

EIR

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From the Associate Editor

The terrorist assault in Peru, which is the subject of our *Feature* this week, is a new branching point in the British-directed war against the nation-state. Never before have the international media and the advocates of one-world government been so blatant in their *defense of the terrorists*. Peru's sovereign government is pilloried as a dictatorship, a violator of "human rights," while the terrorists are praised on the nightly news as "socially concerned activists," or "the thinking man's guerrilla group."

Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., in a New Year's Eve radio interview with "EIR Talks," emphasized that the terrorist threat is "an integral part of the problem which threatens the United States itself. We have to understand that. This is not something that's happened to somebody else's country. It is something which is prepared to strike here." Pointing out that the United States has a much-reduced anti-terrorist intelligence capability, he added, "We need to beef up our strategic intelligence against terrorism, real fast."

Our *Feature* shows how such a strategic intelligence capability must function, and provides an extensive section of documentation to assist the reader in understanding the workings of the British *modus operandi*.

LaRouche poses the problem in this way: "The question is: How does one correctly identify the British intelligence agents operating within any given assembly of the world's so-called Very Important Persons? Very few among today's putative counterintelligence specialists have answered that question competently. Even in the instance they identify an actual such agent, their selections usually rely on methods which lead them more often to wrong identifications and interpretations than to correct ones."

Elsewhere in this issue, you will find further elaboration of the answer to this question, such as in Muriel Mirak Weissbach's report on what LaRouche told Sudanese leaders, during his recent trip to Khartoum.

In next week's issue, we will put the subversive role of the media under a microscope, with a feature package showing how British psychological warfare experts determine what *you* perceive as reality.

Susan Welsh

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Analyzing the terrorist hostage-seizure in Lima, Peru, Lyndon LaRouche advises: "The legitimate purpose in chasing individual termites, is to find, and destroy the nest from which they come." Look to the higher reaches of the British oligarchy; look to Queen Elizabeth herself, from whom President Sir George Bush received his knighthood.

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China moves to head off new 1929-style crash

by Mary Burdman

On Dec. 16, official Chinese government agencies imposed strict controls on individual stock price movements on the Shenzhen and Shanghai exchanges, and published a front-page commentary in *People's Daily*, China's newspaper of record, which warned: "The present overheated state of China's share markets makes us think of the stock crash in America in 1929." The commentary was reported on national television the night before, and was subsequently covered in other Chinese press, including the international *China Daily*.

These steps were taken just days after U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan on Dec. 5 attacked the "irrational exuberance" of the stock markets. The fact that those two words triggered significant volatility in various markets around the world over the following days, is a clear marker of how precarious the international financial situation is. Whatever Greenspan's ultimate intentions may have been, his words, and the market volatility following them, were noted carefully in China.

While the Chinese stock markets are small compared to Western markets, over 20 million Chinese are investors, most small-scale. The government still terms the stock markets "experimental." Since April 1996, speculation has been rife, with the Shenzhen market going up 340%, and Shanghai 120%.

In addition to the market controls, China's Securities Regulatory Commission announced that it had stripped two state-run newspapers, the Shenzhen *Securities Times* and the Shanghai *Securities News*, of their status as required outlets for listed companies' public statements, because these papers had failed to print an official editorial aimed at calming the markets.

The most public warnings since 1994-95

These have been the most public warnings in China on the dangers of a financial crash, since the turn of the year

1994-95. In November 1994, Prime Minister Li Peng of China was the first head of any government in the world, to make the danger of a new "Black Friday" financial crash a matter of open diplomacy. In a meeting with the directors of the American Dow Jones & Co. at that time, Li responded to a question about future convertibility of the Chinese currency by saying: "If our currency is convertible, another Black Friday crash in the U.S. would hurt China." He added that China's stock markets were "still at a trial stage," and that the government has a "cautious attitude" toward developing these markets.

Li Peng spoke in the wake of a series of scandals, in which Chinese commodities traders were lured into massive speculation on the London and other markets by Lehman Brothers and other City of London and Wall Street firms. Chinese regulators imposed strict controls on speculation, and a spokesman of the China International Trust and Investment Corp. (CITIC) noted that "certain foreign counterparts" who promoted derivatives speculation "have got some screw loose in their own house." The subsequent debacle in Mexico, and the collapse of Britain's Barings Bank, confirmed the official's concerns.

Lyndon LaRouche's analysis of the ongoing world economic collapse, has had a big impact in China. Articles on the dangers that "financial AIDS" pose for China, using extensive documentation from *EIR*, by Jonathan Tennenbaum, and on the decades-long battle between the forces of the "Just New World Economic Order" and the British free-trade empire, by this author, were published early this year in one of China's leading economic journals.

However, despite the clear commitment of China's government to real, physical economic development, as epitomized in the strategic policy of the Eurasian land-bridge, Beijing is not prepared, at this time, to "rock the boat." China is making every effort to protect itself from "financial AIDS,"

and, with its huge population, basic self-sufficiency in food supply, and infrastructure development, could weather the coming disintegration better than almost any other nation. But, while not “joining the club” of the collapsing world economy, in the way that Southeast Asian, Ibero-American, and other developing sector nations have, China is still giving credibility to the importance of futilely trying through certain institutions, such as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which are futilely trying to save the doomed international financial system.

When the BIS invited China to become a member last September, the People’s Bank of China welcomed the invitation, because membership will enable it “to closely follow the major international financial developments,” and to broaden Chinese regulators’ contacts with their financial counterparts throughout the world, which will help improve the Chinese financial industry’s regulatory and supervisory system, *China Daily* said.

The view among some circles in China, that such financial centers as Singapore might represent some kind of stability, due to internal regulation, gives credibility to claims of some in the West, that a financial collapse might be “controlled” by tough crackdowns on “erring” poorer nations. Western sources, for example, who argue that the Mexico crisis was due to poor management, seem to still have an ear in Beijing.

Most serious, is that, up to now, the Chinese government has not stated that a fundamental reorganization of the world financial system is essential, in order to finance development projects such as the Eurasian land-bridge. The furthest a Chinese leader has gone, were the statements by Chinese President Jiang Zemin, calling for a new world economic order. On May 13, 1996, in a speech to the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, Jiang said that China and Africa should join hands to establish, at an early date, a just and equitable new international political and economic order, based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and also to advance world peace, development, and progress. “China steadfastly supports African countries in their efforts for economic development, and will continue to provide, within its own means, government assistance to them with no strings attached,” Jiang said.

Defensive measures

The most recent steps taken in China are more defensive than offensive. Among these is the build-up of huge foreign exchange reserves, now at over \$100 billion, second highest in the world. When Hongkong reverts to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, China will add Hongkong’s \$60 billion to that amount. In addition, the Bank of China, the official foreign exchange bank, holds about \$60 billion in convertible foreign currencies.

It is reported that one reason the Chinese government acted to control speculation, was to prevent disruptions of China’s financial system, by foreign and domestic specula-

tors, who had planned to flood the markets with funds until the June 30, 1997 return of Hongkong to Chinese sovereignty, and then pull out. Hongkong’s Foreign Exchange Fund, the basis of the Hongkong dollar’s peg to the U.S. dollar, could be looted by capital flight, obviously a concern for Beijing.

Vice Premier Zhu Rongji noted on Dec. 23, that one of the reasons for building up these reserves was to prevent a speculative onslaught against the Hongkong dollar after July 1. “There will be no financial crisis like the Mexico crisis,” the *Hongkong Standard* quoted Zhu saying.

In its Dec. 16 commentary, *People’s Daily* raised the possibility of a total collapse, at least in China, on the scale of 1929. With the stock markets “skyrocketing,” “we should have a sober understanding of the current situation of China’s stock market,” it said. While the rapid growth over this year reflects the rising global stock markets and improving domestic economic situation, “the sharp increase in recent months has been abnormal and irrational,” with Chinese price-earnings ratios exceeding those even of Germany or New York. “Irregular activities” have been proliferating.

The commentary warned of “manipulation of the market by major institutional investors,” most of them state enterprises, and irregular operations by banks and securities firms. The “media added fuel to the fire.”

But, *People’s Daily* warned, “a drastic rise is bound to lead to a drastic fall, and there is no exception to this in stock markets at home or abroad. . . . The overheated stock market in China reminds us of the 1929 stock crisis in the United States. [Then,] people of all strata were talking about stocks. . . . That was the so-called ‘flock of sheep effect.’ . . . The market witnessed a plunge that shocked the world. . . . As a result, many banks and companies went bankrupt, and large numbers of individuals were reduced to poverty and ruin. China’s shareholders should draw a lesson from stock crises in the world.”

The commentary cited the collapse of Japan’s “highly bubbled” markets in the 1980s, and reviewed the drastic rises and falls of China’s own stock markets in recent years. “The consequences of the drastic rise or fall of stock prices are serious to both the investors and the community. Taking the ‘black Monday’ in October 1987 for example, the Dow Jones index dropped by 23% in a single day, bringing the cumulative weekly decline to 31%. Market losses totalled \$1 trillion. . . . At the end of 1994, Mexico experienced a financial crisis which shocked the world.”

In China, many institutions and individuals with illusions about stock markets, also assume that the government “will never let the stock market plummet” in the face of such important events as the return of Hongkong to China and the 15th Chinese Communist Party Congress in 1997. This, *People’s Daily* wrote, “is a very muddled view. [The government] will definitely not prop up the market when prices are falling.”

“Pursuing a bubble economy regardless of the objective conditions would be lifting a rock only to drop it on one’s

own toes,” the commentary stated, and it noted all the measures taken by the government since the end of 1992 to regulate “China’s changing financial system.”

The steps to be taken

People’s Daily then listed the steps to be taken to bring the system under control. “It is imperative to do a good job of the following work based on the principle of *strengthening supervision, increasing supply, giving correct guidance, and maintaining stability*. . . . First, a general investigation will be carried out across the country to spot illegal and irregular activities in stock trading. . . . Second, *cases of irregularities will continue to be dealt with publicly*. . . . Third, *it is necessary to implement a system of setting limits for price fluctuations, and improving and perfecting the system of open market information*” (emphasis in original).

Control of the media, strengthening risk management, and increasing supplies to meet the demand of mass investors will also be carried out. But, *People’s Daily* urged, “bank savings are still a stable and most reliable means of investment.” Indeed, savings remain the preferred method of Chinese for investing their money. Savings deposits increased to RMB 3,791.7 billion (\$475 billion) by the end of November 1996, up 31.5% from January.

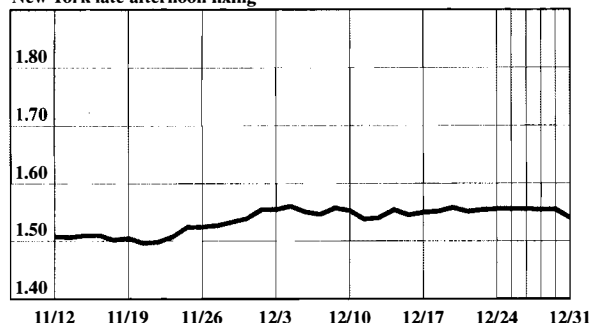
The current crackdown on speculation follows the move by the central bank, the People’s Bank of China, to close down 133 of 570 “non-bank” financial institutions Nov. 9. Another 58 of these “para-bank” institutions have had their permission to operate suspended until further clarification, while the rest will be allowed to re-register and continue operations.

These measures were the result of an investigation carried out under the July 1995 banking law, under the direction of Zhu Rongji, during summer 1996. Among the institutions closed, or threatened with closure, are “subsidiaries” of the four biggest state-run banks in China (the Bank of China, People’s Construction Bank, Agricultural Bank, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank), as well as numerous smaller provincial and city “credit cooperatives,” which have set up these “para-banks” as the result of the strict credit controls imposed in 1993. The People’s Bank issued regulations to increase supervision of such financial firms, and foreign-funded financial companies in China. Only very sound corporations will be allowed to set up financial institutions: They must have total assets of at least 1.5 billion yuan (\$180 million), annual business income of 5 billion yuan, and profits of no less than 200 million yuan. Minimum assets of the financial firms must be 100 million yuan. While they are allowed to offer credit, settlement, and other services, including floating bonds approved by the central bank, they are forbidden to conduct transactions in futures, stocks, and other money-generating operations. Real estate investment is limited to the institution’s own use, and they cannot buy shares or bonds not issued by their own member units.

