosaically and didactically, or poetically, because in poetic literature—whether verse as such or prose—the true idea-content, the true stimulation of the listener’s own powers of creative imagination, is *between the lines*, and elsewhere than in the pictures.

To take one example, Brown’s *The Little Island* begins:

There was a little Island in the ocean.
Around it the winds blew
And the birds flew
And the tides rose and fell on the shore.

A few pages later:

Small flowers, white and blue,

and violets with golden eyes
 and little waxy white-pink chuckleberry blossoms
 and one tickly smelling pear tree
 bloomed on the Island.
 And that was the spring.

For children fed such fare, Shakespeare will come as an old friend, when later they encounter the “Spring” song from *Love’s Labor’s Lost*:

When daisies pied and violets blue
 And lady-smocks all silver-white
 And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
 Do paint the meadows with delight. . . .

Unfortunately, Brown remained insecure and often self-destructive for much of her life, subordinating herself emotionally to a sequence of older mother-figures who had, in general, very little comprehension of what she was about. For similar reasons she failed to break with her progressivite grooming in the form of the artists with whom she collaborated, most of them veterans of the Paris and other “modernist,” social-realist, and other degenerated art cults of the early 20th century. The most important exception is Garth Williams, whose seemingly sentimental “fuzzy-wuzzy” style often conveys wry ironies that wonderfully complement Brown’s poetic language. One of the best of these is *The Sailor Dog*, unfortunately out of print (except for a very poor, truncated reproduction in a Golden Books anthology).

There are few books that so well capture a small child’s effort to master the emotions called up by his or her powerful urge to get out and explore the world, to be independent; the fear of both real and imagined dangers accompanying that exploration; and the restoration of warmth and security represented in real life by loving parents. The tension between these two urges is the single most important fact of life for children, and their parents.

Writes Brown, in a choral refrain that is repeated several times throughout the story: “At night Scuppers [the sailor dog] threw the anchor into the sea and he went down to his little room. He put his hat on the hook for his hat, and his rope on the hook for his rope, and his pants on the hook for his pants, and his spyglass on the hook for his spyglass, and he put his shoes under the bed, and got into his bed, which was a bunk, and went to sleep.” The crucial security is there, but at the same time it is Scuppers himself in command; and the comforting “familiar objects”—so important to the Progressivite “here and now” fetish—are not limited to dinner tables and taxicabs and socks, but rather are objects of exploration, discovery, and mastery of the big, exciting, sometimes dangerous, but beautiful world at large.

Brown’s better work stands out by far above that of most other contemporary, or later, authors, even in those of her works marred by the manneristic illustrators whose inferiori-



Margaret Wise Brown with her dog, Crispin’s Crispian. Her whacky sense of humor is shown by the fact that in her will, she tied the rights to her Doubleday books to the custody of the bad-tempered animal; later, she offered Crispian to her French innkeeper. The result was a five-year legal battle over her estate between the innkeeper and her heirs.

ty to her own conceptions she apparently failed to understand. She did, however, know in her soul that she was something different from her erstwhile mentors, even if she could not admit it to herself. Thus, to her Bank Street patron Lucy Mitchell, she wrote, more wishfully than actually, that “even a here and now story can be a dream and you have written plenty of them yourself which your litteral [sic] heavy footed followers have failed to notice.” (In fairness to Mitchell, a complex person in her own right, it was she who initiated, among other useful projects, the publication for children of the log of Christopher Columbus, edited by Margaret Brown. This has recently been reissued by The Shoe String Press, as has a journal of the Pilgrims’ first months in Plymouth, also edited by Brown. Mitchell had long advocated the use of such original source materials, on the theory that they give the study of history greater immediacy.)

Humor and verbal action

What kept Brown going despite her insecurities was, in part, her eccentric and provocative sense of humor, which with her command of beautiful and evocative language (especially verbs) were the foundations for her success in this unique cultural domain. In the seasonal round of *The Little Island*, the seals didn’t just come, but “came barking down from the north”; and “seven times the Summer had droned its hot bee-buzzing days around him.” Or, from *Mister Dog*:

"Once upon a time there was a funny dog named Crispin's Crispian. He was named Crispin's Crispian because—he belonged to himself. In the mornings he woke himself up and he went to the icebox and gave himself some bread and milk. . . . Then he took himself for a walk."

Brown was a pioneer in the writing of books for very young children—from infancy through the older preschool years, a group for whom nearly nothing existed in English literature beyond Mother Goose, and who cannot yet comprehend either the Grimm tales or literature written for older children. (The psychological importance of classical fairy tales for children starting at age four or five was convincingly argued by the late Bruno Bettelheim in his *The Uses of Enchantment*. Between these compact and psychologically powerful tales and the corrupt romanticism of modern fantasy, there is a world of difference.)

Goodnight Moon and its predecessor *The Runaway Bunny* are the best-known of Brown's books for the very young, but only two among many. Perhaps the best insight into Brown's art can be found in one of her earliest works, a collection of poems and (very) short stories entitled *The Fish with the Deep Sea Smile*. It is utterly unlike anything one expects for the very young: It is not a "look at this," "this is a that," sort of object-fixated look-and-say book such as one finds littering bookstore shelves today. In it is the strength of real poetry, albeit simple enough for those who cannot even really talk yet themselves (though understanding far more than they can say).

It is strong in evocative and powerful verbs, and the author's "theme and variation" method that resembles the Bank Street "learn by repetition" format in appearance only. That is, she presents first a repetition-series; but suddenly, the format changes, and the listener realizes, even if not yet consciously, that beyond the simple series, is a higher-order idea: a true progression, the formation of a concept "between the lines," *by the child*. Thus, from *Two Little Gardeners*, co-authored with Edith Thatcher Hurd (emphasis added to highlight the verbal shift):

Spring!
The snow melted
A snowdrop came up
A robin hopped
And a worm *turned in the ground*. . . .
Then the rain came.
And the sun shone.
And the wind *came softly blowing through the night*.

Mass culture

In the medium term, it was neither Brown nor the Progressives who defeated the Moore-romantics, but rather the publishing innovation of mass-market, cheap children's books ushered in by Simon & Schuster's "Golden Books" imprint in 1942. Selling for 25¢—15% the average price of

other children's books, these titles, for good and ill, spelled the end of the old system, at least for the printed word. Both old-school romanticism and progressive behavior modification continued to thrive, however, in the new medium of television. Since Brown died in 1952, television did not figure significantly in her life.

Perhaps naively, given its subsequent history, she saw in television a device that might "bring back the ballad singer." "How wonderful it would be to walk along the street and hear children putting their own thoughts to music, making up their own songs," she wrote. As we know now, television's effect has been the opposite, rendering its audience passive and dull. Its hypnotic "larger than life" content has redounded on the print medium, to the effect that the now-dominant form of children's literature is the luxuriantly airbrushed, color-saturated "coffee-table" type of book, which, far from stimulating a child to imagine, think, and create, overwhelms with its mass of detail, or narcotizes with romantic vapors. It is the happy, hallucinatory marriage of the once-warring forces of the "fairy tale war."

It is a welcome relief from this, that Margaret Wise Brown's clean, spare yet not simple, verbally charged poetry remains available. Marcus's book provides an insightful study of the artist and occasional sharp glimpses of the cultural and political forces which ensured that she would have few successors of like quality.

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Kirkland dancing in ever smaller circles

by Katharine Kanter

The Shape of Love

by Gelsey Kirkland and Greg Lawrence
Doubleday, New York, 1990
256 pages, hardbound, \$19.95

Definitely not suitable for Christmas gifts to your balletomane friends! To review this is only somewhat less embarrassing than having to read it.

Miss Kirkland was, in the 1970s and 1980s, not only the best-known, but probably the best classical ballerina in the United States. In the early 1980s, she became a cocaine addict, fought her way out, and wrote a bestseller in 1986, *Dancing on My Grave*, in which she attacked the dope lobby which runs most of the so-called art world in the West today. As a result, she was blacklisted out of virtually every major theater. Only Rudolf Nureyev, then ballet master at the Paris Opera, had the guts to offer her work up to her undoubted ability, which she turned down after the Royal Ballet in London proposed her a one-year contract.

