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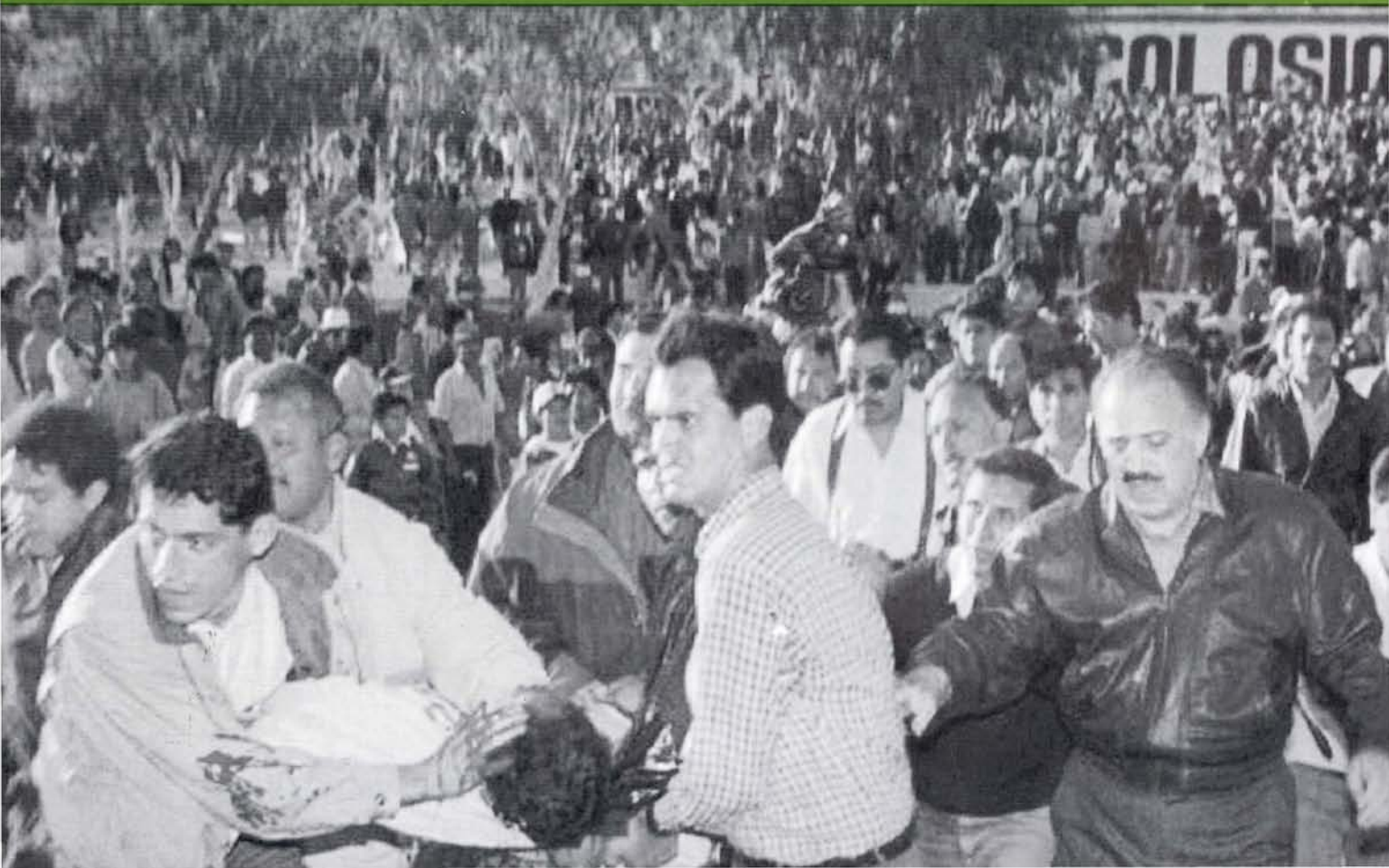
Executive Intelligence Review

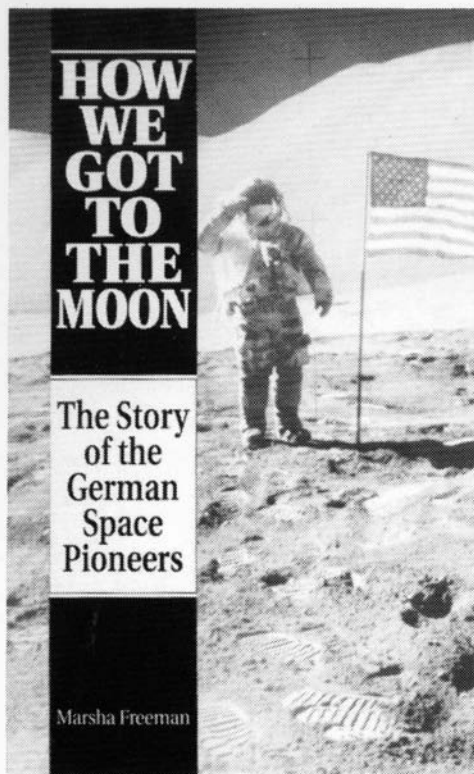
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Italy and the 'free market' logic of fascism
Rep. Gonzalez wants tax on derivatives

**Now, Mexican presidency
is in the crosshairs**





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From the Editor

To start, I need to tell readers that we were obliged to postpone our “Palmerston Zoo” issue with the expanded feature coverage of the history of how the British manipulate peoples into wars, until the April 15 issue. Meanwhile, the world picture continues to make it very clear that nations are going to sacrifice their sovereignty and millions of lives will be lost, until the oligarchist monster is identified and defeated.

You may want to begin reading with the *National* lead article, which is the Foreword by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to a campaign booklet on “The Assault on the Presidency.” LaRouche situates, with his typical laser-like accuracy, the broader forces at work in the media barrage against the Clinton administration, warning that “neither any set of facts, nor anything as innocent as ordinary dirty partisan politics” stands behind the so-called Whitewater affair. Also in *National* we present a profile of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, a major purveyor of the scandal; and an analysis of the debate which has erupted in the Jewish community since the Hebron massacre.

Turning to *International*, you will find a five-page report on the assassination of Mexican presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio on March 23. This murder brought the oligarchy’s violence against Ibero-American nations right to the doorstep of the United States. I also recommend the in-depth report on Italy, where the parliamentary elections of March 27 have heralded the overthrow of the First Italian Republic and seem destined to bring back fascism in a new form.

The *Feature* packet is designed as part of an intervention into the preparations for the Cairo United Nations world population conference of next September, by the the Schiller Institute, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The introduction was written by political prisoner Paul Gallagher. The package launches the third major intervention by the LaRouche movement into the decennial U.N. population conferences. In 1974, Helga Zepp personally confronted John D. Rockefeller III in Bucharest. In 1984, the Club of Life, which she had founded in 1982, introduced into the Mexico City U.N. population conference a discussion paper, warning of the coming depopulation of Africa. How sadly prophetic it was! All the more reason to heed our warnings now!

Nora Hamerman

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Corrections: In our March 25 issue, the ambassador of Somalia to India, Mohamed Osman Omar, is misidentified as "Dr. Osman" on pages 16-17. In the interview with Mr. Osman Omar on p. 25, a typographical error conveyed an error of fact: Siad Barre is now somewhere in Nigeria, not Niger.

In our issue of April 1, the quote from William Butler Yeats on p. 66 should read, "Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world," instead of "Near anarchy. . . ."

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Gonzalez warns of collapse; media cover their ears

by Chris White

On March 28, the Capitol Hill press corps was treated to a relatively rare briefing by Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) on the upcoming agenda of the House Banking Committee which he chairs. Actually, it was only the fourth time in all the years Gonzalez has been responsible for the work of the committee, that he has done any such thing.

But did you read about what he had to say in the morning edition of your newspaper? Did you catch the sound-bites on that evening's television and radio news shows?

The answer, most probably, to both questions, is "no." And, it wasn't your fault. The substance of what the chairman put forward that day was simply not covered; it was not considered "newsworthy."

Some networks, such as the Public Broadcasting System's nightly business report, and perhaps other subscribers of the Reuters wire service, did cover, out of context, a few remarks by Gonzalez about raising the possibility of imposing a 0.1% tax on transactions in the financial instruments known as derivatives.

To summarize what the press blacked out concerning the House Banking Committee's upcoming agenda: Hearings are scheduled to be held on April 13-14, right after Congress returns from its Easter recess, on the relationship between the so-called "hedge funds," bank lending exposure to the derivatives transactions of the hedge funds, and the potential exposure of the U.S. taxpayer to what Gonzalez called "an electronic Ponzi scheme that eventually is going to cause us some damages, because it's like an inverted pyramid."

Gonzalez's agenda was presented as necessary because the multitrillion-dollar financial derivatives bubble has become a worldwide threat to depository institutions. This

threat, taken together with the piling up of U.S. government and corporate indebtedness, poses a threat to the very existence and sovereignty of the United States. In Gonzalez's view, the time is fast approaching when the United States will be compelled, for the first time in its history, to commit itself to repaying its debts in foreign currencies. And when that happens, as he told the press, "Our economic and financial freedom and leadership is gone. . . . What is the meaning of that? Well, this is where I lose those who happen to be listening. It means everything."

"So, this is the reason I worry," he added. "Now, I hope I'm wrong. But these are things I would like to dwell on."

Evidently, the congressman was right: He did lose those who were listening—if not all those present directly, then their news editors who are ultimately the ones who decide what ought to be covered or not.

Of all the questions which the press corps fired at Gonzalez, just two touched, albeit tangentially, on what the chairman said he wanted "to dwell on." As for the rest, you could probably guess that the press was mostly sniffing for latest scent of possible blood on the Whitewater scandal trail.

The whole performance was a useful object lesson. Factually accurate coverage would have been one thing; but these journalists, the ones assigned to the "banking committee beat," are supposed to be specialists, representing not only the regular selection of wire services and dailies, but the trade and association press. Apart from accurate coverage, what about the question of truth?

Was Gonzalez right to have shared these concerns and worries with the press that Monday? From his position, he's talking about potential developing crises as threats to the

nation's very existence; but the press hounds want to know about George Stephanopoulos and appointments to the Resolution Trust Corporation, and the RTC's investigation into Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.

Moving in the right direction

As it happens, Gonzalez is pointing in the right direction. It would have been better, however, had he presented it the way it was done by Lyndon LaRouche, who first proposed the 0.1% tax on derivatives March 9, 1993, and has done it repeatedly since then. These financial instruments, such as derivatives, are a means of asset stripping—the same kind of phenomenon as the leveraged buyouts and junk bond financing of the 1980s, but on a vastly expanded scale. They are intended to transform developed or potential economic capabilities into money-equivalent so-called earnings. The assets are economic, not financial: employment and living standards, education and health, capital investment and infrastructure—all looted out for the account of some usurious speculator such as George Soros. The seven- to eightfold growth of the derivatives bubble since 1987 depends on such asset-stripping looting of the physical economy's potentially wealth-producing capabilities. Since the bubble grows at the expense of such productive capacity, the more successfully the bubble grows, the fewer assets are available to loot. The parasite grows cancerously by consuming its host, the world economy and population.

LaRouche's derivatives tax was designed to introduce some order into this process, and to bring it under control, so that work might begin globally on rebuilding the economic capabilities that have been shattered by the monstrous usury of recent years.

The power to halt the crisis

There was an additional aspect to the congressman's remarks that the press might also have chosen to pick up on. Is he right to say, for example, "we in Congress are not in a position, any more than we are in foreign affairs matters, or in tariff setting matters, to control this tremendous exposure of our banking system," or "I don't know that there's anything we can do in any one sovereign country to control this"? "It's going to take worldwide—I mean, what worldwide agency do you have other than the Bank for International Settlements, and they're talking about maybe, if they increase the, if they had another convergence of reserves, but won't do it."

Gonzalez proposed that the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve take the point in organizing international cooperation to bring the threat under control.

But this is where the behavior of the press is key. The President of the United States, unique among all agencies worldwide, does dispose of the power to bring what Gonzalez is identifying under control. No other agency has this power. Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution is the

relevant expression of that power. Congress is uniquely the lawful creator of currency and credit. The President can require of Congress, under emergency conditions, that such powers be used for objectives which would include gearing up the economy through productive employment programs and infrastructure development.

The press media which choose to ignore the matters of national survival raised by Congressman Gonzalez, in favor of the Whitewater nonsense, happen to be the same ones deployed on behalf of the treasonous objectives of the international advisers of Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp. to destroy the U.S. presidency, lest the powers of that office be used to accomplish something which the masters of Conrad Black do not approve of, such as reorganizing the national and world economy.

Meanwhile, other matters are gathering speed. Stock markets, bond markets are down, and the idiots ask, "Is it a market correction, or a bear market?" They don't know what they are talking about.

Take the latest eruptions: France's still nationalized bank *Crédit Lyonnais*, was bailed out by the government because of previously unreported losses. *Crédit Lyonnais*, with \$1.11 trillion in derivatives exposure (more than France's Gross National Product) was number nine on *Fortune* magazine's recent ranking of the global top 20 dealers in derivatives. Or in Britain, the central bank is said to have bailed out Midland Bank's losses on the gilt market. Since 1992, Midland has been a European subsidiary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., which also happens to be one of the world's largest largest currency and securities dealers, and accounts for some 30% of the capitalization of the Hongkong Stock Exchange. They join the list of the walking wounded which began to surface in February after Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan raised interest rates. And among those walking wounded were numbers two and four in the top 20, Bankers Trust and J.P. Morgan; and number 16, Goldman Sachs. Among all these identified, the derivative exposure is nearly \$8 trillion.

It is not the individual cases which add up to a developing crisis. But the identified asset-stripping process, compounded with the effects of the leverage built up by derivatives dealers under previous conditions of falling interest rates, as borrowings were taken on to "finance" speculative positions adopted in view of the potential for outrageous gains, do add up to one whopper of a crisis.

Like all schemes named after Ponzi's "salad oil swindle," one single break in the chain of "payment" is sufficient to bring down the whole thing, whether the chain is a simple letter, or an electronic mail entry.

This is all something which the presidency has the power to deal with, provided those who want to destroy the presidency's power are defeated. The behavior of the Capitol Hill press corps on March 28 shows what slavish rascals those are who are promoting the Hollinger-inspired Whitewater caper.

MFN linked to western banks' rights

by Cho Wen-pin

President Bill Clinton has come under increasing pressure from the U.S. foreign relations establishment to renew Most Favored Nation (MFN) trading status for the People's Republic of China. Three former secretaries of state and other former senior officials of both parties have come out demanding that Clinton unconditionally extend trade benefits to China. On March 15, Henry Kissinger, who has a lot of personal business dealings in the P.R.C., and Cyrus Vance hosted a Washington, D.C. forum on "The Debate Over Most Favored Nation Trade Status" sponsored by the New York Council on Foreign Relations to demand that Clinton stop "quibbling" about human rights and renew China's MFN status.

China is counting on such western friends of communism to push the MFN through, and has proceeded with stepped-up repression of dissidents and religious activists in the P.R.C.

But meanwhile, in the event that MFN status is denied, Beijing is also working extremely hard to enter the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) this year, so that it can then join the forthcoming World Trade Organization in 1995. Indeed, GATT would bring China many of the same supposed benefits as MFN status, since GATT could be considered as blanket MFN status for all participants. But it is the international hot-money banking community, and not China, that would really benefit.

The GATT conditionalities which would be imposed by the European Union, Japan, and the United States, insist that China should have a radical reform of its banking and currency system. All the conditionalities demand that China drop its barriers to foreign banking, insurance companies, and other financial services. To a certain extent, they are the same kinds of demands the International Monetary Fund (IMF) used to administer its disastrous shock therapy to Russia.

China is currently in the final phase of its negotiations with GATT over what is known as the "Protocol of Accession" to bring China in as early as in June—the very same month that China faces MFN annual renewal from the Clinton administration.

But does GATT membership help to improve anybody's rights? The answer is that GATT will "let the market decide" whose rights need to be improved.

GATT will provide some people a market in China, where last year's imported commercial services were worth

\$9.2 billion. GATT will guarantee more capital flight out of China, and will protect usurers' rights to loot the country.

Ironically, among the younger Chinese generation, a few who foresaw the invasion of China by international financial vultures, have now become practically economic dissidents. They are being ousted from the academic research institutions, or are being silenced in less direct ways. Among them, He Xin, a former senior researcher in China's Academy of Social Sciences, was recently interviewed by the *China Times Weekly* magazine while touring America. Mr. He said he believed the reason why western financial elites suddenly started pouring money into China back in 1992, was to make China dependent upon their financial resources, putting the whole economic reform at the mercy of these money managers—clearly paralleling the case of reform in Russia. As an economist and member of the Chinese Political Consultative Congress, Mr. He expressed his concern over what most people see as an economic boom in the country. But He Xin said that most Chinese economists who are now calling the shots do not agree with him.

Beijing's entry into GATT may hinge on settling its conflicts with Britain over Hongkong. European Union Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan accused China's discriminatory policy of being in an anti-GATT spirit, and hinted that Britain would act to ensure that China's GATT application is rejected. To keep the GATT pot simmering, Beijing reopened discussions with the United Kingdom over the infamous Hongkong Airport project—a controversial case in which British construction contractors stand to make a fortune in this \$24 billion deal. Early this month, Brittan rewarded China by expressing his confidence that China's GATT membership was assured, after Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Wu Yi had given him "unequivocal" assurances that Beijing would not discriminate against any EU member. Moreover, on March 22, Chinese Premier Li Peng repeated to the People's Congress that Beijing would not link politics to trade by blocking British firms from the Chinese market because of a row over Hongkong.

Before U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher went to Beijing in mid-March, leading members of the Chinese democratic movement were arrested and interrogated by the government, and the secretary of state expressed his "strong distaste" for Beijing's action.

However, the strangest thing, although not much covered by the press, is that while U.S. congressmen were threatening to cancel America's bilateral trade relationship with China, within days after Christopher's trip, a State Department spokesman stated that "the secretary reaffirmed staunch U.S. support for China's admission to the GATT, so long as China meets the conditions requested for GATT membership."

Thus, the Beijing gets a multi-lateral GATT deal, which very much overrides bilateral MFN trade status with Washington. So the whole fight of linking MFN trade status to human rights end up protecting foreign banker rights.

Nigerian head of state reaffirms: 'No turning back' on economy

by Lydia Cherry

Nigerian head of state Gen. Sani Abacha on March 24 reaffirmed the government's determination to continue with its present policy of regulating the economy to a large extent, despite criticisms from the nation's external creditors and international financial bodies. General Abacha made clear that it was not just the opinion of his administration that there can be no turning back: "Most of the economic measures which are now in place were, by and large, what labor and the private sector asked for in the pre-budget meetings between them and the government. . . . There will be no going back on the economic direction which this administration has deliberately taken."

General Abacha made the remarks on the occasion of the launching of the National Housing Program in the capital city, Abuja—an initiative sorely needed, judging by the stark housing statistics released during the ceremony, which showed that 5 million new housing units will be required to meet needs in the next six years in the urban areas and 32 million in rural areas. The Nigerian head of state began his remarks by reiterating the task to which he had first committed his administration on Nov. 27, 1993: "I said on that occasion, 'We must stop the drift immediately and take appropriate measures to arrest the economic hardships our people are made to suffer as a result of our political malaise. There is a limit to human endurance. . . . We have the resources to guarantee every Nigerian a reasonable standard of living if only the resources at our disposal are properly managed.' "

Among the steps taken by the administration in early January were decrees fixing interest and currency exchange rates, imposing controls on foreign exchange trading and imports, and, most important, providing that 60% of all bank credit be directed to agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. In January, the Nigerians announced that, although \$4.3 billion is theoretically needed to service external loans in 1994, only \$1.8 billion, or 23% of the country's expected foreign exchange income of \$8.1 billion, has been set aside for this purpose.

The reform process in Nigeria that was begun by former head of state Ibrahim Babangida in 1986, though modeled on the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, was initially under Nigerian auspices rather than the IMF's. Yet the results were the same. Between 1980 and 1990, per

capita annual income fell from \$1,030 (1976 dollars) to \$250, while Nigeria paid accumulated interest payments equal to nearly the whole of its 1980 debt; yet as of 1989, its debt stood at \$32.5 billion. Any attempt to increase industrial capacity met with howls of rage from the West.

First results of economic policy shift

Clearly it has not been all smooth sailing. According to the government news agency's *Nigeria News Update* over March 27-April 4: "The black market in foreign exchange continues to enjoy an uninhibited boom, with [Nigeria's currency] the naira continuing to fall against major foreign currencies, in spite of the government's renewed efforts to curb it." The president of the Nigeria Labor Congress, Paschal Bafyau, proposed early in March that the federal government enact a law against currency trafficking and "treat traffickers as economic saboteurs in order to eradicate currency trafficking." The government decision that 60% of all bank credit be directed to agricultural and manufacturing enterprises seems to be meeting with some resistance also. In a message to the opening of a trade fair in the state of Enugu on March 7, General Abacha said that the administration "would not take kindly" to the diversion to other sectors of foreign exchange allocated to the industrial sector. According to the *News Update*, General Abacha has urged investors to take advantage of the environment conducive to investment which his administration created, to invest in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

In his address on launching the National Housing Program, General Abacha reported that "the economic measures highlighted in that budget are gradually beginning to have the desired effect on the national economy." He noted that the prices of grains and other farm products have substantially fallen, and that the rate of inflation has at least stabilized. He insisted that the overriding concern of his administration is the shift of emphasis from consumption to production. "We cannot continue to depend almost solely on the export of only one commodity—crude petroleum," he said.

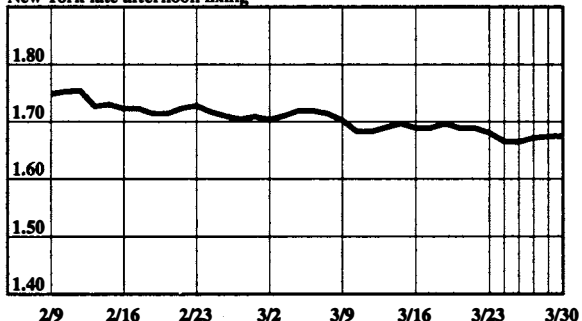
'We are not a colony of the World Bank'

One of the more public admissions of just how upset the financial community is with the Nigerian decision to pull back from applying IMF Structural Adjustment Programs

Currency Rates

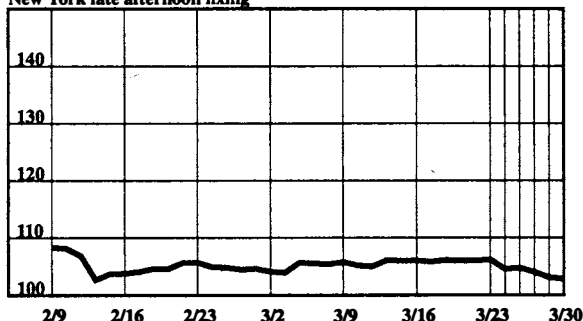
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



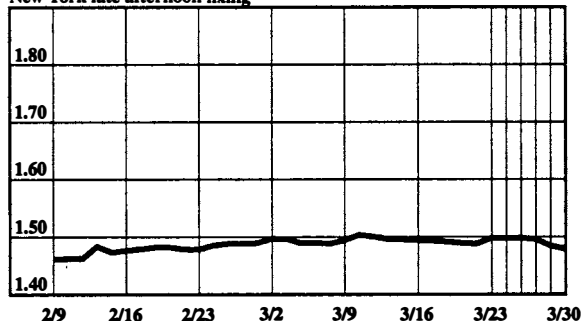
The dollar in yen

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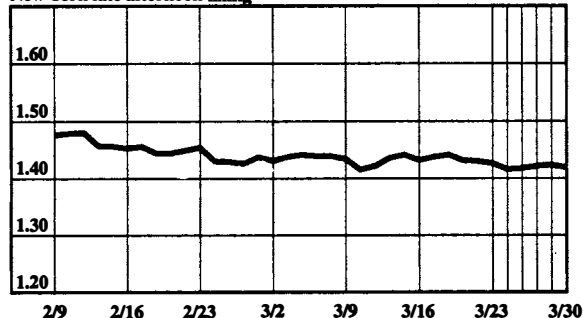
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



came from World Bank Vice President for Africa Edward Jaycox at a Washington, D.C. press conference on March 10. Jaycox described a study by the bank on economic "reforms" in sub-Saharan Africa, making a convoluted argument that in the countries that had undertaken and sustained major economic "reforms," adjustment is working. One of the bank's moderately successful countries under the reforms was Nigeria, which was studied beginning in 1981. (The other countries were Ghana, Tanzania, Gambia, Burkina Faso, and Zimbabwe.)

When asked about Nigeria's "back-sliding" with respect to the reforms, and the fact that Nigerians say they are "far worse off than when we started," Jaycox began railing against Nigeria. The Abacha economic changes, he said, "are not acceptable ways of managing an economy. . . . There is just no way they are going to succeed, and I think that they have *got* to be reversed. . . . If they were having trouble with reforms, they are going to have *many more* difficulties now! This was more than back-sliding; this was one of the major events of 1994. The Nigerians have done things like this before. Let's don't hear any more questions about Nigeria."

Lateef Jakande, Nigeria's housing and works minister and chairman of the Finance and Economic Committee of the Federal Executive Council, responded to Jaycox, speaking in Lagos on March 16: "I think it is irresponsible for anyone to attempt to dictate to this country. We are not a colony of the World Bank."

Jaycox had explained that one of the purposes of the bank's survey of the impact of Structural Adjustment Programs on sub-Saharan African countries, was to convince the leaders of these countries that by sticking to and deepening the reforms, "they will be the heroes of tomorrow." In the countries surveyed, however, many of the conclusions were laughed at, including by western non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with strong presences in the countries surveyed.

For example, with respect to Zimbabwe, one of the bank's six "success stories," the British charity Oxfam attacked the World Bank's classification as "bordering on outright deception." The chief economist of the 400,000-strong Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Tapiwa Mashakada, added: "The program has been a dismal failure so far and prospects for its success are very slim. [We] should shelve the program and reintroduce subsidies and social security so that human suffering could be reduced. The program's 'success' can only be measured by human conditions of living. The ordinary people now associate the program with poverty and misery."

A problem for the western destabilizers

There are now built-in problems for the destabilization operations that are in place to force countries such as Nigeria to do the bidding of western financial institutions. First of

all, the government's stand against the IMF/World Bank is popular among the citizens.

To respond to World Bank Vice President Jaycox's demand that the Abacha policies "have got to be reversed" is going to take some fancy footwork, as was made clear by a spokesman for one of the premier destabilization operations funded by the U.S. government, the National Endowment for Democracy. Lerner Dies, the NED's African program director, told a reporter in an interview made available to *EIR* that the Abacha government had backed away from the market reforms in order to gain credibility for the military government. Speaking March 23, Dies explained that the NED the day before had hosted Beko Ransome-Kuti, the president of the Campaign for Democracy, the umbrella body for "human rights" groupings in Nigeria, and that Ransome-Kuti had made clear what tack was to be taken in the campaign to oust the military government. "What Ransome-Kuti pointed out was that going off the Structural Adjustment Program is very popular across the board among Nigerians. This was a populist decision. There were no negative ramifications internally in Nigeria for that decision; in fact it was quite the opposite. Folks could say, 'at least they have done one good thing.' This is what Ransome-Kuti was saying. The immediate effect of the rise of the naira has stopped. This was a positive thing, from the standpoint of the man in the street.

"The Campaign for Democracy's position is that it really doesn't make sense to even talk about a Structural Adjust-

ment Program in the context of a military government, because the history of Nigeria has been that it really doesn't matter if a Structural Adjustment Program is in effect because of the corruption of the military regime. . . . You have the military government just blatantly stealing money, so in effect, the real reform you need to take care of has to do with the government's accountability first. You have to get rid of this military government."

In Lagos on Feb. 15, Ransome-Kuti called for the immediate resignation of the Abacha government, announcing, "We shall henceforth mobilize Nigerians against dictatorship." He is a defender of the IMF policies that nearly destroyed Nigeria.

U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche exposed the mentality of the phony "human rights" crowd run by the U.S. Project Democracy, in a discussion of the crisis in Africa at a Feb. 20 conference in Washington (see *EIR*, March 25, p. 19 for full text): "Freedom and economic development are interdependent; they are the same thing. You can't have freedom in a zero-growth society. You have only dictatorship, the suppression of ideas. Freedom is not libertarianism; not the right to change your sex ten times a day, but the right to use your mind, to assimilate, develop, and apply different choices of ideas to improve human practice. . . . Why [in Nigeria] does a new military regime come in to attack the IMF? Because they are fighting against a force that is trying to obliterate their nation. More power to them!"

Bridge Across Jordan

by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson

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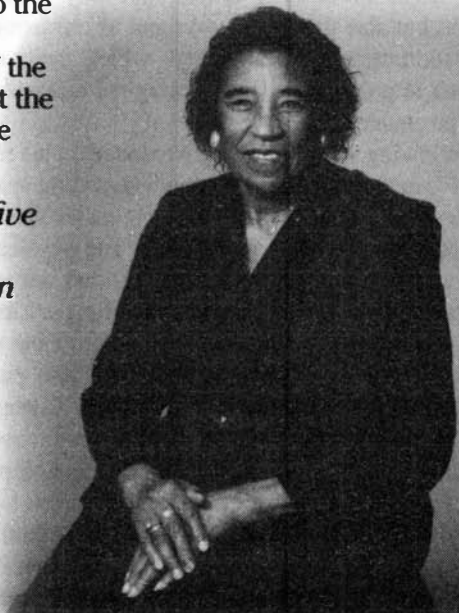
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Peru defies IMF, wants infrastructure

by Peter Rush

In a rare display of defiance of the international policeman for the world's banking community, the International Monetary Fund, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori on March 16 revealed that he had rejected a proposed letter of intent with the IMF on the grounds that it failed adequately to fund social expenditures and infrastructure construction. As of March 30, the letter had still not been signed, amidst indications that Fujimori is adamant that higher-than-expected revenues from the sale of state companies will not be used to pay off debt to the banks, as the IMF has demanded. Instead, Fujimori's government is now negotiating to develop a vast natural gas deposit at Camisea, near Cuzco, in the Andes, and is also pursuing transcontinental infrastructure projects to link the southern two-thirds of the continent by road, rail, and river.