Currency Rates

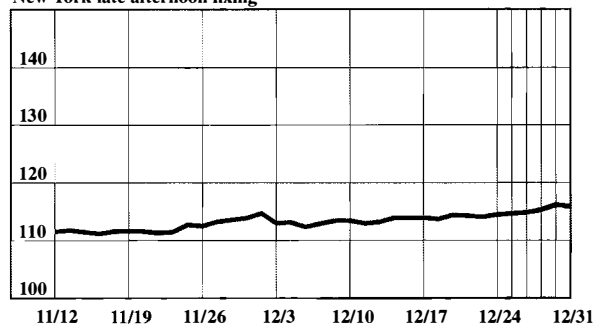
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



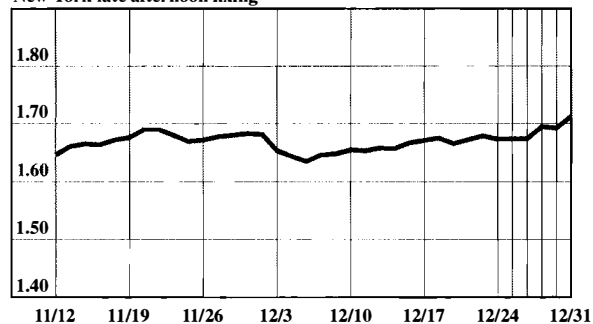
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



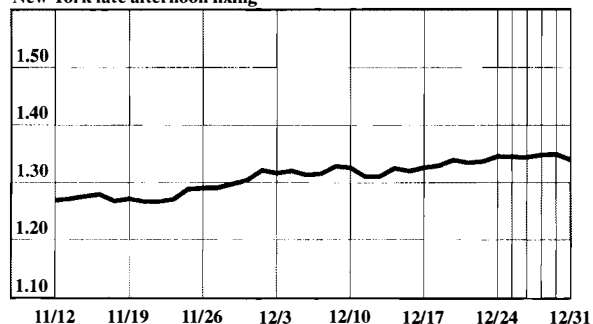
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Entering a turbulent New Year

Will the German government learn a lesson from the disastrous economic developments of 1996?

The year 1996 ended in quite a different way than the German government and its political backers in the world of banking and industry had believed it would, when they broke off roundtable talks with the labor unions in March. A national mobilization by labor was able to turn back at least one of the government's austerity demands.

On March 20, Chancellor Helmut Kohl had abruptly ended the "dialogue" with the labor unions, presenting a list of budget cuts that struck deep into the social welfare, pension, and labor market programs.

Since the labor unions had been acting conciliatory during the six months of talks between October 1995, when the government's plans for such budget cuts first became known, and March 1996, Chancellor Kohl and his supporters were sure they would not run into any big trouble with the labor movement. There would be some protests, perhaps, but no big strikes—nothing like the general strike that paralyzed France, in protest against similar budget-cutting plans, at the end of 1995. The German labor movement had not gone on strike, during all these months, when there were strike waves in several European countries. Bonn thought there would be no problems.

And, indeed, for several weeks after the roundtable talks had broken down, things seemed to develop quite the way Bonn had hoped they would. The labor movement made loud verbal protests, and mobilized for a national day of action in Bonn on June 15, rallying more than 300,000 union members for an impressive march of protest

against the planned budget cuts. It was the biggest such labor rally in Germany in the entire postwar period. But for 10 weeks after that day of action, Germany and its labor movement went on summer vacation.

When Germany returned from the holidays, the labor unions staged another round of protests on Sept. 7. Demonstrations were held in six major cities. But, still, the government did not take that seriously, as a sign of bigger problems to come. On Sept. 16, the government majority in the Bundestag (parliament) passed the budget for FY 1997, with budget cuts adding up to 26.5 billion deutschemarks (\$17.1 billion).

A particularly controversial section of these new laws was the decree to reduce sick pay, from the present 100% for the first six weeks of prolonged absence from a job, to 80%. This law was formulated and passed, in close consultation with the top echelons of Germany's banks, insurance companies, and industry. The idea was to lower costs for the employers, who have to shoulder an annual sum of DM 60 billion for sick pay—employers that in their vast majority are not investing in their own companies, but are looking for ways they can cut expenditures there, and are preoccupied with how to extract even greater dividends for their shareholders.

On Sept. 24, the German labor movement held protests in numerous big cities, against this new law. This was a special day: Exactly 40 years earlier, a 16-week strike of metal workers in northern Germany had won a fight to establish the first national sick-pay regulation. "A mere symbolic event,"

many in Bonn said, trying to play down the political importance of the new labor protests. And some of the pioneers of cost-cutting among the employers in industry, especially in the automotive sector, decided to go ahead and implement the new law for sick-pay reductions, right away.

The first days of October taught them a bitter lesson: In all big firms of the automotive sector, spontaneous (but well-organized) wildcat warning strikes occurred, lasting for a few hours and involving up to 150,000 workers on every single day of the mobilization. Four days of such strikes caused losses for the automotive sector in the range of DM 250 million—more than what it would have "saved" in sick pay, had the new law been carried out.

But the new law was not implemented: After a series of emergency discussions, the employers of the automotive sector decided to put the new law on hold, for the time being at least.

From mid-October on, this pattern was repeated, in other leading sectors of German industry, such as steelmaking and chemical production. By Christmas, the labor movement could proudly announce that it had practically undone the government's sick-pay law.

Agreements had been signed, by the third week of December, with all important branches of industry, which secured the 100% sick pay for no fewer than 10 million workers—almost a third of the nation's employed workforce of 34 million.

This is an important tactical victory in a longer war. But the fact that German labor has defeated the government austerity measures, has significance beyond Germany: In all industrialized nations, where labor is in a similar war against fiscal austerity, the German labor mobilization and the success it had, is being studied carefully.

Business Briefs

Italy

Secret services to act on economic security

Italy's Interior Minister Giorgio Napolitano has activated the secret services to help defend national economic interests, particularly against London-centered international financial speculation, the Italian press of Dec. 24 reported. The intelligence work has already produced about 20 reports, which are routinely sent to prosecutors. The decision comes in the context of a series of actions reflecting the impact of the LaRouche movement on the Italian political scene.

According to the daily *Il Giornale*, the mandate for SISDE, the civilian secret service, concerns "situations or phenomena that could represent a threat to the equilibrium and vital sectors of the national economy, with particular reference to the defense of the productive system, to foreign penetration in strategic sectors of production, and to the dynamics of financial markets." The military service, SISMI, "will monitor our currency, to defend it from foreign speculation."

The new policy was announced a few days earlier by Rep. Franco Frattini, head of the Parliamentary Committee on Secret Services, who said it is necessary to give SISDE "the mandate of protecting the national economy from international speculation. . . . We did not forget that under the Berlusconi government, a London agency systematically spread destabilizing news against our economy and, under the Dini government, regularly announced subpoenas for the prime minister. These are typical actions where secret service intervention is required."

Agriculture

China's academy finds fewer farm laborers

Many of China's farmers no longer make their living from the land, and should be classified differently, according to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Xinhua news agency reported Dec. 23, 1996. An academy study found that China's rural labor force is

460 million strong, of whom 250 million are engaged in agricultural production.

More than 100 million rural residents are working in local township firms. The study pointed out the necessity of distinguishing among farmers, the agricultural population, and the rural population—all of which had been lumped together for decades. While it is generally accepted that China has 900 million farmers, the term "farmer" should in fact refer only to those who actually farm, not just anyone living in the countryside, said researcher Yao Mei.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs reported on the same day that China's floating population of migrant workers may have grown to 100 million, far more than the official estimate. Migration causes social problems and weakens China's strict population controls, China News Service said. "In areas that have not formed effective management of the floating population, such hideous phenomena as illegal unmarried cohabitation, bigamy, and prostitution are breeding and spreading."

Middle East

Occupied Territories in a 'depression,' says UN

The United Nations Special Coordinator Office to the PLO Territory termed the economic situation in the Occupied Territories a "depression," in its first Quarterly Report on Economic and Social Conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, released Oct. 29, 1996.

"Between 1992 and 1996, real GNP in the WBGS [West Bank and Gaza Strip] has declined 22.7%, mainly as a result of the loss of employment in Israel, and the decline in trade flows caused by the Israeli closure policy. Real per capita GNP has declined an estimated 38.8% between 1992 and 1996. In 1992, the WBGS's real GNP . . . in 1995 U.S. dollars was \$5 billion . . . per capita GNP was \$2,425. Five years later, in 1996, real GNP will be about \$3.9 billion . . . per capita GNP will have dropped to \$1,480.

"The real monthly wage income for an average worker in the WBGS declined 19.3% during the first half of 1996. Average

household consumption declined 6.7%, with basic expenditures falling 9.0% during the same period. Due to falling wage rates and higher consumer prices, a single average worker's monthly income could only cover 67.5% of basic needs, and only 48.7% of all expenditures in late 1995, and only 59.8% of the reduced basic and 42.1% of the reduced overall expenditures by mid-year."

Meanwhile, the Dec. 24 London *Times* said that the costs of the "breakdown in the peace process since the election of the Netanyahu government" are rising. "The main casualties have been projects that were still in their infancy. During the Rabin and Peres governments, grandiose ideas were proposed at two regional economic conferences in Casablanca and Amman. They included a Red Sea-Dead Sea canal, the comprehensive development of the Jordan Valley, and the sale of huge quantities of gas from Egypt and the Gulf to Israel. Though not officially cancelled, there has been no movement on any of these projects for six months," it said.

South Asia

India deepens trade ties with Myanmar

At the point that British intelligence and its International Republican Institute cohorts in the United States are waging political and economic warfare against Myanmar (Burma), India is deepening ties with that nation. Indian relations with Myanmar have improved dramatically since the early 1990s, further solidifying Asian support for Myanmar against the efforts of the Bush league and Dope, Inc., to take over their favorite opium plantation, before it turns into a real country.

On Dec. 14, 1996, the *Asian Age* reported that India was set to open a new transit point for trade within the month. The first transit point, at Moreh-Tamu, was opened in 1995; the new one, at Chanpa in Mizoram state, will connect with Rih, Myanmar. Trade has flourished at the first transit post, with plastic goods, handicrafts, and handlooms being sent across by India, and pulses and timber coming from Burma. "In the next two years, we expect 1 billion rupees [worth of goods]

Briefly

to cross from this point alone. The second point at Champa-Rih is also expected to do equally well," said an official.

On Dec. 13, 1996, the *Asia Times* reported that India and Myanmar plan to jointly develop Myanmar's huge oil and gas deposits. At an international energy conference in Goa, an agreement was signed by India's state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India, as well as private Indian companies, to develop fields in Myanmar. Also discussed was the construction of an oil pipeline between the two nations. Together with the pipeline under construction between Myanmar and Thailand, the new line would create a pan-Asian pipeline. A senior member of the Myanmar delegation told the *Asia Times*: "The idea is to have a pan-Asian pipeline, if you like, stretching from Indonesia to Malaysia, and then via Myanmar into India."

Central Asia

Pakistan, Afghanistan to start road construction

Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to build a new highway link to Central Asia, wire services reported on Dec. 19, 1996. Construction of the highway will begin in January, and will go up to the border of Turkmenistan. Pakistan has already delivered heavy machinery to the Taliban government to build a 60-mile portion of the road. The director general for Afghanistan and South Asia for the Pakistan Foreign Ministry, Arif Ayub, reported that this portion of the road will link the Pakistani southwestern border town of Chaman, with the southern Afghan city of Kandahar. The next segment to be built will be a 240-mile highway from Kandahar to the Afghan border town of Torgundi, which is linked by rail with Turkmenistan.

The Pakistani newspaper *The News*, a mouthpiece for a faction of Pakistani intelligence, editorially endorsed the project, implicitly arguing for support of the Taliban. "The 880-km-long Afghan highway . . . is the missing link in a route that will allow movement of vehicles between Central Asian cities and the port of Karachi," it reports. "This is seen as the most viable road-

way at the moment, till the Gwadar port [Pakistan port on the Arabian sea] is developed to cater to ocean-going ships. This is the second effort being made to reach a settlement with Kabul on the route which will help all the contiguous regional states—the five Central Asian republics, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The initial negotiations, which were preceded by sending a test trade caravan through the western Afghan provinces to Turkmenistan, was interrupted by the internal instability in Afghanistan.

"The functioning of this route . . . will reactivate a historic linkover which caravans carried on a lucrative exchange trade between the Indian Ocean littoral states and the then-Central Asian khanates. Imperial Britain and Czarist Russia put an end to that route. But after the recent political changes in Central Asia, a need was felt to find a safe passage to the nearest seaport to resume the movement of merchandise. Pakistan has offered its rail, road and port facilities to create an effective transportation system."

Science

Thunderstorm halos move faster than light

Thunderclouds sport high-altitude halos of flickering red light, a phenomenon confirmed by researchers at Stanford's Very Low Frequency Research Group who have measured the horizontal structure and dynamics of a new kind of stratospheric lighting that scientists have named "elves." The observations were reported by Umran Inan, professor of electrical engineering, on Dec. 15, at the American Geophysical Union meeting in San Francisco.

The new measurements, obtained with a specially constructed device called the Fly's Eye, confirm the prediction that these flashes take the highly unusual form of luminous rings that spread across the sky at speeds faster than light.

In February 1996, the Stanford scientists predicted that elves would have such a rapidly expanding ring-like structure. They based their prediction on the assumption that the newly discovered phenomenon is produced by powerful electromagnetic pulses generated by large lightning strikes.