Judging by her second book, something queer happened to Miss Kirkland during the two years she was in England, 1986 and 1987. She has become typically English, i.e., less than truthful. She tells us that the reason she left the United States in 1986 was strictly personal—not a word about the threats or blacklisting, just a search for greener pastures. We are now supposed to believe that, in spite of the furor her book unleashed in the art world, no one could possibly have reacted violently to her attack on the dope lobby!

Miss Kirkland's planet has shriveled down to a dried-out raisin, revolving around herself and her husband's witty sayings; the only two topographical points on the globe, as located in her book, seem to be the ballet studio and the Lawrences' marriage bed.

We are told that her frightening orthopedic breakdown, which forced her to retire from the stage at the age of 33—she danced her last performance, which your reviewer attended, after taking hip injections under total anaesthetic—was simply due to “modern technique.” How vague! Where-

as, in her first book, Miss Kirkland had dared to blame that sacred cow, Georges Balanchine and his technical “innovations.”

Kirkland and the LaRouches

Lastly, Miss Kirkland seems to have listened to advice about the controversial pages in her earlier book on Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute. To Zepp-LaRouche's writings in *Campaigner* magazine, and to her outlook on the classics, which led the Lawrences to immerse themselves in Dante, St. Augustine, Shakespeare, Plato, and the classical musicians, Kirkland attributed a major part of the mental energy which allowed her to climb out of her debilitating addiction to cocaine. Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the wife and collaborator of American statesman and economist Lyndon H. LaRouche. Since *Dancing on My Grave* appeared, Mr. LaRouche can no longer be mentioned on the cocktail party circuit: He is in jail, America's most renowned political prisoner. And so, to many, manifestly including the Lawrences, he has become a non-person.

In *Dancing on My Grave*, Kirkland discussed real ideas, and their effect on the human mind and therefore on the arts.

The Shape of Love deals only with petty gossip and from the standpoint of the soap opera addict. From the standpoint of style and taste, it has nothing going for it. The only really exciting bits are the few scraps of conversation with Ninette de Valois, the founder of the Royal Ballet. Though it seems to have been written for young dancers, it has not one single, specific proposal about how to *change* the rotten technique we are using today.

Miss Kirkland is probably the only dancer to whom the late lamented Margot Fonteyn ever gave private lessons; this was in 1987 or 1988, but not one word do we learn about that. Why should we accept on pure faith that, because Miss Kirkland was an outstanding dancer, she and only she—or perhaps her husband Mr. Lawrence—knows what to do about the state of the art? There exists a teaching system and a repertoire which is both physiologically sound and artistically rewarding: the Bournonville school, to which Miss Kirkland devotes all of three lines. Either Miss Kirkland knows nothing about it, which is impossible, or she prefers not to let on about it, lest people think that there might exist something *outside* herself which is positive and important.

Miss Kirkland, or her husband—it is hard to know who is really doing the talking, or the thinking here—was in good mental shape when everybody in the so-called art world was telling her she was crazy, because she was *attacking* something very evil in the establishment. Now she, or her husband, has decided to get out of the kitchen because they can't stand the heat. They want back into the fold, back into the limelight. Fine—but they should stop trying to wring out every pennysworth of public sympathy by sticking to the pretense of being dissidents. There are other ways to sell books.

Evidence reveals OSI knew Demjanjuk was innocent

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Piece by piece, the evidence is falling into place proving that top officials of the Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations (OSI), the so-called Nazi-hunting unit, knowingly shipped an innocent man off to a show trial and certain death in Israel. But for the fact that John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian-born retired Cleveland, Ohio auto worker, had a loyal group of family and friends who were committed to piercing the Justice Department's veil of secrecy and battling the non-stop black propaganda campaign of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and the Soviet KGB, he would be dead today.

Instead, the Demjanjuk case is providing a bird's eye view of a level of corruption inside the American justice system that is reminiscent of the worst judicial atrocities of the Nazis.

On Nov. 12-13, U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Wiseman, in his capacity as Special Master for the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, presided over interrogations of two former OSI officials in Nashville, Tennessee, who each revealed new pieces of the scandal that ought to send senior Department of Justice (DOJ) officials to jail for their role in what amounts to a premeditated murder plot against Demjanjuk.

On Nov. 12, attorneys for Demjanjuk questioned George Parker, a former OSI attorney who quit the department in disgust when his superiors refused to heed his warnings that Demjanjuk was not the Treblinka concentration camp guard and mass murderer known as "Ivan the Terrible." In February 1980, Parker, whose OSI responsibilities included the Demjanjuk denaturalization case, wrote a five-page memo to then-OSI director Walter Rockler and his case officer Alan Ryan, expressing strong doubts about the evidence against Demjanjuk. The memo cited contradictions in eyewitness testimony and a lack of any documentation in the Soviet or Polish

government files placing Demjanjuk at the Treblinka camp during the period in question. Even the handful of witnesses (mostly death camp escapees) who identified Demjanjuk's picture as that of Ivan, described the gas chamber operator as a short man. Demjanjuk is well over six feet tall.

Evidence dismissed out of hand

Parker's compelling memo was dismissed by his superiors in a 25-minute conference. Shortly after that meeting, Parker quit the department on the grounds that he could not send an apparently innocent man to trial in Israel just because it was "tactically shrewd."

At the time, the loss of a series of high-profile cases had upset leading Zionists, such as Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.), the sponsor of the legislation creating the OSI, and the Israeli government. OSI and DOJ officials were facing a full-scale Zionist pressure campaign to come up with a new "Nazis in America" case that could conjure up scare headlines and provide the Israeli government with a new symbol of Nazi atrocities—even if the symbol was an innocent man.

According to Michael Mendelssohn, another top OSI attorney who testified in Nashville on Nov. 13, it was this congressional Zionist lobby and Israeli government pressure that may have compelled the OSI top brass to ignore Parker and other doubts, and to proceed with the Demjanjuk denaturalization, extradition, and deportation.

Over 1987-88, Demjanjuk was tried before an Israeli court. The entire proceeding was aired on national television. It was the biggest show trial in Israel since the Adolph Eichmann case—but the difference was that Demjanjuk was innocent. The stakes in the Demjanjuk show trial were high. When a respected Israeli defense lawyer stepped in to represent the OSI victim, he suddenly dropped dead—the victim of an apparent poisoning. In a climate fueled by horrifying

propaganda about wartime Nazi atrocities, the jury convicted Demjanjuk in early 1988 and he was sentenced to death by hanging.

Parker and other OSI officials knew that Demjanjuk was not Ivan the Terrible years before his extradition and trial. Ultimately, evidence turned up by Demjanjuk's relatives and friends, including evidence gotten from the garbage cans outside of DOJ headquarters in Washington, D.C., showed that the government had strongly contradictory information in its files. The revelations of this evidence prompted the Israeli Supreme Court to take up the issue on appeal. Last spring, the Israeli court heard the evidence, and is now considering whether to set Demjanjuk free.

Even as the Israeli Supreme Court was hearing evidence that another man, Ivan Marchenko, was the real Ivan the Terrible, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio—the court that upheld the Demjanjuk extradition to Israel to stand trial on a capital offense—was getting a run-around from the DOJ. In response to repeated requests for DOJ files on the Demjanjuk case, Criminal Division chief Robert Mueller sat on his thumbs for six months, refusing even to return letters or phone calls from the chief clerk of the Sixth Circuit. Eventually, the Appeals Court reopened the case on its own initiative. In August, a three-judge panel appointed Judge Wiseman as a Special Master charged with gathering evidence on whether the DOJ committed a “fraud on the court” by withholding key evidence of Demjanjuk's innocence.

Parker was the first witness to be called for questioning by Demjanjuk's attorneys before Judge Wiseman. At the hearing, Parker's December 1980 memo was revealed for the first time from the OSI archive. The Parker memo spoke of “gnawing doubts” about Demjanjuk's presence at Treblinka (Soviet-provided “documents”—themselves of dubious authenticity—placed Demjanjuk at another Polish concentration camp during the years in question). “When I left the department, I did not think [Demjanjuk] was Ivan the Terrible,” Parker told the court.

Parker described efforts by Norman Moskowitz, his co-prosecutor in the Demjanjuk case, to reconcile contradictions in the evidence. Ultimately, the papers drafted by the OSI for Demjanjuk's denaturalization presented contradictory charges. Demjanjuk was accused of having been in two places at the same time, and of having committed major war crimes in both locations. Demjanjuk has forcefully insisted that he was not at either camp and committed no war crimes.