Funds from privatization available

Fujimori said that the IMF was refusing to allow for adequate "social investment" in the state budget, and was insisting that revenues from privatization of state-owned companies be devoted to paying off foreign debt. He specified that "social investment pertains not only to education and health, but also to the improvement of infrastructure—such as, for example, local roads—which facilitates improvements in productivity in the marginal and isolated regions of the country."

The following week, Fujimori expanded on his rejection of the IMF's meddling with Peru's budget, stating in a March 21 interview in the Chilean daily *Estrategia* that he disagreed with the charge that spending for social and physical infrastructure was inflationary. While the IMF has not made its arguments for opposing such spending public, the Lima daily *Expreso*, which often reflects the viewpoint of the international banks, presented them in an article also published March 21. The IMF maintains, according to *Expreso*, that "to inject billions of dollars into the Peruvian economy would be inflationary, and would generate an unsustainable pressure for more spending of that kind." Second, "Peru lacks the managerial infrastructure to permit greater expenditures" of this type. And third, "the position of the IMF is that Peru has debts and means to pay them. At least part of these means

must go to regulate the debt."

Fujimori told *Estrategia* that his government had estimated only about \$1 billion in revenues to come from privatizations, whereas it now appears that the true figure will be about \$3 billion. This will permit the Treasury, he said, to fund medium- and long-term investments without having to borrow at high interest rates, which will save the government money and thereby be anti-inflationary. And he specified that the funds will be used on such projects as hydroelectric dams and paving rural roads. "Our government's policy in the coming years is to improve the conditions of productivity through improving infrastructure."

Following confirmation on March 23 by an official of the Ministry of Economics that the dispute over whether to use privatization funds to pay the debt was still holding up the signing of the letter of intent with the IMF, continuing intense IMF pressure led Fujimori on March 25 to reaffirm, according to *Gestión* newspaper, that "all of these [new] resources [from privatizations], which appear likely to be about \$3 billion in 1994, will be fundamentally earmarked for social or infrastructure investments . . . social investments were already budgeted, but with the increase in funds, they will be expanded. We do not desire that they go to pay off debt because we have a great deal of infrastructure in need of construction."

Large projects on the agenda

Peru is also moving to develop specific large transportation and energy projects, which the IMF is no doubt quite unhappy about. Ongoing talks with the Shell oil company concerning developing the large Camisea natural gas field in the Amazon, not far from the famous Inca capital of Cuzco in the Andes, have led to an agreement to study the possibility of Shell beginning exploratory drilling in early 1996, if the study confirms the feasibility of the project. The field would supply natural gas for power plants to provide electricity to the Pacific coast of Peru, including the capital of Lima, with surplus production to be sold to Brazil and, possibly, the U.S. West Coast.

And the northern port city of Paita hosted a conference March 26-27 on the nearly completed transcontinental, intermodal transportation route from Paita on the Pacific to Belém, Brazil, on the Atlantic at the mouth of the Amazon River. The ministers of transport of Brazil and Peru attended the conference. The overland portion of the route, from Paita to the Brazilian Amazon, about 1,000 miles long over the Andes mountains, lacks only about 180 miles of road. When completed, the route will initially carry 3 million tons of cargo per year across the continent.

This project coincides with the near-completion of another major multinational transportation corridor, not involving Peru, but including Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, which will create a 1,000-mile inland waterway linking southern Brazil, northeastern Argentina, and all of Paraguay.

Hoaxsters declare war on Venezuela

It is only a matter of time before this scandal leads to a long-overdue probe of the environmental movement.

On April 5, leading environmental organizations will launch an unprecedented global war against the nation of Venezuela. Under the guise of stopping the slaughter of dolphins for sharkbait by Venezuelan fishermen, these organizations will lead a campaign to force a total economic boycott of Venezuela. To prove their point, these groups are distributing a film which depicts the capture and slaughter of a dolphin by Venezuelan fishermen. This film was shown by CNN and other major television channels last November. The networks, most of which did not bother to check the facts, aired environmentalist allegations that dolphins are beings slaughtered every day in Venezuela, as many as 67,000 per year, and that this was condoned by the Venezuelan government. The film started a storm of protest against the Venezuelan government.

The question is, why a boycott now? Although not reported by the national news media, on March 4, the Venezuelan government responded to the charges by demolishing the credibility of the film at a press conference in Miami, Florida. Francisco Herrera Terán, director of Venezuela's Fisheries Department, presented the results of an extensive inquiry. According to Herrera, the dolphin film was staged by Venezuela's leading environmentalists in collaboration with international environmental groups. Herrera told the press that he had tracked down the fishermen featured in the film and found out that they had been paid to harpoon the dolphins and butcher

them in front of the camera.

The dolphin slaughter was filmed by Aldemaro Romero, head of Venezuela's leading environmental organization, Bioma. According to Herrera, Romero was working in collaboration with the Earth Island Institute and Adena, the Spanish branch of the World Wildlife Fund.

Herrera revealed that he had obtained a full, uncut version of the film, which demonstrated that Romero had staged the entire dolphin kill. Herrera showed the original news reports by Miami's Channel 7 and CNN, which had spliced the dolphin film in such a way that the audience could only see the fishermen harpooning and butchering the screaming dolphin. Herrera then showed more extensive clips of the same scenes in which Romero could be clearly heard instructing the fishermen as to what to do. At one point in the film, Romero tells the fishermen to shake the harpoon lodged on the dolphin's body so blood could gush out. He can be heard screaming "I want the blood, I want that blood."

The film also reveals that the fishermen simply did not know what they were doing. As a matter of fact, when one fisherman, curious as to why anybody would want to kill a dolphin, asked Romero why they needed to kill a dolphin, he answered that it was "for research for the university."

Herrera, in his capacity as a Venezuelan government official, was not at liberty to tell the press who was really behind the dolphin campaign. Shortly after the press conference, on March 15, Herrera resigned his post and

promptly gave a press conference in Caracas, Venezuela, where he revealed the extent of the conspiracy against Venezuela. Herrera noted that now that he was a private citizen, he could reveal information linking Romero and the Earth Island Institute with a campaign by multinational corporations intent on destroying Venezuela's tuna and oil industry. He said that these corporations include Starkist and the Sun Oil Company (Sunoco), and he presented a chart showing how they channel money to the Earth Island Institute's dolphin project.

The international boycott against Venezuela is specifically targeting Venezuela's oil industry. The environmentalists are planning to demonstrate against electric utilities which buy Venezuelan oil, and will also boycott and picket Citgo gas stations (the chain is owned by the Venezuelan government) and 7-Eleven stores which are associated with Citgo.

Observers note, however, that the boycott must be a desperate attempt by environmental groups to defend an untenable position. For the first time ever there is clear evidence that environmentalists actually stage animal slaughter for political purposes and in order to boost their fundraising drives.

The boycott against Venezuela is being organized by the Dolphin Freedom Foundation, the Earth Island Institute, the Humane Society, Monitor, and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. At the same time, however, almost every single environmental organization in Venezuela (more than 150), has denounced the film as a fraud and has condemned the actions of Aldemaro Romero, Bioma, and the Earth Island Institute. These environmental organizations conducted their own investigation and have corroborated Herrera's charges.

Business Briefs

Finance

Japan urges Asia to go slow on deregulation

Asian nations should resist U.S. calls for faster financial deregulation, Japan told finance ministers at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Honolulu on March 20. Financial liberalization should only go at a pace "that would not disrupt the economic stability of the region," an official of Japan's Ministry of Finance told reporters.

"Japan's postwar economic growth was made possible due to regulations and protective measures, such as interest rate controls and concentrated investment in priority industries," he added. "It was only in the 1970s, when those regulations became an obstacle to further growth, that Japan started to remove them."

"Many Asian financial markets are in the infant stage. It is not fair for them to have to compete with adults," said a senior Chinese official. "The United States is trying to push very hard to ask developing members of APEC to pry open their financial markets. It's not a matter of right or wrong, it's a matter of how fast and how far."

Banking

France will bail out Crédit Lyonnais

The French government has prepared a 50 billion franc (\$8.4 billion) restructuring package for Crédit Lyonnais, in order to prevent it from going bankrupt. The government will allow the state-controlled bank to transfer 40 billion francs in bad loans to a new company that will be managed by Crédit Lyonnais and will be guaranteed by the state. The bank will get 10 billion francs in new capital from the state and will sell at least 20 billion francs of assets by the end of 1995.

The bad loans were mostly to Paris real estate speculators and to film companies such as Metro Goldwyn Mayer, Inc. in Hollywood. In addition, the bank had an unprecedented loss of 6.9 billion francs in 1993, more than

three times 1992 losses. About 4,700 jobs, more than 10% of the bank's work force, will be eliminated. Chairman Jean Peyrelevade warned that he cannot exclude further loan-loss provisions in coming months.

"This Crédit Lyonnais problem is very serious, I don't think the financial markets have yet absorbed how serious it is," a City of London source told *EIR* on March 25. "Crédit Lyonnais was involved in everything, from derivatives to over-trading in securities. It succumbed to all the worst excesses of the past years in the banking world." The global implications of such an important European banking institution getting into such problems could not be underestimated, he stressed. Crédit Lyonnais has branches and subsidiaries all over Europe, especially in Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands.

Medicine

New polio vaccine will not need refrigeration

A polio vaccine that needs no refrigeration, even in tropical temperatures, may be made with heavy water. Karl Simpson of the company Benezech-Simpson in Lyon, France and Radu Crainic of the Pasteur Institute in Paris said in a report to a symposium of the Children's Vaccine Initiative in Washington on March 23.

The two researchers say that heavy water (water in which deuterium takes the place of normal hydrogen) has a characteristic that slows down the natural degradation of the oral vaccine. The need for refrigeration greatly affects the cost and availability of polio vaccine in the tropics.

The Children's Vaccine Initiative, sponsored by Unicef, the U.N. Development Program, the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization, seeks to create vaccines that require only one or two doses, can be given earlier in life, can be combined, do not require refrigeration, protect against diseases for which there are now no vaccines, and are available to all.

Dr. Francis André of Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals in Rixensart, Belgium, told the meeting that live vaccine carri-

ers may make it possible to create a single vaccine against many diseases. In one approach, genetic information needed to make the protective antigens is inserted into a virus or bacterium. Another approach for multiple protection is based upon "naked DNA," in which there is no virus or bacterium, but only the DNA for making a particular antigen.

Raw Materials

China facing worst cotton crisis since '78

China is now in the "most serious cotton crisis since 1978," with thousands of textile enterprises shutting down or desperately trying to get supplies from the interior, according to the *Peasants' Daily* in February. Hong Kong press reports say that last year, production of cotton, one of China's staple agricultural products, fell to the lowest level since 1989, and government purchases were at the lowest level since 1978. The government raised cotton prices 21% in January, but this was too little, too late.

China is expected to become a net importer of cotton during 1994, paying premium prices for the declining world supply. Chinese cotton production has been at the mercy of both natural disasters and "cotton wars" between the central government production goals and those of the regional governments. Overall, average production on a per hectare basis has not expanded since the bumper crop of 1984, and in fact fell by almost 30% per hectare in 1992. Chinese agriculture is especially vulnerable to pests, disease, and bad weather because of the low scientific level of farming.

China's textile industry is also seriously outdated and its future is becoming "more and more critical," the *People's Daily* reported in January, even though it is the primary national export industry, accounting for 30% of exports. The industry has been losing money for three years, its exports face serious competition from other Third World nations, and even the domestic market is being lost to imports.

In January, the head of the General Chamber of Textiles called for shutting down 25% of production capacity that is most outdated. The *Economic Information Daily* reports that

industry equipment is 30 years behind state-of-the-art technology and that 40% of exports are of medium to low quality. But, it says, the lack of modern equipment is not due to lack of R&D in China, but to lack of funds to implement new technologies.

Infrastructure

Navigable river network nears completion

A 3,600-mile navigable river network in southern South America came closer to completion in early March with the opening of a 79-foot lock at the Tres Irmaos Dam in Pereira Barreto, Brazil. The lock connects the Paraná River basin of Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia with the river system feeding east to São Paulo, Brazil. The Presidents of Paraguay and Bolivia inaugurated the opening of the lock. President Itamar Franco of Brazil was unable to attend because of illness.

The lock, plus a second one still under construction, will link the Tiete and Paraná rivers forming a navigable system 1,500 miles long. Special terminals will enable cargo to be moved from barges to trucks and trains, and vice versa. The system is expected to be handling 5 million tons of cargo by December 1994, and 20 million tons when the Paraguay River basin to the west, linking Bolivia and north-west Argentina, is completed by the year 2000. The construction of that link will complete the 3,600-mile waterway.

Trade

South Korea seeks to expand ties with Japan

South Korean President Kim Young-Sam called for expanded Korean-Japanese trade in language clearly related to his plan for an East Asian common market with Korea, Japan, and China, while on a visit to Tokyo on March 25. He promised to throw open markets in his country and asked Japan to do the same. "Our two countries should work

more closely together to remove marketing obstacles stemming from differences in economic systems and business practices through close consultations," he told Japanese business leaders.

Kim said South Korea is concerned about its \$8 billion annual trade deficit with Japan, and urged Japanese to invest more in Korea to boost Korean exports. "We have drawn up a bill to permit foreign businessmen to acquire the land they need—one of the biggest obstacles to internal investment," he said.

For the first time since the end of Japan's harsh 1910-45 colonial rule over Korea, Kim invited Japanese Emperor Akihito to visit South Korea. "I think it would be a good thing for friendly relations," he told Akihito and Empress Michiko. "We must not let our past fetter our progress into the future any longer." Akihito's 1992 trip to China was the signal for a wave of Japanese industrial investment in China.

Economic Policy

Pope urges reform of world economic order

Pope John Paul II called for the reform of the world economic system at a meeting with Italian trade union leaders and the heads of the central bank and the industrialists' association, on the March 19 feast of St. Joseph, the patron of workers.

According to the March 20 Italian daily *La Stampa*, the pope said: "More and more numerous are the countries that are victims of exploitation in the context of the present international economic systems." Less and less is being paid for products of "hard labor" in agriculture and more and more for industrial products. Many nations, instead of development, "are condemned to stagnation, to unemployment, to emigration. It is an unjust system that today becomes a world problem."

The pope admonished the trade unionists, "You, people responsible for justice, for the conditions of the workers wherever they are on the earth . . . must shout loudly, must demand the changing of this order."

Briefly

● **BRITISH** rural poverty exceeds 20%, according to a study by the Rural Development Commission, the March 26 London *Financial Times* reported. At least 20% of households were living on or below the poverty line in 9 of 12 counties surveyed.

● **SOUTH KOREA'S** leading oil refiner, Yukong Ltd., has agreed to build a refinery in China at a cost of up to \$1.5 billion. The biggest joint venture since the two nations established diplomatic ties in 1992, the refinery will be built in Shenzhen with a processing capacity of 100-150,000 barrels a day.

● **AN EAST ASIAN** common market will be discussed by South Korean President Kim Young-Sam during his trip to China in late March, a Seoul government official said. He will seek duty-free trade of automobiles, aircraft, high-definition television, and communications equipment as a first step toward "the possibility of setting up a European Union-style common market in northeast Asia."

● **THE OIL INDUSTRY** is "damn-near extinct," Clayton Williams, a west Texas oilman, told a hearing in Austin of the Texas Railroad Commission, which regulates oil and gas production, the March 24 *Houston Chronicle* reported. He proposed a program to revive the industry through tax breaks, fewer regulations, incentives, and a federal oil import fee.

● **JARDINE MATHESON**, the British trading company historically involved in the opium trade, announced that it will cease trading its shares on the Hong Kong stock exchange at the end of the year, the BBC reported on March 24. China called the move "irresponsible."

● **ALLIED SIGNAL** announced in March that it will shut down its plant for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in Danville, Illinois, laying off most of its work force.

Genocide in Cairo: conference plans to sterilize the world

by Paul Gallagher

Next September, in Cairo, Egypt, the United Nations World Population Conference, according to its biggest promoters, will demand that all nations stop the growth of their populations, and use sterilization, contraception, and euthanasia to force their populations to shrink—to disappear, in part—in the twenty-first century. During this month of April, the organizers of this conference are meeting at the United Nations in New York City to prepare final drafts of the documents which are supposed to emerge from that conference.

Documents of the WorldWatch Institute, the New Delhi “Scientific Academies Conference,” and other promoters show that the dicta from Cairo will be pure malthusian depopulation, and that nations will be told that the “survivors” will live better as a result. WorldWatch head Lester Brown threatens, “If people know that large families will bring more hunger, and even mass starvation, they’ll decide to shift to smaller families.”

The policy of the Cairo conference is already in practice in one area: the nations of the former Soviet Union, especially Russia. Their populations are falling; their people’s life spans are falling; abortions and contraception are universal; the death rate of their elderly is rising. The international credit agencies have imposed this on them through “economic shock therapy.”

Are the “survivors” there—including in Bosnia and former Yugoslavia—living better as a result; or are they being completely plunged into misery? Is what is being imposed in the former Soviet nations “sustainable development,” or is it genocide?

Cornell University’s Dr. David Pimentel got worldwide publicity at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, calling for the Cairo conference to reduce the world’s population by 80% during the twenty-first century: down to 1-2 billion people. This is greater depopulation than occurred from the Black Death of the fourteenth century, which wiped out half the parishes in parts of Europe. Dr. Pimentel says the U.S. and other industrial countries get to keep 70-



Ten years ago, the Club of Life, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche to counter the malthusian Club of Rome, demonstrated outside the 1984 U.N. World Population Conference in Mexico City. This year's Cairo population conference seeks to cut the world population by 2-3 billion—genocide, pure and simple—under the inhuman excuse that the world is rapidly approaching a mythical “carrying capacity.”

80% of their populations—so the Third World nations must become complete *terrae incognitae*.

WorldWatch, the most powerful non-governmental organization (NGO) preparing the Cairo conference, has a massively publicized report, saying that the human race has already exceeded the natural “carrying capacity” of the planet. They demand that the human population fall by 2-3 billion from the level it will reach early in the twenty-first century. And they demand this be enforced by “national carrying capacity studies” of every nation, financed by the World Bank.

This is global genocide: It is a reversal of the entire history of the human species’ successful existence. And with the claim that the “survivors” will live better, it is an eat-your-neighbor policy of global cannibalism. The number of children must be more and more drastically reduced; as a result, the elderly cannot be supported, and euthanasia is practiced against them. Then, chaos, economic breakdown, war.

Any nation’s government which does not denounce and oppose the Cairo conference is betraying its own people. What about U.N. agencies? Already 500 million children have died unnecessarily in a decade, from preventable diseases. How much higher must that death toll go to reach the goals of the promoters of the Cairo conference?

The Renaissance imperative

The real demographic history of the human species, is that the spiritual, creative power of the individual human being *in the image of God the Creator*, has transformed

nature through science and increased potential population density. The human species has grown by scientific renaissances which have increased and ennobled man’s power of reason and self-government. In the Greek classical and Confucian renaissance period up to 400 B.C., we grew from 75 million to more than 150 million human beings. In the 800-1200 A.D. period of the Islamic renaissance and the neo-Confucian renaissance in Asia, we grew from 200 million to more than 400 million. From the fifteenth-century European “Golden Renaissance” followed 500 years of unprecedented, successful worldwide population growth, from 450 million to now 5.5 billion human beings owing their existence to that renaissance.

Whoever attacks human population growth, attacks the very principle of human reason and knowledge, in the living image of God, represented by these scientific renaissances. Whoever attacks population growth is attacking the principle of advanced education of children in science and art; a longer average childhood education requires a larger population to support it. Whoever attacks population growth, is attacking the nation-state, product of the Renaissance, which mediates and makes possible the individual’s contribution to general progress. The strong nation-states today, which are the heirs of the European Renaissance, are the world’s most densely populated nations and have had the highest living standards.

The African Academy of Sciences has courageously opposed the “Joint Scientific Statement” for the Cairo conference, in a dissenting statement which reads in part: “For

Africa, population remains an important resource for development, without which the continent's national resources will remain latent and unexplored."

Pope John Paul II has called together all of the world's ambassadors to the Vatican, to warn them against the dangers of the Cairo conference and its direct attack on the idea of the individual human being in the living image of God.

'Far worse than Hitler'

Lyndon LaRouche, American physical economist and opposition leader, best represents that Renaissance tradition today. "The people who are pushing the agenda of this Cairo conference," he said on March 24, "are comparable to Adolf Hitler only in the sense that they're far worse."

In 1988, LaRouche forecast and proposed concrete measures to prevent the global food crisis which is the primary excuse of the malthusians for demanding depopulation. This was an entirely preventable crisis, LaRouche insisted, caused in large part by the breakdown of the former Soviet bloc, comprising more than 15% of world food production. Since LaRouche made his forecast in 1988, food production in those nations began to fall as communism collapsed, and then fell by more than 30% as the International Monetary Fund tried to push all these nations into Third World economic status through shock therapy. This has occurred in the midst of a worsening, global food supply crisis.

LaRouche also exposed the policy underlying the demands for depopulation: the geopolitical policy expressed in secret 1974 documents of the U.S. National Security Council under Henry Kissinger. These NSSM-200 documents declared population growth of major Third World nations a *strategic threat* to Anglo-American interests, and established support for global sterilization and contraception programs.

LaRouche has demonstrated, in works such as *The Science of Christian Economy*, that the potential for population density of 10-15 billion human beings exists in scientific and technological advances already achieved. The breakthrough to thermonuclear fusion energy, laser and process heat technologies, together with exploration and colonization of our solar system, would lift this population potential far higher. LaRouche has outlined a Fourth United Nations Development Decade policy (see *EIR*, Sept. 27, 1991).

To realize that program requires a global shift in the axioms of economic policy, and the thorough defeat of malthusian policy and cultural outlook. A crucial step in the fight to crystallize such a shift, is the denunciation of the genocidal goals of the Cairo World Population Conference.

The packet below is designed to provide supporting documentation for that denunciation. In addition to self-revelatory quotes from the U.N. documents and excerpts of the pope's statement, it includes *EIR*'s exclusive reportage on the recent Stockholm preparatory conference for Cairo, exposing the "Nordic race science" background of today's United Nations schemes.

Documentation

U.N.'s Action Program for the Cairo conference

The United Nations bureaucracy has drawn up a "Draft Program of Action" for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The draft will be finalized at the third and final preparatory committee conference, which opened in New York on April 4, and is intended to frame the debate at the Cairo conference itself. We excerpt portions of the draft program below.

Preamble

1.1 The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development occurs at a defining moment in the history of international cooperation. With reductions in international and regional tensions, and with the growing recognition of global economic and environmental interdependence, the opportunity to mobilize human and financial resources for global problem-solving has never been greater. Never before has the world community had so many resources, so much knowledge, and such powerful technologies at its disposal with which to foster socially equitable and environmentally sustainable world development.

1.2 This is also a time of great and urgent challenges. The decisions that the international community takes over the next several years . . . will have profound implications for the quality of life for all people, including generations not yet born, and perhaps for the planet itself. Around the world many of the basic resources on which future generations will depend for their survival and well-being are being depleted and environmental pollution is intensifying, driven by the unprecedented growth in human numbers, widespread and persistent poverty, social and economic inequality, and wasteful consumption. New ecological problems, such as global climate change, largely driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, are adding to the threats to our common future. At the same time there is emerging global consensus on the need for increased international cooperation in regard to population, sustainable development and the environment. Much has been achieved in this respect, but more needs to be done. . . .

1.8 . . . Intensified efforts are needed in the coming five, 10 and 20 years, in a range of population and development activities, bearing in mind the crucial contribution that early stabilization of the world population would make towards the

achievement of sustainable development. . . . The present Program of Action commits the international community to quantitative goals in three areas. . . : education, especially for girls; infant, child and maternal mortality reduction; and the provision of universal access to family planning and reproductive health services.

Chapter II: Principles

2.8 Population goals and policies are integral parts of social, economic and cultural development, whose principal aim is to improve levels of living and the quality of life of all people.

2.11 To achieve sustainable development . . . states should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

2.12 In order to achieve sustainable development, population perspectives shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

2.30 . . . The right to bear children implies responsibility to care for children and to consider their interests and the interest of the larger community.

Chapter III: Population, sustained economic growth, and sustainable development

3.11 In most countries, efforts to achieve economic progress and reduce poverty can be reinforced by slowing population growth and achieving early population stabilization. . . .

3.21 There is evidence that the indiscriminate pursuit of economic growth in nearly all countries . . . is threatening and undermining the basis for progress by future generations. Substantial research also indicates that demographic pressures often exacerbate problems of environmental degradation and resource depletion and thus inhibit sustainable development. Demographic pressures may be manifested through rapid population growth in ecologically fragile areas, urban concentrations, migration, or consumption and production patterns. . . .

3.23 To achieve and maintain a harmonious balance between population, resources, food supplies, the environment, and development, in order not to constrain the prospects for future generations to attain a decent quality of life [implies] reassessing and changing agricultural, industrial, and energy policies, reducing excess resource consumption, and curbing unsustainable population growth and distribution.

3.27 Consumption patterns and lifestyles that have adverse ecological impacts should be modified through consumer education, incentives, taxes, user fees, and other policies that foster sustainable resource use in all countries and promote the inclusion into product pricing of full environmental and natural resource costs.

Chapter VII: Reproductive rights, reproductive health, and family planning

7.11 Over the past three decades, the increasing availability of safer methods of modern contraception, although still in some respects inadequate, has permitted greater individual choices in matters of reproduction throughout much of the world. Today, about 55% of couples in developing regions use some method of family planning. This figure represents a nearly fivefold increase since the 1960s. On average, family planning programs account for about half of the decline in average fertility rates for developing countries from between 6 to 7 children per family in the 1960s to about 3 to 4 children today. However, the full range of modern family planning methods still remains unavailable to at least 350 million couples worldwide, many of whom say they want to space or prevent another pregnancy. Survey data suggests that approximately 120 million additional women worldwide would be currently using a modern family planning method if more accurate information and affordable services were easily available, and if husbands, extended families and the community were more supportive. These numbers do not include the substantial and growing numbers of sexually active unmarried individuals wanting and in need of information and services. During the decade of the 1990s, the number of couples of reproductive age will grow by about 18 million a year. To meet their needs and close the existing large gaps in services, family planning and contraceptive services will need to expand very rapidly over the next several years. . . . Family planning programs work best when they are part of or linked to broader reproductive health programs which address closely related health needs and when women are fully and closely involved in the design, delivery, management and evaluation of services.

7.13 The international community must use the full means at its disposal to support the principle of voluntary freedom of choice in family planning. . . . All countries should . . . assess the extent of national unmet need for good quality family planning, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and underserved groups in the population. All countries should take steps to meet the expressed need of their populations as soon as possible and should in all cases by the year 2015 seek to provide universal access to the full range of safe and reliable family planning methods and to related reproductive health services. The aim should be to assist individuals and couples to achieve their reproductive goals, so that by the year 2015 all pregnancies are intended pregnancies and all children are wanted children. If all expressed unmet need for family planning were to be met over the next two decades, along with efforts to improve the status of women and reduce child mortality, it is expected that average contraceptive use would rise to an average of 69% in the developing world, close to the levels seen in developed countries.

7.15 . . . Governments should make it easier for indi-

viduals and couples to take responsibility for their own reproductive health by removing unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to information and to access to family planning methods. . . .

7.16 If these goals are to be achieved, political leaders at all levels and community leaders of all types must play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing the practice of family planning. . . . Leaders and legislators at all levels must translate their public support for family planning into adequate allocations of budgetary, human and administrative resources to help to meet the needs of all those who cannot pay the full cost of services.

7.19 To meet the substantial increase in demand for contraceptives over the next decade and beyond the international community should move on an immediate basis to establish a global facility for the procurement of contraceptive and other commodities essential to reproductive health programs of developing countries. The international community should also facilitate regional cooperation in the manufacture and distribution of such commodities.

Chapter VIII: Health and mortality

8.7 . . . All countries should reexamine [health] training curricula and the assignment of responsibilities within the health care delivery system in order to reduce reliance on physicians and on secondary and tertiary care facilities. They also should seek to make basic health services more sustainable financially by making greater use of social marketing and fee-based services.

8.21 . . . In case of rape and incest, women should have access to safe abortion services. Women who wish to terminate their pregnancies should have ready access to reliable information, compassionate counselling and services for the management of complications of unsafe abortions.

8.29 [In the context of the AIDS pandemic], condoms should be made widely available and should be included in all essential drug lists.

Chapter XI: Population information, education, and communication

11.1 [Objectives] To increase awareness, understanding, and commitment at all levels of society so that individuals, groups, nations and the international community will take those actions necessary to address population issues within the context of sustainable development. To alter attitudes in favor of responsible behavior in family life; to encourage individuals and couples to make informed choices and to take advantage of family planning and reproductive health services.

11.11 The tremendous potential of both print and electronic media should be harnessed to promote and strengthen public understanding of the interrelationships between population and the environment and other population and development issues.

11.12 Countries are invited to consider making greater use of the entertainment media, including radio and television drama, as a source of role models and for encouraging public discussion of important but sometimes sensitive topics.

11.14 To be most effective, education about population issues must begin in primary school and continue through all levels of formal and nonformal education. . . .

Chapter XIV: International cooperation

14.6 There is a strong consensus on the need to mobilize significant additional resources from both the international community and within developing countries for national population programs in support of sustainable development. . . .

14.8 The international community should adopt funding targets for population programs securing contributions commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the present Program of Action. . . . Given the magnitude of the financial resource need for national population programs . . . and assuming that recipient countries will be able to generate sufficient increases in domestically generated resources to cover two-thirds of the total cost, the need for complementary resource flows from donor countries would be (in 1993 U.S. dollars): \$4.4 billion in 2000, \$4.8 billion in 2005, \$5.3 billion in 2010 and \$5.7 billion in 2015.