TURKEY AND IRAN signed trade accords on Dec. 21, designed to double the trade between the two nations to \$2 billion. The accord was signed near the end of a four-day visit to Turkey by Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

SOUTH KOREAN trade unionists called for a general strike on Jan. 5, unless the government repeals a new labor law which has sparked a wave of strikes. Under the law, companies can lay off workers, hire temporary staff, and replace strikers. Workers fear the law means that decades of job security are coming to an end.

VIETNAM has ordered the country's banks to set aside \$200 million in loans for government projects, the Dec. 23 London *Financial Times* reported. A confidential central bank directive specifies that any bank facing "temporary liquidity difficulties" that might result from this, will be bailed out by the central bank.

PAKISTAN and India will hold talks on the passage of the proposed Indo-Iranian gas pipeline through Pakistan. Indian Minister of State for Petroleum T.R. Baalu said that "Pakistan had shown interest in a dialogue to sort out the imbroglio," the Iranian paper *Ettelaat* reported Dec. 12.

DEUTSCHE BANK, Germany's largest, has been downgraded by Moody's from a "AAA" rating, to "Aa1." Moody's cited the bank's shift, from primarily a commercial lending bank to a Wall Street-style "investment bank," making its profits heavily dependent on the bank's financial trading, as a reason for the change.

LITHUANIA is at the threshold of a tuberculosis epidemic, in which 10% of all children are already infected. Istraupress service reported Dec. 10. Shock therapy is blamed for the worsening situation, which has cut the standard of living, including the quality of food and medical care.

Sir George Bush: On Her Majesty's Service

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Dec. 24, 1996

British-led intelligence networks' role in supporting international terrorism against France, Sudan, Colombia, and, most recently, Peru, obliges all U.S. citizens who wish to regard themselves as patriots, rather than of a nasty Tory type, to come to their senses on the subject of those continuing services to the British Empire, for which, according to no less an authority than the Queen herself, President Sir George Bush has received a knighthood from her Royal Britannic Majesty.

We examine the present British campaign for UNO sanctions against Sudan, against the background of London's simultaneous backing for the same international terrorism of which it, with witting falsehood, accuses Sudan. We emphasize the relevance to this of France's and other nations' repeated exposures of London as the base for terrorist operations directed against them. We emphasize London's role in furthering the cause of international terrorism in Fidel Castro's Central and South America, as key to understanding the genocide and related terrorist operations which London is orchestrating through Uganda and poor Eritrea against Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire, among other targets in what Sir George Bush's cronies of genocidalist London currently identify as "the Greater Horn of Africa."

Refer to the attached documentation, as numbered here, for identification of evidence bearing upon that question. [See pp. 24-45.] There, (1) consider the role of Britain's George Soros in orchestrating November's pro-drug-legalization referenda through Republican Party channels in Arizona and in California; also, consider the included documentation, in that same location, of charges against Soros and his operations, which have been presented by official circles in Italy, and by President Tudjman, and his government, in Croatia. Combine

this with (2) French officials' repeated exposures of Britain's harboring of the most dangerous of the world's well-known international-terrorist organizations operating inside France. Consider additional evidence, from Israeli sources and elsewhere (3), corroborating this exposure of Britain's leading role behind international terrorism operating throughout most parts of the world, such as against Peru and elsewhere today. Take this together with Sir Henry Kissinger's public brag, in 1982 (4), that he had been an agent of the British foreign service at the time he was supposed to be serving U.S. Presidents Nixon and Ford. Add to this (5) recent revelations of the roles of former U.S. President Sir George Bush, as (a) former drug kingpin, (b) Moonie-cult lackey, and (c) as a director of Britain's Canada-based, Africa-genocide-linked, Barrick International interests.

The question is: How does one correctly identify the British intelligence agents operating within any given assembly of the world's so-called Very Important Persons (VIPs)? Very few among today's putative counterintelligence specialists have answered that question competently. Even in the instance they identify an actual such agent, their selections usually rely on methods which lead them more often to wrong identifications and interpretations than to correct ones.

For example, note, in attached documentation, although today's principal U.S. television networks were derived from British Empire interests' control of radio patents, the difference between (6) traditional fellow-travellers of the British services, such as *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, and (7) the newspaper chains outrightly controlled in British imperial interest, by such British Commonwealth agencies as the Murdoch and Hollinger chains. Similarly, what is the Australian angle which U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno has been complicit in covering up in such cases as



Lyndon LaRouche in Sudan, December 1996. "We examine the present British campaign for UNO sanctions against Sudan, against the background of London's simultaneous backing for the same international terrorism of which it, with witting falsehood, accuses Sudan." (For a report on LaRouche's visit in Khartoum, see p. 46.)

the Waco, Texas massacre (8), and, also, in (9) the fraudulent 1983-88 covert operations and legal trials of a U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate whom Henry A. Kissinger and 1980s drug kingpin George Bush wished to put out of the way? What is the massive official, deliberate cover-up, for the benefit of not only both the British government and former President George Bush, but, also, ongoing international terrorism, in (10) the carefully pre-scrambled New York City Federal indictment, trial, and conviction of those accused in the World Trade Center bombing? What is the role of British intelligence's Hollinger press channels (11), in orchestrating the attempts to indict U.S. President Bill Clinton—i.e., overthrow the U.S. government in the same way British intelligence agencies customarily conduct bloody revolutions, invasions, or other forms of political coups against the governments of Third World nations?!

It is past time for the Federal government and ordinary citizens of the U.S.A. to come to their senses in these and closely related matters. Have we not already experienced international terrorism, and a top-down, politically motivated, judicial cover-up in the case of former Vice-President George Bush's Special Situation Group (SSG) assets, the (10) Afghan mujahideen, to provide color for the bombing of New York

City's World Trade Center? Are not the politically most sensitive aspects of the massacres at Waco, Texas and Ruby Ridge, Idaho (12) still covered up? Do we not witness the effort to explain away what is presented as a highly sophisticated, and relatively large-scale operation, the Oklahoma bombing (13), by suggesting the whole affair is to be blamed upon a convenient pair of scapegoats?

Look at the relevant lesson to be learned from certain among the undisputed, well-known facts in the case of the terrorist attack in Peru (14). Look at those facts; then, say similar terrorist attacks could not happen in the U.S.A. itself, even as early as sometime during 1997. The leading, implicit point is: the legitimate purpose in chasing individual termites, is to find, and destroy the nest from which they come.

How to kill a nation

Consider the following, exemplary features of the matter, as drawn from the attached report (14) on the terrorist invasion and occupation of Japan's diplomatic premises in Lima, Peru.

In this case, the putative perpetrator is a branch of internationally organized narco-terrorism operating within Peru, the MRTA, which is otherwise to be recognized as the complement to the similarly connected, mass-murderous, nominally Communist narco-terrorist organization known as *Sendero Luminoso*. These two organizations represent, combined, international narco-terrorist gangs based in the area which is the largest single source of supply of illegal cocaine to the criminal markets of world; they are both criminal associations

1. Consider the manner the British Empire, through Colonial Office ("Overseas Development" office) Secretary Baroness Lynda Chalker, is steering, today, the highest rate of genocide in Twentieth-Century history, against literally millions of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi.

in the highest degree, which have already murdered tens of thousands of proverbial innocent bystanders, criminal associations whose mere toleration by any government would constitute a crime against humanity by that government. For years, Peru's President Fujimori led his nation's military and police forces in a successful campaign to break the power of, and to imprison these mass-murderous, narco-terrorist killers in his own country, a campaign for which all civilized humanity owes a great debt of gratitude to Peru, to its incumbent President, and to the military and police institutions of that nation.

Granted, as *EIR* and other experts agreed at the time when the majority of these terrorists had been rounded up, Peru had eradicated most of the branches, if not all of the seeds of these terrorist organizations; but, until recent foreign interference, from U.S.A. official channels, and elsewhere, pressed Peru to lessen its security measures against international terrorism, the terrorist menace in Peru remained essentially a dormant one.

These two Peru-linked terrorist organizations are part of a terrorist international called the São Paulo Forum (*Foro de São Paulo*) (15), nominally originating in Brazil, and presently headed, at least nominally, by Cuba's President Fidel Castro. This association includes every notable international terrorist organization operating to the south of the United States, and includes also agents operating, from within the Internet, inside the U.S.A. itself. The principal narco-terrorist organizations of Colombia, including the "legalized" M-19 and the FARC, are part of this. The terrorist organization which calls itself the "Zapatistas" (15), which has occupied one of the richest oil-deposits of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, is part of this same terrorist international.

Some confused minds call these "leftists"; wicked people call them "rebels." History shows (16), that the "leftist" Duke of Orleans, "Philippe Egalité," the patron of terrorist Robespierre, and a terrorist mass-murderer in his own right, was, like Napoleon III after him, a British intelligence services' agent of influence against his own nation, France. The same history shows, that "leftist" terrorists Danton and Marat, were mass-murderers trained in, and directed from London by the then-head of the British foreign intelligence service, Lord Shelburne protégé Jeremy Bentham (16). The "leftists" of Fidel Castro's following among the terrorists of the São Paulo Forum, are in that tradition.

The London connection to the MRTA, like the House of Lords' openly expressed sympathy for the narco-terrorists of Colombia, shows us the meaning which the term "leftist" must invoke when employed as a political costuming for the class of international narco-terrorist organizations which the MRTA represents. Terming the MRTA "rebels," as their apparent sympathizers of the CNN network have done, is like terming genocidalist Genghis Khan "a specialist in etiquette."

That said, focus upon the specific kind of criminal complicity exhibited by certain press and related agencies in the

recent MRTA affair in Peru (17). Focus upon a collection of accomplices which includes the editorial page of the Dec. 24 *New York Times*, Time Warner's CNN network, and other traditionally London-connected news-media accomplices of these terrorists. These terrorists have been operating, like the assassins which British agent Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Europe deployed, or, as in the 1860s tradition of B'Nai B'Rith associate and British agent John Wilkes Booth: as instruments of British policy-shaping.

In this case, as the relevant international television news-media insisted constantly, the announced purpose of the recent MRTA terrorists' deployment, has been to induce Peru to abandon the last vestiges of national sovereignty, just as such shamelessly open sympathizers of Colombia's narco-democracy as the British House of Lords have insisted for Colombia, and the sympathizers of international terrorism's "Zapatistas" have used terrorists' deployment as a pretext for demanding the end of the national sovereignty of the Republic of Mexico.

Take CNN as typical of those parts of the international news media whose editorial policy in this matter clearly expresses culpable kinds of sympathetic actions in aid of at least some crucial features of the terrorists' crimes. From virtually the outset of the terrorist crime, CNN has insisted on terming the terrorists "rebels," and in acting as a de facto, Josef Goebbels-like propaganda ministry, in support of demands that the government of Peru must submit to the terms presented by the criminals. CNN went to such extremes, as suggesting that Cuba's Fidel Castro, the putative head of the relevant international terrorists' political association, might assist in such destruction of the national sovereignty of the people of Peru.

Are CNN reporters therefore to be described as "fellow-travellers of terrorism"? Was Nazi Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels, perhaps, a "fellow-traveller" of the Gestapo? Cut through the shyster's quibbling sophistries about "politically correct" choice of words. Why should institutions which some putatively *chic* persons of reckless opinions wish to term "respectable," such as the Berlin-based *Chickie-Mickies* of CNN, or Britain's House of Lords, be gushing like yesterday's sex-maniacal bobby-soxers, over the fashionable international terrorists of Peru or Colombia? Granted, some CNN reporters might reject the idea of actually sleeping with an MRTA terrorist; let us give them the benefit of the doubt, by stating that it is irrelevant to this report whether they all do, or don't. The question is, whence the coincidence of desired ends between the operations of the actual terrorists and their putative political fellow-travellers among representatives of today's international mass media?

Is the answer really an elusive one? Are there not people in high places, in the U.S.A., as in western Europe, who think it desirable that the institutions of the modern, industrialized nation-state republic—such as the United States itself—must quickly fade away? Are there not presently currents of opin-

ion, in high places, working openly to eliminate the sovereignty of nation-states, even their own, in order to transfer power to supranational regimes, such as the UNO Security Council, the UNO's locust-plague of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), or regional agencies such as the European Union or Organization of the American States (OAS), before the close of the present century?

Might one not conceive of the possibility, that, late some November evening, in the year 2000, Al Gore rushes to inform his wife, Tipper, that he has just been elected President of the United States. To which news Tipper responds with mixed diffidence and pity, "I hate to tell you this, Al; but, the United States was dissolved eight months ago. They just forgot to call off the election."

It might not happen like that, but, around the world, there are a lot of people, including Britain's Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh who has served as acting Queen termite of the World Wide Fund for Nature, including some obviously very influential, and also very treasonous persons and circles inside the U.S.A., who have been straining to bring that dissolution of the U.S.A. about, as soon as possible.