One of Demjanjuk's attorneys, civil libertarian and legal scholar Michael Tigar, criticized Parker for his failure to provide the Demjanjuk defense team with evidence that might have averted his denaturalization and subsequent nightmare in Israel. In some instances, it took Demjanjuk's lawyers seven years to obtain evidence that was in the DOJ's files as early as 1978—years before the denaturalization hearing took place.

Heavy burden of proof

Even though preliminary evidence-gathering under Judge Wiseman's direction has turned up important proof of Demjanjuk's innocence, that proof may not be enough to set the Ukrainian-American free and allow him to return home to his family in the United States.

The Sixth Circuit, in its August ruling appointing Judge Wiseman as Special Master, specified that it was necessary to establish that the DOJ had committed “fraud upon the court” in order to reverse the extradition-deportation. If the OSI failed to turn over exculpatory evidence to the Demjanjuk defense team, but did so out of carelessness or bureaucratic incompetence, the court may not ask Israel to send Demjanjuk home. The defense must prove that there was fraud, not just carelessness.

For that reason, Mendelssohn's testimony about heavy-handed congressional and Israeli government pressure on then-Attorney General Griffin Bell to offset the loss of a recent denaturalization case against another alleged Treblinka guard, F.D. Fedorenko, by coming up with “Ivan,” was also critical new information.

Even the *Washington Post* referred to the OSI's handling of the Demjanjuk affair as “genuinely dreadful.” A Nov. 15 editorial read: “The extradition hearing [of Demjanjuk] was not a criminal trial per se—and the rules for evidence in civil proceedings are less stringently drawn—but of course its function was to make possible the prosecution of a man on criminal, indeed capital, charges. The notion of withholding or overlooking materials that suggest even faintly that an innocent man might be hanged is authentically monstrous. If Justice Department prosecutors turn out to have done anything of the sort, the penalties should be heavy.”

Probe Israeli, Soviet collusion

Indeed, the penalties against the relevant OSI and DOJ officials should be heavy. Others should come under scrutiny as well, and the full consequences of the OSI's Nazi-hunting mandate should be tallied before any more human lives or taxpayers' dollars are expended.

Friends and associates of Demjanjuk and other victims of the OSI have charged that the OSI provided a vehicle for fraudulent Soviet and Israeli-manufactured evidence to be introduced into the American judicial process. Like the espionage escapades of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, whose booty was passed from Israel to the KGB as part of the deal for the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel, the full consequences of the OSI collusion with Moscow and Tel Aviv is still not known. A thorough probe, by the Congress or even by an independent counsel, would be an important step to clean the American judicial system of special interest corruption, domestic and foreign.

At the moment, justice must be served in the case of Demjanjuk. On Dec. 21-22, other witnesses will be questioned about their role in the railroad of Demjanjuk.

POWs said to have been abandoned in North Korea and Siberia

by Scott Thompson

On Nov. 10 and 11, 1992, the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs held hearings on the fate of prisoners of war and missing in action during World War II, the Korean War, and the Cold War. Overall, the hearings were remarkably low-key, verging on a coverup of the startling revelations that had been made by Lt. Col. Philip Corso, USA (ret.), who had served on the National Security Council staff under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

At a press conference on Nov. 9, Colonel Corso admitted that it was deliberate policy to list as dead many of those American GIs who were known to have been captured by the North Koreans. Altogether, some 8,177 servicemen were unaccounted for from the Korean War.

Colonel Corso stressed that many U.S. soldiers captured in the Korean War were shipped to Russia: "I kept getting reports that some of our men were being shipped to Manchuria and then into the Soviet Union." He added: "I definitely know of two trainloads of American prisoners—about a thousand men—taken to China and then switched to Russian trains and shipped into Siberia. None of those boys ever came back."

To conceal the fate of the prisoners from the public, Colonel Corso said he suggested in 1955 that Eisenhower should declare the men dead, just as seems to have happened during the Vietnam War two decades later. "He [Eisenhower] said: 'I think you're right. I accept your recommendation.'"

Colonel Corso repeated elements of this confession in his Nov. 11 testimony to the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. Participating in the coverup, Corso said, are "those journalists who wrapped themselves in the American flag and accepted money from the CIA to report the 'party line' to supplement their incomes." He added: "I recommended that the report [on the POWs shipped to Russia] not be made public because the POWs should be given up for dead since we knew the Soviets would never relinquish them." "Out of concern for the POWs' families, the President agreed," Corso told the committee.

Corso, who had said at his press conference that he knew definitely about two trainloads of POWs being shipped to Siberia, said there might have been a third trainload of about 450 POWs. At the press conference, Corso said: "The fate of our prisoners fell through the cracks. It wasn't an accident. It was policy."

Covering up the policy

The remainder of the hearings, despite certain highlights such as new candor from the Russian side, served to obscure or diminish these revelations from Colonel Corso. This was particularly true of testimony from American members of the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission, including: Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Alan Ptak, whose office runs the executive secretariat of the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission; Ptak's hired consultant Paul Cole, a Rand Corporation researcher; and Charles Kartmann, the director of the Office of Korean Affairs. Cole threw cold water on the thesis that there are any significant number of unaccounted-for MIAs, let alone living POWs, from World War II and the Korean War. By his "war modeling analysis," a form of academic charlatany derived from systems analysis, Cole claimed that he had reduced the 8,177 who were unaccounted for in the Korean War to slightly less than 100.

Cole tried to maintain that eyewitness accounts from American servicemen, reporting that others had been left behind in Communist China when groups of soldiers were taken there to be interrogated, constituted merely "circumstantial evidence." However, when committee chairman Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Mass.) pressed him, Cole was forced to admit that there were prisoners transferred from North Korea to China or the Soviet Union. "Yes, it occurred," Cole finally blurted out.

Rolling a rock uphill

Despite this degree of obfuscation from administration officials charged with investigating the fate of POWs and MIAs, some senators tenaciously demanded the truth, especially Sen. Robert C. Smith (R-N.H.). In his opening remarks, Senator Smith described a report as follows:

"It's a document that shows in explicit detail a lot of research that the government of North Korea did not return a large number of American servicemen at the end of the war, and that some of the men left behind were sent to Communist China and to the Soviet Union. Internal documents and statements made at the time also show that our government believed that men were still kept alive in captivity and until only a few months ago had kept that reality from the American people. It has covered up what it knew through a pattern of denial, misleading statements, and, in some cases, lies,

and by doing so with regard to the Korean conflict, it broke its commitment with the people who put on the uniform to fight for the freedoms and protection that we and our allies enjoy today.”

In his opening remarks, Senator Kerry reminded the committee: “President Yeltsin has admitted that some Americans were imprisoned in the former Soviet Union after World War II. He has said that some U.S. prisoners were interrogated by the Soviets during the Korean War, and he has acknowledged the capture and imprisonment of perhaps a dozen airmen during the Cold War period.”

General Volkogonov

The Russian co-chairman of the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission, Gen. Dmitri Volkogonov, Soviet Army (ret.), appeared before a panel of the Senate Select Committee on Nov. 11. He presented a marked contrast with his U.S. co-chairman, Amb. Malcolm Toon, who has made statements to the press suggesting that he does not believe American servicemen were ever held in the Soviet Union. Ironically, Ambassador Toon, who served as U.S. ambassador to Moscow under President Ronald Reagan, has actually demanded that the Russian government issue a statement to that effect, when, as far as the Russians are concerned, the investigation is still open. General Volkogonov, who holds near-cabinet rank as an adviser to President Boris Yeltsin, opened his remarks by reading a Nov. 5 statement from the Russian President, which says in part: “During the plenary meetings [of the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission] held in March, May, and September of this year, the U.S. side was given documents on American citizens who found themselves on the territory of the former U.S.S.R. in World War II and the Cold War period, and some documents that contained information on several U.S. citizens who had been taken prisoner during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The commission has found evidence of American citizens staying in camps and being summarily executed by the Stalin regime and, in a number of cases, of being forced to renounce their U.S. citizenship. Some of them still reside on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Their names and addresses have been identified and communicated to the U.S. side. A number of former U.S. citizens have stayed in Russia voluntarily after World War II and still reside here. Of course, in a democratic Russia, they have the right to decide their lives themselves. All their rights are fully guaranteed.