Pope expresses 'grave concern' over U.N. agenda

Pope John Paul II met at the Vatican on March 18 with Dr. Nafis Sadik, who is serving as secretary general of the International Conference on Population and Development, to express the Holy See's "grave concerns" over the Cairo conference. The Vatican took the unusual step of releasing the pontiff's remarks. Excerpts follow; all emphases are in the original. Subheads have been added.

In accordance with its specific competence and mission, the Holy See is concerned that proper attention should be given to *the ethical principles* determining actions taken in response to the demographic, sociological, and public policy analyses of the data on population trends. Therefore, the Holy See seeks to focus attention on certain *basic truths*: that each and every person—regardless of age, sex, religion or national background—has a dignity and worth that is unconditional and inalienable; that human life itself from conception to natural death is sacred; that human rights are innate

and transcend any constitutional order; and that the fundamental unity of the human race demands that everyone be committed to building a community which is free from injustice and which strives to promote and protect the common good. These truths about the human person are the measures of any response to the findings which emerge from the consideration of demographic data. It is in the light of authentic human values—recognized by peoples of diverse cultures, [and] religious and national backgrounds across the globe—that all policy choices must be evaluated. No goal or policy will bring positive results for people if it does not respect the unique dignity and objective needs of those same people.

One part of a development strategy

There is widespread agreement that a population policy is only one part of an overall development strategy. Accordingly, it is important that any discussion of population policies should keep in mind the actual and projected development of nations and regions. . . . Development has been and remains the proper context for the international community's consideration of population issues. Within such discussions there naturally arise questions relating to the transmission and nurturing of human life. But to formulate population issues in terms of individual "sexual and reproductive rights" or even in terms of "women's rights," is to change the focus which should be the proper concern of governments and international agencies. I say this without in any way wishing to reduce the importance of securing justice and equity for women.

Moreover, questions involving the transmission of life and its subsequent nurturing cannot be adequately dealt with except in relation to *the good of the family*. . . . The family is an institution founded upon the very nature of the human person, and it is the proper setting for the conception, birth, and upbringing of children. . . .

Today, the duty to safeguard the family demands that particular attention be given to securing for husband and wife the liberty to decide responsibly, free from all social or legal coercion, the number of children they will have and the spacing of their births. It should not be the intent of governments or other agencies to decide for couples but, rather, to create the social conditions which will enable them to make appropriate decisions in the light of their responsibilities to God, to themselves, to the society of which they are a part, and to the objective moral order. . . . All propaganda and misinformation directed at persuading couples that they must limit their family to one or two children should be steadfastly avoided, and couples that generously choose to have large families are to be supported.

Sterilization clearly unacceptable

In defense of the human person, the church stands opposed to the imposition of limits on family size, and to the promotion of methods of limiting births which separate the

unitive and procreative dimensions of marital intercourse, which are contrary to the moral law inscribed on the human heart, or which constitute an assault on the sacredness of life. Thus, sterilization, which is more and more promoted as a method of family planning, because of its finality and its potential for the violation of human rights, especially of women, is clearly unacceptable; it poses a most grave threat to human dignity and liberty when promoted as part of a population policy. Abortion, which destroys existing human life, is a heinous evil, and it is never an acceptable method of family planning, as was recognized by consensus at the Mexico City United Nations International Conference on Population.

To summarize, I wish to emphasize once again what I have written in the encyclical *Centesimus annus*: . . . In the face of the culture of death, the family is the heart of the culture of life. Human ingenuity seems to be directed more toward limiting, suppressing or destroying the source of life—including recourse to abortion, which unfortunately is so widespread in the world—than toward defending and opening up the possibility of life. . . .

Basic ethical principles contradicted

As the preparations for the Cairo Conference proceed, I wish to assure you, Madam Secretary General, that the Holy See is fully aware of the complexity of the issues involved. This very complexity requires that we carefully weigh the consequences for the present and future generations of the strategies and recommendations to be proposed. In this context, the draft final document of the Cairo Conference, which is already being circulated, is a cause of grave concern to me. Many of the principles which I have just mentioned find no place in its pages, or are totally marginalized. Indeed, certain basic ethical principles are contradicted by its proposals. Political or ideological considerations cannot be, by themselves, the basis on which essential decisions for the future of our society are founded. What is at stake here is the very future of humanity. *Fundamental questions* like the transmission of life, the family, and the material and moral development of society, *need very serious consideration*.

For example, the international consensus of the 1984 Mexico City International Conference on Population, that "in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning," is completely ignored in the draft document. Indeed, there is a tendency to promote an internationally recognized right to access to abortion on demand, without any restriction, *with no regard to the rights of the unborn*, in a manner which goes beyond what even now is unfortunately accepted by the laws of some nations. The vision of sexuality which inspires the document is individualistic. Marriage is ignored, as if it were something of the past. An institution as natural, universal and fundamental as the family cannot be manipulated without causing serious damage to the fabric and stability of society. . . .

How Swedish race hygienists became the U.N.'s top 'population experts'

by Torbjoern Jerlerup

The United Nations will hold its fifth international population conference in Cairo in September. What is the aim of the political elite with this conference? To answer this question, one has to look at the ideas behind the U.N.'s current drive for political and economic power over world affairs, and especially at the history of those ideas, their origins in nineteenth-century malthusianism and "race science."

It is most enlightening to examine the political ideas of the Nordic, especially the Swedish elite working with the United Nations. The Nordic countries are currently involved in an investigation on how to "reform" and "strengthen" the U.N.

On March 16, the Swedish European Labor Party (EAP), affiliated with the international movement founded by Lyndon LaRouche, held a demonstration outside a conference sponsored by the Swedish National Committee for Population Questions, a preparatory meeting for the Cairo conference. This official committee is connected to the "Nordic U.N. Project," and both are based at the Swedish Foreign Ministry. When the malthusians arrived at the Parliament in Stockholm, where the meeting was to take place, they were greeted by demonstrators who handed out leaflets with the unambiguous headline, "Beware, the U.N. Is After Your Balls!"

Malthusians admit that Malthus was wrong

The elites at this sorry affair behaved as if they were cult members worshipping the goddess of "family planning," with the U.N. as high priest. They lied that they thought that economic development was "equally as important as family planning to reduce fertility," while in reality, they refused to discuss economic development at all and tried to silence those who wanted to bring up that crucial issue.

Instead, the only topic was how to curb the growth of the world population as quickly as possible. Endless discussions ensued on condoms, sexual health, women's "empowerment," and family planning, only interrupted from time to time by complaints about the "destructive behavior of mankind." Nonetheless, *EIR*'s reporter was able to make

a few opposing statements. The response shows that these hoaxsters are listening carefully to what the opposition to the upcoming U.N. conference is saying, and are formulating their responses, albeit with little regard for reason, or even for logic.

First of all, they admitted that Thomas Malthus—the British East India Company employee who formulated the theory that population growth would outstrip food production, back in the late eighteenth century—had been proven wrong, along with today's top oligarchical organization promoting malthusian quackery, the Club of Rome. Anders Wijkman, the internationally known head of the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), the government body that dispenses environmental aid, said in his speech that "so far, Malthus's ideas on food production have come to nought. People are starving, not because of lack of food but because of poverty . . . just look at the harvests, they increased internationally 2.5 times, between 1950 and 1980. . . ."

"The Club of Rome said that the resources will be exhausted very soon and warned the world, but the critics attacking the Club of Rome were right, the resources have not been exhausted," Wijkman conceded. "But Malthus and the Club of Rome were still right, but in another way. *The renewable resources* are being threatened! The good soils are being destroyed; the ozone hole and the greenhouse effect threaten us all, and we are polluting our precious water resources. If all people consumed resources the way we do, it would be a disaster. . . . We would need ten planets of the same size as the Earth to be able to support 7 billion people at the same standard of living as Norway."

He even said, "I must admit that the increase of population has sometimes made it easier for people to come up with new, good ideas so that new resources could be created. You know yourselves how it is! When many people gather at conferences, for example, many new ideas are born. But," the hysterical malthusian added, "we cannot let this continue!"

Alf Svensson, the Swedish minister for foreign aid,

pointed out in his speech that Sweden also must have a "population policy" for its own citizens, because we should not "do unto others what we would not like them to do unto us." Therefore, we must, he said, reduce our level of consumption. "Sometimes people say that there is space enough for all inhabitants of our planet on the island of Öland," a small island in the Baltic Sea. "Yes, that is true, but *the number in itself is not the problem*. The figures must be related to . . . the prevailing patterns of production and consumption."

To sum up the presentations, the only arguments that the delegates from the Swedish committee used to defend the overpopulation hoax, were that "renewable resources" are being destroyed and depleted, and that population control is also a question of women's rights ("empowerment") and so-called children's rights—a term which has been widely abused as a means of undermining the authority and cohesion of the family.

Africans speak out

In an effort to counter this, several parliamentarians from Africa desperately tried to stress the importance of economic development, despite the rude behavior from the Swedes. (The high-ranking Swedish representatives, such as Wijkman and Svensson, left the conference just before the Africans were scheduled to speak.) One parliamentarian from Zambia made the following unassailable argument:

"Think about it! Zambia is a large country, six times as large as Britain. How large is our population? Nine million! How many people live in London? Twelve million—in *one single city!* . . . You are telling us, 'please try to control your population because the food is lacking' . . . but . . . do you really think that if we have fewer people, we will develop more?"

After him, a parliamentarian from Zimbabwe spoke, encouraged by the EAP leaflets: "The population problem must not be narrowed down to a question of family planning. . . . It is *a* problem, not *the* problem! . . . How can we give our women a good future, when the structural adjustment program [of the International Monetary Fund] is wrecking our economy? How can we talk about women's empowerment, when the economy is in the hands of multinational companies? How can we talk about giving our women a good standard of living, when we are not allowed to decide for ourselves what the prices are for our products?"

During the question period, when a panel of Swedish "experts" had entered the fray, *EIR* intervened. The only subject otherwise being discussed during the "free" discussion period was family planning. *EIR*'s reporter pointed out that the conference papers stated that the question of economic development was just as important as family planning. The fact that nobody was talking about development at all, and that the panel censored the Africans' demand that this should be brought up, was proof that the debate was being muzzled, the reporter said.

"We should worry more about the 40,000 children who are dying every day, than about the 100,000 who are being born every day! . . . I demand an answer from Alf Samuelsson [the head of the population committee] on what we shall do to make sure that nobody is starving ten years from now on this planet, and what we shall do to support ten billion people at the same standard of living as the Swedes in 2040."

The Nordic U.N. Project

The interventions by the representatives from Africa, and from the EAP and *EIR*, demonstrated to the hoaxsters that not everybody is willing to accept their genocidal plan. What made the hoaxsters angriest, was that none of the outsiders bought their lie about their "concern for economic development."

Why is Sweden playing such an important and nasty role within the U.N.? Sweden has, after all, only 8.5 million people. A closer look at some relevant figures shows why.

According to the 1985 book *Portrait of the U.N. Development Program*, Sweden gave \$729 million to the U.N. Development Program between 1950 and 1985. Denmark gave \$716 million and Norway \$397 million. This means that in 1985, Sweden gave \$87 per capita, Norway \$95, and Denmark \$137. By way of comparison, the Netherlands gave \$735 million, \$49 per capita; and Canada \$470 million, \$19 per capita. As the sixth largest donor we find Finland, another small Nordic country, with \$18.5 per capita. The United States gave \$2,309 million or \$10 per capita, and West Germany \$267 million, only \$4 per capita.

No wonder that U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali last year praised the Nordic countries as the only nations which were giving the U.N. the money they had promised to give, while all others gave a fraction of what they had promised!

What is the "Nordic U.N. Project"? Officially it was born in 1988 with the aim of "generating ideas and proposals as to how the Nordic countries could make constructive contributions to the discussion on reform of the United Nations." Unofficially it has existed since after World War II.

The "Nordic U.N. Project" has four official primary goals: 1) to investigate how Sweden can act as the "bridge" between the rich and the poor countries (i.e., to persuade the poor countries to accept the dictates of the rich); 2) to investigate how the strengthening of the U.N. shall be accomplished, the primary aim being the strengthening of the role of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP); 3) to strengthen the influence of those nations which are paying most per capita (i.e., to solve the U.N. financial crisis and to give the Nordic countries more power); 4) to emphasize the future role of the U.N. in dealing with "environmental threats," such as "overpopulation." (Points 1 and 3 are listed in *The United Nations in Development—Final Report by the Nordic U.N. Project*, 1991. Points 2 and 4 are taken from

Promemoria from the Foreign Department, March 1992.)

Two years ago, former Swedish Social Democratic Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson was chosen to be the head of an official commission to investigate this within the framework of the existing U.N. project. Carlsson declared that the U.N. in the future would have to have the power to intervene anytime, anyhow, anywhere. "Environmental threats," "lack of democracy," and "terrorism," for example, would require the U.N. to intervene militarily. This Carlsson Commission was actually making up plans for something which only can be described as a world dictatorship.

The upcoming Cairo conference must be seen in this context. Especially the declared aim to intervene militarily to prevent "environmental disasters" has to be looked at from this standpoint, because the creation of the overpopulation myth has been the pet project of the Swedish elite ever since before World War I.

From Strindberg to Hitler

A century ago, it was the Swedish oligarchy, together with the British oligarchy, that created so-called race science in "the Nordic race project," an expression the Nazis later picked up, when they talked about the superiority of the "Nordic race." Darwinist/malthusian ideas about "overpopulation" and differences among races grew strong in Sweden in the end of the nineteenth century. This began as a nihilist conspiracy around artists such as the Swedish writer August Strindberg and two Danes, George and Edward Brandes. It was they who created the cult of Nietzsche, introducing Friedrich Nietzsche to the artistic elite in Europe at that time. George Brandes made a tour of Europe in 1886, lecturing on the ideas of this hitherto unknown "philosopher."

Strindberg, who helped Brandes by telling all his artist friends to read Nietzsche, was a rabid hater of everything that had anything to do with love or the creative reason of man. He was an occultist all his life, and some of his biographers refer to him as a "proto-Nazi." Strindberg was a member of Lanz von Liebenfels's New Temple Order from around 1900 to his death in 1912. Hitler was a member of the same cult around 1909. In the cult's magazine *Ostara*, Hitler and Strindberg could read about what to do to "eliminate inferior people."

While spreading Liebenfels's ideas that Africans and women were "apes," Strindberg also spread malthusian "overpopulation" lies. Friends of Strindberg, such as Swedish Social Democratic Prime Minister Karl Hjalmar Branting, the Staaff brothers (one of them a Liberal prime minister), and the malthusian economist Knut Wicksell, were working inside such genocidalist organizations as Drysdale and H.G. Wells's Malthusian League, around 1900 planting the seeds for the later National Socialist movement. The demand for "family planning" was connected to the demand to sterilize "inferior people."

The eugenics movement could thus begin to spread its

Nazi ideas already at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1882, the Swedish Society for Anthropology was founded with this aim, and in 1909, the Swedish Eugenics Movement. This was not a small, obscure sect; it was supported by the whole establishment, from the far left to the far right. This powerful lobbying group was behind the parliamentary decision later, in 1922, to establish *the first government-funded race science institute in the world*, in Uppsala. The Uppsala Eugenics Institute influenced politics so much in Sweden in the 1920s and 1930s, that the government decided to approve sterilization laws in 1934. Between 1934 and 1969, some 63,000 people were sterilized (more than 1% of the population). Handicapped people and gypsies were sterilized, criminals were sterilized, and so were people who did not behave like "normal Swedes," did not adhere to "accepted values"—such as women "who read too much."

When Ernst Rüdin created the German Nazi sterilization laws in the 1930s, he studied the Swedish sterilization laws first. The Eugenics Institute's writings circulated in the original and in translation in Germany at that time, and many Nazi "population experts" traveled to Sweden to learn more about "the Nordic race project."

But the Nazis were not the only ones who praised the "Swedish system." The whole elite of the international eugenics movement was obsessed with studies of the Nordic race in the 1930s. Many of the influential families who participated in the 1932 world eugenics congress in New York, such as the Roosevelt, Draper, Kellogg, and Harriman families, tried to trace their ancestry back 1,000 years to the Nordic Vikings.

After World War II, the tactics of the "population control movement" changed. Instead of directly talking about "inferior" and "superior" races, they invented the phrase "family planning." Internationally, the eugenics movement changed colors and became "concerned" about population growth. The British Eugenics Society was transformed into the Planned Parenthood Federation. In the United States, the American Eugenics Society was transformed into the Population Council in 1952. The last secretary of the Eugenics Society, Fredric Osborne, became the first president of the Population Council, which was founded with financial aid from the Rockefeller family. The newborn "population organization" then began to experiment on Ibero-America and Africa, and with the aid of the U.N. population conferences, a racist new world order was invented.

In this world order, the Swedes played a very important role. The Swedish eugenics movement also changed its colors in the 1950s, and "the Nordic race project" was replaced by what today is known as "The Nordic U.N. Project."

Gunnar and Alva Myrdal

The most important individuals behind the sterilization laws in Sweden in the 1930s were the couple Gunnar and Alva Myrdal. Thanks to their lobbying, with the book *Crisis*

in the *Population Question*, the Swedish sterilization laws were the harshest in the world in 1934. The lobbying also resulted in the appointment of a parliamentary population commission in 1935, which resulted in even harsher laws in 1938. Through their work on the eugenics question, Gunnar and Alva Myrdal are directly or indirectly responsible for the murder of thousands of people in Sweden and around the world.

This is how they argued in *Crisis in the Population Question* in 1934:

"The problem concerns . . . all the not entirely perfect individuals, who under modern conditions have difficulties supporting themselves—this tenth or even fifth of the population, which is under threat of being eliminated in the harsh competition struggle. In dealing with this larger problem, we have to remember . . . that technological development and the related social organization tend to incessantly increase the required intelligence and character" of the individual.

What did the Myrdal couple believe should be done with these "not entirely perfect individuals"? Their solution was "the radical elimination of individuals highly unfit to survive, which can be accomplished through sterilization." The best would be to try to accomplish this "voluntarily," but, if that were not possible, "a sharpening of the sterilization laws has to be considered, which means the right for the institutions of society to . . . against their own will sterilize even competent people."

Gunnar Myrdal did not change his views just because the Nazis lost the war; in the 1950s and 1960s he became one of the world's leading experts on economics and "family planning." For this work he was rewarded with a top job as economist at the World Bank, where he worked to accomplish his racist goals. Thousands of people listened to him when he attacked population growth as something "dangerous." But he did not tell anyone that in 1934, he had written in his book on population that "decreasing the number of people will probably not increase the standard of living," and that "a people never gets richer, not even measured per capita, just because the population decreases," since "the capacity to produce" also decreases then. For Myrdal, population growth was fine—as long as it was among "perfect" individuals.

Hannes Hyrenius

Behind the scenes, we can find even more evil actors. Hannes Hyrenius, the chief U.N. statistician at the U.N. population conference in 1965, was probably a worse criminal than even Myrdal. He was the ideologue behind the first "aid project" in the world in which one nation gave another "aid" in the form of Nazi eugenics—of course in its new guise of "family planning." This was the Swedish "Ceylon Project" of 1958-65. Thousands of people were sterilized in this pilot project.

Hyrenius worked inside the U.N. apparatus for several

years, and later became one of the Swedish members of the Club of Rome. In his 1970 book *So Many People*, he warned, "We have today a population growth that under no circumstances can be sustained for a longer period of time."

But what did he say in the 1940s? In his book *Will to Live or Mass Death* (1941), Hyrenius wrote: "A regressive population trend is not favorable to society or to the economy of each individual. A moderate population growth seems to be more desirable . . . the most suitable size of the population is never something given beforehand. . . . The way can be paved for an expanded living space within the limits of the nation through improvements in technology and through the use of natural resources." Hyrenius then said that Sweden needed more people, and should do as Nazi Germany had done: "The developments in Germany in recent years prove that a consistent population policy leads to the desired result."

But population growth was only to be allowed among the racially "clean" parts of the population. The sterilization laws had to be sharpened even more and they should be aimed against the handicapped, the sick, and the dark-skinned:

"It is being said . . . that the Swedish racial qualities are good, and that no special measures are necessary. Still, this does not prevent that, through the immigration of foreign elements . . . a less desirable alteration of the racial qualities will occur.

"If you know that a certain group of people, a gypsy family for example, because of hereditary character, is inferior or destructive from a racial or social standpoint, it is important that these individuals be prevented from breeding.

"By preventing those individuals from breeding who, from the standpoint of the society, are of a lesser quality, we can improve the hereditary factors of our people and thus improve its efficiency and increase individual and social wealth."

Such statements clearly expose the evil philosophy behind the organizations spreading the "overpopulation" hoax today, which are the interests controlling the U.N. population program. Hyrenius wrote about how family planning projects were started in the 1950s and 1960s, in his book *So Many People*: "The work to aid underdeveloped countries began through private agencies, among them the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, and the organization supported by them, the Population Council." Thus the movement to stop the population growth is no "grassroots" movement, but was founded by the oligarchy internationally.

There are many more things that could be said about the evil past of the "Nordic U.N. Project" and the Swedish malthusians, but we can only mention one of them here: the Nobel Foundation, which awards the Nobel Prizes. The chairman of the Nobel Foundation in the 1930s was the first chairman of the Eugenics Institute in Uppsala: Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, father of Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.N. secretary general.

Will Colosio's British assassins kill Mexico, too?

by Gretchen Small

No thinking person, inside or out of Mexico, believes that the murder on March 23 of Mexico's leading presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, was simply the act of a crazed 23-year-old mechanic from the slums of Tijuana. Not only had no political figure of Colosio's stature been murdered in Mexico since 1928, but the consequences for the Western Hemisphere of this assassination are far too grave for a sane person to cast blame upon the equivalent of random chance.

The assassination followed close upon two other events which have shaken the foundations of Mexico: the May 1993 murder of Mexican Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, and the January 1994 outbreak of an armed insurgency along Mexico's southern border, an insurgency which proclaims ethnic separatism for indigenous peoples as its banner. Buckling under to the backing given the Zapatistas by the British and their pals in the U.S. State Department, the Mexican government had already begun to change the Constitution to please these narco-terrorists.

The political system through which Mexico has been ruled for the past 65 years is being shattered by the same British gamemasters who directed its creation back in 1928, out of the crisis which followed the 1928 assassination of President-elect Gen. Alvaro Obregón (see article, p. 28). Hardly had Colosio been buried than London issued marching orders: The institution of the Mexican presidency must be buried, too.

On March 25, London's *Financial Times* published a brazen editorial proclaiming that Colosio's murder creates "rich potential" for radical institutional change in Mexico, particularly of its "highly centralized executive." If a new "institutional structure" is not set up, the country will be plunged into "deep-seated instability," the paper threatened.

The *Financial Times* specified two institutions deemed acceptable to the interests of the City of London: the central bank, just declared "autonomous" from all government authority; and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Both institutions are beholden, not to Mexican government authorities, but to foreign financial interests.

Knocking out the Mexican presidency, Armed Forces, and Catholic Church—the three principal targets of the destabilization process unleashed last May—will not bring "democracy" to Mexico, as is foolishly repeated in Washington, D.C. today, but rather Balkan-style religious and ethnic warfare. These are dangerous games coming out of London: One out of ten Mexicans was killed in the successive civil wars from 1910 to 1928. Under current conditions of global and national economic breakdown, with narco-terrorist-led ethnic warfare already under way inside Mexico, led by a group with extensive ties to terrorists in other republics of the Americas, for any American to seek the elimination of Mexican national institutions is an act of strategic insanity.

Recognition is dawning inside Mexico that the institutional crisis is not some partisan battle for control of the state, but rather, a battle to ensure the survival of the nation. At Colosio's funeral, former President José López Portillo (1976-82) charged that "outside forces" out to destabilize Mexico were behind the killing. Who those forces are, López Portillo could not say. "I only know that, in order to so fanaticize men that they become assassins, very powerful forces are needed," and those forces lie abroad, he told the press. What he fears, he said, is "that they are going to kill Mexico."

Nor is that recognition limited to Mexico. Veteran Peruvian journalist Patricio Ricketts urged Mexico's neighbors to face up to the fact that "a destructive and destabilizing

program" lay behind both Colosio's murder and the Zapatista uprising, a program which has "catastrophic consequences" for every country in the hemisphere. Ricketts warned in Peru's *Expreso* daily March 25: "If in less than three months it has been possible to bring the most stable country in the continent to the edge of chaos and civil war . . . what could these destabilizers, capable of anything including assassination, not attempt in any of our countries?" Ricketts himself had narrowly escaped death by a Shining Path bomb only two weeks before.

LaRouche warns of anti-nation plot

American statesman Lyndon LaRouche has stepped forward to name the British imperial gamemasters as the "outside forces" out to kill the nation of Mexico. In a statement issued the morning after Colosio died, LaRouche identified the "interlocking network of London-centered intelligence entities" around the Hollinger Corp. as the policymakers running the destabilization of Mexico (see full text in *EIR*, April 1, p. 58). He cited the case of Hollinger board member Henry Kissinger as illustrative of these forces.

LaRouche addressed that nagging question, "Why has this policy been adopted?" These are the same forces which are directing the assault upon the U.S. presidency through so-called Whitewatergate, which are attempting to prevent a Middle East peace accord, and which are savagely attacking the institutions of every nation of Central and South America, LaRouche wrote. Facing the imminent global financial collapse, these British interests are in a desperate drive to obliterate all national institutions, such that neither the United States, nor any nation or group of nations, can step forward to challenge their insane, globalist policy of usury, even as its collapse brings ruin upon the world.

LaRouche's analysis was quickly picked up across Ibero-America. A commentator on Radio Cultural in Buenos Aires, Argentina, reviewing the pattern of destabilization leading up to Colosio's murder, reminded his audience that *EIR* had published an article in 1989 citing Kissinger's plans to force a "disintegration" of the nations of Ibero-America, and added, "that is what we are seeing now."

Under the headline, "Plot against Mexico," the widely read Mexican magazine *Siempre* published in its first issue following the murder an interview with Marivilia Carrasco, the head of the Mexican chapter of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), founded by friends of LaRouche. *Siempre*, which in January had reported LaRouche's warnings that the Zapatista uprising was a foreign-run operation aimed at the breakup of the nation, now reported LaRouche's charge that the attack on Mexico is being run by the same British forces behind the Whitewater scandal against President Clinton.

The MSIA argues that the objective of the British financial interests and their stooges in the United States is to "attack, encumber, disappear, Mexican institutions," *Siem-*

pre wrote. "Which ones? The basic ones, which sustain and gave rise to the country: the presidency, the Armed Forces, and, in passing, the Catholic Church, as also to erase national sovereignty."

Siempre asked Carrasco a question now being asked in the other Ibero-American capitals where governments have, like the Mexican government, done everything they could to prove themselves acceptable to the British-dominated "globalist" order: "Why destabilize Mexico, with a government like that of Carlos Salinas, which has given complete support to large foreign and national capital?"

"The attack is not against Salinas de Gortari, but against the institution of the presidency," Carrasco answered. "These groups consider a President, such as the Mexican one, a disposable instrument of their strategy. . . . After more than a decade of intense plundering, using payment of the foreign debt as a pretext to deepen the looting of the country, now they have entered the stage of provoking ethnic, religious, and economic differences, to create favorable conditions for the outbreak of civil war." People who argue that these financial interests could not want to hurt their business opportunities in this way, should read the book *Blood in the Streets*, Carrasco suggested. Co-authored by Lord William Rees-Mogg, a business partner of the British Rothschild family (represented on the Hollinger Corp. board), *Blood in the Streets* argues that more money can be made under conditions of chaos.

Recognizing the game

Colosio, the candidate of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) who was expected to win the August 1994 presidential elections, was shot at 5:08 p.m. on March 23, as he was leaving a campaign rally in a poor part of Tijuana. Wounded in the head and the abdomen, he died less than three hours later. Three men were arrested at the scene, one of them, Mario Aburto Martínez, accused of firing the fatal shots.

Before 12 hours had passed, the proverbial "lone assassin" theory began to be churned out, one of its most vehement proponents being U.S. Ambassador to Mexico James Jones (see *Documentation*). Mexican Attorney General Diego Valades called a press conference on March 24 in Tijuana to announce that Aburto was "undoubtedly" the sole killer; the other two persons in custody were being held as witnesses, not suspects.

That same day, the *Washington Post* projected that "the shooting of Colosio, in its own way like the assassination of John F. Kennedy three decades ago, is likely to help define a new identity for Mexico," and suggested that Mexicans put aside the question of "who pulled the trigger and why," and get down to implementing "radical reforms" of its political system.

That line did not last long. On March 28, *El Universal* published a set of pictures taken by a photographer for the

Profile of an 'Aztec' John Hinckley

Mario Aburto Martínez, 23, offers the classic profile of a brainwashed zombie, not unlike John Hinckley, who tried to kill President Reagan in 1981. Described by interrogators as absolutely cold and emotionless, he immediately admitted to being the assassin of Luis Donaldo Colosio, and refused to answer questions as to his motives or accomplices. His occasional attempts to explain his actions were semi-coherent, ranging from assertions of pacifism to wanting to "change the world" and "save Mexico."

Witnesses describe Aburto as a loner who never went anywhere without his notebook and a "political tract" from which he studied and which no one was allowed to touch. He told interrogators that he belonged to a religious sect, but refused to identify it. He also claimed to have been involved since 1986 with a political organization, or "armed groups," which had been "making preparations" for several years.

In a search of Aburto's home, a history of the assassination of John F. Kennedy was found, along with books by Karl Marx and Loret de Mola. Loret de Mola's latest book is a novel on the assassination of a Mexican presidential candidate. Also found were Nazi swastikas and a great deal of pornography, both written and videos.

Strange drawings by Aburto were discovered in one of his notebooks, reportedly showing himself as an Aztec god with the name Caballero Aguila. According to his girlfriend, Aburto had been involved in a political organization which had code-named him Caballero Aguila, after an Aztec warrior sect which sought out prisoners of war for sacrifice to their gods. She said that she had gone to a wax museum with Aburto, where they viewed a figure of a Caballero Aguila. "That's me," he had told her. She also reported his claim that he had accepted a mission from his group which he was confident would prove successful.