There are some people in the relatively highest positions of policy-shaping inside the U.S.A., who have been working to bring about the early dissolution of the sovereignty and present borders of every nation south of the U.S. borders. Many of them are associated with the relevant "Volpi di Misurata" of the old Kissinger State Department, Luigi Einaudi. During late 1995, this reporter, in his capacity as a candidate for the Democratic Party's 1996 U.S. Presidential nomination, had occasion to denounce precisely such a policy for the Americas issued by the now recently resigned U.S. Secretary of Defense Perry himself, a policy which called, point by point, for stripping the republics of the Americas of the most crucial institutions essential to the continuation of their national sovereignties.

The leading effects of the demands placed by the terrorists, were fully consistent with such stated goals of eliminating the national sovereignty of every present state within the Americas, the U.S.A. itself included. The most prominent of the demands, was that the government free from the prisons about 400 of the most inhuman mass-murderers and drug-pushers in the history of South America. The second, is that these terrorists and drug-pushers should be set up, with financing by the government of Peru, to be a "legalized" political organization, like the M-19 of Colombia's present "narco-democracy." What, then, if the MRTA's fellow-terrorists inside Brazil conduct a similar terrorist operation in the near future, or perhaps the allies of the Peru narco-terrorists' Zapatista allies in Mexico? Clearly, CNN and certain other international news-media organizations have no presently manifest objection to turning such mass-murderous, narco-terrorist organizations loose on the entire hemisphere.

Obviously, once one compares the demands of the terrorists with such international news media's expressions of sym-

pathy for those demands, only the most reckless of fools would deny the fact of political affinities between the terrorists and such news media. The next question posed by these recent events in Peru, is: What is the nature of the British connection to these terrorists, apart from the fact that not only has Britain's House of Lords expressed its warm regard for Colombia's narco-democracy, but the British government is openly, and officially harboring the largest of Peru's narco-terrorist organizations, *Sendero Luminoso*, as well as many other, similar organizations, in London. One might ask, without being rightly accused of profanity: "What in Hell has London become?"

The British Empire

Persons who show themselves thus to be illiterate in the most elementary features of modern and also ancient history, insist that the mantle of imperial authority has passed entirely from the former British Empire to the United States of America. Such persons have frequently defended their delusion to this effect, by advancing the following sophistry. They are wont to assert (often with a telling glint of fanatical blindness in their wild-eyed stare at the unseen), that the poor, little United Kingdom whose economy has been recently almost destroyed by its baby-killing former nanny, Margaret Thatcher, must be viewed either as a mere lackey of the terrible U.S.A., or, at most, perhaps, a moderating influence upon the dumb U.S. strategic giant.

Those officials of governments who, thus akin to Jonathan Swift's fabled sages of Laputa, suffer the delusion, that the United Kingdom today is ruled by an elected Parliament, should not, in the interests of their own safety, be allowed out of the house without their vigilant, pig's-bladder-armed attendants. The widespread popular ignorance of the relevant facts must be corrected, if but summarily, here, if we are to bring the popular mind out of its imprisonment in popularized, illiterate virtual reality, into the world as it actually is.

Since the 1714 accession of King George I, the British Empire was established as an empire in fact, as a matter of law, under the implicit terms of the preceding Act of Settlement. In brief, the ruling financier oligarchy of London, acting in a manner copied from the precedent of the imperial maritime and financier power of Venice, selected, instead of an elected Doge, an hereditary, Welf (var., Guelph) monarchy.

Like all empires of note from earlier history, as far back as ancient Babylon, the ruling imperial house was the sole, ultimate authority in law, unless it were ousted by the oligarchy itself. This authority, for as long as it might be continued, is implicitly subject only to the monarchy's observance of certain religious and related local customs. These customs might evolve, in the sense that Immanuel Kant, G.W.F. Hegel, and Karl Savigny later set forth their respective doctrines of changing custom, as changes occurring under the influence of an utterly irrational *Volksgeist*, *Zeitgeist*, or *Weltgeist*, or merely "popular opinion"; but, the irrationalist principle of

custom was the only “constitutional” form of constraint imposed upon an imperial monarch acting as executive agent for the relevant oligarchy.

For the literate historian, there is nothing extraordinary in this British imperial arrangement. Throughout European and greater Mediterranean history, with the exception of some Greek city-state republics and their imitations, until the first modern nation-state was established, as 1461-1483 France under King Louis XI, the dominant political form of society and law, was the imperial form familiar to us from ancient Babylon, ancient Tyre, and the Persian, Ptolemaic, Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian empires. These empires were all ruled, top-down, on behalf of an oligarchical collection of families, an oligarchy of a form symbolized in the Greek Olympus pantheon. In that sense, the emperor, or pharaoh, or Cromwell-like dictator, whether an individually selected ruler, or a selection of an hereditary form of such rule, was the executive—the proverbial Zeus—which the oligarchy put over itself, as the chief *capo* of a U.S. collection of organized-crime “families,” such as the late Meyer Lansky, might acquire his position.

In the instance of the British Empire, the ruling oligarchy is constituted presently of several thousands persons drawn chiefly from those families which represent the financier interests associated with Commonwealth places such as the City of London, Montreal, Toronto, Singapore, Canberra, Hong Kong, and so on. In that sense, yesterday’s British East India Company and Barings, or today’s Anglo-American and Royal Dutch Shell, the family known variously as Welf, Hannover, Saxe-Coburg, Windsor, has been a “bourgeois” hereditary monarchy, with more likeness to a Doge of old Venice, or the Netherlands’ bloody-handed William of Orange, than to a Habsburg, Bourbon, Romanov, or Hohenzollern dynasty. The oligarchy, through a feudal *Fürstentum* under a chancellor such as von Kaunitz or Metternich, or a “bourgeois” assembly of financier-oligarchical nobility, retains implicitly the ultimate power of a Roman *pater familias*, to continue or replace the currently ruling hereditary monarchy.

Thus, by standard of legal system of government, the United Kingdom is, like ancient Italy under Capri’s Emperor Tiberius, merely the chief province of an imperial form of power, of imperial institutions whose legal authority is rooted in the imperial tradition of Babylon and Rome. Like ancient empires, the imperial state of today relies upon agencies whose existence lies essentially outside the reach of whatever other elected forms of government might appear. Consider, for example, Britain’s permanent civil-service bureaucracy, of the type which Anglophile U.S. dupes introduced as a corrupting “reform,” undermining the U.S. Constitution, as the U.S. civil-service system. In the British Empire of today, the monarchical management of both state and government of the United Kingdom, and of the larger British Commonwealth, is situated within the institution, of several hundreds persons, known as the Privy Council.

The Privy Council controls the *customary*, popular, side-show entertainment known as the Parliament, and, respecting all truly important matters, also controls the governments of all of the quasi-independent states of the so-called British Commonwealth. It determines who might be selected to constitute a parliamentary government, and, whose government, in good time, must endure a Major sort of disappointment. In fact, a government of a Commonwealth state might, occasionally, like present-day Sudan or Nigeria, resist the higher authority of the Privy Council, at mortal risk to the persons of the official, and his or her family, who attempts to free that state from the only slightly disguised colonial fist within the Commonwealth system.

The characteristic feature of all empires, this British Empire included, is axiomatically implicit in the specific type of oligarchy which predominates within the ranks of the assembly of the oligarchical families as a whole. In Britain, the ruling interest is of the financier-aristocratic, rather than, for example, the legendary, landed-aristocratic form of feudal Europe, or the theocratic form of ancient Babylon or Egypt.

All such differing varieties of the species called empire share in common an oligarchical principle which is axiomatically hateful toward the Christian appreciation of the Mosaic principle of *Genesis* 1: the principle, that man and woman are each made in the image of God, that mankind might thus exert a divinely assigned dominion within the universe. That latter is the principle which separates the imperial form from Christianity, and also from Islam, as the case of Prince Philip’s 1961 co-founding of the paganist World Wildlife Fund attests this fact. This fact is key to understanding the role of the British Empire in Jeremy Bentham’s and Lord Palmerston’s fostering the terrorist organizations of such British agents as Robespierre, Napoleon III, and Giuseppe Mazzini’s Young Europe, and London’s harboring of so many of the world’s leading terrorist organizations of today.

The key to all recent and present-day world history and politics, is a continuing, mortal conflict between two axiomatically irreconcilable political philosophies, the continuing conflict between the old imperialism, and its creation, the so-called materialist/empiricist Enlightenment of Paolo Sarpi, Galileo Galilei, Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, et al., versus the Renaissance heritage of the modern nation-state republic as that is typified by the examples of Gottfried Leibniz and the founding of the U.S.A. as a constitutional federal republic in 1789.

If one accepts the Christian reading of the cited Mosaic principle, then, it follows, that the state must be derived, not from the mere assembly of persons of which a nation is comprised at some choice of moment, nor, of the mere customary and other opinions of such persons, but, rather, from the principle that the state must be constituted to uphold the implications of a principle. The principle, which lies outside, and above the mere opinion of such children of the Ockhamite Enlightenment as U.S. Justice Antonin Scalia, is that truth

and justice must prevail, and these according to the fact that each newborn personality is made in the living image of the Creator, and must be developed, protected, and afforded opportunities in mortal life consistent with that fact. A state, such as a pro-Malthusian one, which evades that principle, is not morally fit to survive, and, ultimately, assuredly, will not survive.

The modern European form of nation-state, as first established by the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, in Louis XI's France, occurred as an offshoot of the 1439-1440 sessions of the great, ecumenical Council of Florence, where the eastern and Augustinian rites of the Christian churches were temporarily unified, over the coordinated political opposition of Venice and Mount Athos. Despite all of the evils done in the name of European nations since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, it is simply a statistical fact, that, until a 1966 turn toward neo-Malthusian utopianism, the creation of the modern nation-state, in western Europe, has had the net effect of improving the life-expectancy and conditions of life of the average person on this planet as a whole, more than all other forms of culture combined up to the Fifteenth Century.

From the founding of the modern nation-state, in late-Fifteenth-Century France, a mortal struggle erupted between that new institution and all forms of the old imperial order, both landed and financial oligarchies. Following the near-defeat of the imperialist reactionary class, by the early Sixteenth-Century League of Cambrai, it was apparent to the leading imperial interest of that time, Venice, that the economic and related military superiority inhering in the new nation-state institution had brought the old order in Europe to an end. Venice's reaction to this perception, was: *Divide and conquer*. Beginning then, Venice fostered bloody schisms within western Europe's Christianity, while looking northward to find a new base for imperial financier and maritime operations, beyond its increasingly vulnerable base at the north of the Adriatic. The Netherlands and England were chosen as the locations to be cultivated for this latter purpose.

Beginning 1517, Venetian agents typified by Francesco Zorzi (Giorgi), Cardinal Pole, and Thomas Cromwell, utilized the Howard family's bait, Anne Boleyn, to lure a susceptible Henry VIII into adopting the schismatic role of an English *Pontifex Maximus*, and, a bit later, lured a susceptible Hapsburg dynasty into a foolish, bloody tyranny against the people of the Netherlands. Western Europe entered the last decades of the Sixteenth Century, divided within itself by rivers of bloody, politically-motivated, confessional strife.

In this setting, in 1582, a new Mephistopheles for every Faust of Europe, Paolo Sarpi, emerged to preeminent power within Venice. Sarpi launched a new political world-order in Europe, an anti-Renaissance world order known as the "Enlightenment" of his own and his lackey Galileo's protégés, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, et al. Here lies the axiomatic key to London's current employment of international terrorism as an instrument of its global policy. Here lies the key to Lon-

don's presently ongoing, bloody, imperial, world-wide effort to eradicate both Christianity and Islam.

The practical essence of the matter is elementary. Under pre-Fifteenth-Century imperialism, over ninety-five percent of all parts of the human species lived under political regimes which condemned them to the status of slaves, serfs, or worse. This was true even of those parts of the world in which *Genesis 1* was revered. The intent to recognize each person as equal before God may have existed; but, the means to realize that intent efficiently in political practice was wanting.

The Fifteenth-Century founding of the modern nation-state, by the Renaissance's Augustinian Christianity, was the outgrowth of an effort to establish a form of society consistent with Christian principles derivable from *Genesis 1*: that every man and woman is made in the image of God, within a humanity assigned to exert dominion within the universe. That form of society could only be one which cultivated the developable, potential, sovereign creative powers of mind of each newborn person, and which afforded the person so educated opportunities consistent with the human individual's divinely given nature. Thus, we have, in Latin, the principles of *imago viva Dei* and *capax Dei*, upon which leading Fifteenth-Century churchmen allied with Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa gave birth to the modern nation-state republic.