“As a result of the work done, one may conclude that today there are no American citizens held against their will on the territory of Russia. However, all the questions have not been fully answered. There are cases that still require additional examination. For my part, as Russia’s President, I express the hope that the Joint Russian-American Commission will continue its work and that it will be able to find answers to the outstanding questions.”

Particular highlights of the investigation to date in Russia



Evidence continues to mount that live American POWs were simply declared dead. Some ended up in Russia. Here, U.S. soldiers on patrol 20 miles north of Saigon in 1965.

brought up by General Volkogonov include:

- The files have been recovered from the interrogation by the Soviets of 49 American pilots, who were held prisoner with 3,000 others in camps near the Russian border, according to correspondence between Stalin and Chinese leader Zhou Enlai.

- At least nine U.S. defectors from the Vietnam War, with the agreement of the People’s Republic of China and Vietnam, were conveyed across Soviet territory for relocation mainly in Sweden, where they engaged in propaganda activity.

- Of the 22,000 Americans in camps liberated by the Soviets during World War II, some 119 were held by the Soviets because their names seemed to be Russian, Ukrainian, or Jewish. Stalin feared they might either be spies or collaborationists. Most were freed under pressure from the United States.

- At least six prisoners from the Korean War were held at special camps in the Soviet Union, and they were charged with being spies. Three were held for eight years, then shot. Of the others, they were either given back, died of natural causes, or else took Soviet citizenship.

- The archives of the Russian intelligence services show a significant number of Americans—including military and diplomatic personnel—who are residing of their own free will in Russia today.

General Volkogonov testified that he did not rule out that there had been mass transits of American Korean War servicemen to the U.S.S.R., but said that the records have yet to be located. He noted that his own father had been liquidated under Stalin, and he has still not found any record of the circumstances. But General Volkogonov said that a public climate is being created to support the release of POWs, as well as to help locate them, although he said that about half the Russian population is still resistant to this sort of inquiry.

Drug lobby sets new strategy for the Clinton presidency

by Our Special Correspondents

As Washington gets ready to usher in the Clinton administration, the Drug Policy Foundation held its annual meeting in the nation's capital Nov. 12-14, and assessed the prospects for drug legalization under the new regime. The watchword of the drug lobby domestically is: Go slow, avoid doing anything that would force Bill Clinton to openly dissociate himself from their agenda, and look for high-ranking appointments of officials sympathetic to a complete cessation of hostilities in the moribund "war on drugs."

Kevin Zeese, vice president of the foundation, said flatly, "I think we can expect benign neglect, which is good. Make this a low priority issue. I think we'll see less aggressive prosecution of the drug war, shifting the emphasis to health."

The Drug Policy Foundation (DPF) was established in the mid-1980s as a cleaned-up version of the original drug legalization group, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). Former Chicago commodities trader Richard Dennis, a funder of many liberal "One World" causes, socked a large amount of money into the DPF kitty to get the group off the ground. Instead of the pot-smoking hippies that once led the drug lobby, DPF put the emphasis on academics, doctors, lawyers, and elected officials—often burying the legalization agenda behind a facade of "objective" concerns for health and law enforcement issues.

High-level participation

This year's annual DPF conference did not produce any high-profile analysis of the foreign policy end of the drug war, but it was significant that Dr. Jeremy Stone, a leading expert on Peru's Shining Path narco-terrorists from the American Federation of Scientists, was actively "networking" among the participants of the conference. Princeton professor Ethan Nadelmann, a former consultant on money laundering to the State Department, reported the views of drug advocate Andrew Weil, who says that leading strata in Colombia are ready to make peace with the drug cartels, and join in a campaign to legitimize cocaine derivatives, such as the tea products marketed by Bolivia. This de facto legalization campaign will be the

wave of the future, according to Nadelmann.

The academic, legal, and law enforcement officials who gathered at this meeting are confident that the Bush administration has soured the population on the idea of vigorously combatting the international drug cartels, even though all surveys show that Americans rank drug use as the major domestic problem today. So confident are the drug legalizers, that former police official Joseph McNamara (who otherwise makes his living by libeling the National Rifle Association and attacking the Second Amendment) was counseling his more fuzzy-headed, pot-smoking field troops to back off on the demands for legalization of drug use which have been the hallmark of this movement ever since their halcyon days in the Carter administration.

From the standpoint of the more sophisticated drug lobbyists, de jure legalization is an irrelevant issue in a society where drugs are now de facto legal. In short, why call attention to yourself by demanding legalization of something which any school child can purchase with impunity?

Clinton himself is on record as an opponent of legalization, and told a national TV audience that he thinks his brother Roger, a recovering cocaine addict, would be dead if cocaine were legal. Nonetheless, according to the drug lobby gathering, if the Clinton administration will let the "war on drugs" die a quiet death, the international drug cartels will be able to legitimize their revenues and stabilize the traffic in cocaine, heroin, and marijuana, and Americans will eventually accommodate themselves to the perspective of "maintaining" a vast population of drug-impaired wretches who will be juiced up by the cartels, and dried out in federally funded "treatment" centers.

Why the 'war on drugs' was a failure

In reality, the key to drug policy has never been located with the addict or the pusher—drug policy is intimately tied to banking policy, and the deregulated banking system has become a "neutral broker" working to legitimize the billions of black market drug dollars. It is one of Lyndon LaRouche's most unique contributions to the anti-drug fight, to have identified this relationship between black market financial specu-

lators and the international drug cartels, and to have warned of the consequences of allowing persons like George Bush, a creature of this alliance, to formulate drug policy.

EIR warned two years ago that the Bush administration's phony war on drugs—spending billions of dollars a year without making any serious dent in the world drug trafficking—would help the drug lobby to spread its pernicious argument that the only recourse is to make mind-destroying drugs legal. *EIR* and Lyndon LaRouche's unique authority on this issue was based on decades of intensive research into the illegal drug trade, which led to the publication of a book-length dossier, *Dope, Inc.* In March 1985, LaRouche issued a 15-point proposal for carrying out a real war on drugs. Key to that proposal was a top-down assault against the international financial institutions that launder the hundreds of billions of dollars a year in illegal drug revenues through the commercial banks.

In this light, the question is, will the Clinton administration continue the Bush administration's commitment to defending the interests of the deregulated financial "casinos" that have replaced the banking system in America? If so, people may become demoralized enough to accept the terms of surrender proposed by the Drug Policy Foundation.

A reaction to police-state 'reforms'

The respectable face for the policy of "benign neglect" advocated by the DPF was provided by an expanding group of politicians and judicial figures who attended and participated in this year's conference. Two years ago, the big news at the conference was the report from Ethan Nadelmann that an unnamed federal judge was about to publicly endorse drug legalization. In the intervening time, the Bush administration culminated its "war" on the Bill of Rights with a series of initiatives which have shocked and disgusted even the criminal defense bar. And this year, a panel discussion at the DPF conference on the evils of mandatory sentencing provisions was led by U.S. District Judge Robert W. Sweet, California Superior Judge James P. Gray (both advocates of legalization), and U.S. District Judge James C. Paine.

The presence of such high-level judicial figures at this conference is reflective of a growing revulsion for the Reagan-Bush police-state "reforms" which were packaged as anti-drug measures. Judges have been quitting the bench or threatening to quit in record numbers, as the courts have been turned into plea-bargain factories run by politically ambitious prosecutors. While some judges, like Robert Sweet, actually support the arguments of legalizers like William F. Buckley and Milton Friedman, many more are simply desperate to reverse the collapse of the entire judicial system.

Conference seminars addressing various elements of this legal catastrophe featured top criminal defense attorneys from around the country, and were attended by a representative number of public defenders who are fed up with the kangaroo-court proceedings they are participating in. Cook

County Public Defender Thomas M. Donnelly, from Illinois, reported that his office is confronted with a nationally touted program called a Drug Court which is forcing as many as 400 people *per night* to plea bargain their way out of jail.