Other drawings by Aburto discovered in his notebooks showed the murdered candidate Colosio in a casket, showed Aburto as a spirit trying to enter Colosio's body, and showed Aburto and Colosio holding hands and floating toward heaven.

San Diego Union which show several people in the crowd aiding Aburto. One of them, Tranquilino Sánchez Vega, had been previously arrested and later released. *El Universal* reviewed the numerous reports and allegations on the shooting from eyewitnesses, medical personnel, security officials, and others. Whichever of those specifics are true, the pattern left the "lone assassin" in shreds. By midday, the Attorney General's office announced that Sánchez Vega had been re-arrested and charged as an accomplice.

El Universal, however, marshalled its story to a definite purpose: to pin the murder upon the Army, specifically its presidential security division, which was in charge of Colosio's security.

Military officers reacted with fury, identifying the *Universal* story as a blatant attempt to direct Mexicans' shock and anger over the assassination against the very national institutions targeted for elimination by foreign plotters. Look at the pattern, officers argued. Security on both of Mexico's borders has been blown up, and now, once again, the military has been made a target.

Yes, they added, the candidate's security had been stripped: by the security-stripping operation run against the country as a whole. Military officers around the country had been filing complaints for months that they no longer could secure any area which the candidate visited, as the military came under increasing attack by the so-called "democratic" reformers in the PRI and the opposition, the same people who have backed the Chiapas

uprising since it broke out in January.

Chiapas explosion coming again

Pressured by the ever-anonymous "markets"—a sell-off by foreign investors led to a 3% drop in the Mexican stock market on March 29—President Salinas named Colosio's campaign manager, Ernesto Zedillo, as the PRI's new presidential candidate on March 30. Zedillo, who received his doctorate in economics from Yale University and served variously as budget and education secretary under Salinas, was favored by the City of London and Wall Street as the man to ensure continuity of the drastic free trade economic policies which successive Mexican governments have implemented since 1983.

But the British have no intention of letting Zedillo govern a stable Mexico, even on their behalf. Seizing advantage of the national turmoil, the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) issued a communiqué on March 25 announcing that its terrorists are again "on red alert . . . ready to defend Zapatista territory to the last man." The EZLN's movie-star Subcommander "Marcos" sent the press a farewell letter, announcing that EZLN cadre were now preparing for "martyrdom" and "immolation."

Zapatista-style uprisings are being prepared in other Ibero-American countries, too. Argentine authorities are reportedly tracking operations in the northeast region of that country. According to a transcript of a recent discussion between Argentine President Carlos Menem and U.S. Trade

Representative Mickey Kantor, published by *Clarín* on March 27, Menem warned the Clinton administration that it had better wake up to the hemispheric danger which the Chiapas terrorists represent.

"If we act quickly, we could stop the explosion from spreading throughout Latin America. In a small country like Guatemala, with 4 million people, there are 28 ethnic groups. That's dangerous. Ask the President of Ecuador about the repercussions of Chiapas in his country," Menem reportedly told Kantor. To Kantor's protests that Mexican President Salinas seemed to have the situation under control through negotiations, Menem shot back: "In such a situation, I would not have sat down to negotiate with hooded ones. That's how you institutionalize violence. It is not known who is behind the hoods. . . . We would not have acted in that manner. And I believe the United States would not have done it, either."

Documentation

British media orchestrate coverup of Colosio murder

Within hours of the killing of PRI candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, the British media, led by the Financial Times, launched a campaign of crafted lies to cover the tracks of the real conspirators. Two big lies were put into circulation: first, that Mario Aburto was a deranged "lone assassin"; and second, when the evidence made that story virtually impossible to sustain, the lie that Aburto was working with "hardliners" in the PRI, the Mexican military, or even President Carlos Salinas de Gortari himself. Below is a chronology of some of the principal statements made in and to the press peddling these two lines, which clearly shows the British origin of the campaigns.

March 24, 8:50 a.m., on Good Morning America, interview with U.S. Ambassador to Mexico James Jones: "There's no indication of any kind of a tie-in [to the Chiapas uprising]. What it appears so far, this was a random act of violence with no organized effort behind it. . . . These random acts of violence happen to us more often than we care to recall. This is the first time it's happened in Mexico in over six decades."

March 25, *Financial Times*: "As of yesterday there was no indication of any conspiracy."

March 25, *Financial Times*: "But unless it emerges that Mr. Colosio's assassins were agents or elements in the Mexican ruling party, the re-opening of NAFTA seems highly improbable."

March 25, *New York Times*: "No evidence emerged [that] . . . Aburto had any political connections or was tied in any way in the recent peasant uprising in Chiapas . . . the authorities were confident that the man in custody was the one and only gunman. . . ."

March 25, *Los Angeles Times*, commentary by Mexico's Jorge Castañeda: "It will not be easy to convince the country of what exactly happened [i.e., that there was no conspiracy]. But without a full, exhaustive and transparent investigation carried out by immaculate figures, credibility and order cannot be restored soon. The Warren Commission didn't dissipate the doubts; however, without it, theories of skepticism and conspiracy would have prospered more than they did."

March 25, Colombian radio, former President Alfonso López Michelsen: Aburto "might have been deranged. . . . [There] is no evidence of any conspiracy."

March 25, *Jornal do Comercio* of Brazil, paraphrasing statement by Peter Hakim, head of the Inter-American Dialogue: "Peter Hakim . . . affirmed yesterday that the death of Colosio will have serious effects, if, for example, the involvement of anti-reform PRI factions or of the Armed Forces is demonstrated."

March 26, communiqué issued by the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN): "The hard-line and militarist option within the federal government planned and carried out this provocation to annul any peaceful intent to democratize national political life."

March 28, Associated Press, quoting statement of Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, president of the opposition PRD party in Mexico: "We think that behind the attack, an oligarchical group opposed to the democratic process was the one which armed the hand of the murderer."

March 29, F. Bartolomé in his column "Templo Mayor" in the daily *Reforma* of Mexico, citing remarks of the head of the Latin America division of the U.S. National Security Council, Richard Feinberg, formerly head of Inter-American Dialogue: "In an extreme example of this kind of thinking, there is Richard Feinberg . . . who has requested reports from diverse channels on the political evaluation of Mexico. . . . He is worried about the possibility that a leading PRI member of the old guard might reach Los Pinos [the Mexican White House]."

March 29, Peruvian Channel 5 interview with dissident member of the PRI, Ramiro de La Rosa, member of "Convergence 2000," which receives financing from the Project Democracy apparatus in the United States: "I don't rule out that Luis Donaldo Colosio may have been a victim of a conspiracy directed from the highest levels of power."

Two murders changed Mexico's history

Many observers have noted that a murder like that of PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio had not occurred in Mexico since the 1928 assassination of President-elect Alvaro Obregón. The true history behind that earlier assassination of a political leader in many ways holds the key to understanding what the British intend to achieve in Mexico today by their sponsorship of the Colosio murder.

The modern Mexican political system, whose backbone is the ruling PRI party, was founded in 1929 under British oligarchical auspices by ex-President Plutarco Elias Calles (1924-28), in the wake of the 1928 murder of President-elect Obregón. The Obregón killing was the last of a series of political assassinations which punctuated the factional battles for power in the aftermath of the Mexican Revolution of 1910-17. The Mexican Revolution was in many ways similar to the contemporaneous Russian Revolution: The Catholic Church was banned, socialist measures in education were adopted, and communal agriculture was enshrined in the constitution. And as in the Soviet case, the Mexican Revolution was characterized by one bloody murder and purge after another, as the competing forces vied for power. Thus, peasant leader Emiliano Zapata was murdered under the government of Venustiano Carranza. In 1920, Carranza in turn was killed, after the military insurrection led by Obregón. In 1923, Pancho Villa was also assassinated during the Obregón presidency.

In 1926, under the regime of Obregón's successor, Plutarco Elias Calles, British intelligence and its stooges in the United States used Calles, a fanatical Mason, to launch the Cristero War against the Mexican Catholic Church and the predominantly Catholic population in general. The Cristero War lasted from 1926-29, and evolved into a full-fledged, bloody civil war. In fact, in the period from 1910 until the Cristero War was finally settled in 1929, over 1 million Mexicans died, out of a total population of about 10 million at the time.

In 1928, Alvaro Obregón was reelected President of Mexico, and that's when the British stepped in again. Obregón was assassinated by a deranged "lone assassin," José de León Toral. It quickly, and conveniently, emerged that Toral was purportedly a Cristero fanatic, a Catholic synarchist with links to the Cristero apparatus. The evidence, some of it

obviously manufactured, seemingly pointed to the Catholics, and in this way another brutal round of persecution was launched against them, including the execution of innocent priests and so on.

Toral may or may not have been the patsy who pulled the trigger, but the murder plot was hatched by the British, and carried out by the incumbent masonic Calles administration, in an effort to perpetuate itself in power. In fact, it turned out that the murder weapon had been provided by international Fabian socialist networks that surrounded and protected the masonic Calles administration.

But there was one further twist in the strategy of the British gamemasters. The Obregón murder was then used by U.S. Ambassador Dwight Morrow, a banker from the British Morgan banking house, to bring about a negotiated "peaceful" settlement of the entire Cristero War. Morrow, with solid backing from an Anglo-American press campaign urging Mexico to use the Obregón crisis to enter a new era of "responsible political institutions," putting an end to the reign of dangerous and unpredictable military *caudillos* or strongmen, set about recreating Mexico's national institutions to British specifications.

The idea was to "package" all of the warring "revolutionary" factions into a single governing party, Bolshevik-style, which soon became known as the PRI. That dictatorial party would have top-down discipline, and would perpetuate itself in power through a powerful, single-term presidency, which was a way of assuring that the disputing factions wouldn't kill each other off but would stay united in the "revolutionary family."

The secret of everything, in Morrow's scheme, was that the system was based on a power structure which excluded the Catholic Church but included the current U.S. ambassador. The PRI thus became institutionalized as the party in place to govern on behalf of Anglo-American financial interests, run by a masonic, Soviet-style *nomenklatura*, while covering itself with "revolutionary" rhetoric.

The irony is that today, with the murder of Colosio, the destruction of the Mexican political system is being orchestrated by the same British gamemasters who originally created it 65 years ago. With Colosio's murder, they intend to bring about the short-term meltdown of the entire PRI-based political system, and in particular of the strong presidency. Their consideration is simple: Whatever his momentary political nature, a standing President is a sovereign, and therefore capable of being an institutional rallying point for the defense of sovereignty. Since the British gameplan is to eliminate national sovereignty altogether, the institution of the presidency must be eliminated.

If that is allowed to occur, the country will virtually instantaneously revert to the conditions of *bloody religious and civil warfare* that existed in Mexico in the late 1920s. The country will become, overnight, another Yugoslavia, on the U.S. southern border.

Hollinger Corp. destabilizes Turkey

by Joseph Brewda

The same British Hollinger Corp. that is running "Whitewatergate" against the U.S. presidency, and which triggered the Hebron massacre in order to destroy the Israeli-Palestinian accords, has now thrown Turkey into chaos.

On March 27, the Islamic fundamentalist Refah (Welfare) party won a number of municipal elections throughout Turkey, most spectacularly in Istanbul, its largest city, and Ankara, its capital. Campaigning on a populist "just order" platform, the party won 28 of the country's 76 municipalities, and 18% of the popular vote, twice what it won in local multi-party elections in 1989. Immediately following the election, Refah party chairman Necmettin Erbakan declared that "we have flattened all other parties," and claimed that the elections show that the people want his party to rule. The party currently has 45 seats in the 450-person parliament; if the support for Refah on the municipal level were repeated on the national level, it would take 100 seats.

Fraught with dire international implications, the elections may ultimately trigger a military coup in this NATO member-state, under the pretext of countering the fundamentalist threat; it will also heighten already serious tensions with Iran, which, like Saudi Arabia, is among the party's covert funders. At the same time, Turkish ambitions toward former Soviet Central Asia point toward conflict with a Russia which has no intention of letting that region slip under the influence of a revived Turkish-based "pan-Islamic" or "pan-Turkic" movement. The revival of such movements also tends toward sparking renewed conflict with Greece, and increases the likelihood that Turkey will be lured into the growing British-run Balkan war, especially as that war is being falsely portrayed as a Serbian and Greek Orthodox war against Muslims.

The election is no "sociological phenomenon," but rather is a result of British manipulation of the region. Hollinger Corp. International Advisory Board chairman Margaret Thatcher, formerly Britain's prime minister, and Hollinger's Richard Perle, formerly of the U.S. Defense Department, are the case-officers for the destabilization, which also draws on traditional British control over the Kurdish separatist, Islamic fundamentalist, and pan-Turkic movements.

How it happened

The primary basis for the Refah party victory was the ruthless privatization and austerity policies of Prime Minister

Tansu Ciller, which have spread increasing misery among the population. Ciller had been installed in office in June 1993, upon the demand of Margaret Thatcher, whose influence over the Turkish elite, in part mediated through her influence in Washington, remains paramount.

Typifying her intentionally brazen confrontational approach, Ciller announced a new draconian economic "stability package" on election day, of all days. Its main elements include: price hikes for products of the public sector, especially for fuel and basic products; closing down several deficit-ridden public enterprises with the consequent layoff of some 40,000 workers; and making the Turkish central bank autonomous of government control, on the model of the U.S. Federal Reserve. Ciller has also called for selling off the state's utility companies to raise \$20 billion.

Since January 1994, the Turkish lira has depreciated 60%, while the Turkish stock market has plunged 52% in value. Foreign debt now stands at \$64 billion, with debt service draining an ever-larger section of the budget. In 1993, Turkey's budget deficit was \$4.8 billion, three times more than the previous year; this year's budget projects a deficit of \$6.8 billion.

But having used Ciller to wreck the economy, Britain is now discarding her as a spent instrument. One week prior to the election, Standard & Poor's officially downgraded Turkey's long-term debt from BB to a spectacular BBB-minus, in a transparent effort to undermine her regime. American and British investment bankers are now advising their clients to pull out of the Turkish market as a result of the Refah party victory, ensuring financial panic, and guaranteeing increased support for the Refah party.

Why it happened

There are several reasons why Britain has pulled the plug on Turkey at this time.

One reason has been to further the new round of destabilization of the region begun by the Feb. 25 Hebron massacre, which is intended to overload the embattled Clinton administration with another foreign policy crisis, while also driving American influence out of the region. The Hebron massacre was orchestrated in part by the Hollinger Corp.'s *Jerusalem Post*, which has patronized the Brooklyn-based Jewish fundamentalist terrorists who are protected and deployed by such figures as Hollinger board members Richard Perle and Henry Kissinger. Perle, an important influence in Turkey, and his associate, the former ambassador to Ankara Morton Abramowitz, are now reportedly trying to lure the Turkish military into launching a suicidal coup as a supposed solution to the fundamentalist threat. We see what that led to in Algeria.

Another reason for the destabilization is to eliminate Turkey as a potential economic and political factor in former Soviet Central Asia, particularly given its historic ties to Germany.

As both the Hollinger Corp.'s *London Daily Telegraph*



Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller meets President Clinton in Washington, Oct. 15, 1993. Installed by the grace of Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Ciller has implemented a vicious austerity program, and is now considered dispensable by the British oligarchy.

and Thatcher's memoirs have made clear, Britain has been dedicated to blocking German economic development of the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe. International Monetary Fund policies imposed on eastern Europe are meant to block German penetration there, while also ensuring that that savagely looted region eventually falls back under the Russian grip. Similarly, economic and now political turmoil in Turkey have reduced Turkey's potentially positive economic and political influence in former Soviet Central Asia to almost zero. That, and the ongoing British-manipulated Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict which checks Turkish penetration eastward, means that Central Asia must also fall back under Russian control.

For similar reasons, Britain has orchestrated a dramatic weakening of Turkish-German ties, sparking Turkish-Kurdish and German-Turkish violence within Germany. Germany is the residence of nearly 2 million Turkish citizens, many of whom are ethnically Kurdish. The British-run Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), which is leading an insurrection in southeast Turkey, is based in Germany, as is Erbakan's Refah party. Despite being banned by the German government last year, the PKK still funnels large amounts of money into Turkey, with the support of elements of the German establishment who have repeatedly denounced Turkey for its efforts to repress that insurrection. The arson-murders of

several Turkish workers by the British-run "skinheads" over the last two years, combined with Richard Perle's orchestration of Turkish media attacks on the German government for harboring "Nazi" tendencies, have undermined Turkish-German relations at precisely the point such relations could have been used to stabilize the Balkans and Central Asia.

Yet another factor in motivating the destabilization is that Britain has an old historical score to settle with Turkey.

The victory of Gen. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk over the combined forces of Britain and France in the aftermath of World War I largely prevented the imposition of the Versailles system in that region, and made the successful economic development of the newly founded Turkish Republic possible. Ataturk's ruthless modernization program, based on appropriating the best of western culture, not only made Turkey into a stable regional power. It also served as a model for such Third World leaders as Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, and Gamal Nasser of Egypt, among others. Although the Ataturk tradition has been greatly undermined within Turkey since 1950, the continuing threat that elements of the Turkish elite and their European counterparts might ally around regional economic development policies has not been eliminated. Erbakan, like the Ayatollah Khomeini, is Britain's revenge.

The free market logic of fascism in Mussolini's Italy, and today

by Leonardo Servadio

This article was written shortly before the March 27 Italian general elections (see story on p. 33).

In the context of the collapse of the First Italian Republic, the conditions are emerging for a potential new fascism*—not like the old one, not with the rhetoric, not with those symbols, but based on the same foundations.

In the early 1920s, Fascism arose in Italy due to the conditions of enormous economic and moral degradation of the country. The dictatorship installed in 1922 was welcomed by the Anglo-American financial community, because it presented itself as the defender of economic liberalism against the “statist” threat which was alleged to be the chief danger of communism.

Today, once more, the battle cry “liberalism!” launched against the “statism” which has characterized the postwar First Italian Republic, is generating a new Manichean duality, replacing the traditional “right vs. left” schema. The “liberalism!” cry is determining a whole political, cultural, and economic climate.

It is a bitter irony that the defenders of liberalism define “statism” as an outgrowth of Fascism. The reality is that Fascism triumphed on the basis of a liberalist push, on the ruins of a previous “statist” and dirigistic effort, the which had led in the beginning of the century to the actual industrial development of Italy.

All this is now being repeated, with different faces.

After World War I, real economy collapsed

At the time of World War I, 1915-18, the steel and mechanical industries (then the most important branch of industry) in Italy numbered 43,000, employing a labor force of 520,000 workers. Yet in 1921, the number of industries had collapsed to 39,000, employing a labor force of 400,000. The surviving industries were in desperate shape. Taxes had

increased by leaps and bounds throughout the postwar period, and varied frequently and in a very disorderly fashion, as new and “special” taxes were added in order to answer immediate needs. The real wages of workers collapsed during the war, and by 1918 had dropped to only 44.19% of their pre-war value. It was only in 1921 that real wages (in terms of purchasing power) reached 95.7% of the level of 1914. But that happened as the number of employed workers had sharply contracted.

In the summer of 1920, the workers, under the leadership of the socialist-oriented trade unions, occupied the 300 major factories in northern Italy. Under the impulse of the economic crisis and fascination with the newly created myth of the Russian Revolution, the idea was to create a sort of government of soviets in Italy. But contrary to what had happened in Russia, the Italian “soviets” did not have support from inside the state apparatus, and were fighting a hopeless battle.

The strategy of the government, led by Prime Minister Giovanni Giolitti, was to let the strikers deplete their energies, and give up out of sheer exhaustion. Had Giolitti reacted with military means, the occupation might have been able to maintain its morale longer, or at least give more credibility to the extreme left. Giolitti's attitude completely exposed the actual impotence of the extreme left wing.

Yet the middle class was terrified. The threat of “sovietization” of the country became a major reason for the middle class to support a counter-operation which sported nationalist colors and promised discipline and order. The Fascist squads, organized as a paramilitary fighting force, played the role of physically beating the factory occupiers.

Thus the defeat of the factory occupations was falsely attributed to the Fascist intervention. Mussolini skillfully exploited the aura of power his *squadristi* had started to acquire. From that moment on, Fascism appeared more and more unstoppable.

Unemployment and foreign debt

What was the reason for the economic crisis? What is usually cited first, is the fact that when the war ended in

* *EIR* has adopted the convention of capitalizing Fascism when it refers to the Italian Fascist Party, which ruled Italy from 1922 to 1944, and using lower-case for the more generic case of a political and economic system replicating the essential features of Benito Mussolini's.

1918, the huge army which Italy had been compelled to recruit in order to fight on the side of France and Great Britain, turned into a mass of unemployed people who had spent precious years of their youth learning how to fight. There were too many of these unskilled youth, over 1 million, to find jobs in those hard times.

A broader problem was the massive foreign debt which Italy had accrued in order to fight the war. Among the "victors," Italy turned out to be the most indebted and the most frustrated. Another key problem was that before the war, the Italian economy was closely linked to the German economy, and after the war the German economy was largely destroyed.

Giolitti, who had been prime minister four times since the beginning of the century, was vigorously pushing before the war for the industrialization of the economy and had adopted several dirigistic and statist measures in order to achieve his aim, such as nationalizing the monopolies. Giolitti had established a strong network of cooperation with German industry. As a matter of fact, Giolitti preferred to remain neutral when the conflict started in 1914. It was only because Foreign Minister Sidney Sonnino, who was of British extraction, treacherously signed a secret deal in London behind Giolitti's back, that Italy was brought into fighting the war on the British side. The other element which significantly pushed public opinion to intervene on the British side was Benito Mussolini, a former Socialist Party leader who set up a newspaper and a political faction precisely to help convince Italians that the London secret accords signed by Sonnino should be honored.

Since Italy's huge war debts were owed largely to the banks of the United States, after the war the U.S. banks were the dominant factor in determining the economic and political situation in Italy, as elsewhere in Europe.

The Italian postwar governments did not pay their war debt. Consequently, the major U.S. banks cut off money to Italy. Its foreign trade screeched to a halt. It had lost its traditional trading partner, Germany, and could not expand its foreign trade with the nations that had been its allies in the recently concluded war.

Due to this situation, the Italian governments started the chaotic series of irrational taxes which imposed a growing burden on national industry, already weakened by the war mobilization.

This produced the following explosive mix in the early 1920s: frustrated industrialists craving stability and order in order to get their businesses back into shape; frustrated national pride (according to Sonnino's secret London accords, Italy was supposed to get Dalmatia as a compensation after the war, but U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, punctually carrying out British orders at Versailles, prevented that); an enormous foreign debt; masses of unemployed; and Fascist paramilitary squads which promised to bring law and

order, and—this is the key element—which profited themselves as the defenders of "liberalism."

Giolitti was rapidly disposed of politically and replaced in 1921. The two governments which followed, led by Francesco Saverio Nitti and Luigi Facta, were unable to get the country under control. The merits of the victories Giolitti had won against the extreme left-wing socialists, were attributed to the Fascists.

Not only did the Fascist movement cultivate the image of being a strong defender of the "free market" economy (N.B.: terms like "free market economy" and "free trade" are slogans created by the British oligarchy to enforce a brutal economic dictatorship, and have nothing to do with a truly free market conducive to individual enterprise); but Mussolini was also extremely careful in maintaining close diplomatic relations with the U.S. government and banks, at least since his "March on Rome" in October 1922. Two days after the "march" ended, he went to meet U.S. Ambassador Richard Washburn Child, who from that moment on, started to praise him to the hilt.

One of Mussolini's first decisions was that Italy would repay the war debt to the U.S. banks. All previous governments had refused to endorse the war debt, because, as Giolitti explained in a message to the Italian ambassador to Washington in 1920: "Public opinion would be quite contrary to even a favorable settlement of the war debt, since the conviction is there, that the money spent for a common cause is not a true debt. We do not understand why Italy should be the first to settle the question of the war debt."

Mussolini represented the most extreme nationalistic tendencies, yet it was precisely he who underwrote the war debt, and started to pay it regularly, responding positively to all U.S. demands. (It was a textbook case of the principle that if you want to have something bad done to a certain population, you have to mobilize precisely the person who represents the political faction apparently most opposed to what you want to do. According to the same principle, today, international finance would prefer the former Communist leader Achille Occhetto to lead an austerity-oriented government in Italy.)

As soon as the democratic governments had been replaced by the Fascist dictatorship, the U.S. financial establishment was ready to turn on the credit spigots. This is not to imply that the United States supported Mussolini before he took power; but it is a fact that before Mussolini, Italy was viewed as unstable and dangerous, whereas afterward, Italy became "reliable" in the eyes of the U.S. establishment.

The U.S. press, which had previously criticized the Fascist movement, after the March on Rome immediately supported it. For instance, the *Christian Science Monitor* wrote on Oct. 31, 1922: "Fascism is an idealistic movement, born out of the patriotic imagination and the loyalty of the Italian people, exemplary of the potential power and the youth char-

Italian elections continue destabilization strategy

The neo-conservative coalition led by the Milan-based real estate and media magnate Silvio Berlusconi has won the Italian political elections of March 27-28. The results of these elections, which many have compared to the historical political fight of 1948 when the First Italian Republic was created and the Christian-oriented parties blocked the immediate communist threat, now indicate that the political system that emerged after the Second World War has been liquidated forever. This historical system was centered around the role of the Christian Democracy (DC) of Alcide de Gasperi, followed by Aldo Moro, who in the 1950s and '60s built up Italy toward development and industrialization.

Their departure left the party exposed to mere power games and corruption. Indeed, after the last two years of intense political destabilization, scandals (*Tangentopoli* or "Bribe City") and effective media brainwashing, the DC, now renamed Popular Party (PPI) collapsed from about 30% to 11% of the vote, while the four parties forming the ruling coalition of Carlo Azeglio Ciampi with the PPI, have completely disappeared. They are the Socialist Party (led by Bettino Craxi till his recent expulsion for corruption), the Social Democratic Party (PSDI), the Republican Party (controlled by the free-marketeering La-Malfa family) and the Liberal Party. They were not able to reach the 4% minimum of votes. While the Republicans and Social Democrats were always quite small, the Liberal Party was Italy's ruling party in the pre-Mussolini era, and the Socialists held enough electoral clout during the 1980s to make Craxi himself prime minister for the longest mandate of any postwar head of government.

The winning coalition led by Berlusconi, sometimes called the "Italian Ross Perot," which included his Forza Italia ("Go Italy") party, the Northern League of regionalist and separatist Umberto Bossi, and the National Alli-

ance, an enlarged movement out of the old pro-Mussolini party, the MSI, got the absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies and a large relative majority in the Senate. The coalition, called the "Pole of Freedom," won 366 seats, against the 213 seats won by the "Progressive List" led by Achille Occhetto of the PDS (formerly known as the Communist Party) and 46 of the "Pact," a coalition with the PPI. The victory of Berlusconi's coalition has been amplified by the new electoral law, applied for the first time, a combination of direct election of candidates as in the United States and the old Italian proportional system, which gives a premium of more seats to the winner.

Forza Italia, a political formation which came into being just three months before the elections, has become the first party with 21% of the votes. Exploiting popular rage and a perfectly orchestrated media campaign, Forza Italia captured the volatile sympathy of the Italians, not with ideas and programs, but with slogans. This was the same for all the other parties and candidates which tacitly agreed to ignore all the real vital issues: economic depression, mass unemployment, war in the neighboring Balkans, the British-led political and economic destabilization, forced privatizations of state-owned industry, International Monetary Fund-imposed austerity. On the contrary, all the leading political groups, beginning with the PDS of Occhetto, the Northern League, and Mario Segni of the DC splinter group, went to the City of London to get a blessing from the financial and oligarchical high priests. The same free-market liberalism which has failed everywhere in eastern and western Europe has become the driving illusion of all the politicians and candidates.

These elections have been the continuation of a strategy of destabilization. Contrary to the "stability" propagandized by the media, the future for Italy and the Italians will be one of tears. The problems which were evaded by the election campaign are there, and are going to hit very hard. If Italians do not wake up quickly, and if the neo-liberal line is not stopped, the next government will be that of the IMF and of brutal austerity.—*Paolo Raimondi*

acteristic of the nation" [retranslated from the Italian—ed.].

The *Boston Evening Transcript*, the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, the *Herald Tribune*, all praised Mussolini. At the beginning of December 1922, little more than one month after the March on Rome, the liberal *New York Times* praised the "Fascist revolution." The evaluation was that the Fascists had been the ones who guaranteed the defeat of the factory occupation, that they would guarantee law, order, and stability. Mussolini was portrayed as the savior of the country, a

man independent of the Fascist movement and its extremists, a man capable of defeating the Communist threat.

On Dec. 19, the *New York Times* wrote that Mussolini's Fascism was the "most interesting experiment in government today" in the world: It was the end of the terrible period in which the peoples of all countries were oppressed by their governments, by the lack of efficiency, by their cowardice and their stupidity.

U.S. diplomacy directly supported Mussolini. U.S. Am-

bassador Child argued that Mussolini should be backed in order to keep the most extreme wings of his party from disposing of him, and George Harvey, the U. S. ambassador to London, sent messages saying: From this observation point, the Fascist victory in Italy looks like a deadly blow to Bolshevism. The Fascists lack experience, wrote Harvey, but their impulses are right. "Wouldn't it be desirable that Child show a spirit of sympathy and cooperation?" [retranslated from the Italian—ed.].

The J.P. Morgan and Co. bank, one of the most active in Europe, was an important factor in convincing the U.S. government to intervene in World War I on Britain's behalf (as it had in the United States—see box). The Morgan bank, after Mussolini took power, became the Fascist regime's main financial prop and financial adviser.

The Fascist revolution was effectively the revolution of the so-called free market economy, according to the British system.

Mussolini was the champion of laissez-faire. As soon as he came to power, in 1922, he undertook a series of liberalizing measures, which undid all that Giolitti had achieved since the beginning of the century to lay the basis for Italy's industrial development.