For reason of such considerations, those reactionary oligarchical forces centered upon imperial Venice, directed their political efforts to attacking, and seeking to eradicate, those principles of natural law which oblige society to seek political and economic forms in which the realization of the divinely supplied nature of the human individual is efficient constitutional law. It was in service of a specifically contrary, diabolical, oligarchical purpose, that Paolo Sarpi chose to create the specifically anti-Christian, empiricist dogma of law and scientific inquiry, typified by the writings of Sarpi's personal lackey, Galileo, of Francis Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Mandeville, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham: the nominalist dogma of the notorious William of Ockham.

The political essence of the matter, as typified by that Hobbesian kind of British-Israelite cultism of Britain's Lord William Rees-Mogg, or of the kindred, U.S.-based devotees of anti-Islamic "Temple Mount" terrorism, is that such devotees of the Brutish Empire insist that no "divine spark of reason" exists within the human individual. *By denying this legal protection of divinity to the human individual, those Brutish wretches seek to eliminate all efficient legal prohibition against the return of the ninety-five percent or more of the human population—of the United Kingdom, and elsewhere—to the status of illiterate slaves, serfs, or worse, even mere corpses of a generously culled human herd.*

This is precisely what the loquacious Rees-Mogg has explicitly advocated, in stipulating his utopian proposal that under his beloved "information society" utopia, ninety-five percent, precisely, of future populations must be left absolutely illiterate, just as the slave-owner class in the U.S.A. and

the short-lived C.S.A., assigned capital penalties for allowing African-American slaves to be able to read and write, or as relevant Harvard University professors today bemoan the cruelty of imposing the development of cognitive potentials upon African-American minds which such Harvard dons deem genetically unsuited for such ministrations.

So, modern neo-Malthusians, such as World Wildlife Fund co-founder Prince Philip, arrogate to themselves and their cronies the power to “cull the human herd” as they might deem suited to the interest of the future Great White Bwana game-hunters of a largely depopulated sub-Saharan Africa. So, self-avowed British agent and avowed mass-murderer Henry A. Kissinger could write NSSM-200 in 1974, in his dual role as U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Advisor: insisting that populations of continents such as Africa must be depopulated, lest they, with their tendency to breed in excessive numbers and their wont for economic self-improvement, might consume excessively those local natural resources which the Anglo-American oligarchy might covet for its own future use. So, the most evil man of the Twentieth Century, Britain’s Bertrand Russell, wrote, in 1923, of culling the population of Africa by methods which “are disgusting even if they are necessary.”

So, the great Heinrich Heine wrote, in German, “*Wie eng, wie englisch.*” In plain English: How Brutish.

Why Brutish terrorism now?

The untimely death of a great adversary of the British Empire and its Adam Smith, patriotic U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, cleared the way for Churchill’s London to induce a suggestible President Truman to drop two nuclear weapons, without any military justification, on the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This act set into motion the policy which Bertrand Russell had crafted, as he explained his doctrine of the nuclear pathway to UNO world government, in the September 1946 edition of *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. Russell lamented what he deemed the cowardice of the U.S.A., in failing to launch a preemptive nuclear attack upon the Soviet Union, but envisioned a prolonged, if managed nuclear conflict between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., as a means which might lead to a UNO world government by a more roundabout, longer route than preventive nuclear war.

Later, after the U.S.S.R. had developed nuclear arsenals, Russell stated publicly, that he had meant every word he had spoken earlier, in proposing that if Moscow rejected submission to UNO world government, a “preemptive” nuclear attack should be launched. London’s backing for such nuclear terrorism during such events of the 1940s, is key for understanding London’s use of the post-1966 forms of international terrorism, such as the terrorists of Fidel Castro’s São Paulo Forum, today.

Since Russell’s initial proposal of a nuclear-weapons pathway to UNO world government, the world has passed through two most critical phases of transition toward the im-

perialist “globaloney” of UNO world-government dictatorship, with intended, accompanying elimination of the last vestiges of sovereign nation-state institutions. The first is pivoted around the “Cuba Missiles Crisis” of 1962; the second is the 1989-1991 disintegration of the Soviet Union.

In the first instance, the 1962-1964 phases of negotiation of nuclear “détente,” it was the prevailing view of the Anglo-American oligarchical establishment, that general warfare, such as that of World Wars I and II, especially general nuclear war, was safely ruled out as a possibility for the future. Only local wars, especially “surrogate wars,” such as the 1964-1972 diplomatic *Grand Guignol* in Indo-China, as diplomatic bargaining-chips among the Anglo-American, Soviet, and China nuclear powers, or terrorist forms of “irregular warfare,” were considered likely.

This presumption was taken, from 1964 on, as the occasion for the infection of the university-student component of the post-war generation of youth, by a new, extreme form of radical “youth counterculture,” echoing, but more savage, than that of the 1920s and 1930s. The characteristic feature of this radically existentialist youth-counterculture, was the emphasis upon neo-Malthusian forms of post-industrial, post-nation-state utopianisms. The international explosions of youth ferment, during 1968, led to a wider infection of the young with the same anti-scientific irrationalism, and, also, to a march of young adults so infected, “through the institutions” of government, education, and business, throughout most of the world, including, by way of such channels as London’s Laxenberg, Austria-based Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the Soviet Union itself.

These developments of the 1960s and 1970s established the foundations of today’s institutionalized forms of London-coordinated international terrorism. During the 1980s collaboration in global homicide between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and SSG head and Vice-President George Bush, close funding relations were welded between the narco-terrorist gangs and weapons-trafficking and covert warfare operations of Thatcher and Bush. During these 1980s, the U.S. “secret government,” Executive Order 12333 operations headed by Vice-President Bush, imitated the traditional British and Israeli practice of conducting the dirtiest varieties of secret-intelligence and related operations, not through entities controlled by official U.S. intelligence agencies, such as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), but through private business organizations, coordinated by Bush at the SSG office within the National Security Council, and located discreetly under a not-so-secret office within the provenance of the U.S. military Joint Chiefs of Staff. A symbiotic relationship was established with the world’s leading narco-terrorist organizations, through which drug-trafficking, with overlapping international weapons-trafficking operations, were a principal source of funding for the privately conducted dirty operations under the responsible direction of Thatcher and Bush.

This narco-trafficking nexus, is the root of the working

connections which have evolved between those dirty operations of Britain, the U.S.A., et al., on the one side, and the narco-terrorists of the variety used in the present-day Colombia and Peru theaters. It is for related reasons that ex-President and Moon-cult lackey George Bush is still feared so much in high places inside the U.S., and elsewhere, today. This is not to suggest great love of Bush or London toward terrorist assets: bombs are used, not to be loved, but for exploding themselves against selected targets, for furthering thus-adopted strategic and related policies.

A better appreciation of the connections is obtained by close study of London-coordinated agencies such as Amnesty International and Greenpeace. Sometimes, Amnesty adopts a worthy cause, which seems but to serve to provide a kind of protective coloration for cases in which Amnesty's advocacies are much less worthy, and better suited, like the activities of many Commonwealth-connected UNO Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), to fostering destabilizations of targeted nations or their current governments. Greenpeace's activities, as studied by *EIR*, show unblemished spots even less often than Amnesty. Interesting in both cases, are the correlations between the advocacies of these organizations and those of clearly certifiable terrorist or terrorist-type organizations, and also the support they attract from the utterances of the oligarchy-controlled mass media.

A similar case is established for the U.S.A.'s so-called National Endowment for Democracy (NED), a virtual tool of very dirty organizations specializing in subversion, such as Freedom House and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL). The former, like Freedom House's Leo Cherne himself, is an offshoot of the Bukharinite Communist International Right Opposition, via Bukharinite Communist Jay Lovestone's International Rescue Committee and Lovestone's former base in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), then otherwise known among its trade-union victims as "Dubinsky's Plantation." This is also a key link for operations of the Bush-Kissinger gang inside the International Republican Institute.

These observations merely illustrate some features of a proliferation of such private arrangements, intersecting secret-intelligence operations around the world. These kinds of connections must seem incomprehensibly convoluted until one has learned the key by means of which the apparent mystery is decoded. Then, one recognizes that the appearance of mystery was created by nothing other than the misguided assumptions of the naive onlooker. Once we recognize the implications of the difference between nation-state institutions and imperial (e.g.) oligarchical forms, the mystery evaporates.

In the law implicit in oligarchical forms of society, the institutions of the state exist as virtual lackeys of the collective oligarchy itself. The ordinary people have no more rights in this matter than household pets or creatures of the gentleman farmer's barnyard. Only the fragile protection afforded by custom provides a partial substitute for lacking human rights.

Even the individual member of an oligarchical family is normally subject to the authority of the state apparatus, in the same sense that the individual member of the Roman family was subject to the virtual powers of extinction held in the hands of the *pater familias*.

However, frequently, the oligarchy, or a significant section of it, may create private organizations outside the authority of the state, and secure for these organizations a protective screen supplied by the state. The result of such arrangements is therefore mystifying to those who suffer the delusory belief, that the power of government (e.g., the British state) is derived from the consent of the majority of the population, that the state is, so to speak, an epiphenomenon of the people in that way. Similarly, to the degree that the U.S.A. itself has come to tolerate the existence of a collection of oligarchical families, akin to, and, in significant part, a direct extension of the set of the British oligarchical families, we, in the United States, have acquired perversions of our constitutional government which mimic the British order.

Exemplary is the fact that sections of the U.S. Federal government, such as the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, or, to a large degree, the Federal judiciary, are captive controlled assets of sets of oligarchical families existing virtually outside the rule of constitutional government. Here lies the case of Sir George "Rubbers" Bush, and the globally extended secret, and generally very, very dirty operations which he headed during most of his term as U.S. Vice-President.

In such arrangements, a section of the oligarchy may, on the one hand, create and direct an off-the-reservation private organization of the same general type as Amnesty International or Greenpeace, while, on the other hand, the same families protect that private organization's undertakings, both through control of influential mass media, and through controlling channels of influence over relevant judicial and other governmental institutions.

The overlap of Freedom House and the ADL with the National Endowment for Democracy, is illustrative of this type of oligarchical corruption pervading our system of government today. Such is the relationship between what Freedom House represents as a private asset of certain oligarchical families, and the role of Freedom House's Leo Cherne in the secret government arrangements, under Executive Orders 12333, 12334, and 12335, in whose provenance Bush and Kissinger operated within the U.S.'s oligarchical "secret government" apparatus during the 1980s.

Now, the case of Sudan

There is a continuous line, from the 1961 co-founding of the World Wildlife Fund (now, World Wide Fund for Nature) by Britain's Duke of Edinburgh, Kissinger's 1974 writing of the mass-murderous U.S. National Security Study Memorandum-200, and the genocide, against millions, which the Baronesses Chalker's and Cox's British monarchy is directing

against the populations of Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire today: the greatest rate of genocide against any nation in the modern history of mankind to date. Some have speculated recently, that Prince Philip's early interest in the case of the Giant Panda may have been stimulated by understandable sympathy for the poor creature's defective breeding habits. In this undertaking, Prince Philip and the Netherlands' famous Nazi-SS veteran, Prince Bernhard, have drawn upon one of the deepest traditions of Paolo Sarpi's Enlightenment, the so-called "Malthusian" doctrine originally elaborated by Venice's Giammaria Ortes. Throughout, the argument is the same as those of racist mass-murderer Bertrand Russell, and of the disgusting Henry A. Kissinger, both of whom are typical of those who state that the population of peoples of darker complexions must be drastically reduced to the advantage of future generations of the British imperial oligarchy.

The oligarchical interest which Russell and Kissinger have served on this account, is clearly aware that the present world financial and monetary system is at the verge of evaporating, and that very soon, in the greatest wave of crises in all economic history. Only the dumber donkeys of politics and finance still delude themselves that the present system might manage to survive the presently ongoing global financial crises. The nobler asses have a different agenda: to grab control over the majority of the world's most critical raw-material

assets before the present financial system goes out of existence: to come out of that collapse owning the world's largest share of those raw materials on which life depends: the world's international trade in short food supplies, and the major part of the world's supplies of "energy" and what have been called "strategic minerals." This brings us to the matter of Africa.

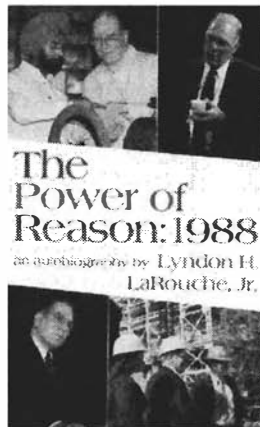
The London-centered international food cartel has already orchestrated a vast, artificially induced shortfall in world food supplies. Already, many so-called developing nations of the world are being controlled by Kissinger-like "food blackmail." In the wake of a general financial collapse, the policies and population-sizes of most of the world will be controlled by those who manage the shortfalls in world food supplies. Meanwhile, for "energy" and "strategic mineral" supplies, the richest concentrations of resources are to be found in the former Soviet region of Asia (Figure 1), and in Africa. Hence, the most populous nation of Africa, Nigeria, and, also, Cameroon, are targeted for their petroleum potentials (Figure 2). Hence, Africa, from southern Sudan down along the mountainous areas of Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern Zaire, into the South African shield (Figure 3), complements the former Soviet Union for the world's strategically crucial sources of strategic minerals.