These courts were created to process the hundreds of young men picked up in "drug sweeps" which use the newly expanded definitions of "probable cause" as the premise for arresting and charging the suspects with a variety of drug offenses. No matter how vague the charge, and guilty or not, the suspect is faced with the threat of months and months of pre-trial detention if he does not plead guilty and accept probation and a criminal record. If he agrees, he is out on the street before dawn. According to Donnelly, of more than 3,000 arrests in a week, less than 6 go to trial. The judges openly threaten the public defender that any attempt to take one of these cases to trial will produce retaliation against other clients of the law firm, and when a trial does occur, the court staff is forced to work double shifts so as to create as hostile an attitude toward the defendant as possible.

This Chicago "drug court" has little to do with drugs as such, but is a pure police-state mechanism created by the criminal justice reform agenda pursued by the Department of Justice since the Nixon administration. The drug threat has been used to drive some of this legislation through Congress over the years, but internal Justice Department papers prove that curtailing the drug trade has never been the real aim of these reforms. They have been designed to do exactly what the Chicago court is doing: to marginalize and disenfranchise whole segments of the population who are convicted and sentenced without the pretense of a trial. This happened to almost 100,000 young men in Chicago alone just last year. Such wholesale injustice is as destructive to social order as drugs themselves.

Need for a moral stand

Drug legalization will not reverse a single one of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions which have legitimized this farce. In the view of many cynical members of the bar, drug legalization will meliorate the effects of the police state, and obviate the need for a principled political fight for justice.

The image of the defense bar as compliant, but protesting, participants in the murder of justice in the United States will be furthered by the high-profile participation by the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers in the Drug Policy Foundation conference. NACDL official William Moffitt, and other members of the Alexandria firm of Zwerling, Moffitt, and Kemler, participated in several legal seminar panels which examined the role of new asset forfeiture laws, which allow the prosecutor to freeze the defendant's assets in order to prevent him from paying his attorney. It apparently takes an attack on the bank account to turn some defense attorneys into political crusaders. It is unclear what it will take to get them to defend the Constitution without legitimizing the use of drugs.

Brzezinski opens policy debate for Clinton

by Paul Goldstein

On Nov. 5, before an overflow crowd of 400 people at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Washington, D.C., former Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski laid out his conceptions of what the new Clinton administration will face. Stating from the outset that he is "not a member of the inner or outer circle" of the Clinton transition, Brzezinski nonetheless pronounced that the Clinton administration represents no fundamental change in U.S. foreign or security policy toward Europe and the Far East.

Brzezinski praised both President Bush and Governor Clinton for not bringing foreign policy into the presidential campaign, citing this as an example of a "new consensus" among the various institutions that determine foreign policy. "Although there will be some different emphasis in key areas of policy," Brzezinski added, "there will be no strategic departure" from the outlines of the Bush administration's policy.

No differences between Bush, Clinton

"Whatever differences with the Bush administration the Clinton team had on foreign policy were mere quibbles," Brzezinski noted. "Our commitments, whether the U.S. leaves 150,000 or 100,000 troops in Europe, are simply not a fundamental policy debate or a significant departure from the present policy." This was not the case during the transition from the Ford to Carter administration. "In 1976, the Carter administration's stated announcement of withdrawing of U.S. forces from South Korea left the impression that a discontinuity existed in U.S. policy. This will not happen under a Clinton administration." Brzezinski distinguished the Republican Party debate between isolationism and internationalism as an aberration within GOP ranks. The only real debate with the national security establishment is between "internationalism and unilateralism." That is, whether the United States acts alone or within the framework of the United Nations or some other multilateral institution.

Brzezinski generally avoided discussion of trade and economic issues and concentrated on the strategic crises in Yugoslavia, Russia, and China, and the Middle East peace process. Concerning Yugoslavia, he emphasized that the "Clinton administration will have a greater inclination toward direct U.S. engagement in the conflict." Although "Clinton never explicitly came out with a call for U.S. intervention,"

Brzezinski underscored that the "ongoing situation is immoral" and that an active stand must be taken. Furthermore, he anticipates that unless some military action is taken to contain the Balkan conflict, it will spread into Albania and Macedonia, potentially igniting a Turkish-Greek war.

Never mentioning Bush, Brzezinski instead attacked the Europeans for their "failure to intervene" in Yugoslavia. He proposed that a joint U.S.-European force be fashioned for a more assertive response under U.N. auspices. For Russia, Brzezinski somberly stated that "Russia is devolving into 'political anarchy.' A crisis of political instability and a 'socio-economic breakdown is' under way. Russia faces a 'Great Depression' only greater than the 1930s in the United States because of its underdeveloped economy." Many in the audience of the Washington diplomatic and political community were stunned by Brzezinski's comments. He explained that the "rising level of unemployment and hyperinflation coupled with the lack of the institutionalization of power" represent a "breakdown crisis."

"The President of Russia is the only popularly elected official. The Russian parliament is a relic of the political past. The Army and KGB's loyalty is neither assured nor [is it] known which direction they will go in this crisis. . . . With Russia moving toward anarchy, a major international crisis" is on the horizon, and this situation might force Clinton to "shift his focus from his domestic agenda into facing an international crisis reminiscent of what happened to President Lyndon Johnson."

On China, he anticipates a "sharp demarcation from the Bush administration," because "Congress will hold Clinton's feet to the fire," and an "intensification of friction in the U.S.-China relationship, especially in the area of human rights." But the real challenge for Clinton is not to be diverted from realizing his domestic agenda, or that the Russian or Chinese developments force him into a hands-on role. Concerning the Mideast peace process, Brzezinski called for an active U.S. role. Although the United States "opposes the creation of a Palestinian state, this should not be totally excluded in the negotiations."

Brzezinski proposed that Clinton signal the international and U.S. elites that his "domestic agenda will proceed not to the exclusion of foreign policy, by appointing a prominent Republican from Congress." This move will enable the Clinton administration to fashion a "bipartisan program on foreign policy" and create a cohesive management structure in which the secretary of state defines policy and the national security adviser helps to coordinate it, not make policy. "Clearly the secretary of state must predominate, unlike in the Carter administration," he said.

Brzezinski opposed the creation of an Economic Security Council because, he said, it would encourage an unnecessary bureaucratic war. As long as the United States "concentrates on domestic affairs and the economy responds, only this will allow the U.S. to play its historic role," he concluded.

103rd Congress: no cakewalk for Clinton

by William Jones

As the euphoria among the Democrats over the defeat of George Bush dissipates and the dust starts to settle, one of the major questions facing the new Clinton-Gore regime will be the relationship between the White House and the Congress, a relationship which has been one of continual warfare during most of the four years of the Bush presidency. Bill Clinton has promised an end to the "cold war" between the two branches. Perhaps he spoke too soon, or maybe it's just a bit of wishful thinking, because there is much in the new Congress which should serve to dampen hopes of a frictionless administration.

The 103rd Congress will truly be a "new" Congress, with 110 new members in the House and 11 in the Senate. It was obvious early on in the campaign that there would be no "coattails" to a Clinton victory. Although the electorate was eager to replace Bush, much of the anti-incumbent ire was bipartisan in nature, directed at incumbent members of Congress as well. The Democrats easily maintained their majority in the Senate, although two runoffs are still to be decided in special elections. If both Sens. Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.) and Kent Conrad (D-Neb.) win reelection, the Democrats can add one additional vote to their present majority. In the House, the Republicans made gains, increasing their contingent by nine additional seats, although the Democrats retain an 84-member advantage.

It was surprising that there wasn't a bigger turnover than actually occurred. For some incumbents, like House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), the real fight occurred in the primaries. But even the Democrats, just prior to the election, were predicting greater losses than they received. Turnover was expected to be as high as 150 members or more, rather than the actual 121. Although Democrats still have the majority they need to pass legislation crafted by a Clinton administration, they now have a few more maverick Republicans to contend with, who could create problems for initiatives from the White House. Neither did the Democrats succeed in getting their veto-proof majority in the Senate, which some optimists had been hoping for.

Demographic shifts

One striking aspect of the 103rd Congress is the greater representation of minorities. Apart from the 48 women, there are now 13 new black congressmen, raising the strength of the Black Caucus to 39, a big increase in their political muscle. One new black congressman, Alcee Hastings (D-Fla.),

had been impeached by the Senate after being cleared in a criminal court proceeding for charges of bribery and conspiracy. There are also more Hispanics in the Congress, bringing their number to 19. Since these groups generally represent impoverished districts, they tend to be more oriented toward the basic economic issues, and a bit less excited about a radical environmentalist or "New Age" agenda.

