

National News

Hispanic march set for Oct. 12, 1996

Coordinadora 96, a coalition of Hispanic organizations, has announced in a nationwide flyer a March for Justice in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 12. The march is modeled on the Million Man March initiated by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan, which drew well over 1 million African-American men to the capital on Oct. 16, 1995. The October 1996 march is for civil rights, individual rights, human rights, education and health rights, and labor organizing rights.

On Jan. 17, the Texas state AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Convention passed a resolution endorsing the march, which commits the Texas AFL-CIO to "seek linkages and support from the rest of our brothers and sisters in labor without regard to any distinctions made by race, ethnicity, gender, nationality or lineage and to support the march to Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1996, to jointly protest and seek enfranchisement; an end to racial discrimination, legislative protection for farm and domestic workers; the bill of rights for undocumented workers; and equal access to government, employment, education and medical care." The text of the resolution also denounces California Gov. Pete Wilson for his support of Proposition 187, the anti-immigrant referendum.

McCaffrey tapped as new anti-drug director

Army General Barry McCaffrey, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, was chosen by President Clinton during the State of the Union address on Jan. 23 to replace Lee Brown as the White House drug policy director. He has coordinated anti-drug cooperation with Ibero-America, including joint radars with Peru and Colombia.

In an address, "U.S. Interests in Latin America," he gave to the Heritage Foundation on Jan. 11, McCaffrey targeted the prob-

lem of "transnational Marxist movements that have now become international criminal conspiracies, narco-guerrilla forces," citing the 10,000 under arms in Colombia, and denounced the "apathy" of Americans, who argue that there is nothing that can be done, using the excuse that this "a sociological phenomenon that is beyond our capability to address." He countered: "I don't believe it . . . The most effective tools will be new legislation, international cooperation, courageous prosecutors, honest, brave judges, prosecutors, and oh, by the way, the armed forces—we'll have to cooperate in that. So we are taking a shot at it. . . . We're achieving some successes."

Other parts of the speech, however, suggest that McCaffrey suffers from delusions like those enunciated in the 1995 Pentagon document, "U.S. Security in the Americas." He went out of his way to praise Kissinger's man at the State Department for Ibero-America, Luigi Einaudi, and stridently defended free trade: "There is an economic revolution going on in the region that is probably far more significant than the death of the Marxist model. . . . the biggest threat to Latin America, many would argue, wasn't Fidel Castro; it was Raúl Prebisch and statist economics. And then when you take away that bar, and you add democracy, and you release the creative spirit of free people, and have open-market trading and Mercosur and NAFTA . . . then you see an economic explosion."

National Review pimps for drugs again

"The War on Drugs Is Lost" is the title of a symposium that will appear in the Feb. 12 issue of William F. Buckley's "conservative" magazine *National Review*, which distinguished itself in the past by advocating pedophilia among consenting parties.

In an introductory essay, the *National Review* editors state: "It is our judgment that the war on drugs has failed, that it is diverting intelligent energy away from how to deal with the problem of addiction, that it is wasting our resources, and that it is encouraging

civil, judicial, and penal procedures associated with police states. We all agree on movement toward legalization, even though we may differ on just how far."

Participants in the symposium include: Ethan A. Nadelman, director of the Lindesmith Center, purportedly a drug-policy research institute; Mayor Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore; Joseph D. McNamara, former chief of police in Kansas City and San Jose; Robert W. Sweet, New York City District Judge; Thomas Szasz, of the Department of Psychiatry at Syracuse University; and, Steven B. Duke, Law of Science and Technology Professor at the Yale Law School. Each of these symposium attendees is a board member or activist of the Drug Policy Foundation, the main lobby for drug legalization, whose largest funder is arch-speculator George Soros.

Buckley begins the symposium with a reprise of comments he made to the New York Bar Association last summer, including these gems: "More people die every year as a result of the war against drugs than die from what we call, generically, overdosing. . . . I would hope that the good offices of your vital profession [lawyers] would mobilize at least to protest such excesses of wartime zeal, the legal equivalent of a 'My Lai' massacre. And perhaps proceed to recommend the legalization of the sale of most drugs, except to minors."

Rohatyn warns U.S. default would be catastrophe

Right for once, Lazard Frères managing director Felix Rohatyn has warned of possible "catastrophe" should there be a U.S. default on its debt obligations, in an op-ed in the Jan. 17 *International Herald Tribune*. "We are not living in normal times," he wrote. Rohatyn is the investment banker best known for imposing "pain and agony" in New York with his Big MAC austerity program in 1976.

"The stalled negotiations over the U.S. federal deficit run the risk of creating significant instability in the financial markets," Rohatyn said. Constant talk of a markets cri-

Briefly

REP. DOUG TEPER, a Democratic member of the legislature in Speaker Newt Gingrich's home state of Georgia, has filed legislation to allow execution by guillotine. The bill is being introduced to allow inmates to donate their organs after dying, a proposal fielded two years ago by Jack "Dr. Death" Kevorkian.