The present, London-orchestrated genocide within the

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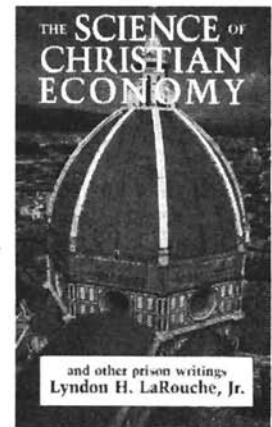
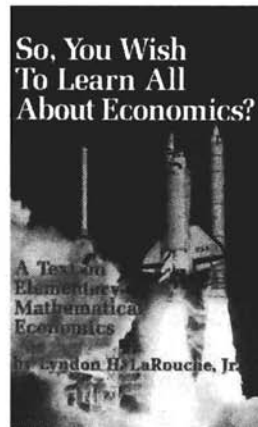


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Great Lakes region of Central Africa, has its inception in the murder of Patrice Lumumba and related UNO and other operations in Shaba (then known as Katanga province) at the beginning of the 1960s. The overall operations now fully under way, were introduced to U.S.A. policy under avowed British agent Henry A. Kissinger as National Security Advisor and later Secretary of State under Presidents Nixon and Ford. The two lines of continuous, British imperial policy-development, as defined by those two historical references, account for the policies of London's Baronesses Chalker and Cox today against Sudan and also the genocide against the populations of Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire, today.

The case of Patrice Lumumba's assassination, illustrates the point that neither the French nor British Africa colonies have actually received sovereign independence from the colonial powers, down to the present day. "Certain authorities" were retained by the so-called "mother country" and its relevant financial authorities. The "mother country" (e.g., the British Privy Council) retained control in security, foreign policy, and financial matters touching upon the British Commonwealth, or comparable "Francophone" institutions as a whole. Patrice Lumumba's threat to violate that conditionality unleashed the London-Brussels reactions leading to Lumumba's assassination under the cover of UNO operations conducted by such presently senior, leading British intelligence assets of today as Conor Cruise O'Brien. Whenever a Commonwealth nation asserts sovereignty in a manner contrary to the spirit of the Privy Council's authority, as in the case of Nigeria, or Sudan, today, curious things occur.

For example: U.S. policy toward Sudan and Nigeria today.

As President Franklin Roosevelt warned, in those parts of the U.S. foreign-policy establishment which are most tightly controlled fiefdoms of the Anglophile oligarchical families of the U.S.A., there are "striped-pants boys," who, as Nixon's and Ford's Henry A. Kissinger bragged shamelessly about his own practices as National Security Advisor and Secretary of State, put their blind loyalties to London's Foreign Office policies first, and the interests of the U.S. a distant second. This continues in the U.S. State Department and its UNO offices to the present day. In the instance of Nigeria and Sudan, such corruption of the U.S. foreign-policy establishment works in the following way.

The common presumption under which these corrupted U.S. foreign-relations officials operate in the cases of Nigeria and Sudan, is, essentially, the following. These persons adopt the view that the British Commonwealth is a sphere of the special interest of a "sovereign ally," the monarchy and attached Privy Council of the United Kingdom. Thus, a finding by that choice of sovereign is read as a presumptive determination of fact, to the same effect it had been a finding reached by due process under U.S. law. The Commonwealth nation victimized in this manner is afforded no rights where Anglophile influence reigns within the U.S. foreign-policy

circles. It may be convenient to secure an endorsement of British imperialism's libels from cheaply purchased or otherwise doubtful African-American notables, but that is only window-dressing; the essential, determining consideration is the U.S. Anglophile bureaucrat's unpatriotically Tory sentiments.

The same applies to conflicts between Anglophone and Francophone imperial interests, as in the cases of Britain's use of its Uganda puppet, Museveni, to invade and despoil Rwanda, and later to invade and perpetrate genocide within the territory of the sovereign state of Zaire. Although it is Commonwealth interests which are responsible for the genocide in the Great Lakes region, the Anglophile influence within the U.S. foreign-policy establishment permits a culpable Canada's sleight-of-hand to prevent any efforts to interrupt an ongoing genocide which is the most intense ever known in modern history. Where are the sanctions for reason of such vast human-rights violations, against the culpable agencies, including George Bush's former protégé, the British Colonial ("Overseas Development") Office butcher Museveni of Uganda?

Notably, in the case of Zaire, when France's President Jacques Chirac protested the criminal looting of Francophone territory by the Anglophone forces of Uganda's Museveni and Canada's Barrick International, London once again sent Chirac a message by way of a bomb on the Paris subway, as it had done during 1995, in terrorizing Chirac back onto an anti-Clinton, anti-U.S.A., *Entente Cordiale* posture which Chirac had maintained until the recent British Commonwealth atrocities in Zaire. As the well-known Charles Pasqua emphasized, following the latest bombing, the putative authors of the diplomatic bombings of the Paris subway system are an Anglo-U.S. mujahideen organization, nominally Algerian, but actually harbored, like many other international terrorists, in London itself.

To appreciate the implications of the more recent British Commonwealth atrocities in Africa, one must move ahead from the early 1960s, to the reign over U.S. foreign policy by British agent Henry A. Kissinger, during the early 1970s. One refers, thus, to the so-called "Bernard Lewis Plan," as it was commonly known back during those years.

In the Satanic parody of the Old Testament maintained, ostensibly in London, Lord Shelburne's Barings and British East India Company, begat the modern British foreign service, which begat the colonial office, which begat the India office, from which a rib was taken out to form the Arab Bureau known for the families of Soviet spies Philby and Maclean. The latter Arab Bureau came to be headed by Sir John Bagot Glubb Pasha, and was enriched, in a manner of speaking, by staffing with an Oxford Arabist known as Bernard Lewis. Said Bernard Lewis was seconded to the U.S.A., to the hospitality of a London-coordinated, Bertrand Russell-connected agency known as the Aspen Institute. There, this British intelligence official replicated British imperial policy for South

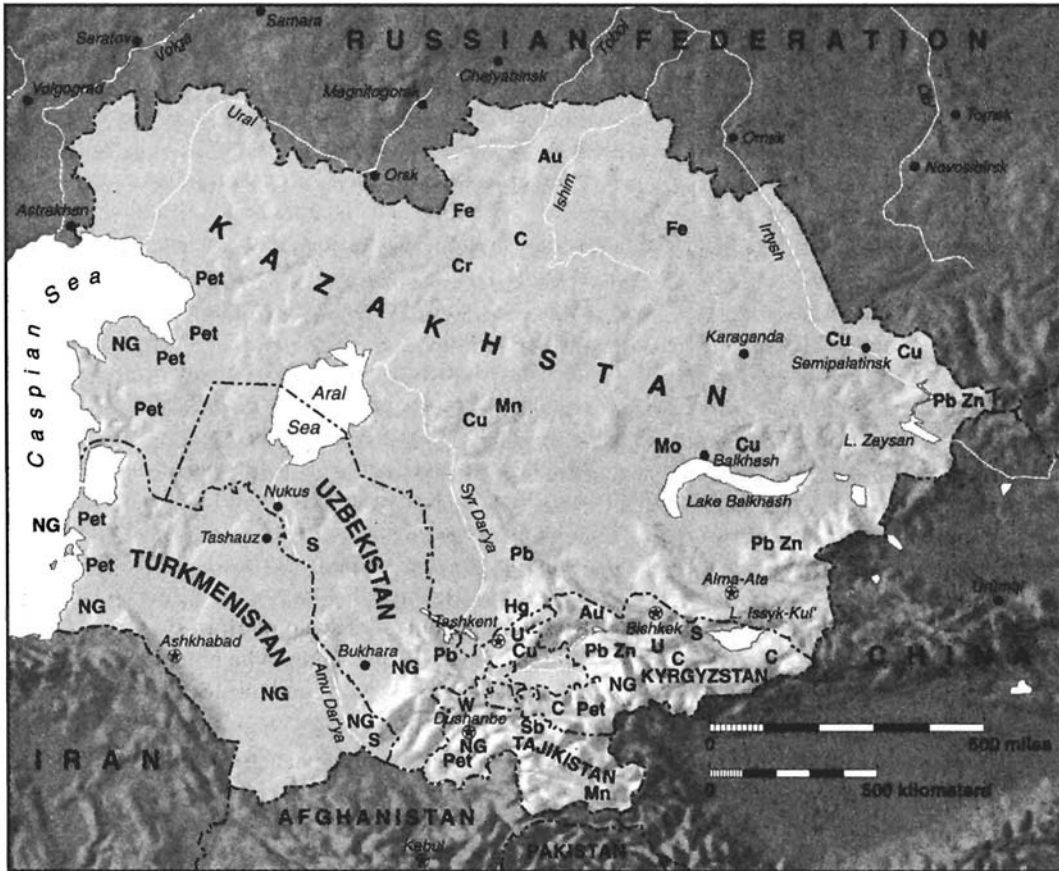


FIGURE 1
Natural resources in the former Soviet region of Asia

FIGURE 2
Petroleum and other resources in Nigeria and Cameroon

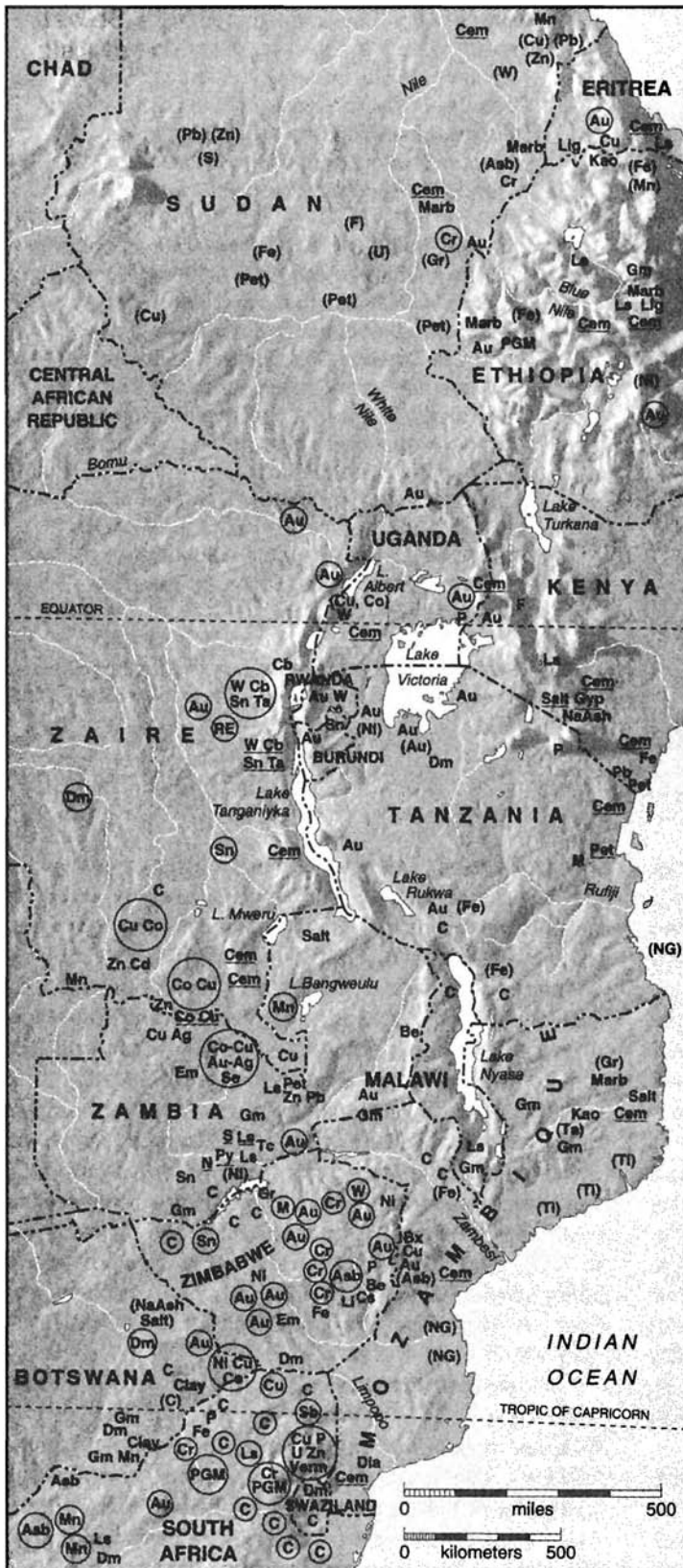


Key to natural resources in Figures 1-3

| Symbol | Resource | Symbol | Resource |
|--------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Ag | Silver | Lig | Lignite |
| Al | Aluminum | Ls | Limestone |
| Asb | Asbestos | M | Mica |
| Au | Gold | Marb | Marble and alabaster |
| Be | Beryllium/beryl | Mn | Manganese |
| Bx | Bauxite | NaAsh | Soda ash, trona |
| C | Coal | NG | Natural gas |
| Cb | Columbium (niobium) | NGL | Natural gas liquids |
| Cd | Cadmium | Ni | Nickel |
| Cem | Cement | P | Phosphate |
| Clay | Clays | Pb | Lead |
| Co | Cobalt | Pet | Petroleum |
| Cr | Chromite | PGM | Platinum-group metals |
| Cs | Cesium | RE | Rare earths |
| Cu | Copper | S | Sulfur |
| Dia | Diatomite | Salt | Salt |
| Dm | Diamond | Sb | Antimony |
| Em | Emery | Se | Selenium |
| F | Fluorspar | Sn | Tin |
| Fe | Iron ore | Ta | Tantalum |
| Fz | Fertilizer | Tc | Talc |
| Gm | Gemstones | Ti | Titanium (rutile or ilmenite) |
| Gr | Graphite | U | Uranium |
| Gyp | Gypsum | W | Tungsten |
| Hg | Mercury | Zn | Zinc |
| Kao | Kaolin | | |

○ Group of producing mines or wells
 () Undeveloped significant resource
 Underlined symbol indicates plant

FIGURE 3
Natural resources in Eastern Africa



Asia, the Middle East, and the Horn of Africa, under the Kissinger State Department rubric known initially as “The Bernard Lewis Plan.” Under Kissinger rival, and fellow-Anglophile agent Zbigniew Brzezinski, “The Bernard Lewis Plan” became known, variously, by such rubrics as the Carter Administration’s “Arc of Crisis” policy and “Islamic Fundamentalism Card.” Today, aging Lewis resides in the academic utopia of Princeton, New Jersey, and the same, newly festooned British colonial doctrine, is identified by “Greater Horn of Africa” policy.