Many are viewing the fact that there are fewer lawyers in the Class of 1992 as an encouraging sign. The law degree, especially from Yale or Harvard, is often a *sine qua non* for advancement in Washington's political elite. In contrast, the freshman class consists of a good number of people with backgrounds in education and business. The new crop is relatively young, with half the new members under 45 years of age, although this figure tends to understate their level of political experience. Some 72% of the freshmen have previously held elected office.

There will also be major changes in the composition of the committees, the bastions of political power on Capitol Hill. Almost half of the seats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee will be up for grabs. Even on the all-powerful House Appropriations Committee, the keepers of the purse, there are 19 vacancies to be filled, including two subcommittee chairmanships. The committee chairmanship is being contested, with the 82-year-old Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.) (who is not in good health) refusing to give up his chair to the next in command, 83-year-old William Natcher (D-Ky.), despite pressure from the Democratic leadership.

'New Age' agenda?

More interesting perhaps is how Democratic legislators will react to Clinton legislation, especially if it has a radical environmentalist or "New Age" tinge to it. Granted, many freshmen were swept to power on the codeword "change," but how this will be interpreted by the various legislators remains to be seen.

The "old guard" is concerned over the possible outlines of Clinton policy. In discussions with Clinton in Little Rock, Arkansas on Nov. 15, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) tried to play down the idea of a "100 days program," a Clinton theme playing on the images of the first days of the Kennedy and Reagan administrations. Both Mitchell and House Speaker Tom Foley (D-Wash.) warned against unfounded hopes that anything definitive could be accomplished in that time frame.

Shortly thereafter, when Clinton indicated that he was going to carry through on his promise of allowing gays in the military, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), mooted as a possible member of the Clinton cabinet, voiced strong objections. Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) called it an issue that could "blow the lid off the Capitol." If Clinton attempts to propitiate the New Age liberal-left wing of the Democratic Party, it could be rough going for his legislative agenda.

World of Socrates seen in D.C. exhibit

by Nora Hamerman

The ancient Athenian society which produced Socrates (and tragically, put him to death) will become palpably real to millions of Americans over the next six months, thanks to an unprecedented exhibit entitled "The Greek Miracle: Classical Sculpture from the Dawn of Democracy, the Fifth Century B.C.," which opened at Washington, D.C.'s National Gallery of Art on Nov. 22 and will remain on view until Feb. 7. It will then be seen at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art from March to May 1993.

The show commemorates the 2,500th anniversary of the beginnings of Greek democracy, launched with the reforms of Kleisthenes in 508 B.C. This crowned a process that had begun in 594 B.C. when Solon, the lawgiver, overturned debt slavery and extended power sharing beyond the aristocracy.

The Classical style created in Athens in the Fifth Century has always been the touchstone for western art. Although the Greeks' achievements in painting are known only through a minor art form, vase painting, the surviving sculpture from the Acropolis and the temples at Aegina and Olympia set the standard which all subsequent artists have either emulated, or rebelled against.

Nicholas Gage, author of the Introduction to the exhibition catalogue, encapsulated the issues at stake in a thoroughly traditional way when he wrote, "The ancient Greeks believe there is a divine spark to be found within every mortal. . . . This is an essential difference between the Greeks and all previous societies. . . . It was no coincidence that the Greek discovery of individual worth and freedom produced the most profound advances in art and sculpture. If the spark of divinity is to be found in man, then the form and appearance of man would inevitably be the proper subject matter of the artist."

But why did war break out among the Greek city-states after this golden age? Why was Athens defeated by the oligarchy of Sparta? And how was the Athenian democracy manipulated to murder the city's greatest thinker, Socrates? These beautiful sculptures will set the context for those still-timely issues to be discussed.

Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis came to Washington on Nov. 17 to personally open the show. Addressing the press in Greek, he pointed out that three separate miracles are embodied in the exhibit. "The first is the birth of democracy in Athens 2,500 years ago. Until that moment, from the earliest civilizations, freedom of the individual was seen as

certain to cause anarchy and make an orderly society impossible." The second miracle is "the burst of creative energy that followed the birth of democracy!"

The third miracle, he said, is that "the exhibition ever made it to the United States at all. Sculptures from this seminal century are so rare and so prized by the museums that have them—especially our own—that the institutions are naturally reluctant to lend them out. As a result, every past attempt to mount a show of Fifth Century sculpture has collapsed."

The exhibit includes 34 bronzes and marbles, 22 of them from Greek museums, including many which have never left Greece before. These include such seminal works as the Kritios Boy of 480 B.C., considered the first sculptured figure known to survive, which moves into the same space as the viewer. The show begins with an archaic Greek *kouros* (standing youth) figure of 530-520 B.C. The youth is shown rigidly frontal, with a slight smile, giving the face a masklike appearance. As installed in Washington, the viewer can look through openings at either side of this statue into the next gallery, so as to compare it to the Kritios Boy, whose sense of potential movement and introspective expression convey the new ideal of individual freedom and political responsibility. In New York, visitors will be able to make a third comparison, to an even earlier archaic *kouros* which dates from the seventh century B.C. and belongs to the Metropolitan Museum.

The artistic breakthrough came just after the Greeks, unified under Athenian leadership, defeated the mighty Persian empire in 430 B.C. The significance of that political revolution is well conveyed by the placards which accompany the exhibition. The decline of the classical ideal in the era of the Peloponnesian Wars and the death of Socrates is also presented.

A comprehensive educational program is offered in conjunction with the exhibit. In Washington, this includes tours and lectures for school groups; two special day-long programs on the art and culture of classical Greece to be offered to two groups of 500 area high school students each; a multi-image audiovisual program of 15 minutes; introductory slide shows and audio tours; and Sunday lectures by guest scholars. The audiovisual program—using high resolution slides, not videotape—is spectacular and brings one about as close to the sights of Greece as one can get without physically going there.

A weekend film series, "Greek Tragedy on Stage and Screen," will start on Nov. 22 and will include the National Theatre of Great Britain's production of the *Oresteia*, Pasolini's *Oedipus Rex* and *Medea*, and Michael Cacoyannis's *Iphigenia* and *Electra*.

Admission to the show, which is made possible by Philip Morris Companies, Inc., is by means of advance passes. These can be obtained at the National Gallery for free, or for a nominal service charge from Ticketmaster outlets. A limited number of same-day passes can be obtained at the Gallery.

Feds defend Klan statue

On Nov. 13, shortly after noon, Lyndon LaRouche's vice presidential running mate Rev. James Luther Bevel and historian/author Anton Chaitkin were arrested at Judiciary Square in front of the statue of Ku Klux Klan founder Confederate Gen. Albert Pike, and charged with "statue climbing."

Reverend Bevel is a renowned civil rights leader; a close associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; the former director of Non-Violent Direct Action for Dr. King; and the leader of the Birmingham Children's March, the Selma Right to Vote fight, and the Chicago Open Housing battles of the 1960s. In the period leading up to the 1992 general elections, he successfully led the fight here to defeat the death penalty referendum that was put on the ballot by Sen. Richard Shelby (D-Ala.), over the objections of the city government.

Part of that fight involved the exposé of Albert Pike and why the Scottish Rite Freemasons had the statue erected in 1901. Investigative journalist Anton Chaitkin helped research the history of the statue.

The huge statue of Pike, the chief strategist of Klan terrorism and murder, has stood for 90 years at Indiana Avenue and 3rd Street, put up by the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry to commemorate Pike, who, in addition to being the Ku Klux Klan chief judicial officer, was the commander of the Scottish Rite; the Ku Klux Klan's leaders were Masons under Pike's command. Pike was a Satan-worshiper and racist, who wrote the terrorist propaganda (he earned the title "poet," because some of his ravings were versified) for the Klan Night-Riders. Since its establishment, the statue has been maintained at federal government expense.

Bevel and Chaitkin have been campaigning to bring the Pike statue down since September, with rallies against the statue and the death penalty referendum every Friday during the election campaign. In full sight of Park Police, one enterprising protester scaled the statue and dressed it in its appropriate Klan hood and robe. However, it was not until after the election that any effort to hinder the demonstrators was made. Currently there is a resolution before the Washington, D.C. City Council, introduced by City Councilman William P. Lightfoot, which calls for removing the statue.