'**MOTHER TERESA** social work' was the sobriquet Council on Foreign Relations spokesman Michael Mandelbaum used to describe President Clinton's foreign policy, in an acid critique printed in the January/February 1996 edition of *Foreign Affairs*.

OLIVER REVELL of the FBI, nicknamed "Buck," is identified as one of the chief architects of the cover-up of who was responsible for the December 1988 terrorist bombing of the Pan Am-103 jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, in the film by Allan Francovitch on Lockerbie that was aired on the German-French "Arte" television network in January. Revell was a key figure in the frameups against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates.

SEN. AL D'AMATO was likened to the infamous Joe McCarthy in an unusual signed editorial by Mortimer Zuckerman, editor-in-chief of *U.S. News & World Report*, in the weekly's Jan. 29 issue. Recalling how Joseph Welch rebuked McCarthy and stopped the Army-McCarthy hearings 40 years ago, he wrote: "How one longs for a Joseph Welch to emerge in the middle of the extraordinary affair now known as White-water!"

'**VIRGINIANS** who reject barbarism, have no option but to support my campaign for U.S. Senate against Republican John Warner," said Nancy Spannaus in a statement issued Jan. 25 decrying the "murder season" in which the state has executed two people already this year. Spannaus, a colleague of Lyndon LaRouche who helped defeat Oliver North's Senate bid in 1994, is seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for U.S. Senate in 1996.

sis creates a "self-fulfilling prophecy," potentially triggering precisely that crisis, he warned. But the "much more dangerous" reason is something that could lead to "market unrest, and worse," namely, "the continued threat of default on the \$4.9 trillion national debt, if the congressional Republicans refuse to raise the legal debt limit next month."

Politically, default on the national debt could appear to the world that the functioning of America's democratic institutions had collapsed, and that the country was no longer governed by traditional means. "Financially, a default could trigger a global financial crisis of completely unpredictable proportions. It could impair the equity capital of hundreds of the world's largest financial institutions. This is simply reckless," he said.

Gingrich's Contract won't balance budget

Documents produced by, and interviews with personnel of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which produced the final "authoritative" estimates that both Republicans and Democrats are using in the budget debate, show that by 2002, under the terms of the Conference Committee December resolution, the U.S. budget will not have a surplus of \$3 billion, as claimed, but a \$185 billion deficit. This is the final proposal of the "Contract with America" crowd around Speaker Newt Gingrich.

In a table appearing on page 42 of the CBO's "August 1995 Economic and Budget Outlook Update," officially, the budget changes from a \$161 billion deficit in FY 1995 to an eventual surplus of \$6 billion in FY 2002 (i.e., in the December resolution, the budget surplus is projected to be \$3 billion rather than \$6 billion). But this involves fraud.

The next line shows the surpluses of several trust funds, including the Social Security Trust funds, the Medicare Trust funds, the Civil and Military Retirement Trust funds, the Highway Trust fund, the Airport and Airways Trust fund, the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund, and a few others. In FY 2002, the

combined surplus of these trust funds will be \$173 billion. This money will be removed from these trust funds and spent to cover over a \$173 billion deficit of the operating budget of the U.S. government. These trust funds will be given \$173 billion of Treasury bonds and notes in return.

If the deficit of the budget were financed instead by selling Treasury bonds to the public at large, then the government would be forced to publicly declare a \$173 billion deficit officially. When one also includes \$19 billion in debt being financed off-budget, listed as "other charges," the actual deficit for FY 2002 will be \$185 billion.

House Ctte. to re-open Mena, Arkansas file

According to a front-page article in the *Washington Times* on Jan. 18, House Banking Committee chairman Jim Leach (R-Iowa) has decided to look further into reports of drug dealing, gun-running, and government coverups involving events around the Mena, Arkansas airport in the 1980s. The *Times* said that Leach "issued a memo to committee members saying staffers would try to determine whether money from Barry Seal, a drug dealer, was laundered by businesses in and near the secluded airport in the Ouachita Mountains 130 miles southwest of Little Rock."

Mena, according to allegations by Terry Reed, was a center of large-scale drug- and gun-running involving Lt. Col. Oliver North, who posed as "CIA agent John Cathey," under which cover North recruited Reed into George Bush's Iran-Contra operations.

Former Arkansas Democratic Congressman Bill Alexander was quoted saying he had tried for years to get an investigation going, but had been "stonewalled" by the Reagan and Bush administrations. Since Bill Clinton was governor at the time, various Republican circles have tried to link him to the Mena scandal. But the House Banking Committee source cited by the *Times* said he had "seen nothing" to link the President to the Mena activities.