The “Bernard Lewis Plan,” or “Arc of Crisis” policy, envisaged an “arc,” sweeping up from Sri Lanka, across India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, the Middle East, and Egypt, down into Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and Uganda. This was designated to be a zone of persisting, successive destabilizations, including the intended ultimate destruction of most of the states along this pathway. So, during the mid-1970s, Kissinger negotiated a swap of Horn of Africa assets with the Soviet Union, under which the U.S.A. turned Ethiopia over to Moscow, and took Somalia, in return.

The difference, today, is that the post-1989 disintegration of the world’s system of sovereign nation-states is well under way, at the same time that the existing international monetary and financial system is near the end of its presently ongoing process of disintegration. For sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, the result of this unfolding, post-1989 process produces certain startling resemblances to the days prior to the famous Berlin Conference which carved up sub-Saharan Africa among the European powers of that time. A naked grab for raw-materials assets, petroleum and strategic minerals especially, has broken out among sundry Anglophone and Francophone interests, at the same time that the British Commonwealth, most emphatically, is determined to carve existing nations of Africa into a stew of pathetic, depopulated micro-states, dividing the sub-Saharan regions according to every available, politically marketable shading of distinction in religious or ethnic history.

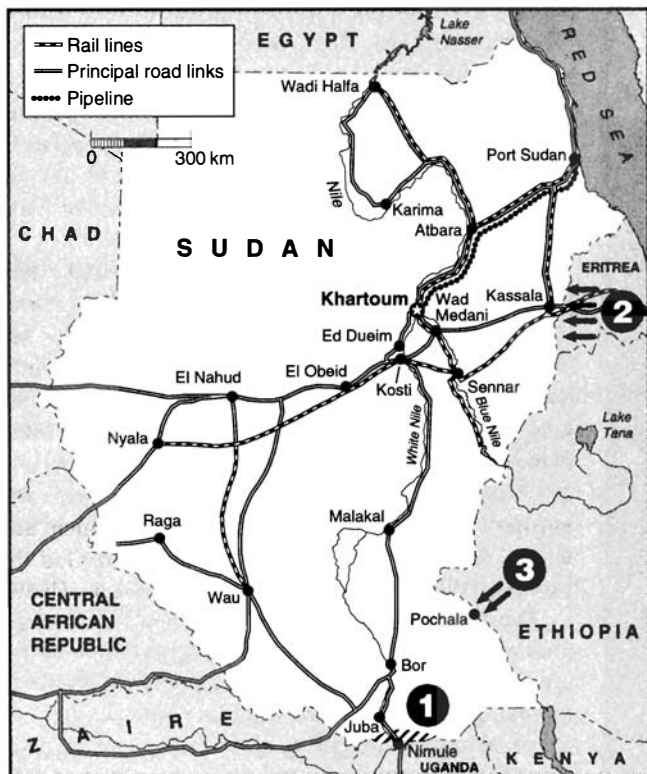
As noted above, the objective is to depopulate Africa to the specific purpose set forth by Britain’s World Wildlife Fund and by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger’s NSSM-200: to minimize the danger, that the continued existence of an “excessively numerous” population of Black Africa might use up natural resources which London’s oligarchy covets for its future consumption or amusement.

London encircles Sudan

Look thus at the map of the nations around the southern borders of Sudan: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, and the Central African Republic. On the Sudan borders of each of these nations, London

FIGURE 4

British-directed operations against Sudan



1 Nimule: After a failed attempt in October 1995 to take Juba, with the backing of the Ugandan National Resistance Army, the forces of John Garang's remaining faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) holds only a pocket of territory on the Ugandan border, defended by the heavily fortified town of Nimule.

2 Kassala: In 1996, the SPLA has moved operations to Eritrea, where forces have attacked Sudan at Kassala, with British backing. Under urging of Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords Baroness Caroline Cox, Eritrea has turned over the Sudanese embassy in Asmera to the "National Democratic Alliance," a coalition of discredited Sudanese opposition groups, which includes Garang. The Sudan railway and oil pipeline running from Port Sudan to Khartoum, and the highway running from Khartoum to Kassala and to Port Sudan, are, obviously, more vulnerable to military sabotage from Eritrea, than from Garang's defeated front in the south.

3 Pochala: Forces operating from Ethiopia seized the small post town of Pochala on the border in fall 1996.

has a current operation deployed against Sudan, some overtly military, others potential military operations poised under a commercial cover (Figure 4). Then, turn attention to the mountain ranges running southward from Juba in southern Sudan, by way of Bukavu in Zaire's eastern Kivu province, down through Shaba (formerly Katanga) province, into the heart of the mineral-rich South African shield. Pay especially close attention to the virtually extra-territorial regions, set up as the British monarchy's controlled "wildlife preserves" within, or adjoining this mountainous region (Figure 5).

Look then, at the operations which London has run through its Uganda puppet, President Museveni, in Museveni's invasion and takeover over Rwanda, the coup in Burundi, and Museveni's invasion of eastern Zaire's Kivu province, seeking to take out of Kinshasa's Francophone control the petroleum and mineral reserve now under corporate control of former U.S. President Sir George "Moonie" Bush's Canada-based Barrick International. Take into account related commercial ventures sought on the Central African Republic's borders with Sudan.

Consider the fact, that those aspects of overall British operations which President Museveni's masters in London have run through ex-Communist John Garang have now virtually folded up. He could obtain amnesty under the same char-

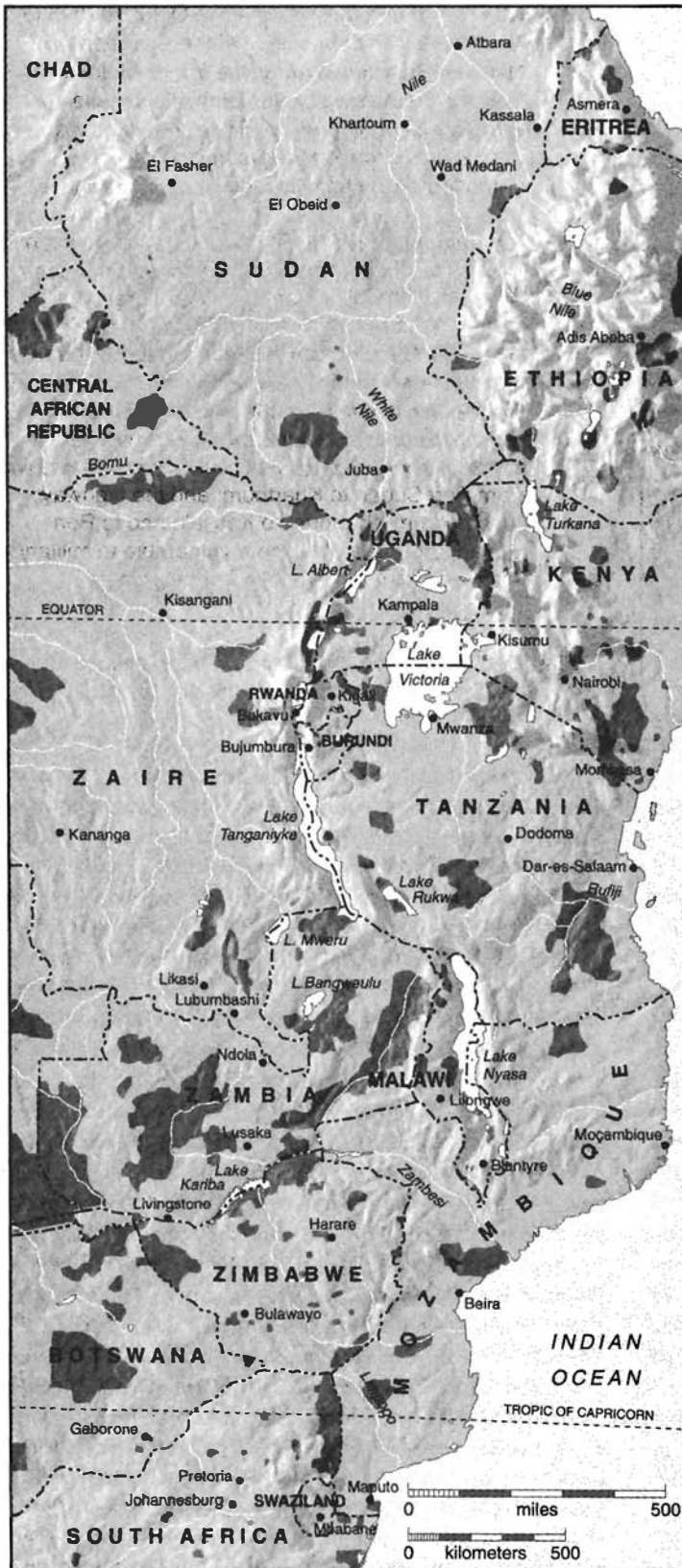
ter which brought peace to the most among the relevant regions of southern Sudan; his former associates, and others consider it more likely, he is at the verge of retiring to a place prepared for his exile, inside Sir George Bush's U.S.A.; so, London turns to place emphasis on its other assets, focussing upon the use of mercenary and other forces deployed via Eritrea and Ethiopia, while opening up new threats from Zaire and elsewhere along the southern borders of Sudan.

From London's standpoint, the process of "culling Africa's human herd" shall continue, each moment employing whatever available means appear suited to that purpose, at that time. One asset fails, others are selected to replace him; so, the British-directed genocide against sub-Sahara Africa; so, U.S. assets of British Africa policy, whether foreign-policy Anglophiles or corruptible African-Americans, continue to play their ugly parts in this genocide. Death marches on.

The unfortunate additional feature of this hideous process, is that, all too often, the victims themselves let careless emotions and popularized mythologies lure them into suicidal positions. Too often, as in sports-minded Europe and the United States, too, the passions of the playing field overwhelm the will, and put reason to one side. As the British imperialists play their customary game of "divide and conquer," each

FIGURE 5

'Protected areas' in Eastern Africa



party so pitted against one another allows a playing-field passion for defeating that opponent to blind him to the fact that both are victims, virtually mere gladiators condemned to war against one another for the delight and advantage of some imperial Nero seated above the bloody sands of the arena. The enraged man's release of passion, in sinking sword into opponent's flesh, blinds him to the fact that the death of such an opponent merely serves to bring his own doom nearer, that his passion merely serves the purpose of the common master and manipulator of victor and vanquished alike.

Wiser heads are ruled by a higher principle than those borrowed from the curious substitute for "patriotism" typical of the sports arena's teams. There is but one true issue in all the global conflict of this time of awesome crisis: shall we choose that principle of the sovereign nation-state republic, a kind of republic fitted to the requirement that all persons shall be citizens of a sovereign republic, in which they enjoy the rights, the nurture, and the opportunities suited for men and women who are each born in the image of God the Creator? In other words, shall we make this a final battle to rid the world of the bestial traditions of Babylon and the Enlightenment, to establish the supremacy on this planet of those institutions of the sovereign nation-state republic, as our United States was intended to be, under which all persons live in political and economic circumstances suited to men and women each made in the image of God?