When LaRouche was informed of the arrests, he called for "an international alert and activity around this, because either the enemy made a mistake, or somebody made a mistake on behalf of the enemy. The fact is, the defense of the statue by the relevant Freemasons has now occurred."

LaRouche pointed to the importance of tying the government defense of the Klan statue into the current activities of the Klan in Germany, in fostering neo-Nazis and skinheads against immigrants. "Really hit them hard," he said. "Let's have some fun." The former candidate's statement provoked such a barrage of calls into the Park Police, that Chaitkin and Bevel were released by mid-afternoon.

Reverend Bevel vowed that "no Scottish Rite or Ku Klux Klansman will be the judge, at least in trying us."

Media lie about Nation of Islam

Beginning Nov. 11, the local ABC affiliate, WJLA, launched a three-day blast against Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam, putatively the result of a six-month investigation. In Washington, the Nation of Islam has ac-

quired fame for the success of its "Dopebusters" patrols of both public and private housing complexes. Moreover, NOI minister Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad's efforts to have the National Institutes of Health conduct tests in the use of the drug Immunex to treat AIDS, were recently successful, despite ongoing attacks by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith. Dr. Muhammad achieved some prominence in Washington because he has been treating AIDS patients with the drug.

WJLA interviewed the ADL's David Friedman, who denounced the Nation of Islam as racist and anti-Semitic. Dr. Muhammad, who has repeatedly and publicly denied any racial or religious prejudice on the part of his organization, responded that, while "there aren't any Night-Riders anymore, the ADL is the new Ku Klux Klan." As *EIR* has documented, the freemasonic B'nai B'rith was seminal in the founding of the "old" one, as well.

Clinton told to 'Free LaRouche'

During President-elect Clinton's first visit to Washington since Nov. 3, he was encountered three times by volunteers from the LaRouche-Bevel campaign. The first time, he was presented with the former candidates' *Program to Save America* book, and asked to release LaRouche from jail and open the files that would prove LaRouche's innocence.

The second organizer to greet him also gave him a copy of the program book, which he promised to read. A third organizer had so seeded the crowd around Clinton with LaRouche campaign material, that people were shoving it under the President-elect's nose, and asking for his autograph.

National News

Colorado voters approve anti-tax measure

Colorado voters approved Nov. 3, by a 54-46% vote, a measure which prohibits any state or local government body or taxing authority from raising taxes in any manner, unless said tax increases are approved by the voters in general elections, the *New York Times* reported Nov. 15. The law prohibits special tax elections; requires that the state save 1% of its budget for three years to be used as a surplus for emergencies (the legislature must declare an emergency in order to spend the reserve); and puts a cap on spending: The government can spend no more than it did the previous year, adjusted for inflation and population growth.

Local governments say the measure will effectively keep them from accepting state or federal grants, in some cases, since the money would exceed the spending cap. The law could also stop some local projects in mid-stream, e.g., a sewer project in Fort Morgan which cannot continue without a tax hike (the existing sewer system is out of compliance with EPA standards).

Judge rules Noriega is prisoner of war

Federal District Judge William Hoeverler said Nov. 13 that Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega is a prisoner of war, commenting, "He may be the only POW the U.S. has." Hoeverler held a hearing on a defense motion that General Noriega's rights as a POW under the Geneva Convention would be violated if he is confined to the "hole" at the maximum security federal penitentiary in Marion, Illinois as the U.S. Justice Department wants.

Hoeverler said he is not certain he has jurisdiction, and deferred a ruling for the next week. But he said, "If I had it in my power, I would recommend that he be detained in a facility other than a penitentiary."

Last month, the Panamanian leader was kept in solitary confinement in the "hole" at the federal penitentiary in Talladega, Ala-

bama, to which he had been evacuated after Hurricane Andrew destroyed the prison in Miami, where he was being held. As a POW, Noriega would be confined at a U.S. military facility, not a federal penitentiary.

According to the *Washington Post*, U.S. Attorney Michael P. Sullivan said the government would "treat Noriega as a POW without officially classifying him as one"—meaning the government wants to lock him up in solitary confinement in one of the underground cells at Marion, but give him the "protections guaranteed by the Geneva Convention, such as monthly Red Cross packages, food, medical care, exercise, and freedom of religion." Except for the Red Cross packages, this is the same treatment accorded criminal inmates.

Shining Path backers identified in U.S.

The Nov. 12 issue of the *Washington Post* featured a long profile of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), focusing particularly on the Maoist group's intensive pro-Shining Path activities in the Hispanic Los Angeles neighborhood of Pico-Union, following the riots last spring. The *Post* story, by Jonathan Friedland, reported accurately on the RCP's efforts to organize political support for the jailed Shining Path butcher Abimael Guzmán, and the RCP's efforts to spread the Los Angeles riots. But the paper quotes an FBI spokesman saying that the Bureau's guidelines prohibit investigation of the RCP "unless they commit violent acts." The Los Angeles Police Department also denied to the *Post* that they maintain active monitoring of the group, except "when they act crazy."

The article implied that RCP is winning support among Hispanic immigrants who are faced with poverty and unemployment, and who have had experiences back in their home countries with repressive regimes, and are therefore less prone to anti-communism than Cuban refugees. The article specially emphasized the inroads being made by RCP's Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, which is showing pro-Shining Path propaganda films to high school-age youths. Friedland went so far as to claim that some

parents see the RCP as an "alternative to street gangs." However, Father Juan Santillan, who helped drive RCP out of his Hispanic neighborhood in Los Angeles, told Friedland, "They are experienced in playing on human minds, human sentiments, human feelings, and human emotions. They were trying to establish a total rebellion."

President Clinton may appear again on MTV

In a recent interview with *TV Guide*, President-elect Bill Clinton attacked the high level of violence and sex in the entertainment sector, and proposed that the sector should "re-examine itself" and consider what it can do to "raise the human spirit."

He also indicated he would consider returning for guest appearances on such programs as the Arsenio Hall Show, saying, "Arsenio and MTV give me a chance to directly communicate with younger voters—who might or might not watch news shows or read newspapers." Asked if he were suggesting new ways of dealing with the media as President, Clinton said: "It suggests that since the President is hired by all the people, he should perhaps go where the folks are. I don't think there's anything undignified about a President going on Larry King, or on the right kind of MTV program."

'Deprogramming' not a defense for kidnaping

The U.S. government has filed a motion *in limine* in the pending conspiracy-to-kidnap trial of E. Newbold Smith, Galen Kelly, Donald Moore, et al. In the motion, the government seeks to prevent the defendants from arguing "that their purpose was to extract Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife Andrea Diano Smith from what they will claim was a cult, or a radical political organization, or because the Smiths were brain-washed, or incompetent, or programmed, or to bring back a son to his loving father, etc. The point is that under the law, except

Briefly

for a minor and parent, the purpose of a kidnaping is simply irrelevant." Lewis and Andrea Smith are associates of Lyndon LaRouche, who were allegedly the object of a kidnaping and "deprogramming" operation by Lewis du Pont Smith's father and others.

The government motion continues, "... The introduction of 'purpose evidence,' for example that the LaRouche organization was a cult from which the defendants had to kidnap and 'deprogram' victims, will generate great press but will do little to advance the interests of justice. The defendants will call their cult experts to say the LaRouche organization was a cult; the government will call its experts to say it was nothing more than a political organization. . . . We can listen to testimony that Lewis Dupont [sic] Smith is incompetent and the defendants' 'purpose' was to save him as a result of that incompetence from an evil corrupt political organization. The government can call its experts to show that Lewis Dupont Smith is not incompetent. (Footnote—Having met with Lewis du Pont Smith and knowing his background, we are confident that the evidence would show that this University of Michigan graduate and former teacher at the Rectory School and The Friends Central School is fully competent.)"

The motions were scheduled for argument on Nov. 20 before Judge James Cacheris, in Alexandria, Virginia. The trial is scheduled for Dec. 14.