Giolitti in his last government had established that financial instruments had to be denominated by name, and had introduced a strong progressive inheritance tax. Mussolini abolished all this, and also did away with the taxes on war profiteering. He privatized the telephone network, the match industry, the life insurance companies; he policed the labor unions so as to drastically reduce wage demands. Indirect taxation was abolished, and direct taxation increased, particularly to gouge wages. The economy was thoroughly "liberalized," or, to use the term now in vogue, subjected to shock therapy.

The majority election law

At the end of 1923, the Parliament, largely but not totally dominated by the Fascist Party, approved a "majority" electoral law, which gave whichever party won the most votes in the election, two-thirds of the seats. The earlier system had been proportional. This shift prepared for the definitive consolidation of Mussolini's power. The elections took place in 1924, and Mussolini's party won with 60% of the votes, taking 356 seats out of a total of 535. The opposition was weak and divided among Socialists, Communists, the Popular Party, and the Republicans.

The only moment in which Mussolini's power seemed to tremble was in the summer of 1924, when the Socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti was assassinated and Mussolini was strongly suspected of being the political mastermind behind the assassination. The new U.S. ambassador in Rome, Fletcher, defended Mussolini, upholding the theory that it was the extremist wing of the Fascist Party which had killed

Matteotti, while the "moderate" Mussolini was fully innocent. U.S. Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, that October, publicly defended Mussolini as the hero of the anti-communist fight, and explained his virtues: Mussolini had ended government direction over industries, reduced taxes, and balanced the budget.

Meanwhile, Thomas W. Lamont, of J.P. Morgan and Co. bank, had become the representative of Fascist interests in the United States and Mussolini's personal economic adviser. (Just as Thomas Lamont was Mussolini's banker, his son Corliss Lamont was banker to the Communist Party in the United States!) In effect, the Morgan bank representative decided Italy's financial policy. From the time Mussolini and Lamont first met in 1924, they stayed in close contact on all financial and monetary issues.

Now as then

History is repeating itself. Now, as then, the press, both national and international, is portraying the democratic regime of the First Italian Republic as corrupt and bankrupt, just as the parliamentary regime of the Italian Kingdom was accused of being in 1920. It is ready to praise anyone who goes the "free market" way.

As the Fascist movement exploited its "law and order" image, today the "new" political movements, such as the Northern League, portray themselves as the force behind the clampdown by the magistracy on the corrupt political parties which constituted the First Italian Republic.

Now, as then, the international financial establishment is working feverishly to destabilize the Italian state (with the attack on the lira in 1992 and parallel, continuing downgradings of the Italian economy by Moody's) and is pushing for privatization, liberalization, and for a more authoritarian ("efficient") regime (this is the aim of the propaganda campaign which led at the end of 1993 to a new, majority electoral system similar to the one Mussolini pushed through in 1923).

Today again, the Italian economy is in shambles, and—this is different from the period when Fascism took over—all or nearly all the political forces have caved in to the pressures of international speculative finance. The new "fascism" is profiling itself not as a dramatic coup d'état, or a violent movement, but as a transformation of the political landscape.

How the situation developed

The Italian state has been sinking for years under an enormous public debt, which grew, particularly in the 1980s, to over 1.5 quadrillion liras (\$914 billion). The political management of the First Italian Republic was unable to control this debt and resume real economic development. On the contrary, anti-industrial policies have been heavily pushed. Exemplary is the case of the effort made by then-Socialist

How Morgan Press Trust brought U.S. into war

J.P. Morgan and Co., banker to Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime, had earlier played a vital role in convincing the U.S. government to enter World War I on the side of the British. This was the subject of a vigorous debate in the U.S. Congress at the time, which put a spotlight on the way the Morgan-controlled press empire manipulated American policy.

Rep. Joseph Hampton Moore, the congressman from Philadelphia's Liberty Bell district, rose before the April 17, 1917 session of the House of Representatives, demanding discussion on a "matter of privilege affecting the honor and dignity of this House."

"Mr. Speaker," he continued, "I wish to say it is apparent to anyone who reads the daily newspapers that the war issue is being very much befogged by reports from London and that there has been a wonderful change in editorial sentiment in certain papers during the last six months."

The congressman then read to the House: "On March 15, the J.P. Morgan interests . . . got together 12 men

high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States. . . . They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. The 25 papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies."

London is 'impatient'

The congressman further charged that the British press control was an attack on the honor of the Congress of the United States. "London, gentlemen, seems to be 'impatient' because the United States is not going into the war. The spirit of London as translated by these American newspapers is that the United States unduly hesitates to join Great Britain in the war.

"If we are to forget that once we severed the yoke that bound us [to Great Britain], and must put that yoke again upon our necks, I want to leave these congressional halls forever," Representative Moore concluded.

Party Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli, who in 1987 launched a full-scale deindustrialization policy, promoting an anti-nuclear referendum and then closing down all the nuclear plants Italy had, making it the first and only country to have abandoned nuclear energy.

As a result of the lack of an industrial policy and lack of research and development (Italy has the lowest rate of expenditures for R&D of all highly industrialized countries), and as a result of the near-total dependency on foreign energy sources, which was maximized by the Socialists' anti-nuclear referendum, public debt soared in the 1980s and began to weigh dangerously on the backs of the citizens.

At the end of the 1980s, favored by the collapse of the Berlin Wall, which upset the "little Yalta" policy of "collaborative confrontation" that had existed between the Communist and Christian Democratic parties, the growing dissatisfaction of the small industrialists and the desperation of the broader populace (largely caused by the tax burden) gave way to the emergence of anti-state movements, spearheaded by the Northern League.

The political corruption scandals which emerged in February 1992, hitting the Socialist Party and all the other parties of the First Republic, dealt the death blow to the structure of the First Republic. That structure had been based on the

balanced integration of public and private sectors. Italy was, among western countries, the one where public industries, accounting for about 50% of overall production, had the highest relative weight in the economy.

Enter the free market

The "free market" battle cry began to be heard more and more loudly. "Italy must liberalize! Must sell its public industries! The state is corrupt and corruption must end!"

The triumph of liberalism occurred in September 1992, when, under the hammer-blows of international speculation, the lira collapsed in a few days by 30% against the German mark and was forced out of the European Monetary System. That was not only a setback for the Italian economy, but also marked the inability of the European countries to stay united and the persistence of the Anglo-American financial grip over Europe.

From that moment on, Italy has entered a phase in which its economy is more and more controlled by the logic of international speculative finance. Through mass media propaganda, the population has been lulled into a series of well-planted delusions: With the lira devaluation, exports boomed, and this has been portrayed as the onset (a perpetual onset which never really starts) of the "recovery." In reality,

the internal market has crumbled, and consumption has decreased at an annual rate of 15-20%, while the price of imported goods has increased.

The wave of privatizations has started: Banks, insurance companies, communications, the state-owned food conglomerate, and mechanical industries are on line to be sold to private parties or have already been sold, and each sell-off is greeted as a big success. Since it succeeded, that means that the Italian economy is "credible." "Credible" in this case, means "under the control of international speculative finance."

An example is the privatization of SME, the Italian food-processing conglomerate. The state sold it for something in the range of 5 trillion liras (\$3.1 billion). Now all the firms which belonged to that conglomerate have ended up in the hands of foreign multinationals, and what the state gained from the operation is next to nothing when compared to the total amount of its debt, or with what SME could have produced as profit, if properly managed.

Savings eroded

The privatization mechanism is not only a simple way for the holder of dollars or German marks to buy Italian firms valued in devalued liras at fire-sale prices; it is also a way of eroding the Italian citizens' savings. It has created the illusion of the transformation of the state companies into "public companies": Small investors buy a small amount of shares of the privatized company, whose possession, in this way, remains in the hands of the Italian people—or so goes the propaganda line. In reality, given the large number of shareholders, it is sufficient to own a packet of 3-4% of all shares, to control the whole shebang.

Quite recently, Comit—Banca Commerciale—the second largest Italian bank, was privatized. The day when the shares were sold to the public, queues of small investors overflowed the sidewalks next to the bank offices, evoking the sinister images of the long lines of unemployed during the 1929 stock market crisis and the ensuing bank holidays. These were people who feared for their savings, who were striving to put their money in the hands of the foreign financial holding company which in the end will turn out to control 3-3.5% of the shares.

Thus the small investor withdraws his money from Italian government debt and puts it into foreign hands. The same foreign financial structures will end up controlling the state debt too, which, since the 1992 devaluation, in the quest for "credibility," began to be sold abroad, denominated in foreign currencies (through the so-called global funds). In this way, international financial structures not only control Italians' savings, but will determine whether or not the Italian state will be bankrupt.

As this process goes on, taxes are not going down, but up. Two major new taxes have been introduced since 1992.

After installing their financial control, speculative inter-

national finance is looking for somebody to manage the country politically. Notably, the two key leaders of the left (Democratic Left Party leader Achille Occhetto, the ex-Communist) and of the right-wing coalition (Northern League boss Umberto Bossi) have started meeting with the U.S. ambassador to Rome and traveling to London to "inform" the City of London financial community of their respective plans.

Two other important leaders of the "new" political scenario, mass media magnate Silvio Berlusconi and the referendum promoter Mario Segni, are on the same wavelength. The former loves to portray himself as the country's most successful capitalist, but, as the former Communists charge, his empire was built with the help of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party has been known since the late 1970s as a mouthpiece for U.S. influence in Italy, and has been a primary promoter of the dismemberment of the First Italian Republic.

Certain elites are known to be seeking a "man of destiny"—as Mussolini, the purported savior of Italy from communism, liked to be known. Today Berlusconi most directly tries to fit that image. But the danger of fascism in Italy does not lie in one man's policy, it lies in the situation itself.

As when Fascism took over in the 1920s, the cultural reference-points of Italians are hurtling in the opposite direction from rationality. The "magic" of the market mesmerizes popular attention. Lotteries, horoscopes, and sects are proliferating. The average level of culture is declining rapidly after two decades of the drug-sex-rock counterculture, culminating now in a creeping educational reform which is apparently pivoted around "sex education."

Submerged by the mounting wave of disappointments, the Italian population has reached the world nadir for demographic growth: 1.25%, well below zero population growth. The number of retired people has already surpassed the number of active workers. In this way the economy is dying, and desperation enters the stage. In the long-depressed South, unemployment is over 30%, mostly among the youth.

The decade of the 1980s was like a lost war, a decade when mindless consumerism (which makes the consumption of ephemerals the aim and guiding principle of life) and the lack of a concrete policy debate, have left the country in shambles.

The new fascism will not be militaristic and vindictive like the old Fascism. It will be "technetronic" and mass media-based, it will sport the ideology of "efficiency," and it will be depoliticized. It will arrive as a "conservative revolution." Fear and selfishness reign, and the incapacity for formulating a policy for defending Italy's immense cultural heritage has come to prevail. The question of which group will run the country in the coming years is purely secondary. The primary fact is that it is now the policy of international financial speculation, with its "free market" ideology, which has the upper hand.

Pro-drug 'Dialogue' seeks to place Peña Gómez in Dominican presidency

by Carlos Wesley

Impeached former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez set off a firestorm in the Dominican Republic when it was revealed that he surreptitiously entered the country on March 24 to meet with his protégé, José Francisco Peña Gómez. A member of the pro-drug Inter-American Dialogue, Peña Gómez is running on the opposition PRD ticket for the Dominican presidency in the upcoming May elections.

Pérez, who is awaiting trial in Venezuela on charges of corruption, fraud, and the misappropriation of millions of dollars during his administration, arrived on a private jet from New York along with his mistress, Cecilia Matos. Initial reports were that they were staying at the luxury estate of his crony Gustavo Cisneros on "billionaires' row," the resort enclave of Casa de Campo, in La Romana. But the Cisneros Organization—already in hot water because Ricardo Cisneros, Gustavo's brother and partner, is a fugitive from Venezuelan justice for absconding with the funds of Venezuela's Banco Latino—promptly issued a denial.

A spokeswoman for the PRD also tried to deny at first that Peña Gómez had met with Pérez, a fellow member of the Socialist International. She even denied that the Venezuelan was in the Dominican Republic! But, after the daily *Ultima Hora* published a facsimile of the flight report on March 28, there was no choice but to fess up: Carlos Andrés Pérez was indeed in the country, staying at the La Romana estate of Italo-Dominican businessman Vincenzo Mastrolilli, Peña Gómez's top fundraiser.

'Pérez called me'

Still, in a March 28 interview with the daily *El Nacional*, Peña Gómez insisted: "It is absolutely not true that I met with Carlos Andrés. It is just not true." *El Nacional* explained that "prior to coming to the country, Pérez called from New York to say they shouldn't meet because it would be used politically against" Peña Gómez. Later, the Dominican leader said that he would meet with Pérez after all.

By this time, a hysterical Peña Gómez was charging there was a death plot against him, and he threatened a blood-bath in reprisal for any attacks. The March 28 *El Nuevo Diario* quoted Peña Gómez, "If they move against me . . . the Dominican Republic will go up in flames." Out of control, he added: "If they move against me, I want friends and foes to know . . . [that] leaders of the Reformist Party will not be

able to sleep peacefully, not here, nor in New York, nor in Washington, nor Boston, because they will pay with their blood for my blood."

Peña Gómez is so close to Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP) that in some circles he is known as "Capito," or "Little CAP." So, why all the hysteria?

Clearly it would not help the Inter-American Dialogue's (IAD) plan to put Peña Gómez in the presidency, if Dominicans were reminded of his ties to the corrupt CAP and the corrupt Cisneros brothers. One of them, Gustavo Cisneros, was granted "privileged citizenship" (alongside his Venezuelan citizenship) in the mid-1980s by then-Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco, a PRD party-mate of Peña Gómez. Jorge Blanco was himself later jailed for corruption in office.

The Cisneros empire includes the largest U.S. Spanish-language TV network, Univisión. Also, Gustavo Cisneros sits on the International Advisory Board of David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank, along with Henry Kissinger, who also benefitted from CAP's largesse, having been given a juicy contract advising the Venezuelan government on foreign investments and debt, and who also is a frequent visitor to La Romana, where he winters most years with designer Oscar de la Renta.

Dominicans warned

Exactly one week before Pérez's arrival, Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV) leader Alejandro Peña Esclusa (no relation to Peña Gómez), warned Dominicans during a televised interview not to allow CAP's cronies to do to their country what they did to Venezuela, where 1.2 million depositors of Banco Latino were defrauded of their life savings and pensions by the owners, directors, and principal borrowers of the bank. Chief among those responsible for the bank's collapse this past January was Pérez, whose policies encouraged Latino to engage in such questionable practices as money laundering (Venezuela became Latin America's principal drug-money laundering center during the Pérez administration). Venezuela's current authorities have issued an arrest warrant for Ricardo Cisneros for "robbery, fraud and conspiracy."

The interview with Peña Esclusa, which was televised March 17 on the "Revista 110" program hosted by Julio

Hazim, had to be conducted by telephone from Caracas, Venezuela, since Peña was stopped by a last-minute court order as he was about to board the plane to Santo Domingo. "It seems there are people afraid of what I may say about the directors of Banco Latino, some of whom even had Dominican citizenship, which they abused," said Peña Esclusa.

Peña was able to have the travel ban temporarily lifted and flew into Santo Domingo the next day, where he held a news conference. He warned "those Dominicans who have business dealings with the Cisneroses to investigate, so that you don't suffer the same fate as their partners in Banco Latino." He denounced "Cisneros partner Carlos Andrés Pérez, who, along with the Americas Society and the Inter-American Dialogue, is seeking to destabilize the government of Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera."

A large portion of the news conference was re-broadcast on March 30 on "La Hora de Consuelo," a program hosted by Consuelo Despradel on the Radio Televisión Dominicana network, fueling anew the controversy about CAP's continued presence in the country.

IAD's man in the Dominican Republic

The relationship between Pérez and Peña Gómez ("Capito") is of more than academic interest to Dominican voters. Both of them belong to the "second generation" of the Caribbean Legion, the forerunner of what was to become Oliver North's Project Democracy. Although hand-picked by the late Willy Brandt to run the Socialist International in Ibero-America, and thus CAP's nominal superior in that organization, Peña Gómez has always followed the lead of the Venezuelan. The Pérez administration is seen by many Dominicans as providing a useful guide of what to expect if Peña Gómez replaces President Joaquín Balaguer.

One such area is drugs. Under Pérez, according to a United Nations study, Venezuela became the largest drug-money laundering center in all of Ibero-America, as the Banco Latino case shows. In fact, Pérez was even given an expensive mare by Fabio Ochoa, the patriarch of the Medellín Cartel's Ochoa clan, for services rendered.

For his part, Peña Gómez was among the signers of the call issued in 1986 by the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD) for the "selective legalization" of drugs. The Washington-based IAD is run by international finance, and has set much of the free trade and anti-Ibero-American military policy that emanates from Washington these days. Its members occupy many key government posts, from the presidency of Bolivia, to the Finance Ministry of Brazil, to several positions in the cabinet of the Clinton administration. And, in each such case, the member is merely "on loan" to the government he or she serves; the person's primary loyalty is owed to the IAD.

The IAD has consistently maintained its pro-drug stance, and so has Peña Gómez.

At the beginning of March, one of Peña Gómez's campaign workers, Rafael Fermín Almonte, was caught in Santo

Domingo with 6.5 kilos of cocaine. A few days earlier, two suitcases containing drug dollars were supposedly found at New York's Kennedy Airport on a plane in which Peña Gómez was travelling. Cardinal López Rodríguez, archbishop of Santo Domingo and president of the Latin American Bishops Conference, called for a full investigation of all political parties "to determine to what extent narco-politics have penetrated," and he specifically cited the cases of Venezuela and Bolivia. Journalists have alleged that the PRD gets funding from "the Little Dominican Cartel" that runs the drug trade in New York City's Washington Heights.

Backing given to genocidal blockade

Unlike the measured approach toward Haiti of both President Balaguer and rival candidate Jacobo Majluta, who have both denounced the blockade as inhumane and impractical, Peña Gómez fully backs the Dialogue's policy of restoring necklacer Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power, whatever the cost. When his fellow IAD member Michael Barnes, an adviser to Aristide who is tied to organized crime's Anti-Defamation League, got some U.S. congressmen in mid-March to threaten to extend the blockade to the Dominican Republic itself, Peña Gómez remained silent. And when Pérez, as self-appointed hatchetman for George Bush's new world order, pushed for dismantling Haiti's military, and for a multinational force to intervene in Haiti, Peña Gómez never repudiated this, although it is a total violation of national sovereignty and will inevitably result in millions of Haitian refugees fleeing to the United States and across the border into the Dominican Republic.

Hypocritically, while he demands harsh measures "to restore democracy" to Haiti, Peña Gómez wants the United States to lift its embargo and "normalize" relations with Cuba in keeping with the IAD's policy, which urges collaboration with the Cuban-spawned narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum, and bringing "former" communist terrorists to power in Ibero-America—that is, so long as they agree to implement the economic liberalism and shock therapy policies prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and like institutions.

His own electoral alliance now includes such "former" communists as "Fafa" Taveras, while among the honored guests hosted by Peña Gómez at a meeting of the Latin American Socialist International in Santo Domingo in September of last year, there was Nicaragua's Sandinista Tomás Borge and delegates from Colombia's M-19, which in 1980 seized the Dominican embassy in Bogotá and held 20 diplomats hostage for two months.

At that conclave, delegates approved resolutions demanding Aristide's immediate restoration to power, praising Cuba for liberalizing its economy, and calling on Clinton to normalize relations with Castro's regime. Peña Gómez also condemned Venezuela's institutions for daring to exercise their constitutional duty to impeach CAP. Clearly, Dominicans should reject the IAD's offer to "lend" them Peña Gómez as President; the interest costs are just too high.

Book Reviews

Yes, she did run astray!

by Anno Hellenbroich

Verirrt—Mein Leben in einer radikalen Politorganisation

by Aglaja Beyes-Corleis
Herder Verlag, Freiburg, 1994
192 pages, paperbound, DM 16.80

Dropout literature and libels are booming in Germany in the super-election year 1994. Even the Herder Verlag—at one time a reputed Catholic publishing house, now notorious for its New Age and feminist books—has entered the fray with a publication into which it sank thousands of German marks, which will turn out to be embarrassing for the publisher. Aglaja Beyes-Corleis (hereafter ABC) brings her manuscript to the market four years—in the author's words—after her “resignation from the organization.” Her aim: to settle accounts with Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Her method: Scheme F of the Stasi (former communist East German intelligence service) storytellers about sects.

The book's title, translated from the German, is: *Run Astray—My Life in a Radical Political Organization. A 'Dropout' LaRouche Associate Writes for the Herder Verlag.*

Those who take the claims made in the foreword seriously and expect to discover something “exciting” about the political work of Helga Zepp-LaRouche or the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, the political movement in Germany which she helped found, will be disappointed. The lion's share of the text consists of first-person accounts of an author who is rushing toward her “magical 40th birthday.” At best, her “revelation” that she drank too much bad red wine in the 1970s (p. 120) is quite credible. She does not bother to prove the rest of what she purports to be “fact,” most of which is either plainly false or tailored to fit obvious propaganda templates.

ABC's statement in the book, “having left the organization three times after 16 years' membership—now for good,” was polished into the politically intended libelous final form by Dr. Dr. Künzlen, deputy director of the Evangelical Center for Questions of Worldviews (EWZ) in Stuttgart, and other helpful editors of the Herder Verlag. On account of the

collective authorship, it is necessary to say a few words about ABC as well as the double-doctor of sociology (who, we have heard, will not stay much longer at his post), and the circle of LaRouche adversaries they represent.

Although it was surely not the publisher's intention, the publication of the Herder book occurred just at the same time as the report circulated through the media, that the 81-year-old author Kurt Hirsch, longtime director of the *Blick nach Rechts (Glance to the Right)* newsletter, is under investigation by the Federal Attorney's Office for having worked for the Disinformation Department of the Stasi; in its official language, his title was Informal Associate Code-Name “Helmet.” His apartment was searched and the official investigation begun on the basis of the information gathered there.

What makes this spicy, is that ABC's language of “radical totalitarian politcult” (political cult) used against the political movement associated with LaRouche, which Dr. Dr. Künzlen adopts as his own formulation in the foreword with astonishing fanaticism and without the obligatory journalistic cross-checking or source attribution, corresponds exactly to the language Hirsch used against LaRouche in 1980 and repeatedly after that. Hirsch also saw to it that Rev. Friedrich-Wilhelm Haack, who had come to West Germany from East Germany in 1955, was able to insert his own diatribes against LaRouche into Hirsch's political press club, the Democratic Press Service Initiative (PDI). When ABC offered her story to Hesse Television in 1991, Ulrich Wickert, who anchors the daily news show Tagesthemen, used his debut broadcast to air it. What a coincidence!—Wickert was also a member of the Hirsch club, and now he is hunting for arguments to explain away his relationship to the Stasi.

In 1986, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, together with the Patriots for Germany political party and many citizens, pushed for an industrial policy linked to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The Hamburg Rowohlt Verlag immediately put a piece of propaganda against LaRouche onto the market, *Deckname Schiller (Codename Schiller)*. The two authors of this volume, Leo Müller and Helmut Lorscheid, were also members of the suspected Stasi-Hirsch service under Social, Democratic Party control. The editorial work was done by Social Democrat Freimut Duve, formerly a member of the editorial advisory board of Hirsch's PDI. The coincidences mounted up: In East Berlin, the Stasi was laughing its head off—it had everything under one “Helmet.”

All of that was in 1986, which began with the dramatic electoral victory of the LaRouche Democrats in Illinois. Stasi head Markus Wolff, via Department II, had issued an assignment to his western espionage apparatus to look into Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's political movement. The monstrous Stasi-KGB disinformation campaign against LaRouche climaxed when Stasi officer Dr. Herbert Brehmer fabricated the story that LaRouche was involved in the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and media adversaries of LaRouche ran with the story worldwide.

That same year, private organizations such as the Anti-



An election poster of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity in Germany, showing Helga Zepp-LaRouche (standing) with U.S. civil rights movement leader Amelia Boynton Robinson. "We have the cure-all prescription," the headline reads. The principal target of author ABC's lies and slanders is Mrs. LaRouche.

Defamation League of B'nai B'rith heated up a climate of hate in preparation for a political-judicial attack launched against LaRouche and his associates in the United States, which unjustly put LaRouche and a number of associates behind bars.

In this political railroad, the U.S. attorney utilized a former member, Chris Curtis, whose perjured "testimony" came about through "brainwashing," according to tape-recordings of Sheriff's Deputy Don Moore, in charge at the time. Is that the role into which the fanatical Künzlen has pushed ABC, according to her own representation, and in view of her obviously labile personality? The "I-me" bragging of her text indicates that ABC fantasizes herself in such a "Curtis" role, telling a tale as far from the truth as any soap-opera.

ABC's "intellectual friends" in the ranks of the American anti-cult groups, such as the Cult Awareness Network, are themselves ensnared in serious legal proceedings. One of them, Galen Kelly, is in prison for kidnapping. His group employed certain hooligans from New York for their kidnapping operations, which are now, following the massacre in Hebron, termed "scum" by the Israeli government and, in two cases, have been outlawed as terrorist organizations.

If ABC is not suffering lapses of memory, she can probably still recognize these background facts from her 16 years of experience.

ABC reveals the most interesting feature of her book only toward the very end: LaRouche had warned in June 1990 that, in the context of George Bush's push for a "new world order," a new Mideast conflict was brewing. In fact, following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, war propaganda escalated, and massive pressure was exerted from various quarters to smother all opposition in America and Europe to the Bush administration's scheme for a "North-South war." Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the newspaper *Neue Solidarität* were among the very few who warned about the consequences of

this "new world order by military force," and the warnings have proven to be right on the mark. And, despite the allegedly "broad American public support" for this war, Bush was not reelected President, but lost to Bill Clinton.

In the summer of 1990, *Neue Solidarität* reported on the growing tension in the Middle East, which Bush, who looked upon himself as the man at the helm of the "sole remaining superpower," together with Lady Margaret Thatcher, exploited for his military adventure in 1991. The Gulf war was ultimately launched in order to absorb political and financial resources in Europe to prevent the reconstruction of eastern Europe. Certain circles who were connected to the Israeli ultras, attempted to massively disrupt this editorial policy. ABC adopted this propaganda, all the way to the absurd charge of anti-Semitism against the LaRouche movement. Whether the contacts ABC claims to have had with B'nai B'rith have any particular significance, is moot.

On the whole, it seems that a professor whom ABC cites, because he had given her a "deficient" grade on a paper at the University of Mainz, was correct in his judgment: "Her novel view of history appears one-sided and superficial; her often bold claims are insufficiently proven and argued. . . . Her argument lacks precision of thought. And there is too much which is irrelevant" (p. 94).

Since ABC mentions this reviewer personally, I will cite one typical example her "truthfulness." She obviously wanted to use the claim which Reverend Haack propagated, that LaRouche had made a turn from the left to the right in 1977, in order to suggest political duplicity. In a flight of fantasy, ABC makes the reviewer "a member of the communist student association MSB Spartakus," with which organization the reviewer never had any association. But it fits nicely in the "Scheme F" of ABC and the Evangelical Center for Questions of Worldview.

'Industrialize the world with the policies of Hamilton and LaRouche'

by Dr. Arturo Frondizi

The following address was sent by former Argentine President Dr. Arturo Frondizi to the Second Conference of the Federation for World Peace, held in Seoul, South Korea in March. Dr. Frondizi's speech, read to the conference, is entitled "Peace and the 21st Century." It has been translated by Cynthia Rush from the original Spanish text, which was made available to EIR. Subheads have been added.

I am sending my views to this Second Conference of the Federation for World Peace, to which I have been so kindly invited by the Summit Council for World Peace, and during whose proceedings the topic of "Peace in the 21st Century" will be discussed.

At a moment in universal history in which poverty and chaos are close to eliminating existing political and social structures, I wish to express my points of view on the tortured state of the human race. I am inspired to do so, as an Argentine and an Ibero-American, by the high spiritual and pacifist values of that great man and former President of Argentina, Don Hipólito Yrigoyen.

In 1929, on the occasion of the inauguration of telecommunications services between Argentina and the United States, and in search of a more spiritual and sensitive relationship among nations, Yrigoyen told President Hoover: "In summarizing this conversation, Mr. President, I reaffirm my Christian beliefs that *men must be sacred for men, and nations for nations*, and [must] in common concert rebuild the work of centuries on the basis of a more ideal culture and civilization, a more solid brotherhood and in greater harmony with Divine Providence."

There is no doubt that the peoples of the world have been diverted from their true ideals and from their national traditions as a result of the international economic premises which have predominated over the past 25 years. World changes have shown that ideologies can suddenly disappear, while *national problems unresolved* by the application of free trade recipes, remain as a factor of constant disturbance in humanity's existence. To verify this, on my continent, we need only observe the political, institutional, and economic situation defined by privilege, injustice, and corruption. The tactical alliances forged among subversion, drug trafficking,

and the monopolies are an additional aggravating factor.

When the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* warned of the coexistence in the world of an oligarchy which enjoyed refined civilization with a dispersed majority deprived of everything needed to live in dignity, it merely described the generalized situation of poverty and marginalization existing in 1967—not only in Ibero-America, but in all the world.

It is extremely worrisome, and worthy of the most profound self-criticism on the part of the planet's leadership, that almost three decades after the appearance of said encyclical, a somber reality demonstrates that *the situation of humanity's misery and underdevelopment has only gotten worse*.

A recent report by the International Labor Organization (ILO) indicates that one-third of the world's labor force is unemployed or earns too little to live decently, a situation considered to be worse than the depression of the 1930s. It is estimated, moreover, that approximately 1.1 billion human beings live below poverty levels in their respective countries, and that the global per capita income dropped over four consecutive years, a fact which places in doubt the moral content of prevailing economic and social policies.

In the relations between capital and labor it is necessary to think of creating conditions "*which make viable growing levels of social commitment while permitting a strategy of reindustrialization*."

What kind of 'new world order'?