Indians, Bourgeois still fighting casino mob

Former North Dakota independent congressional candidate Annabelle Bourgeois issued a statement from Baldwin on Nov. 11, about the continuing fight against casino gambling on Indian reservations, and calling for an investigation into the connections of the casinos' proponents. "Two weeks ago, I called upon all North Dakotans to support the people of the Standing Rock Reservation who are fighting to stop a gambling casino from being built there. I pointed to the suspicious dealings of Bismarck attorney Arly Richau . . . to get the casino contract with the Tribe.

Only later did Richau reveal that his casino management company had been turned over to Seven Circle Resort of Switzerland. Richau's ultimate plan was to build a huge casino in Mandan, and to evade state law by arranging for the Tribe to acquire trust land in town.

"Now that the Standing Rock Tribal Council has dumped Richau, we must not let this sordid affair be swept under the rug, especially since some Council members are considering a new casino contract with Seven Circle. . . .

"For one thing, we need a thorough, public investigation of Brian McMullan, the President of Seven Circle Resort. McMullan holds dual citizenship in Great Britain and South Africa, and has reportedly been deeply involved in casino operations on the so-called 'tribal homelands' set up by the South African government to perpetuate apartheid against black people. Is this what we want in North Dakota?"

Anti-LaRouche judges to join federal bench?

The *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported on Nov. 12 that two judges from the Virginia Supreme Court are among those being pushed by "legal sources" for appointments to two vacancies on the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Both women, Elizabeth Lacy and Barbara Milano Keenan, have made corrupt rulings in Virginia in cases involving associates of Lyndon LaRouche.

Elizabeth Lacy, former chairman of the State Corporation Commission, was appointed to the Virginia Supreme Court in 1987, after ruling that political loans to companies associated with LaRouche were securities. Keenan was appointed to the Virginia Supreme Court shortly after serving as the presiding judge on the Virginia Court of Appeals panel that upheld the conviction against the first victim of the Virginia "LaRouche loans" prosecutions, Rochelle Ascher. Ascher is presently serving a 10 year sentence. Another LaRouche victim of Virginia justice, Michael Billington, is serving 77 years.

● **THE B'NAI B'RITH** has written a letter to Unesco asking it to join in an absurd campaign to fight intolerance allegedly sanctioned by definitions in some dictionaries. According to B'nai B'rith official Harris Schoenberg, some dictionaries contribute to anti-Semitism by listing under the term "Jew" various derogatory, slang, connotations of the word.

● **RHODE ISLAND** officials are encountering increasing public resistance to introduction of full-scale casino gambling. Opponents to the proposal for a downtown Providence casino told *EIR* that organized crime was likely to dominate the entire state if gambling gets any more of a foothold in Rhode Island.

● **VIRGINIA** will proceed to "pursue" collection of \$52 million in contempt fines against the United Mine Workers, said a special commissioner on Nov. 12, after the state Supreme Court upheld the outrageous fines. Court actions to garnish the dues of union workers and efforts to attach union property could begin almost immediately.

● **AN UNEMPLOYED MAN** who had been forced to hold a sign reading "Need Job to Support Children" in front of an Indiana courthouse after being found guilty of not paying child support, was "improperly subjected to . . . public ridicule, embarrassment, and humiliation," the Indiana Court of Appeals ruled in November.

● **THE EXECUTION** of Lloyd Wayne Hampton, scheduled for the morning of Nov. 11, was halted when the defendant was persuaded by his sister to continue his appeals. Hampton claimed throughout his trial that he committed a murder in 1990 in order to force the state to kill him, and at trial pleaded guilty.

● **SOL WACHTLER**, who resigned as New York's chief judge after his arrest by the FBI for allegedly threatening his estranged mistress, was placed in a psychiatric unit, according to the Nov. 10 *Washington Post*.

Editorial

A travesty of history

The new crisis-in-the-making in the Middle East appears to have Iran as its target, but it should be obvious to any thinking person that there is more here than meets the eye. From the destabilization of the Shah of Iran in January 1979, to the Iran-Iraq War in 1980, to Desert Storm, inter-Arab conflict has been fostered in the region in tandem with the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But this is not a modern phenomenon. These are merely replays of the imperial politics perfected by the British in the 19th century. The truth is that the Arab and Persian Gulf nations, along with Greece, Turkey, Armenia, and Israel have all been programmed over more than a century to predictable response patterns, such that when and as it suits certain interests, new wars are easily detonated as one is played off against the other.

The roots of World War I can be located in precisely this kind of politics which was practiced by the British in the 19th century, first out of the India Office, and then transferred to the Arab Bureau, which was a spinoff of the India Office. This British imperial policy was the guide used by Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in his "Arc of Crisis" management of the region, which included replacing the Shah with the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Brzezinski's policy in turn was based upon the "Bernard Lewis Plan," a scenario for tribalization of the region from the Mideast to India, fracturing nations along ethnic, sectarian, and linguistic lines. Lewis is a British Islamicist, who is operating in the ugly tradition of St. John Philby, an open advocate of the Nazis during World War II who was the father of the equally evil KGB Gen. Harold "Kim" Philby. Not by chance, "Kim" was named after a character in a story by Rudyard Kipling which described how the British played the "Great Game" in India.

In 1974, Lewis moved to Princeton University. From there he has published an update on his thesis, which appeared in the Fall 1992 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, the quarterly of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the sister agency to Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA).

Lewis's plan is modeled on imperial methods which have their roots as far back as the Roman Empire: to grant local autonomy to a myriad of squabbling and politically impotent ethnic enclaves over which Rome could wield its military strength without difficulty.

A geopolitical aim of Bernard Lewis's strategy has been the breakup of the edges of the Soviet empire. With this now accomplished, Lewis, in his article entitled "Rethinking the Mideast," predicts that the Middle East will undergo a process of "Lebanonization"—a reference to the years-long civil war unleashed in Lebanon in 1975 by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. That war pitted Lebanon's Catholic, Palestinian, Shiite Muslim, Sunni Muslim, Druze, and Greek Orthodox populations against each other. With a steady supply of arms funneled to all sides, the war resulted in the de facto partition of Lebanon by Israel and Syria. Today, the nation-state of Lebanon, once considered the jewel of the Mideast, no longer exists.

Of course, the Bernard Lewis Plan is related to oil politics, and the desire of the British and Americans to constrain any positive impulses toward development in oil-dependent continental European countries (in particular Germany) and Japan. It is the antithesis of the kind of major world infrastructure development programs urged by Lyndon LaRouche. Unfortunately, nowhere in the world today are there leaders in power of the stature of LaRouche, or of Adenauer, de Gaulle, and Kennedy in the 1960s.

The current hype against Iran, the surfacing of secret indictments against terrorists supposedly housed in Iran, and so forth, are ominous signs that the lame-duck Bush administration is trying to force the hand of the Clinton administration. It is time that the American people repudiate Desert Storm—and make their will known to the incoming Congress—that there be no more such unjustified wars fought by American men and women. Make it known that the American people will not again allow the United States to become the enforcement arm for British imperialism. Maybe then President Clinton will model himself on John F. Kennedy, rather than on Jimmy Carter.

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Human Singing Voice*

From Tiananmen Square to Berlin, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was chosen as the "theme song" of the revolution for human dignity, because Beethoven's work is the highest expression of Classical beauty. Now, for the first time, a Schiller Institute team of musicians and scientists, headed by statesman and philosopher Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., presents a manual to teach the universal principles which underlie the creation of great works of Classical musical art.

Book I focuses on the principles of natural beauty which any work of art must satisfy in order to be beautiful. First and foremost is the bel canto vocalization of polyphony, sung at the "natural" or "scientific" tuning which sets middle C at approximately 256 cycles per second. Copious musical examples are drawn from the Classical musical literature to show how the natural registration of each species of singing voice, along with natural tuning, is the composer's indispensable "raw material" for the rigorous creation of poetic ironies without which no work of art can rightly be called "Classical."

"This Manual is an indispensable contribution to the true history of music and a guide to the interpretation of music, particularly regarding the tone production of singers and string players alike. . . . I fully endorse this book and congratulate Lyndon LaRouche on his initiative."

—Norbert Brainin, founder and first violinist,
Amadeus Quartet

"... without any doubt an excellent initiative. It is particularly important to raise the question of tuning in connection with bel canto technique, since today's high tuning misplaces all register shifts, and makes it very difficult for a singer to have the sound float above the breath. . . . What is true for the voice, is also true for instruments."

—Carlo Bergonzi



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