We frequently hear that we are entering a new era in international affairs. The concept of a growing world interdependence is emphatically repeated. The possibility of a transition in world politics was enhanced by unforeseen developments which had explosive repercussions. Among them was the 1988 speech delivered in London by then-President Ronald Reagan, who considered that he was breaking down post-war barriers.

During the Group of Seven meeting in Houston, President Bush admitted that we were entering an entirely new era. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachov, in his book *Perestroika*, gives credibility to the growing world interdependence, and maintains that "we all need to learn to live in peace in this world,



President John F. Kennedy with Peace Corps volunteers, Aug. 9, 1962. Kennedy called for the free and industrialized nations to provide economic aid to the Third World, for the "purpose of incorporating more than half the peoples of the less-developed countries into growth sustained by them alone."

and to find a new way of thinking, because current conditions are very different from those which existed three or four decades ago." He further proposed, as a vital requirement, that international policies be based on moral and ethical norms common to the human species, and that "*international relations be humanized*," principles which I fully share.

I realize that current world conditions are different from those of three or four decades ago—but in a negative sense. Far from resolving the problems of peaceful coexistence and well-being of nations, the existence of serious conflicts among nations today darkens the prospect for basic international coexistence.

The economic situation confronting humanity continues to accentuate dramatic contrasts, while the gap between rich and poor countries widens uninterruptedly. As an ex-President of an Ibero-American nation, I cannot but emphasize that the hopes of our brothers on the continent of entering the developed world are rapidly diminishing. On the contrary, and despite declarations on the existence of a democratic order in the region, I emphasize that we have seen a cycle of decadence installed, reflected in the continuous generation of violent crises.

The United Nations can congratulate itself on the efforts which led it to declare, at the urging of President Kennedy, that the decade 1960-70 would be the "United Nations Development Decade," to allow "*all countries . . . to be free and equal States, in law and in fact.*"

But there can be no congratulations offered on the results obtained. The difficulties in building a Just New World Economic Order have only discouraged nations. The need for global negotiations, which was undeniable in the 1970s, produced tons of documents, filed away, which no one consults. This generated demoralization in the face of the perceived futile effort for development, which only a few years earlier had mobilized thousands of fine spirits and committed wills. Later, the mistaken conception that the most urgent problems could be dealt with through bilateral, case-by-case negotiations, took hold.

In April 1985, in Paris, I stated that "this corresponds neither to humanity's highest ideals, nor to the well-understood interests of all peoples. The analyses of John XXIII in *Mater et Magistra* and *Pacem in Terris* are still relevant. Moreover, the consolidation of *peace*, the relative decrease in the seriousness of international conflicts, and the extraordinary technological advances of recent years, make the fight for the *development* of this world more urgent than ever.

To work on behalf of the cause of human liberation, regardless of skin color or religion, it is incumbent on the world's statesmen to put an end to geopolitics based on balance of power and domination of the strong over the weak. International reality demands relations of economic cooperation, not usury: of cultural development and scientific and technological collaboration. This means responding positively to the spirit of *Populorum Progressio* in terms of "the

integral development of man," which, the encyclical affirms, "cannot occur without the development of humanity in solidarity."

Let us also once again be inspired by the great human perception, mental clarity, and moral firmness of President Kennedy, when he stated that in the decade of 1960-70, there existed a historic opportunity for the free and industrialized nations to provide important economic aid to the "purpose of incorporating more than half the peoples of the less-developed countries into growth sustained by them alone." That opportunity exists again during the present decade. The failure to have listened to that great statesman—and I have said this repeatedly—has caused financial speculation, the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and the alternative of free trade prescriptions to become the "new name of chaos."

The preconditions for peace

No one would dispute that *peace* in the world today is the greatest priority; much less can negotiations among the great powers place conditions on that *peace*. It is well known that respect for fundamental principles such as non-intervention, self-determination, territorial integrity of states, and the peaceful solution to conflicts, are undeniable preconditions for *peace* to become a universal reality. Yet all of these cannot obscure the absolute and vital priority of *economic development*.

I cannot but note with sadness that in analyzing the long time passed since I addressed the United Nations as the President of Argentina, the negative outlook remains the same. World security must be based on world development. Moreover, the development of some requires it for all. In the humanity to which we belong, the Earth has to be totally conquered—that is, developed—so that it will be safe for the small as well as the big.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the nations of the former communist bloc had hopes that the West would open to them the path to development and *peace*. Accumulated world experience has shown, however, that there is no *foreign assistance or internal aid* capable of resolving the grave problems of poor nations, with their cycles of hunger, social marginalization, and the associated recurrence of endemic diseases and epidemics which form part of the heart-wrenching pathology of misery, poverty, and lack of minimal sanitary conditions.

Instead of the hoped-for aid, underdeveloped nations are victims of erratic policies which have separated them from their own national identities. They have been subjected to economic and social policies intended to subordinate any effort at mobilizing productive forces, to a vision dominated by the globalizing transnational system, which inhumanly ignores the concrete needs of the various social sectors which make up national communities.

It has recently been stated—correctly so in my view—

that regionalization and globalization "occasionally promote new fractures and divisions among and within nations" and emphatically that "the magnitude of the problem defies the imagination of politicians, the intelligence of economists and the patience of populations." *This call to attention must be heard.*

The universalism mentioned above only benefits monopolistic forces and international usury. Through this route of subjugation, human and natural resources of nations, as well as the territorial dimensions of nation-states, become subordinate to the decisions of supranational entities. It is therefore essential to ratify the principle of self-determination of peoples, and to consider those states as a crucial factor for those nations to realize themselves.

One of the paths toward affirming *peace* is by creating employment—this being, I repeat, the true wealth of nations. The only way to achieve this is through development; but it is the states themselves that must establish their respective priorities and deploy productive capital on behalf of an *industrializing dynamic*.

This view is contradicted by the declarations of a member of the Trilateral Commission, reported in the Aug. 1, 1976 *New York Times*, who defended the idea that "international banks and multinational corporations act and plan in terms which have a big advantage over the political concepts of the nation-state." We see before us the calamities suffered by humanity to date for having followed that path.

In general terms, the proposed industrializing dynamic presupposes a transformation of structures. If such change is not effected, the underdeveloped country will be synonymous with the *stagnant country*, increasingly dependent on foreign assistance, with the ultimate consequence that nations end up negotiating away their dignity in order to survive.

We know that the development-underdevelopment relationship is, in one sense, the continuation of the old relationship between the colonial powers and the colonized nations. This interrelationship is expressed by a transfer of a substantial part of the [poor nations'] economic surplus, carried out in a variety of ways. Among them is the deterioration in the terms of trade and in the payment of debt service, including, in many cases, "handing over the patrimony of state companies," as advised by Mr. Henry Kissinger in Berne in 1985. In the brain drain, we find a significant portion of social capital and the outright transfer of capital, either legally or otherwise. This is due in large part to the role of prices and markets.

As long as the economic structures of the underdeveloped countries are not changed, even if they experience occasional periods of growth, there will be no development without greater dependency. It is thereby a mistake to consider them to be "*developing*."

We constantly hear talk of world solidarity, but to avoid confusion we must acknowledge that neither social assistance

nor trade liberalization, nor contributions to offsetting balance of payments deficits, have anything to do with an organic and effective international action to promote and achieve the transformation of underdeveloped economies into industrial economies. If we correctly identify the cause of the problem, we must direct public and private resources toward investment which unleashes processes of integrated industrialization.

It is worth recalling that on the issue of the underdeveloped world's foreign debt payments, in 1990, American

It is said that nations assume that the mass of people inhabiting the world is responsible for all kinds of deficits which plague man, while in reality this is the exclusive result of the international banking community's usury—avarice which, as the Catholic Church has put it, "is the most evident form of moral underdevelopment."

bishops argued that "total forgiveness of the debt won't resolve the problem, because it would leave intact the causes, both systematic and behavioral, underlying the current crisis."

Returning to the issue of world solidarity, let me repeat my earlier stated agreement with President John F. Kennedy, who, upon taking office on Jan. 20, 1961, referred to poor nations and announced a commitment to make greater efforts to "help them help themselves," emphasizing that "if a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich."

To transform the structures of dependency means to renew the fight undertaken by, among others, Alexander Hamilton in the United States, by Friedrich List, a proponent of industrialization in Germany and in the United States, and by Carlos Pellegrini in my country, who maintained that the development of national industry is the basis for wealth, power, and prosperity.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, I am obliged to mention the proposal made by some German circles led by the president of Deutsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausen, who was subsequently assassinated, and by the American economist Lyndon LaRouche, to implement a massive industrialization plan, with its point of departure being the potential of the industrial triangle between Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, with its high concentration of technological power.

The neoliberal policy: shock therapy

Circumstances too lengthy to enumerate ended up imposing against these proposals the neoliberal alternative known as "shock therapy," promoted by the International Monetary Fund. Recently, in reference to the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, this policy was criticized by the current vice president of the United States, and, coincidentally, by economist John Kenneth Galbraith, former adviser to Presidents Roosevelt and Kennedy. Both [Gore and Galbraith] made harsh statements, with Galbraith attacking international usury and financial speculation. This undeniably implies a greater rejection of western policies, which is lending credibility to a revival of the ex-communist nomenklatura. Worse is the risk of a Cold War-style, generalized nuclear response, the result of the same hostility.

The neoliberal option generally produces a social situation of misery and political chaos resulting from economic disaster, which unleashes regional and ethnic conflicts. The world is helplessly witnessing genocide in Yugoslavia, where entire populations are wiped out, while in the Middle East, the dreams of a lasting peace are being jeopardized—plans which are only possible if water is provided to the region through use of the most advanced nuclear technology, and if the necessary infrastructure is built to permit the desert to produce food. Africa is disappearing, consumed by AIDS and other epidemics—a symbol of what could happen to the entire world, especially the underdeveloped world, if the policies of the International Monetary Fund, backed by certain non-governmental organizations, continue to be applied.

According to the World Health Organization, 140 million people in Ibero-America are at risk of contracting cholera because of their miserable living conditions. The nations of the continent are increasingly limited in their sovereignty, and are consumed by hunger, disease, pain, and the modern forms of slavery.

The only way to achieve peace in Ibero-America, which would also be a significant ingredient of World Peace, is to allow these nations to develop in the framework of self-determination, and at the same time, to maintain a form of domestic life and international relations which are essential to those of the western world. Otherwise, there will be social and political revolutions, leading toward various forms of dictatorship, of which the continent has painful experiences. It should be noted that the events of the last three years point toward a tendency for the explosion of bloody conflicts and national confrontation—the results of the pagan concepts which have ruled the world's economy and politics over the past 30 years.

The worst option would be that if the problem of humanity's enormous poverty is not resolved, this will facilitate the promotion of false options of government under the guise of meeting [social] demands, which would imply the involvement of forces and ideologies foreign to this region, with powerful influence from the drug trade and the provocation

of indigenous ethnic divisions. Behind the façade of liberation are hidden the already failed means of human domination always ready to surface again in a different disguise.

A real development program

A true policy of *Peace for the 21st Century* must be based on “development is the new name of peace.” The problem of hunger and poverty of over half the world’s population must remind us that man is made in the image and likeness of God, for which he has been blessed with the ability to grow and produce.

All of the papal encyclicals insist on “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it.” This makes it incumbent on every organization which claims to promote the “new world order,” to function so that this be realized. We can easily conclude that if solutions to the survival of the world population are sought outside the framework of productive activities, failure will be total, all the more so if placebos such as free trade agreements, free trade zones, and massive and unbridled privatization of state assets are sought.

The economic reforms applied to the underdeveloped nations, which have been plagued, among other things, by a foreign debt crisis, have forced them into the world’s speculative markets to the exclusive benefit of the same privileged forces. They have been forced to reduce their health and education budgets, and have been left prostrate in an unprecedented state of defenselessness.

It is said that nations assume that the mass of people inhabiting the world is responsible for all kinds of deficits which plague man, while in reality this is the exclusive result of the international banking community’s usury—avarice which, as the Catholic Church has put it, “is the most evident form of moral underdevelopment.”

Accepting the truth of *Pacem in Terris*, that “Peace is built day by day in the installation of the order desired by God,” and that no human law can place limits on the primary reason for marriage, we must energetically reject all population control. On the contrary, we must accept the challenge of discovering the universe’s immense wealth, of which we know only a small part. *The slogan for the peace of the next century is to create a world economy which accepts the human being as its most important resource.*

It has been said, in my view with great accuracy, that a “new order” must stimulate knowledge because “there are no educated people who are poor, and there are no illiterate people who are not poor.” To speak of *peace* means to grant priority to the multiplicity of educational services at the service of the new generations, since said activities are “*the human future of youth and nations.*”

But we should also realize that simultaneous with an educational offensive, there should be a total war against drugs, the narco-terrorist cartels, usury from the billions of dollars which the international drug trade circulates as a form

of subjugating poor nations and, with no holds barred, against all initiatives for legalizing drugs and abortion. Thus education will again be able to affirm Christian precepts. Without this, an artificial consciousness will continue to be imparted, distorting reason, developing irrationality, and diminishing man’s ability to think.

We must save and help the world’s youth—that youth which, in 1981, John Paul II described in Rome as “desirous of truth, of ideals by which to live, of responsibility, of moral beauty, of innocence and happiness.” Let us not forget that St. Thomas founded the school as a means of uniting Christ with the individual in search of truth and salvation. *World peace* requires this.

We must regret, but not lose hope, that man is failing to take responsibility for the misery which afflicts the world and that the “sacred ability of the human soul” is being destroyed. Our obligatory reflection is to explain how such a dramatic reality came about, despite the fact that humanity possesses such extraordinary scientific and technological advances and has so increased the world’s resources.

In conclusion, I laud the efforts on behalf of humanity, through the attempt to consolidate *peace* in the world, undertaken by this conference. I am grateful to you for allowing my message to be heard, which for me, constitutes a means of continuing in the struggle from which I cannot be swayed.

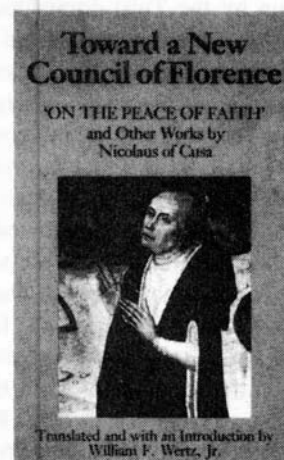
May God inspire you all.

Toward a New Council of Florence

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Ethnic warfare on the rise in Africa

by Lawrence Eyang-Echaw

Throughout Africa—in Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Ghana, Liberia, Angola, and Kenya—ethnic groups have clashed violently in the past year, leaving thousands dead. Ethnicity is threatening to destroy the fragile fabric of the African nation-state, while the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are driving populations into total despair.

The most ferocious fighting has broken out over the last year in Burundi and Rwanda, two densely populated countries in central Africa. In both countries, the Hutu are the majority tribe. Since independence, the Hutu have been involved in a sporadic vendetta of bloodletting against the Tutsi, a minority tribal group which enslaved and ruled the Hutu in the pre-colonial period. Belgium, the colonial master of Rwanda, had always backed the ruling Tutsi, but then abruptly switched sides to back the Hutu at the point of independence, when the Hutu rose against the Tutsi.

The latest round of massacres began in 1993. In October 1993, Melchior Ndadaye, the first democratically elected Hutu President in Burundi, which has been dominated by the Tutsi tribe continuously, was assassinated in an attempted coup by the Tutsi-dominated military, at which point the United States ceased all aid to the country. This led to a carnage of inestimable proportions, as the Army went on a rampage, killing 100,000 Hutus. Since then, thousands of refugees have crossed the border into Rwanda. There, Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana has retaliated in sympathy with the Hutus, by refusing to implement the power-sharing deal with the Tutsi-dominated opposition.

This deal had ended a civil war fought in 1992 between the Hutus and the Tutsis, who were backed by the Ugandan government. This civil war had brought 680 French troops into Rwanda in a peacekeeping venture. Outside forces also benefitted financially from the warfare. According to the Human Rights Watch Arms Project, the French bank *Crédit Lyonnais* made possible a \$6 million deal for an arms shipment to the Rwandan Army from Egypt. Rwanda was also getting weapons from South Africa. The Rwandan war created more than 650,000 refugees and displaced more than 1 million of Rwanda's 7.5 million people. The tribal warfare has also accelerated the downward spiral of the country's

economy. According to President Habyarimana, "Our economy was already ailing in 1990, and, of course, the war has not resolved anything. We signed agreements with the IMF and the World Bank, which we have, of course, been unable to honor, because we have had to purchase weapons and supplies."

In Burundi, the ethnic conflict continues. On March 8,

Will France break the embargo against Iraq?

When the United Nations Security Council met on March 18 to review the sanctions against Iraq, it came as no surprise that the "permanent five" decided for the umpteenth time to continue the genocidal blockade. To prevent any loosening of the blockade, wild stories had begun to circulate, as they do every two months when the sanctions review takes place, regarding supposed Iraqi plans for new and gruesome deeds. Thus the London *Guardian* on March 17 carried the purported news that Saddam Hussein was preparing a military strike, either against Kuwait or to "liberate" the Kurdish north.

What was unexpected in the Security Council's proceedings, however, was the emergence of differentiated shadings of color in the otherwise grey, monolithic block of permanent members. France, Russia, and China distanced themselves from the intransigent stance of the United States and Great Britain. As rotating chairman of the Security Council, France proposed that Iraq's "progress" in complying with the U.N. resolutions be acknowledged. Russia reportedly sought to present a similar statement, and both Moscow and Beijing supported the French move. The British, who have called the shots since Desert Storm, refused, as did the United States.

Preparing for post-embargo era

The French, Russians, and Chinese have apparently understood something which has escaped the notice of London and Washington. The Iraqi leadership, having indeed complied with the U.N.'s demands to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, and with surveillance measures, has dug in its heels, determined to survive until the embargo is lifted. At the same time, as any visitor to the capital over the last months could readily ascertain, Baghdad is actively preparing for the post-embargo era. When that will begin is not known. In Baghdad, some reckon that after a six-month "trial period," as demanded by U.N. envoy Rolf Ekeus, world public opinion will

some 50 Tutsi tribesmen were killed in the north of the country in retaliation for earlier killings in the capital Bujumbura, in which the Tutsi-dominated Army massacred about 200 Hutus in a predominantly Hutu residential area. The next week, fighting broke out in the Burundi capital, killing at least 1,000 people. It is believed that in March, 1 million people fled Burundi to neighboring countries, where, ac-

ording to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, they are living on the edge of starvation.

Long list of conflicts

The Burundi massacres are the most prominent in a long list of conflicts which cause violence with untold suffering to Africa.

realize that there are no further pretexts available to justify the blockade. Others reason that the U.N. top dogs will keep the stranglehold in place until such time that peace treaties between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, all have been signed, sealed, and delivered. Iraq is seen not only as a potential magnet for political opposition to the Middle East peace process but also as the economic giant, albeit wounded, of the region; many leading Iraqis believe that the international movers of the peace negotiations want to maintain total control over the industrial potential of the country, so as to steer it into the desired direction within the context of a regional "free market."

Economic considerations uppermost

Economic considerations are uppermost in the minds of the French, Russians, and Chinese, all wracked by the depression crisis. Not only does Iraq have oil and in great quantities, but, having allocated its oil revenues over decades to building a modern infrastructure and industrial foundation, it also represents the biggest market for consumer and industrial goods in the region. Therefore, it is no wonder that businessmen from Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe should be seen in Baghdad, the capital of a former ally and trading partner.

Of the western European countries, France has been the first to openly strike an independent posture. According to accounts in such major press as *Le Monde* and *Libération* in March, the French have been working behind the scenes for months to improve relations with Iraq, holding high-level meetings. Although Iraq Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz's trips to Paris have been to receive medical treatment, he broke his low profile in October, when he met French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua. Other high-ranking Iraqi diplomats, such as Ryad al-Qayssi of the Foreign Ministry, and Parliament President Saadi Mehdi Saleh, have been received as well.

Recently, a parliamentary delegation from Baghdad was welcomed in Paris, at a reception organized by an association close to Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac. During the soirée, the political message that was delivered by the French was clear. Roselyn Bachelot, an RPR parliamen-

tarian, stated bluntly that the Kuwait crisis of August 1990 had been a trap laid by the United States for Saddam Hussein. "It is by now certain," she said, "that the Baghdad authorities had received assurances at the highest diplomatic level that the United States would not oppose the crossing of the borders by their troops."

Although this is a truth by now universally known, to say so diverges rather sharply from what was official French policy in 1990-91. Furthermore, Bachelot called for "the opening of an economic interest section as soon as possible in Baghdad, the unfreezing of Iraqi assets held in French banks, the purchase of food and medicines, and the relaxing of restrictions on visas" for Iraqis.

Business deals being concluded

The primary incentive behind French moves for a rapprochement with Iraq is economic. Before the war, French companies were active in the country with deals worth hundreds of billions of francs. The French oil companies Elf Aquitaine and Total, which are particularly eager to exploit the huge oil deposits in Iraq, have been conducting discreet negotiations with the Iraqis over the last year. *Libération* reported that in early March, for the first time, the oil companies received government approval to receive a high-ranking delegation from the Iraqi Oil Ministry in Paris. On March 26, the Iraqis were quoted as saying that the negotiations had "led to agreements which will be implemented after the lifting of the embargo."

The embargo must be lifted, and immediately. As reiterated in a statement of protest against the continuation of the sanctions, issued by the International Progress Organization on March 24, the sanctions defy international law and morality, as defined by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and undermine the chances for peace in the region.

The French overtures to Baghdad may be motivated more by pragmatic self-interest than by a moral commitment to justice or humanitarian concern for the well-being of an Iraqi population which has been subjected to unprecedented torture through the embargo. Nonetheless, the French are doing the right thing. And they are bound to benefit, not only economically, but politically in other parts of the Arab world.—*Muriel Mirak-Weissbach*

- In March, Ghana saw some of the bloodiest ethnic massacres since independence in 1958. In the northern regional town of Tamale, Dagomba tribesmen have had bloody battles with the Konkombas, the Nanumbas, and the Gonjas. The entrepreneurship of the Konkombas, who migrated from neighboring Togo in the early 19th century, has been a threat to the Dagombas, who have seen their land property at stake. They have been calling on the Konkombas to return to Togo, although by a 1956 referendum, these people had elected to become Ghanaians. The violence in March has taken the lives of 6,000 people, displaced another 15,000, and resulted in the total destruction of 200 villages by burning.

- In Zaire, the democratization process has opened a Pandora's box, with more than 300 tribes at each other's throats. The main tribes have been divided between supporters of President Sese Seko Mobutu's government and supporters of opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi. Tribes which support the opposition, such as the Kivus and the Balubas, have been harassed by Mobutu's army and forced to take refuge in neighboring Zambia or Angola.

- In Angola, the 17-year civil war has pitted the Ovimbundu-dominated Unita of Jonas Savimbi against the Bakongodominated MPLA of President José Eduardo do Santos.

- In Liberia, there has been a four-year civil war because the late dictator Sgt. Samuel Doe used his Krahn tribesmen to terrorize the dozen tribes of the country as well as the American-Liberians who had enjoyed privileges during the Tubman and Tolbert regimes.

- In Kenya, the Rift Valley has been ablaze with ethnic clashes.

Legacy of colonialism

African nations have been described as a "fragile patchwork of conflicting tribal states, artificially held together by authoritarian leaders with the help of western arms and aid." National unity is a far cry in most countries, where there are about 300 tribes, speaking different languages. In the pre-colonial era, most of these tribes fought bloody wars, and sold one another as slaves to European buccaneers. For instance, the Nigerian state of Benin exchanged ambassadors with Portugal in 1486. Today, the state of Benin has little in common with their compatriots of the northern state of Kano or Bornu, which had been parts of the Fulani empire of Usuman Dan Fodio in the 17th century.

The manner in which colonial administrators governed virtually ensured the failure of African states after independence. Their practice of "divide and rule," favoring some tribes to the exclusion of others, served to accentuate ethnic divisions that have pulled Africans into different directions for centuries.

In Burundi, for instance, where ethnic animosity has been most tragic and debilitating to the nation, the Belgian colonizers perpetuated ancestral patterns of discrimination by allowing the Tutsi, who were the nobles, to have exclusive

control over a strategic national institution such as the Army. The exclusion of the majority Hutu was a festering cause for later revolt which has plunged the country into a litany of violence and death.

Before independence, the colonizers were the common enemy. When they left, the major tribal groups in each country had to confront one another for leadership roles on a continent where tribal loyalties surpassed any allegiance to a nation. In addition, the colonizers became much harder to fight, hidden behind the screen of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The pattern of discrimination encouraged by the colonial masters has survived since independence. Tribes which had facilitated colonialism and acted as informants or soldiers in the colonial administration's attempt to "pacify" the rest of the tribes, have earned privileges in the country's administrative apparatus.

In Cameroon, for instance, the Bamilike and Bassa tribes, which fought in the liberation struggle, still feel a sense of marginalization. The Bamilikés, who challenged the economic domination of the French, still feel persecuted by the neo-colonialist government in power, which accuses them of communist sentiments. In Nigeria, the Fulani hegemony which dominated other tribes and created an elaborate system of governance under the authority of the Emir (spiritual leader), was used by the British to govern the country. Today, the Fulani still dominate Nigerian politics, with the Yoruba and the Ibo often relegated to secondary roles.

Tribalism therefore remains in Africa a major factor in wars, business, elections, and power struggles. It often determines who gets jobs, who gets promoted, and who gets accepted at a university, because by its very definition, tribalism implies sharing among members of an extended family, making sure that your own are taken care of first.

A 'cultural obligation'

A prominent Nigerian political scientist, Professor Asiwaju, has said that in Africa, "to give a job to a fellow tribesman is not nepotism; it is a cultural obligation. For a politician or military leader to choose his closest advisers and his bodyguards from the ranks of his own tribesmen is not patronage, but good common sense. It ensures security, continuity, and authority."

Nationalism is a new concept in Africa, not more than three decades old, and since most Africans are unable to read and do not understand the concept of a nation, they readily fall back on the concept of tribal affinity. Furthermore, even the tribal system is under threat of total collapse at the point that the government—no matter which tribe might be dominating it—is unable to provide for the well-being of its people.

The rise in tribalism in Africa therefore is a direct corollary of the downward slide of Africa's national economies in the decade of the 1980s through to today.

Communists wave 'anti-fascist' flag

The PDS party is taking advantage of the latest "neo-Nazi provocations" in its electoral campaign.

In the early morning hours of March 18, an anonymous arson attack struck the synagogue in Lübeck; fortunately, the fire died out before it could reach sections of the building where a number of Jewish families were living. The incident caused a national and international shock: It recalled the Nazi pogroms of November 1938, and it was certainly the last thing that Germany needed in an election year, with 19 different campaigns between now and October.

Such "neo-Nazi provocations" are not the spontaneous actions of grassroots groups or individuals, but are steered for political purposes, including by subterranean networks of the old East German communist intelligence service, the Stasi. It was no surprise that among the first people to blame the arson attack on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative government, was Gregor Gysi, the national vice-chairman of the PDS (Party of Democratic Socialists), the old communist party of East Germany under a new flag. Gysi warned against a "Grand Coalition" of Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) with the Social Democratic Party (SPD); this, he said, would open the door to a return of the Nazis to power in Germany. A strong PDS, Gysi said, was the only alternative to that.

It is not only Gysi who is electioneering on a phony "anti-fascist" bandwagon. Leftist Social Democrats are also charging Kohl with "creating the atmosphere in which such attacks can occur." They too want to prevent a Grand Coalition from shaping up after the October parliamentary elections, although with influential sections of

the SPD leadership endorsing such a coalition, the view of these leftists is pretty much irrelevant.

But the role of the PDS should not be underrated, because it has managed to become the second-largest party in the five eastern states of Germany, and is attracting leftist SPD members. In terms of organizational strength, membership activity, and "projection of power" (based on insider knowledge of Germany's east), the PDS ranks first in the eastern states. The party holds an average 16-20% of votes there, but in some cases, it has been able to challenge all the rest of the "Bonn parties."

For example, in Potsdam, the state capital of Brandenburg, one of the five states in Germany's east: In the Dec. 5, 1993, municipal elections, the PDS candidate, Rolf Kutzmutz, won 45% against an all-party alliance which was lucky to secure the other 55%. The PDS secured a first-party status also in Frankfurt on the Oder, and failed to gain the same status in the city of Cottbus by a tiny margin of 0.3%.

This means that in three out of four big cities in Brandenburg, the PDS is strong enough to win a majority of votes in the 1994 elections for the national parliament, the Bundestag. This is a very important fact under German election laws: Once a party gains three election districts in a direct vote, it is automatically seated in the Bundestag, and doesn't even need to cross the mandatory national 5% threshold for parliamentary status.

The Dec. 5 vote for the PDS signalled that a considerable percentage of the east German population that had

voted against the communists in 1990, after the collapse of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) regime, is fed up with the established Bonn politicians' inaction on the pressing economic and social problems. This became the more visible when the SPD tried to destroy the PDS candidate for mayor in Potsdam, Rolf Kutzmutz, three days before the elections, by releasing a document revealing that he had worked with the political police of the communist SED regime between 1971 and 1974. Kutzmutz responded by saying, "So what?" and almost became mayor.

Kutzmutz has meanwhile been nominated as a PDS candidate for a seat in the national parliament. Gysi himself will run in Marzahn, a district of eastern Berlin populated by many old SED cadre who are now PDS supporters and voters. Gysi gained this district in the 1990 elections for the first all-German Bundestag, and wants to gain it again. With one more district in its pocket, the PDS will be seated in the Bundestag in October.

But there is a fly in the ointment: The alarming resurgence of Great Russian imperialists in Moscow may backfire against all the election hopes of the leftists in Germany, causing a majority of voters to vote conservative.

There are also a number of people whose memories are not short, and who recall how Gysi in January 1990 brandished the "new brown threat" and warned against Germany's reunification. At that time, a mysterious pattern of swastika-paintings on Soviet military cemeteries occurred. Even more mysterious was that when hints appeared in the media that those incidents had been staged by networks of the old regime in order to promote Gysi's project of turning the SED into the PDS, the incidents ceased abruptly.

'Lula' program shocks Brazilians

The cultural underpinnings of Brazil's New Age party are showing as the presidential campaign quickens its pace.

As the October Brazilian presidential elections draw near, the perverse cultural matrix of the Workers Party (PT), has come into view, exposing the ideology which has served to turn a groupuscule of left-overs from the the armed struggle against the military government in the 1960s and '70s, into a protagonist in the spread of anti-Christian beliefs and practices in the Brazilian political scene.

The PT leadership, whose candidate "Lula" da Silva is a major contender for President, decided to present the party's program for public discussion. On March 13, Brazilians were stunned when newspapers revealed elements of that program, which included proposals to legalize abortion, civil marriage of homosexuals, and free access to contraceptive methods. The initiative to include such controversial proposals in the program came from the PT Gays and Lesbians Group, one of the many groupings of the party's "rainbow coalition." As one might expect, it triggered a furious reaction from many sectors of society, especially from the Catholic Church.

"The PT's political platform, which includes the approval of abortion and homosexual marriage, is an affront to the teachings of the church," Rio de Janeiro Cardinal Dom Eugenio Sales told *O Globo* on March 16. The outrage of the church leadership was that much greater because the announcement of the PT program coincided with the opening of the Fraternity Campaign, a traditional initiative of the Brazilian Catholic Church, whose theme this year was "the family." The

campaign's primer, entitled "The Family. How Is It Doing?" makes a vehement attack on the "culture of death": "Society creates and multiplies death through hunger, the depreciation of the person, the search for profit without ethics, urban and rural violence, aggression against women and children, and the deification of postures and values which degrade the human being."

Belo Horizonte Archbishop Dom Serafim Fernandes de Araujo, who is also the vice president of the Brazilian National Bishops Conference (CNBB), declared in an interview with the March 18 *O Estado de São Paulo*, that the PT proposals were "regrettable." "Both are unmovable convictions of the church. Accepting abortion or marriage between homosexuals means changing the Gospel," he said.

While not stating so openly, the archbishop suggested that the Catholic Church might prove a major obstacle to the PT's electoral ambitions. "The church will not work against anybody's candidacy, but with Lula or without him, it asserts that it will not accept abortion nor any sense of death, and it will not accept the marriage between men and men and between women and women."

The PT's proposals raised opposition even among some of its traditional allies within the Theology of Liberation wing of the Catholic Church. Speaking to the March 14 *Jornal do Brasil*, Msgr. Arnaldo Beltrami, spokesman for Brazilian Cardinal Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns, blasted the idea of homosexual marriage: "The

church is completely opposed to this kind of marriage. It is a biological matter, a genetic law." Cardinal Arns is linked to the Cuban-spawned São Paulo Forum.

Even some PT parliamentarians denounced the proposals. On March 15, Congresswoman Benedita da Silva, who headed a congressional investigation into the mass sterilization of women in Brazil, told Lula personally: "These items cannot be part of a government program because they are flawed." Congresswoman Irma Passoni suggested that such things happen because the party's leadership is controlled by radicals.

Confronted with such a barrage of criticism, candidate Lula publicly stated that he is against abortion and that he does not necessarily regard the party's proposals as his own. Referring to himself in the third person, he told *O Globo* March 17: "Lula cannot impose his program upon the party, and neither society nor the party can impose its program upon Lula."

Yet it should come as no surprise that these proposals could be floated at all by the PT, given the attitude which that movement shares with other Ibero-American radical and pro-terrorist left-wing parties gathered in the São Paulo Forum, namely, open hostility to the Christian roots and values of western civilization. As the January 1994 *EIR* Special Report "Shining Path North Explodes in Mexico" put it, "It is neither Christian charity nor love of one's fellow man, nor the idea that man is created in the image and likeness of God, which unifies the ranks of the PT, but rather the most materialistic of concepts, based on the lowest instincts of social hatred and of sexual promiscuity among men, women, and homosexuals, who consider the structure of the family as one more relationship of 'domination' that must be overturned."

Politically correct science panics

Oligarchy's "experts" are trotted out to refute Rogelio Maduro on Sweden's top national radio program on science.

The eco-backlash has not reached Sweden yet. Not in public debate. That has not kept the most prestigious Swedish national radio program on science, "The World of Science," which is broadcast 20 minutes every weekday, from opening fire against the "eco-backlash" coming in from the United States.

Already in January they had Mr. Ozone Scare himself, Sherwood Rowland, on the show. Then in March Erik Arrhenius, the leading expert on the greenhouse effect at the World Bank in Washington, was interviewed along the same lines. The main target of both programs was not so surprising: *EIR* columnist Rogelio Maduro, his book *The Holes in the Ozone Scare*, the magazine *21st Century Science & Technology*, and the LaRouche movement.

The March 23 show set the tone by presenting *21st Century* as a "very ambitious"-looking magazine with lengthy articles on the ozone problem, AIDS, and the greenhouse effect; however, "with sometimes scientific arguments, sometimes outright vulgar arguments rejecting practically the whole scientific establishment," the speaker emphasized. He went on, "A closer look, however, shows, that the magazine is published by ultraconservative forces in the U.S. connected to the right-wing leader Lyndon LaRouche, the man behind the [Swedish] European Labor Party!"

According to the first program, "two-thirds of the protective ozone layer has been destroyed" by now over the Antarctic. After 20 years of research, scientists have "developed and continuously refined the theory of

how the thinning out of the ozone layer is working." But although scientists nowadays "agree about the causes of the disappearing of the ozone," the radio program continued, "there are other voices which call both the explanations of the scientists and their motives into question."

In the United States, books have been circulated "in millions," and the radio talk show host Rush Limbaugh, "known for his extreme opinions," has also picked up on these ideas. Maduro, co-author of the book, accuses the environmentalists of having political motives, "i.e., a desire to earn money and to conspire against the whole world and especially the developing countries" in order to reach their real aim: to "decrease world population."

What then follows is very revealing of how these eco-yuppies flip their wigs when confronted with some facts from real life on earth. Proudly they explain that the DuPont and ICI companies today, after they "at last" turned green and started "to produce alternatives to the CFCs," are much stronger and have a "bigger monopoly position" in the field. But here, they speculate, perhaps you "can trace their [the LaRouchites'] resistance in the sense that one of their members is named Lewis du Pont Smith and the du Pont family has lost its power over the company." Hinting at the possibility that Lewis du Pont Smith "is not happy over that" and hence "the family fortune is in the background here," the program goes on to quote from a one-year-old leaflet from the European Labor Party on the attempted kidnap of Lewis du Pont Smith set up by his father. The leaflet was issued when

Lewis and Andrea Smith came to Sweden on their tour of Europe in spring 1993. No one could make much sense out of the tale broadcast by "The World of Science," but that was probably not the intention either.

Sherwood Rowland, the "father" of the ozone scare, was then called in to answer arguments taken from Maduro's book. But both Maduro's argument that the natural chlorine sources for the stratosphere are 100,000 greater than mankind's production of CFCs, and his pointing to the volcanoes' big deposits of chlorine in the stratosphere, make the point that the man-made ozone hole theories are not beyond question. So Rowland fell back on the sheer arrogance of power: "Maduro has done an admirable piece of work in pulling together all the scrap that has been published around ozone that the scientific community then has rejected." Rowland accused Maduro of ignoring the way the scientific community works, where lots of people want to be first and publish things which are not going to pass scientific review.

The defense of the "scientific review" process—which often amounts to "politically correct" censorship of scientific research—was also the main issue on the second program, which discussed "how science can be used and abused." World Bank expert Erik Arrhenius admitted that an individual scientist can show that the whole science community is wrong; "that has happened." But when it comes to "such complex systems as the greenhouse effect," another standard must be used, he argued. This is the idea behind a "consensus" replacing "truth" in science. Arrhenius says "you have to sum up different scientists' results to get a picture of the totality and then make up probabilities for varying events." Further away from real science than that, one probably cannot get.

International Intelligence

South Korea tries to defuse crisis

South Korean President Kim Young-sam arrived in Tokyo on March 24 to start a week-long visit to Japan and China. Before leaving Seoul, he said that he would "seek cooperation from the two nations to solve North Korea's nuclear issue and to help North Korea, which has been isolated from the outside world, to change and open up. The dispute is not just our problem but also concerns stability in East Asia."

South Korean officials are at pains not to further inflame the situation. Despite the North's rhetoric, Korea is not at the brink of war, a South Korean official told the press in Tokyo. "You cannot and should not take North Korean statements at face value. North Korea has always used extreme language.

"President Kim will not try to push North Korea into a corner," the official said. "He wants to help the North come out of its self-imposed isolation and join the mainstream of northeast Asia as a responsible member."

Kazakhstan President plots strategy in London

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev stirred up the Eurasian geopolitical pot during a visit to Great Britain March 20-23. He met with British Prime Minister John Major and other officials, and delivered an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) on March 22. In that speech, according to the London *Times*, he called for the convening of an Asian security conference, modeled on the 1975 Helsinki meeting that launched the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). He said that 23 nations had already agreed to participate in such a gathering. Such a "Helsinki" process, he said, should bring about a Eurasian "belt of stability and security," premised on "closer economic integration." He called for the Community of Independent States (CIS) to be

transformed into a Euro-Asiatic Union of Sovereign States, modelled on the European Union or the British Commonwealth. In an editorial on March 23, the London *Times* said that Nazarbayev's ideas "merit attention," as a possible alternative to international acceptance of a Russian "peacekeeping" role in the "near abroad." According to the *Times*, such a Eurasian arrangement could engage in joint peacekeeping operations, along the lines of how the border areas between Tajikistan and Afghanistan are now being policed, with joint deployment of Russian and non-Tajik Central Asian units. An arrangement like this would be "well worth testing." While in London, Nazarbayev also announced that Russia would not be granted a share in the Chevron oil-led consortium that is developing Kazakhstan's massive Tenghiz oil reserves. On March 28, Nazarbayev was scheduled to go to Moscow to meet with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

General unhappy with U.S.-Russian maneuvers

Joint U.S.-Russian exercises will only give NATO and the United States a foothold in Asia, wrote Maj. Gen. Viktor Chudov (ret.), in a March 16 commentary in the Russian daily *Pravda*. Chudov analyzed the U.S.-Russian joint exercises, scheduled to be held in Orenburg Oblast, Russia, later this year, as counterproductive to Russian interests.

Holding the exercises in Orenburg is "convenient" for the United States, because it is close to the Central Asian republics, and will give the American military command access to Russian strategic forces and other "installations of military and economic importance," said Chudov, adding that the only purpose of such an exercise on the part of the Russian leadership, could be to prepare for civil war. The general denounced the NATO "Partnership for Peace" as a concept "for naive fools, a cover for another U.S. concept—'Peace U.S.-Style'—and the strategy of world domination."

"Russia does not need the planned exercise," concluded Chudov, "and the presence on Russian territory of any foreign military contingents is unnecessary and harmful. World practice has seen examples of a foreign military legion being stationed on the territory of prostrate and weak states. No one has ever conquered Russia, and it was not and will not be weak. The Americans do not have to teach the Russians how to fight."

Moscow media 'russify' names for CIS republics

The restoration of the Russian empire includes a return to Russian names: The major Russian media have begun to replace the national geographical and other terms of the non-Russian republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) by the pre-1990, russified terminology. Thus, Belarus becomes "Byelorussia" again, Moldova becomes "Moldavia," and so forth.

Andrej Matkovsky, the press attaché of the Moscow Embassy in Moldova, is quoted in news reports as saying that "the return of the old names is part of the ongoing wave of Great Russian chauvinism."

Responded Vladimir Stepanyuk, boss of the Moscow Ostankino TV station, which broadcasts in the Russian language across the entire CIS: "What all of this is about is the integrity of the Russian language. . . . No other language can be allowed to dictate its terms to the Russian language."

Cult Awareness Network heavies invade Australia

A heavy roster of brainwashers affiliated with the U.S.-based Cult Awareness Network (CAN) descended on Australia the week of March 21, including Louis Jolyon West of MK-Ultra fame; Bruce Perry from Houston, specialist in child psychology and husband of satanic ritual murder victim Arlis Perry; Robert J. Lifton, American Family Foundation founder and author of *The Psychology of Totalism and Thought Reform*; CAN associate Steven Hasan, au-

Briefly

● **MARGARET THATCHER** is being sought as a mediator in South Africa, according to the London *Sunday Times* of March 6. "The choice of Thatcher has support within both parties," the paper wrote. African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela "is known to have a high regard and respect for her," while KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthezi "has pictures of himself with Thatcher in his office."

● **RABBI Shlomo Goren**, a former chief rabbi of the Israeli army, called upon settlers in Hebron to refuse to submit to any attempts by the government to remove them. "They must do what was done in Masada," he said, referring to the Jews who committed suicide rather than surrender to the Romans in A.D. 71.

● **EGYPT AND PAKISTAN** are planning to sign an agreement in April on combatting terrorism and drugs. Pakistani Law Minister Iqbal Haider and Egyptian Justice Minister Farouk Seiful-Nasr will also discuss the possibility of an extradition treaty. Haider told reporters that the agreement would cover "suppressing international terrorism and drug smuggling and bilateral cooperation in arresting terrorists and criminals."

● **THE ALBANIAN** newspaper *Dita Informacion* on Feb. 20 published an article titled "Released From Prison, Presidential Candidate in the U.S.A.: Who Is Lyndon LaRouche?" It summarized his 25-year battle against malthusianism and the International Monetary Fund, and his proposals for solving the crisis, giving more factual information on the candidate than most U.S. newspapers have ever done.

● **COUP RUMORS** in Moscow are part of an elaborate smokescreen to conceal the real shifts in the power situation, according to the Moscow current affairs program "Itogi" on March 20.

thor of *Combatting Cult Mind Control*; Paul Martin, author of *Cult-Proofing Your Kids*; and Margaret Singer.

As *EIR* has documented (see, for example, March 19, 1993, "Cult Awareness Brainwashers, Galen Kelly Exposed at Last"), CAN is a ring of kidnapers and brainwashers. It has been involved internationally in criminal actions against associates of Lyndon LaRouche, among others.

These ghouls are appearing as "expert witnesses" in a case against the Victoria-based Children of God group. Though this is the ostensible reason for their trip, there has been a great deal of emphasis in Australia recently on "political cults." One of the people hyping this alleged new problem is Louise Samways, author of *The Consumer Guide to Cults*, who claims that the "new trend is political cults, cults hiding behind politics." The principal target of the CAN crowd in Australia is the Citizens Electoral Councils (CEC), the Australian branch of the LaRouche movement.

France said to be ready for 'tyranny' in Algeria

The crisis in Algeria is becoming so desperate that the French political elite is now cold-bloodedly prepared to do anything to "stabilize" the situation, even if that means a "tyrannical" regime, a senior adviser to the French Defense Ministry and expert on African affairs told *EIR* on March 24.

He said the situation had become absolutely intolerable, after two Frenchmen had their throats cut by Islamic extremists that week. Advisories have been issued by the French authorities, that French nationals living in Algeria make arrangements to leave the country. On March 23, a crisis meeting was held, under the auspices of French President François Mitterrand, and involving Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, and Defense Minister François Léotard.

Said this source: "We have now come to a crucial turning point. Until now, the French consensus was to allow a peaceful,

democratic solution. But if that means Algeria will become completely unstable, the French view is to prefer a stable arrangement, even if it is tyrannical. Any kind of arrangement that really stabilizes the situation is better than one where Algeria moves out of control, and where there is a flow of refugees into France."

The idea that is now taking shape is to bring the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) to power. "The FIS is the only partner that will stabilize Algeria," said the source, pointing out that a FIS leader had promised that if the FIS came to power, "we would call the French Muslims back to Algeria"—a reference to French concern over Algerian immigrants. "What is shaping up may not be nice in terms of morality," said the source, "but in North-South relations these days, questions of demographics and migrations take precedence over everything else."

Malaysians reject anti-Semitism charge

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said that accusations that the Malaysian government was anti-Semitic, following its banning of the movie *Schindler's List*, were unfounded. "We have consistently condemned all forms of atrocities, past and present, be they by the Nazis against the Jews, the Zionists against the Palestinians or the Serbs against the Bosnians," Anwar said in a press statement on March 26.

Isi Leibler, president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, had charged that "the Malaysians have exposed themselves as primitive racists." The Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center said, "We are saddened but not surprised by this deplorable decision, which is in keeping with the long-standing anti-Semitism expressed by the prime minister of the country."

Anwar has said Malaysia would review the ban (it was eventually lifted on March 30), but added that the government would reserve its right to ban films that are pornographic and religiously offensive.

'It is your presidency they are assaulting'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following statement has been released to EIR News Service by A LaRouche Exploratory Committee: Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic & Strategic Crisis. It is the Foreword, dated March 24, 1994, to a booklet, "Assault on the Presidency," which is about to be released to the public. The booklet, containing all the "useful facts" to which Mr. LaRouche alludes below, will be available from the LaRouche committee's headquarters at P.O. Box 730, Leesburg, Virginia, 22075. See p. 56 of this issue for additional intelligence on a protagonist of the scandal-mongering against President Clinton, British "journalist" Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. Subheads have been added.

On or about Oct. 1-3, 1993, the weekend the restive Russian parliament was shot down by an artillery barrage, a section of British intelligence prepared to launch a destabilization of the elected government of the United States. Weeks were required to prepare the articles to be used to launch this foreign-directed operation against our government. It was over two months before the first public signal of the operation was launched through a British asset in the United States, the magazine known as Emmett Tyrrell's *American Spectator*. It was another month, immediately after retired Adm. Bobby Ray Inman exposed the affair at a Jan. 18, 1994 press conference, before the prepared operation of which the admiral spoke was launched full force by complicit sections of the daily U.S. news media.

It would be a misleading half-truth to say that those attacking President Clinton were political allies of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her U.S. dupe, former U.S. President George Bush. No doubt, some leading Republicans and others were lured into playing a foreign government's filthy game by their own political opportunism. Neither any set of facts, nor anything as innocent as

ordinary dirty partisan politics was the origin of what has come to be known as the "Whitewater Affair."

Clinton's potential threat to London

The immediate issues behind these British intelligence attacks on our elected government included what London views as President Clinton's threats to frustrate Britain's shamelessly open support for its Serbian war-criminals assets in the Balkans, and, more important, the President's potential threat to oppose Britain's insistence on IMF "shock therapy" for Russia.

In December, the *American Spectator* magazine, a confessed and documented British asset, went to press with the first version of London's "Clintongate" caper.

Put to one side all the complicated explanations of the Moscow events of early October 1993. The bottom line was, that the Russian people were being driven to the breaking point of rage by the social effects of an economic breakdown which was caused almost entirely by the Anglo-American insistence on "shock therapy" and "IMF conditionalities." On the surface, at least, nearly every faction visible in Moscow was working as hard as possible to seek to come to terms with the United States, but it was becoming increasingly difficult for any of them to find a tenable middle ground between the social crisis building up within the abused Russia population and the fanatical demands of the International Monetary Fund.

Let the Washington Bush-leaguers chatter all they might about "democracy" and "free trade" in Russia. The social and political blow-back of continuing the Thatcher-Bush geopolitical dogmas was leading in the opposite direction, possibly even a thermonuclear one. The Russia events of early October and their aftermath were very worrying. Clinton State Department official Strobe Talbott summed up the

White House's worried reaction when he was quoted widely as saying on the subject of U.S. Russia policy, "less shock and more therapy."

No sane observer could honestly reject the proof we present here, that the author of the "Whitewater Affair" is a major component of the British foreign intelligence service. Kissinger crony Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp., the owner of the London *Daily Telegraph*, has created and directed the "Whitewater Affair." From the beginning, it has operated through its controlled assets in the *American Spectator* and its Washington, D.C. correspondent Ambrose Evans-Pritchard.

Hollinger is the current name for a corporation which was founded and run by British intelligence during World War II, known then as War Supplies, Ltd., co-headed by Conrad Black's father. This was, and is a corporate flagship cover for the wartime British MI-6's Canada-based Special Operations Executive operations, founded by Winston Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook, and headed by the famous Sir William Stephenson. Its current board of directors and advisory board read like the top ranks of British foreign intelligence service, including publicly confessed British foreign-intelligence asset Henry A. Kissinger.

As soon as we take into account that this is the faction of British intelligence which owns Henry A. Kissinger, which is close to former Prime Minister Thatcher, and close to the disastrous former U.S. President George Bush, it is not difficult to identify the differences in policy which motivate Hollinger to launch this sort of attack on the White House. During most of 1993, U.S. policy was pretty much Thatcher-Bush policy running on auto-pilot; President Clinton had not challenged that policy in a threatening way. In the autumn, at the point London worried that President Clinton might be thinking of taking U.S. foreign policy off the Thatcher-Bush track, Hollinger went berserk.

What that does not explain is the ferocity, the fanaticism, the desperation, the hysteria of the British daily press's behavior. Now, the full political range of the British press is screaming for Clinton's impeachment daily: far left, left, right, far right, and center: the *Daily Telegraph*, the London *Times*, the London *Financial Times*, the London *Guardian*, and so on. As the British say, "The lot."

Meanwhile, behind all the fire and "Whitewater" from the British daily press and its U.S. dupes, none of the scandal-mongers has managed to put forward a charge with facts to match. The "Whitewater" story, from last December to the time we go to print with this report, has been the product of a gutter journalist groping wildly in search of an unknown fact. Yesterday, it was that. Today, it is something else. Tomorrow, who knows what it will be? As we go to print, the press has provided no credible corroboration for even one of the scandals with which it has charged the President.

Watergate, at least, or the Iran-Contra Affair, or "the Bushes of Silverado" started with a few solid facts worth investigating. On Clintongate? So far, as the lady said on TV

back in 1984, "Where's the beef?"

The behavior of British intelligence is much more than dirty partisan politics. It is worse than hysteria. It is Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth madly roving the midnight halls of her doomed castle.

Sirens are blowing for the banks

Pick up the financial pages. The biggest financial bubble in the history of mankind is threatening to burst. Some of the world's biggest banks, and the biggest speculators, are virtually being carried into bankruptcy court on ambulance stretchers. There is a smell of doom throughout the world's financial markets. The fact is, this global financial and monetary system, as it has been built up since the dollar crisis of August 1971, is about to collapse. Nothing can stop the collapse of this system in its present form; it is no longer a question of "Whether?" but only of "When?"

The British Empire is a ghost story. The pile of post-industrial rubble which comedians might describe as the British economy is near the condition, that to fly out of London one must reserve a rumble seat on Lady Thatcher's broom. It is said, that those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. The last vestige of an empire is about to be flushed into the relevant cesspool of global financial collapse; the British intelligence services' press, heirs of a lost empire, have gone mad.

The global financial crash is now inevitable. It might happen this week, next, a year from now. It will happen, and soon. That bubble will probably burst during President Bill Clinton's present term of office. The best news is, George Bush is no longer President.

The present global financial system can not be saved; the only practical question is, can the U.S. economy survive the inevitably early death of this IMF, Federal Reserve financial system? The short answer is "Yes." The catch is, President Clinton must act according to the precedent set by the first President of the United States, George Washington, and his Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.

Under Article I of our U.S. federal Constitution, with the consent of the U.S. Congress to necessary emergency legislation, the President of the United States can create a new U.S. financial and monetary system overnight, virtually with the stroke of a pen on the relevant piece of emergency legislation. For the sake of our nation, and for the welfare of all of our citizens and our posterity, we need to have a U.S. presidency intact which is ready and able to do that; we need to have a President who is willing and able to do that when the crisis hits.

We can not permit a pack of hysterical London freaks to destabilize our U.S. presidency, or interfere with the functioning of our elected President.

Read the following chapters. You will also find the appendices useful. The most essential facts your neighbor needs to know are there.

British intelligence agent leads press onslaught against the U.S. presidency

by Scott Thompson

If there has been a genuine “smoking gun” found in the ongoing scandals against President Clinton, it is not a secret memo or tax filing implicating the President or the First Lady in shady business dealings or sexual transgressions in the Ozarks. Our nominee for the real “smoking gun” goes to a piece of self-promotion found among the battery of “Clintongate” stories churned out weekly by the London *Sunday Telegraph*, in which the publication’s Washington correspondent admitted that what has passed so far for “Whitewatergate,” “Troopergate,” and “Clintongate” has been, all along, nothing more than a London-directed foreign intelligence operation to destroy the American presidency!

Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the *Telegraph’s* man in Washington and Little Rock, makes no bones about the fact that he collaborates closely with Britain’s MI-6 (foreign intelligence service) wherever his work as a “journalist” takes him. It’s a family tradition: His father was a senior official of British intelligence’s infamous Arab Bureau, a fact that he made no effort to hide in two recent interviews.

On March 27, in one of three articles he penned for the *Sunday Telegraph* on the Clintons, headlined “Why America Is Turning to an Englishman for Answers,” Evans-Pritchard boasts that he has “triggered a wave of disclosures” against President Clinton, and that he is coordinating the leaks and rumors that have thrown the financial markets into turmoil.

When the CIA was caught doing the same kind of thing in Third World countries in the 1960s and ’70s (i.e., destabilizing governments and running financial and economic warfare), it provoked congressional outrage, media exposés, criminal prosecutions, and tough oversight laws. Spies are regularly expelled from their host countries when they are exposed doing the kinds of things that Ambrose Evans-Pritchard boasted about to his readers. Sometimes they are put on trial and spend years in jail.

Yet, Evans-Pritchard’s bosses at the *Sunday Telegraph* seem blissfully ignorant of these espionage laws. A picture of the bearded spook was featured prominently in the newspaper on March 27, with the caption, “White House Harrier: Our Reporter Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in Washington.”

In the article accompanying that photograph, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard bragged:

“The radio talk shows have been running at about one a day. I stand by the window of the *Telegraph* offices at 13th and F Street, telephone in hand, and broadcast out into the hinterland. Texas, Colorado, New England, California: huge audiences of people I know nothing about, all eager for the latest details about Whitewater. It is an eye-opener. The callers talk about the President of the United States in a tone of undisguised contempt, and they want to know the answer to everything: who is sleeping with whom in the White House (no comment); whether it is true that Vince Foster, the deputy White House counsel, was snuffed out with sodium monofluoride 10-80 in his office, and then shot later to make it look like a suicide (possible); and, whether Bill Clinton really had his own counter-intelligence service in Arkansas (he did: it was called the Arkansas State Police Intelligence Division).

“They discuss the minutiae of Whitewater with fluency. . . . There is a very effective grapevine out there beyond the capital, a *samizdat* network of tens of millions of people. . . .

“But the people who really know what is going on are those involved with day to day trading on the financial markets. As last week went from bad to worse at the White House, I began to get calls from brokers on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, asking how long it would be before the Democrat [sic] leadership recognized that Clinton had become a liability and would have to be removed from office. They said that rumors were already hitting U.S. bond prices and depressing the dollar, adding that Wall Street was on the threshold of a politically driven bear market that could send stocks into a decline of a thousand points or more on the Dow Index.”

Although Ambrose Evans-Pritchard admits that Clinton gained time with his March 23 press conference at which he answered reporters’ questions about the Arkansas scandals and later released detailed tax data, Evans-Pritchard promised: “In a few weeks, at the most, he will have to go through the gruesome ordeal yet again, and he will find the patience

MI-6. Evans-Pritchard defended “swapping information” with British SIS, saying that they had such good sources that it was indispensable.

He made clear that he was using SIS sources, when possible, for the stories in his Clintongate work.

Among the stories he is likely pursuing with aid of the boys at MI-6: a rumor that Clinton might have been among those students the Soviets secretly took to North Vietnam, when Clinton visited the Soviet Union as a student. No journalist could run such an investigation without aid of the same British Foreign Office files that had been combed on orders from Prime Minister John Major during Clinton’s race against Bush.

And, while all U.S. official investigations have been cautious at jumping to any conclusions concerning the tragic death of former White House Deputy Counsel Vincent Foster, Evans-Pritchard insisted that he knew from “sources” that a White House “hit team” had killed Clinton family friend Foster the previous July, then botched making it look like a suicide. Evans-Pritchard said, although he has never published the story, that his sources have provided forensic evidence showing that Foster did not die by suicide.

Evans-Pritchard may have so far held back from writing about his theories on the Foster death, but a financial insiders’ newsletter was fed a similar story, ostensibly from someone on the staff of Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.), triggering near panic on Wall Street and City of London financial markets.

From guerrilla armies to cocaine labs

In an interview on Feb. 23, 1994, Evans-Pritchard said that he had spent a total of four and a half years working in Central America during the 1980s. He boasted that he was the only journalist to befriend both the Contras of Oliver North and the guerrillas of El Salvador and Guatemala.

He also visited Nicaragua, Peru, and Mexico. (In January 1994, he took a brief respite from his Clinton-stalking to do an eyewitness report for the *Telegraph* on the revolt in Chiapas, Mexico. His coverage not only obscured the British and French intelligence hand behind the destabilization; it was unabashedly pro-guerrilla.) During his first three-year stint in Central and South America, he worked initially as a free-lance journalist, then as correspondent for the Hollinger Corp.-owned *Spectator*, and, finally, he was hired as Central American correspondent for the *Economist*.

One of the tribal/terrorist groups with which he worked in Guatemala was the Orpa, an indigenist guerrilla group hostile to outsiders. Orpa was one of the four groups that founded the Guatemalan UNRG guerrilla group, and Evans-Pritchard eventually won this group’s confidence. In El Salvador, he worked with the FPL guerrillas.

When he went to Ayacucho, Peru in 1986 to meet with the Shining Path narco-terrorists, Evans-Pritchard claims he had to travel up the Amazon in a canoe to make final contact.

His destination was a Shining Path cocaine laboratory, and he claims it took him time to convince the group that he was not an agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. He ended up spending a week in the cocaine lab run by these “Pol Pot” terrorists.

It’s no wonder that the *American Spectator*’s editor-in-chief-for-life, R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., in a fawning Feb. 11 *Washington Times* column, described Evans-Pritchard as “equal parts scholar, journalist, and adventurer.”

By his own accounts, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard was groomed for his career by his father, whose career is legendary as a top British anthropologist and Arab Bureau operator.

Like father, like son

Ambrose Evans-Pritchard’s father served the British Empire, according to his son, as one of Oxford’s leading anthropologists. Sir Edward E. Evans-Pritchard did a multitude of studies while employed by the British governor-general in Anglo-Egypt-Sudan and the surrounding area, among tribes such as the Azande and the Nuer, until the onset of World War II.

He wrote a dozen books, including *Witchcraft, Oracles, Magic Among the Azande*, based on field work in the 1920s. This became especially popular during the “New Age” eruption of the 1960s, amongst Oxford colleagues like Ernest Gellner, who today runs George Soros’s Institute on Nationalism at the Central European University in Prague. A few years after Edward Evans-Pritchard finished his study of the Azande, the whole tribe of 60,000 families was put through self-policed migration to grow cotton for the British.

During World War II, Edward Evans-Pritchard was posted in special Army units, whose role included: pitting Abyssinian tribes against the Italians in Ethiopia; striking across the Western Desert with the Bedouins to fight the Germans, which ended in his founding the Kingdom of Libya; and, trying to drive the Free French out of Syria with a peasant revolt. It was said in the *Times Literary Supplement*, according to collaborator Gellner, that because he won the Sufi mystics of the Sanusiya to the side of Britain, then installed their head, Idris, as king of Libya after World War II, Edward Evans-Pritchard was touted as one of the leading operatives of British SIS. There was no question from his book *Cyrenaica and the Sanusi*, that despite his 1944 “aesthetic conversion to Catholicism,” as Ambrose Evans-Pritchard put it, Edward was taken by Sufi mysticism, an occupational hazard that frequently besets British cultural anthropologists. As for the charge that he was part of the SIS, Edward Evans-Pritchard responded that he was merely “a soldier.”

However, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard told this author that his father “didn’t feel that being an anthropologist and promoting the interests of the British Empire were at odds. As far back as the 1920s and 1930s, he worked with the governor-generals in the Sudan, who found his work most useful.”

After Hebron, battle lines sharpen in the U.S. Jewish community

by Harley Schlanger

"There are Kahane incubators inside the Jewish Federations," warned a Member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, in a speech to members of a Los Angeles synagogue. The speaker was Hagai Meirum, a leader among the young generation of Israeli Labor Party activists; his speech exemplified the intensity of debate which has erupted in the Jewish community ever since the massacre of Muslim worshippers at the mosque of the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron on Feb. 25 by the terrorist Baruch Goldstein. Meirum expressed his concern that many supporters of the terrorists live in the United States.

The brutal terrorist act by Goldstein, a Brooklyn-born follower of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, who had been a leader of Kahane's Kach Party, has led to fundamental changes in the discussion of the peace process that was launched with the Sept. 13, 1993 signing in Washington of the Israel-PLO accord, changes which go far beyond debate over the terms of peace. For the first time, Israel's leaders are openly calling the fundamentalist terrorists by their real name, Jewish Nazis. Further, they have begun to identify the networks in the United States which provide financial and political support for them, and how these networks have perverted Judaism as a religion to justify their racist, genocidal actions.

Before Feb. 25, the line-up for and against the peace process reflected the traditional alliances in Israeli politics, with the Labor coalition government, including forces associated with Peace Now, in favor, and a coalition of Greater Israel parties—including the main opposition, Likud, and various factions of the "settlement" movement—opposed.

Opponents insisted that Arafat and the PLO were terrorists and, therefore, not legitimate negotiating partners, that negotiations threaten Israel's security. The more extreme among them, including Gush Emunim ("Bloc of the Faithful," established after the 1967 war to settle and hence permanently seize the territory won in that war, which they claimed as a Biblical promise to Israel) and the parties associated with the racist Meir Kahane, were unwilling to give up the goal of Greater Israel.

Covertly backing these fanatics is a grouping centered around the Hollinger Corp. publishing empire, which owns the *Jerusalem Post*, and networks associated with "Dope, Inc.," which oppose the accords for British geopolitical rea-

sons. As first exposed in *EIR* in 1982, and then in an *EIR* Special Report released in March 1986 ("Moscow's Secret Weapon: Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia"), this grouping ran the settlers' movement to drive the Arabs out of the West Bank territories seized in 1967, opening them for speculative real estate deals.

Among those prominently involved in this "land-scam" were Henry Kissinger and Lord Carrington—both of whom are on the international advisory board of Hollinger. Their chief operative on the scene is Ariel Sharon.

In the United States, the allies of Peace Now and some factions historically tied to Labor backed the Rabin government. However, while some among the "mainstream" Jewish organizations paid lip service to the accords, most took up positions (sometimes covertly) against it.

The Kissinger-allied "neo-cons," centered around the American Jewish Committee's *Commentary* magazine, led the chorus of nay-sayers. Their official position was reflected in an article by Yigal Carmon, former Counter Terror adviser in Israel, who concluded in the March 1994 issue of *Commentary* that "the likelihood was that the deal would fall apart at an earlier stage . . . bringing bitter and angry disappointment to Israelis and Palestinians alike, and leading not to peace but to a full-scale and very bloody showdown."

Goldstein forces the issue

The opening salvo against the Kahane groups was fired by Prime Minister Rabin when he described those who defended and praised Goldstein's act as "foreign to Judaism . . . a foreign implant . . . an errant weed. . . . You placed yourself outside the wall of Jewish law. You are a shame to Zionism and an embarrassment to Judaism."

This was followed by a barrage from Israeli political scientists and sociologists, who have been watching the growth of the terrorist networks with increasing horror. Ze'ev Sternhell, a professor at Hebrew University, said it is accurate to describe them as "Jewish Nazis."

"There is no gene which immunizes Jews against various forms of racism, of xenophobia, of the cult of violence, and it is that which we find in Kahaneism," he told the French daily *Libération*. "Kahaneism seeks to purify Israeli society from all foreign elements, not only by expelling all Arabs from the land of Israel, but also by preventing mixed mar-

riages. We find, in this, the essential elements of Nazism. If there was a Kahaneist majority in the Knesset, the laws which it would promulgate would not be different from those of Nuremberg," he added, referring to the Nazi race laws used to exterminate Jews.

This theme was expanded upon by Hebrew University sociologist Janet Aviad, who described Kach as a "fascist group born in Brooklyn out of the tensions between Jews and blacks, [and there] mixed with the most narrow interpretation possible of Judaism seeing Jews as the chosen people against the world."

U.S. origins of terrorists

In the Los Angeles speech cited above, Knesset member Hagai Meirum spoke of the great hopes raised by the peace process. His father's dream, he said, was that his son would not have to serve in the army. Though he did serve, he held the same hope for his children; now they are members of the Israeli Defense Forces. "We have not lost our hopes or our confidence," he said. "We just want to become a normal country, to live in peace and pursue our dreams." He said that Israel is "taking a calculated risk" in pursuing peace, but there is no alternative. When challenged by a hostile defender of Kach, who accused the Labor government of "selling out Israel" and "ignoring the deaths of 30 Jews killed by Palestinian terrorists," Meirum asked him where is his concern "for the 3,000 who died in the 1973 war, or the 20,000 or more who would die in the next war if we don't have peace?"

When asked about the outlawing of Kach and Kahane Chai, Meirum said the Rabin government had no choice. "A democracy must take steps to protect itself, its laws, and its people." He continued: "I am sorry many of their supporters are living in the United States." He said his speeches in Miami, Boca Raton, and Sarasota were disrupted by Kach supporters. "I am terribly concerned by what's happening in the Jewish community in the U.S." He urged American Jews to investigate what is occurring in Jewish schools. "It is very, very dangerous. There are Kahane incubators inside the Jewish Federations. Maybe it comes from the teachers. . . . You must be very careful about what is happening in your community."

Meirum's sentiments were seconded by Former Israeli President Chaim Herzog in the *Jerusalem Post*. Herzog charged, "The U.S. is the breeding ground for Jewish extremists: religious, secular and nationalist. . . . All these extreme organizations, right-wing and religious, collect money from naive Jews for their own purposes, while taking advantage of the tax exemption granted to donations for certain purposes in the state of Israel."

The religious debate

Perhaps the most important aspect of the investigation into the extremist groups has been the commentary from rabbis. While some, such as settler leader and convicted

murderer Rabbi Moshe Levinger, defend terrorism as required to remove Arabs for the expected "redemption" (i.e., coming of the messiah), and justify murder of Arabs as fulfilling a Biblical commandment, others are stepping forward to challenge this perversion of Judaism.

Kach apologists cite Deuteronomy 25:17 as a commandment from God to annihilate the enemies of Israel, identified in that passage as "Amalek." Rabbi Chaim Seidler-Feller criticized this in an op-ed in the *Los Angeles Times*, writing that "Amalek has most often been identified with the particular foe that persecuted the Jews in each generation. . . . Recently, it has become common for some Jews to refer to Palestinians as the contemporary incarnation of Amalek. This viewpoint leads to only one logical outcome—Baruch Goldstein and the Hebron massacre."

Seidler-Feller added, "When scriptural doctrine is bound to temporal ideology—and to a gun—the combination is often explosive. For this reason it is incumbent upon religious teachers to publicly condemn Goldstein's literal application and declare it immoral and contrary to Torah. Not to do so is to be an accomplice to the deed and to implicate the Jewish tradition—and even God."

An Orthodox rabbi, David Hartman of Jerusalem, made the same point in attacking the literal fundamentalist interpretations of scripture which guide the crazies. He noted that Kahane and Goldstein were guided by the same scripture that guides him. "The difference between myself and them is that an Orthodox Jew never builds his life on the literal meaning of the Bible. The Bible never speaks unless it is filtered, mediated via the living traditions of the community. This is called the oral tradition.

"You can't go back to the Book of Joshua and the Book of Deuteronomy and say, 'That's the way it's written.' You have to ask, 'How was this understood later, how was it applied to Jewish life?' What Goldstein did was he heard the Bible and forgot what the Mishnah said—that he who saves one life is as if he saves a whole world. He forgot that the rabbis and others later on in Jewish history tried to develop within Jews the consciousness of the sacredness of all human life—Jewish and gentile."

The political and religious reevaluation heralded by the above statements is critical if the Middle East is to be pulled back from being a launch pad for World War III.

But there is one step further that must be taken.

The next issue of *EIR* will feature a report on "Palmerston's Zoo," which analyzes in detail the phony nationalist and religious ideologies spawned by the British in the mid-19th century which enabled them to build an empire on which, Palmerston boasted, "the sun will never set." Those who truly desire peace must study these ideologies and the networks created to push them, and act to destroy them, as it is Palmerston's heirs—the Kissingers and Carringtons—who are at present the only benefactors from the actions of the Goldsteins and his ilk and are thus the true source of evil.

Battle rages over school privatization

by Suzanne Rose

The school board in Pinckney, Michigan was scheduled to vote on April 1 on whether to turn over the schools in the district to a private company to be run on a for-profit basis. The company is the Minneapolis-based Education Alternatives, Inc. (EAI). The privatization has been hotly contested, as 200 students at Pinckney High School walked out of class, with the encouragement of their teachers, and conducted a demonstration against the action on March 9. "You can't sell us," they chanted.

Privatization of schools in one form or another is a growing national trend, due to the collapse of the tax funds available for education. EAI, which is running schools in just a few locations, is among the most radical of alternatives sought by impoverished districts facing the budget axe. EAI promises to reduce operating and administration spending by 25% in the schools it runs.

But the real results are quite different. On March 30, the American Federation of Teachers held a press conference in Washington, D.C. to attack the results of EAI's operation of nine Baltimore schools. Test scores in the schools went down, they charged, and teachers were eliminated to save money. "In Baltimore we have a for-profit company that is getting their profit no matter what, and no matter what happens to our students," they charged. In Washington, D.C. parents successfully blocked the superintendent's attempt to privatize some of the city's poorest schools by bringing in EAI recently.

Gestapo tactics

The battle in Michigan was particularly intense, as associates of Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute distributed literature and organized a well-attended strategy meeting, whose focus was to bring in broader support by linking up the fight with taxpayers and teachers on the question of funding the schools through an economic recovery. In response to this, agents of the Anti-Defamation League launched a gestapo campaign to contain the parents and students within a political framework guaranteed to fail. They circulated the lie that the Schiller Institute representatives were racist anti-Semites. The school superintendent was induced by promoters of privatization to hire security guards to keep the students away from the Schiller Institute and to

keep the Schiller Institute out of the school board meeting. A special closed door meeting of the community, led by local community activists including University of Michigan School of Education employee Tasha Lebow, was held to brainwash residents against the Schiller Institute, to keep them from attending another planned strategy meeting scheduled for March 18. These activists aimed to keep the protest on the political level of confronting the board with their concerns about EAI. They told the media that they did not oppose privatization "in principle."

The town temporarily bowed to the tactics of this gestapo, which indicates that even if the board votes down the privatization proposal on April 1, the mentality which led citizens to consider sacrificing their children to the budget knife will remain, and produce equally insane solutions in the future, unless the citizens rally around the economic recovery measures proposed by LaRouche.

Michigan's New Age 'reforms'

The problems besetting Michigan schools are rooted in the worldwide depression collapse of the physical economy, and the decision of elites to implement New Age education reforms, usually under the name of "outcome-based education." The Pinckney school board's decision to opt for the privatization of their schools was made with the full backing and encouragement of Gov. John Engler, and the think-tank with which he is associated, the Mackinac Institute. Pinckney is considered a precedent-setter for the state. Engler has made no secret of the fact that he thinks privatizing the state's schools is the solution to Michigan's financial woes. In October, he proposed turning every school in the state into a charter school—a school which is exempt from state and local regulations.

Michigan has been subjected to New Age "education reforms" since 1990, when Public Act 25 was adopted by the legislature mandating outcome-based education by the local school districts, giving them three years to comply. If districts don't comply, they can be taken over by the state. The Michigan Core Curriculum, the model for local districts, emphasizes learner outcomes oriented toward New Age values and behavior modification.

Into this degraded learning atmosphere steps EAI, a company with ties to both the computer software industry and the entertainment industry, whose principal investors include John Walton of Wal-Mart Stores and a slew of speculators who hope to loot the education budget.

The way was paved also by Governor Engler's unprecedented move last July to pass legislation terminating the local property tax as the primary means of school funding. In an atmosphere of total uncertainty about the future of school financing, Engler proposed in October further education "reforms," including an expansion of charter schools and other measures, currently bottled up in the legislature, which would destroy the teachers' union.

National News

Masonic judge orders Bevel, Chaitkin to jail

Rev. James Bevel, who was Lyndon LaRouche's vice presidential running mate in 1992, and historian Anton Chaitkin were ordered by federal Judge Royce Lamberth to surrender themselves on April 7 to federal marshals to complete their seven-day sentence for "statue-climbing." The statue in question is a National Monument in Washington, D.C. honoring Confederate Gen. Albert Pike, the chief judiciary officer of the Scottish Rite Freemasons and founder of the Ku Klux Klan. Chaitkin and Bevel, who is a 30-year veteran of the civil rights movement, have led a national campaign to have the statue removed.

Judge Lamberth, who was himself a member of the "Albert Pike" Chapter of the Scottish Rite's Demolay youth group in San Antonio, Texas, refused to recuse himself from the case. Lamberth convicted Reverend Bevel and Chaitkin in April 1993 and sentenced them to seven days in jail. After serving half the sentence in the D.C. jail, they appealed the conviction to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which upheld the conviction of the odd crime in January 1994.

Clinton denies clemency plea for spy Pollard

On March 22, President Clinton publicly refused a plea for clemency for convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard. The President reemphasized Attorney General Janet Reno's opinion and said, in denying calls for special treatment for spying for a friendly country, that "I nevertheless believe that the enormity of Mr. Pollard's crime, the harm his actions caused to our country, and the need to deter every person who might even consider such actions, warrant his continued incarceration." Clinton, in refusing to reduce Pollard's life sentence, sided with the unanimous recommendations of the country's law enforcement and national security agencies.

According to an earlier report in the *New*

York Times, Attorney General Janet Reno informed the President that the Justice Department recommended rejecting clemency for Pollard—a view which the department said was shared unanimously in the national security community.

The *Times* reported that in December, the President's advisers were unanimous recommending against clemency, but that the process was "sidetracked" by then-Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann, who wanted leniency. After Heymann resigned, Reno "took it upon herself to review the case," and supported the recommendations of the Pentagon, intelligence community, and other agencies against granting clemency.

Pollard, who pleaded guilty to espionage in 1987, was given a life sentence and will be eligible for parole in 1995.

Geologists hear exposé of ozone hole hoax

Scientist S. Fred Singer laid bare the fraud of the ozone depletion theory before 75 scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in an hour-long presentation on March 25. Singer demonstrated that the arguments of the promoters of the ozone depletion theory were either flawed or outrightly fraudulent. There were two camps on the ozone issue, he said: One camp was led and represented by ozone depletion guru Sherwood Roland, and an illustration of the arguments of the other camp, the skeptics, "can be found in Rogelio Maduro's book *The Holes in the Ozone Scare*. "Maduro has done a very credible job on the subject," he affirmed.

Singer concluded his presentation by demolishing the recent paper published in *Science* claiming that there are increases in ultraviolet radiation recorded in Canada, from which the authors extrapolate thinning of the ozone layer in the Northern Hemisphere. Singer said that the ozone depletion proponents had been very gloomy recently because their predicted UV increases had not occurred. Suddenly this Canadian paper appeared, and they all went around telling everyone that this was the evidence to prove their case. However, as Singer demonstrat-

ed, the Canadian scientists Kerr and McElroy had manipulated the data to show an increase in UV radiation where there was none.

Several people asked Singer how *Science* could publish such fraudulent data. USGS's leading statistician told the audience the Kerr and McElroy paper was so flawed that he would have just dismissed it outright.

Florida might execute minors, castrate rapists

In a frenzy to strike an "anti-crime" stance before adjourning in April, Florida lawmakers are considering a number of "look tough" measures, according to the *New York Times* on March 27. One bill that the lawmakers are "moving toward approving" will allow youths as young as 14 years old to be executed for murder, while another bill would treat children, regardless of age, as adults after they had been incarcerated in juvenile centers three times for felonies.

Other lawmakers have endorsed chemical castration for rapists, punishing the parents of juvenile offenders, paying welfare recipients to use birth control, and garnishing the welfare payments of the parents of youthful offenders to help finance juvenile corrections programs.

Spread of Satanism reported in South Dakota

The March 20 Sioux Falls, South Dakota *Argus* carried an explosive five-page feature on the state-wide spread of Satanism, especially involving the abuse of children. While much of the article is devoted to various law enforcement "experts" debunking charges of the widespread satanic activity, the article by Steve Young is nevertheless a convincing report. Young detailed reports to authorities from therapists, doctors, and counselors from institutions such as the Children's Home Society in Sioux Falls, the University of South Dakota School of Medicine, and

Charter Hospital and Family Service in Sioux Falls of a steadily increasing incidence of satanic activity involving children.

Mary Helen Hopponen, a counselor at South Dakota State University in Brookings, reported 100 cases she has worked with or consulted on in the last 10 years: "I've had clients come out of day-care situations in Sioux Falls and a number of other towns in South Dakota."

In a related development, a satanic "art performance" is being staged at the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, in which the artist Ron Athey, an AIDS victim, slices a design into the flesh of a black man. The museum director defended the program, according to the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* of March 24, "in the context of contemporary art and historical and religious precedent, including the rituals of the church and the body and blood of Christ being used." The black actor who is mutilated, asserted that it is part of a cultural tradition which is "revered in Africa and feared in America." Performances are funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Spannaus files petitions for Virginia Dem primary

On March 29, Nancy Spannaus, the LaRouche Democrat who carried the party's banner against Republican Sen. John Warner in 1990, became the first candidate to file nominating petitions to become the Democratic Party nominee for the U.S. Senate seat held by Chuck Robb in Virginia. Spannaus filed more than 30,000 signatures, more than double the requirement set by the state. This is the first time in many years that Virginia's Democrats have held a primary election, in a hotly contested race, whose candidates include Oliver North running on the Republican ticket.

In her statement, Spannaus said: "Today, I become the first candidate to qualify to participate in the June 14 primary which will decide whom the Democrats put up for the U.S. Senate race this fall. For the first time in a long time, Virginia's Democrats will have a chance to participate in the selection of their candidate, and to debate the policy issues which will determine our fu-

ture as a Commonwealth, and a nation. . . .

"The only obstacle to my winning that support is the scandal which has been created about my close association with world-renowned statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche. This scandal should finally be put to rest with the issuance of my booklet summarizing the relevant evidence on the court record, which demonstrates that the government always knew that Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent. The evidence is on the record in Richmond, ladies and gentlemen, that the federal and state convictions were the result of the corruption of our judicial system. . . .

"It's time we dropped the legacy of the Bush and Mary Sue Terry prosecutions, and overturned the new McCarthyism which is even targeting our presidency. Let's get to the issues, as Senator Robb has said, and debate how we're going to save our country from the depression collapse that threatens us and world peace."

McFarlane criticizes Whitewater hearings

In a commentary that appeared in March 23 issue of the *Los Angeles Times*, former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane criticized calls for congressional hearings into the Whitewater affairs.

Based on his experience during the Iran-Contra hearings, McFarlane said, he knows that any congressional hearing would only be "theater, pure theater." McFarlane was Reagan's national security adviser during the height of the Iran-Contra dirty operations and resigned over the revelations. He was replaced by Adm. John Poindexter.

McFarlane urged President Clinton and Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole to rise to the level of statesmen, and proposed that Dole should cancel plans for hearings after Clinton makes a public explanation of the affair. McFarlane urged a return to the time when the President could arrive at agreement with congressional leaders in the opposite party based on a shared recognition that they have a responsibility to govern, not engage in sustained political playground fights with one another.

Briefly

● **JAMES EARL RAY** has been granted a hearing date for April 6 to determine whether he should be tried for the April 4, 1968 murder of Martin Luther King. Ray, who claims he is innocent, pleaded guilty in 1968 after his own attorney convinced him he would otherwise get the death penalty. New evidence has since come to light supporting Ray's claims of a far-reaching conspiracy to kill King.

● **'IMPEACH HUMPHREY.'** A full-page ad, "A Call to Impeach Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III," appeared in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* on March 29. Subtitled "Open Letter to Minnesotans from Lewis du Pont Smith, Du Pont chemical heir and associate of Lyndon LaRouche."

● **FIREDMATHTEACHER** Adelle Jones of Delaware has been reinstated under court order. Jones was fired in June 1993 for refusing to ease her grading practices to allow failing students to pass. She received broad support from students, including many to whom she had given failing grades.

● **MTV ROCK CABLE** network has been banned at the Fairfax, Virginia county jail, according to the March 24 *Washington Times*. Sheriff Carl Peed (former head of the National Association of Sheriffs) said he cut off MTV to make the jail a "less hostile" place, especially for women who work there, and because he wanted to eliminate the influence of "gangsta rap" lyrics which many say encourage violence.

● **A MANURE POWER PLANT**, formally known as the Mesquite Lake Resource Recovery Project in California's Imperial County, the first electric plant to use manure for food, is jeopardized because heavy rains have mixed the manure with mud. The plant was forced to switch to natural gas until it could be upgraded to burn mud, costing \$4 million in fuel bills and running it afoul of EPA regulations.

Editorial

Our unique authority

Even the most cursory acquaintance with so-called expert opinion should be sufficient to convince any sane individual today that there is no one but Lyndon LaRouche and his associates who understand the world economy.

Yes, it is true that as the situation on financial markets goes more and more out of control, various so-called financial experts begin to mimic what we have said; but that cannot be compared to in-depth understanding. The brutal truth is that we are witnessing the imminent collapse of the entire international monetary and financial system.

The present economic debacle represents the endgame in a 30-year process of global economic collapse. To understand this, it is necessary to recognize that there are two aspects to the process: the financial-monetary side, and the real physical economy. These two are not mutually independent, despite conventional wisdom to the contrary.

Three decades ago, the world still had a viable economy. The United States was leading in terms of scientific and technological progress generally; Germany was second, and Japan was coming up. France, under the leadership of Charles de Gaulle, had not collapsed. Compare the situation now, and the point is obvious.

Over the past 30 years, there have been radical changes in policy shaping—not necessarily in the policies, in themselves, but in the assumptions which underlie decision-making. This is what must be examined. To take just one example: Whereas it used to be considered normal to improve upon infrastructure, today it is considered sensible to consign flood-damaged regions back to “nature.”

The ideology of a post-industrial society was first floated in the 1960s with the myth that our economy was too affluent—i.e., overproductive. This ideology ushered in an era of increasing poverty, with the systematic take-down of productive capacity.

The myth is circulated that rampant increase of population density is the root cause of our economic woes; but this malicious nonsense is immediately ex-

posed when one merely compares the high population densities in Europe to the much lower ones in Africa. It is not surplus population which has made Africa poor, but usury.

The policies adopted over the past 30 years have led overall to a situation of a rapidly collapsing world infrastructure, particularly in the zone of influence of the former Soviet Union, and in Africa, but also in the United States and Ibero-America. It began in 1971 with floating exchange rates, which fostered currency speculation. Then there was the OPEC oil price rip-off engineered by the Seven Sisters, but also part of the larger world of geopolitics in the Middle East.

The world's economic infrastructure has been gutted by asset-stripping on a global scale, particularly in Europe and the United States. Key in this was the deregulation of transportation and banking in the United States and Britain, in 1978 and 1979 (a process now being imposed on the rest of the world, to the disadvantage of what real economic potentials remain). With 1982, came the introduction of junk bonds, hostile takeovers, derivatives, and secondary markets in derivatives.

The world economy today is governed by the myth of the price-earnings ratio, while the means to support the world's population are being systematically destroyed. This trend cannot continue indefinitely. It can parasitize on looting the world's real capital base only as long as the host still lives. It is by no means merely rhetorical to compare the speculative bubble to a cancer. From the point of view of the cancer, everything is fine, up until the point when the person afflicted with the cancer dies; and that is the situation of the world economy today.

If our civilization is not to die, then it is about time that people stop listening to the so-called economics experts and recognize our unique authority on these questions. This is not an academic issue, or a matter of awarding a prize for correctness. The fate of humanity is at stake, because there is still time to change the situation and go back to the kind of sane economics that was still being practiced only 30 years ago.

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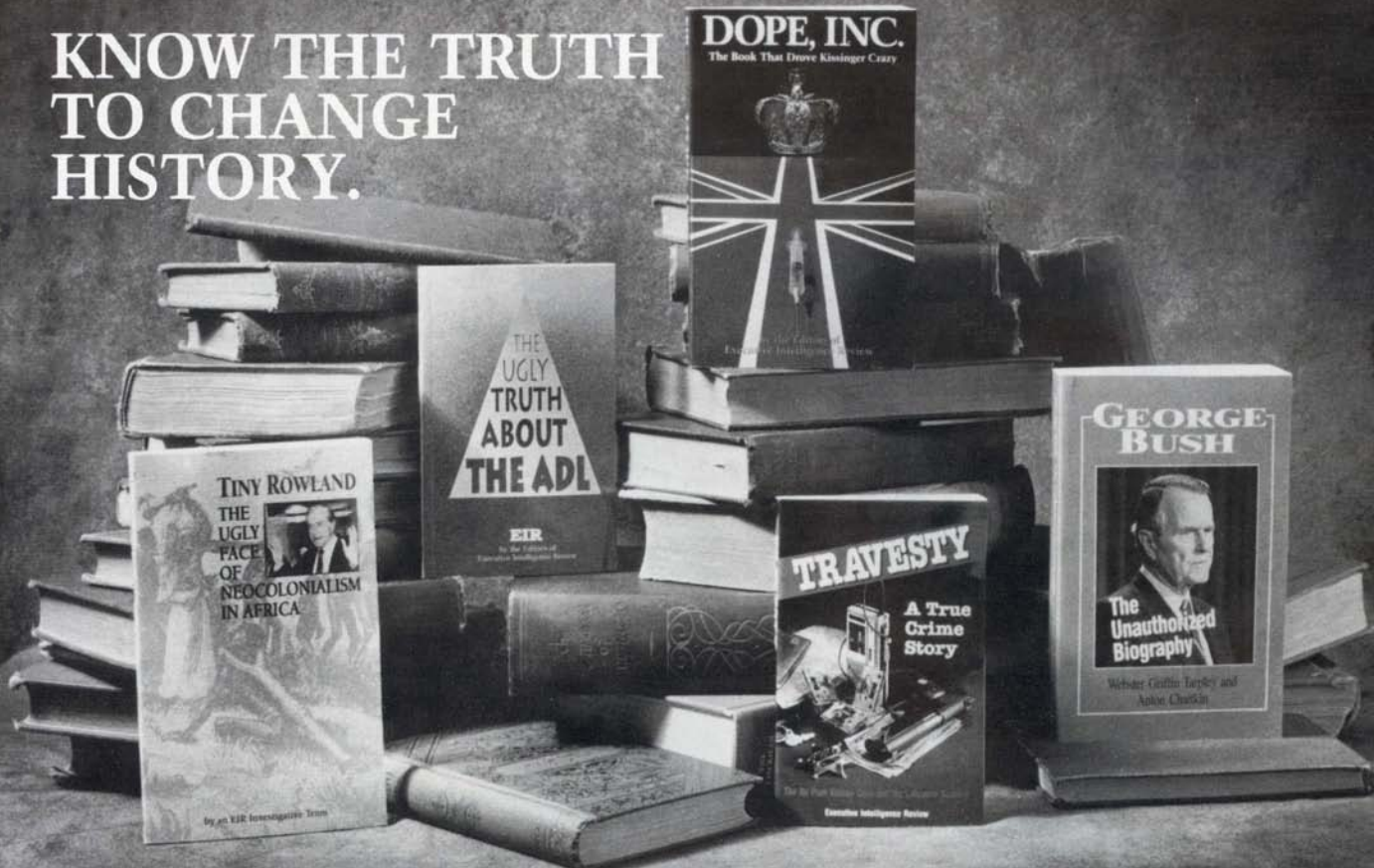
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