That is the reason that the British empire in its present form is the enemy of all mankind, not only the Scots and the Irish, or the people of Sudan. It is not an enemy as a manic team-player eyes the opposing team; it is the enemy because, for the moment, it is, in fact, Satan's own chief errand-boy on this planet. It is not evil because London is inhabited by a very rude sort of putatively English-speaking people; it is evil because it is the imperial residence of the empiricism associated with Sarpi, Bacon, Locke, Hume, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham, as the French Satan is the Enlightenment's Descartes and Voltaire. These forces are evil because Hobbes' and Locke's empiricism, like Descartes and Kant, denies the principle that man and woman are made in the image of God. These forces are evil because they represent a dominant force on this planet, acting with malicious cupidity as the servant of that wicked denial of the most essential human right of every person on this planet.

If Africa struggles foolishly for any lesser objective than the one we have identified here, the future of all of sub-Saharan Africa would be assuredly, virtually hopeless. The United States of Presidents Washington and Lincoln has no enemy who follows that policy of the sovereign nation-state implicit in *Genesis* 1; we have no true friend, or loyal citizen who does not.

1. Crimes of George Soros

Drive for drug legalization

On Nov. 5, 1996, voters in California and Arizona approved Propositions 215 and 200, respectively, which de facto legalized the use of marijuana. In Arizona, Proposition 200 also legalized the “medical” use of all other Schedule I dangerous drugs, including heroin, cocaine, and LSD, and mandated the release from jail of all people convicted of possession of those drugs.

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, the Clinton administration’s director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, immediately denounced the outcomes as elaborate, heavily bankrolled consumer frauds designed as a foot in the door for the legalization of drugs. Voters were inundated with false advertising, portraying the two ballot initiatives as “tough on crime” measures that also took a “compassionate” approach to people suffering from deadly diseases. The multimillion-dollar media blitz never informed voters that the measures would, in effect, legalize drugs in those two states. In Arizona, the proposition was backed by the Barry Goldwater Institute, a Mont Pelerin Society-linked think-tank with ties to the state’s Republican Party hierarchy. When high-ranking Clinton administration officials, and leading law enforcement and medical professionals attempted to counter the propaganda, their press conferences were blacked out by the media, leaving voters with the impression that there was no organized opposition to the schemes.

In Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on Dec. 2, 1996, McCaffrey, joined by Drug Enforcement Administration director Thomas Constantine, singled out speculator George Soros as the principal money-bags behind the slick push for drug legalization in California and Arizona, and warned that Soros’s various tax-exempt fronts are in the process of trying to repeat their success in 25 other states.

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), who chaired the hearings, began them by saying: “Today we will hear how the philanthropists of the drug legalization movement pumped millions of dollars in out-of-state soft money into stealth campaigns designed to conceal their real objective, the legalization of drugs.”

Constantine added: “The newspaper reports indicated that Mr. Soros had provided hundreds of thousands of dollars in California alone to garner support, and maybe double that much in Arizona. . . . I would ask that those billionaires and millionaires who funded this proposition be willing to purchase a major monument for all to see. If they think this is a

success, then they will get credit 10 years from now. If, 10 years from now, they wind up with Needle Park in downtown Phoenix, I think we should all remember these people who funded this proposal.”

Orange County, California Sheriff Brad Gates detailed Soros’s role in the Arizona and California initiatives, and concluded, “This was not a grassroots or a California Medical Association issue in California; this is a few wealthy people deciding to further their goal of legalizing drugs.”

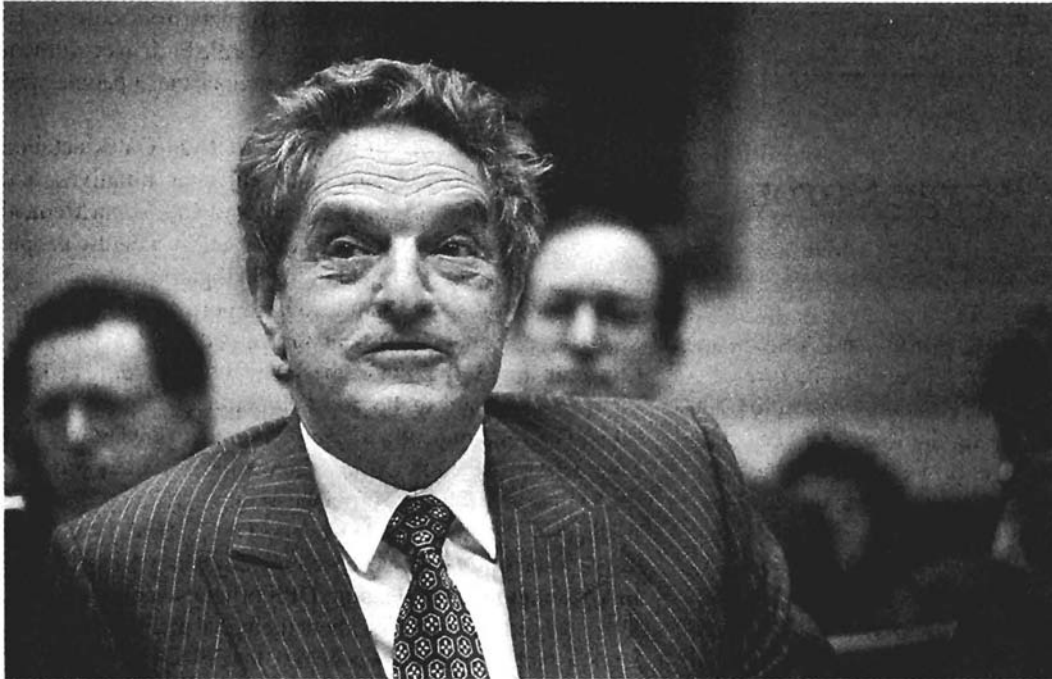
Indeed, Soros, who handles a large portion of Queen Elizabeth II’s personal investment portfolio, through his offshore Quantum Fund, has made the legalization of drugs in the United States one of his top “philanthropic” priorities. In 1995, Soros announced a \$20 million grant to the Drug Policy Foundation, the leading drug legalization advocacy group in the United States (DPF officials strenuously deny that they favor drug legalization, but at the DPF’s Nov. 6-9, 1996, Tenth International Conference on Drug Policy Reform, held in Washington, D.C., leading DPF officials spoke candidly, albeit behind closed doors, about their goal of total drug legalization, including of crack and cocaine). In addition, Soros created the Lindesmith Center, at his Open Society Fund, to work exclusively on the drug legalization effort, hiring DPF founder Dr. Ethan Nadelman as its director.

Soros hit hard in Croatia

On Dec. 7, 1996, Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia and head of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union party, speaking in Zagreb to the leadership of his party, launched a frontal attack on Soros’s organizations in Croatia. It is not the first time he has denounced Soros’s organizations, but the first time has attacked them with such intensity. The following is a brief chronology of events in December 1996:

Dec. 7: Tudjman says that these organizations, “with the help of Soros, have entirely infiltrated society. . . . They have involved in their project 290 different institutions, as well as hundreds of people. . . . In an attempt to win them over . . . through financial support, they roped in members of all ages and classes, from high school students to journalists, university professors, and academicians, from all circles of culture, economy, science, health, law, and literature.” The goal of Soros’s operatives? “They openly say: Their duty is to change the property and government structures through donations. . . . They even say quite openly that it is not enough for them to train journalists and others through various scholarships in America, BBC scholarships and similar . . . but that it is also necessary that they be supplied financially, technically, etc. . . . [Their aim is] to create favorable circumstances for the replacement of the present authority and situation in Croatia, to gain control over all spheres of life. They intend to focus their energies and influence on the media and the world of culture. . . . In a nutshell, they tried to create a state within the state to destabilize Croatia.”

Dec. 9: Soros gives an interview to the Split, Croatia-



Speculator George Soros is under attack in the United States, Croatia, and Italy, for his subversion of nations and advocacy of drug legalization.

based *Feral Tribune*, which has been identified by Tudjman as being the main organ controlled by Soros. "We help education, publishing, media, art, culture. . . . Does this make me a bad guy?" Soros asks. Karmen Basic, executive director of Soros's Open Society Fund in Zagreb, and her deputy, Ivan Prpic, give a press conference. Says Prpic: "[Tudjman's] attitude will not facilitate our work."

Dec. 11: The State Department's U.S. Information Agency releases a poll attributing a whopping 81% popularity to Tudjman. British officials show signs of paranoia. Said one official, "The timing is weird. You had Tudjman criticizing any foreign influence and the Americans . . . support him?"

Dec. 12: Croatian Customs arrests two top Soros operatives, the managing director of Soros Foundation, Srdjan Dvornik, and the foundation's chief accountant, Ivanka Marton, at the Bregan border-crossing with Slovenia. Found to be smuggling \$65,000 in cash in a sandwich bag, they are interrogated and "spend the night" in jail. Zagreb TV reports that the authorities have discovered "a secret channel for smuggling foreign currency into Croatia for financing Soros's activities."

Dec. 13: Open Society's Karmen Basic is arrested, interrogated, and released after a few hours. The foundation's offices are searched.

Dec. 14: The lead editorial headline in *Vjesnik*, the main Croatian daily, reads: "Soros—A Problem Also for the Americans." It reports extensive quotes from White House anti-drug adviser Gen. Barry McCaffrey and DEA director Thomas A. Constantine against the drug legalization drive funded by Soros. "This 'businessman,' famous for accumulat-

ing his wealth through market speculation, has also been creating unpleasant problems for the U.S.," it comments.

Dec. 15: Hollinger Corp.'s London *Sunday Telegraph*, in an attempt to halt the attacks on Soros, explodes: "Dilomats Diagnose Insanity after Tudjman Outburst!"

Dec. 23: Croatia's Ministry of Internal Affairs issues a statement announcing that a criminal proceeding has been opened against Soros's Open Society Institute. Between Dec. 12 and Dec. 23, an investigation was carried out by the criminal division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Industrial Crimes Department, the Financial Police, and the Foreign Currency Inspectorate of the Finance Ministry. The statement says that "criminal investigations and financial checks have so far shown that between Dec. 1, 1995 and December 1996, the Open Society Institute, Zagreb, Croatia foundation made dual monthly salary lists on the instruction of responsible persons. . . . In the course of criminal investigation and financial control, black lists of salaries paid out totalling \$253,156 were discovered. Unpaid taxes and contributions in the 12-month period come to 2,667,000 kunas." The investigations also confirmed that an employee "committed the criminal act of obstructing investigation and another one of forging an official identification document. Due to the established illegal activities in connection with tax evasion, the Financial Police will request the pressing of relevant criminal charges against the responsible individuals. . . . In the course of a check carried out by the Foreign Currency Inspectorate, it has been established that the Open Society Institute, Zagreb, Croatia has not operated in accordance with the Law on Trade and the Law on the Foundations of the Foreign Currency System, Foreign

Currency, and Gold Transactions. The pressing of relevant charges will be requested from the respective bodies.”

Italian press covers Soros probe

“Soros Under Investigation: Attacked the Lira,” was the headline in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*, on Dec. 24, 1996. “The Intelligence Agencies Deployed Against Financial Speculation,” echoed *Il Giornale*, in an article accompanied by a picture of a sanitation worker at the Milan stock exchange: “The secret services will try to clean up the stock market,” the article said, “eliminating those who ‘play dirty.’”

The investigation of Soros had been triggered by a legal brief presented by Italian friends of Lyndon LaRouche, the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, in 1995. Now, the courts in Rome and other cities have relaunched the investigations, while both SISMI and SISDE (the “CIA” and the “FBI” of Italy) have had their mandates broadened to include “the dynamics of the international markets.” Italy’s Interior Ministry has just created a new entry in the list of the official crimes that SISDE is called upon to collect intelligence on and fight against: “Threats to Economic Stability.”

Writes *Corriere’s* Flavio Haver, referring to Rome’s Prosecutor Cesare Martellino: “The investigation has just started, but the results could be explosive, and the name of the individual being officially investigated gives an idea of how delicate this investigation is: The name is George Soros. . . . The crime is stockjobbing. . . . It concerns the attack on the lira in 1992: 40,000 billion liras spent by the Bank of Italy in the attempt to defend the lira from foreign speculators. . . . It is possible that besides Soros, other ‘big-wigs’ will join the list of those under investigation.”

The article does not report it, but, as *EIR* has underlined, Soros’s attack against the lira was preceded, on June 2 of that year, by the infamous meeting of Italian economic and financial representatives and their British counterparts, on-board the British royal yacht *Britannia*. The confidential meeting discussed a campaign to privatize and loot Italy’s state-owned corporations.

Corriere on Dec. 23, in an article titled “The Prime Minister and the Speculator,” had given the answers of an unusually subdued Soros to questions concerning his relation to Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi. Prodi’s name had been given to Soros by Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University, who had already collaborated with Soros in “opening” Poland to the shock therapy of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. In 1988, Soros had put together a financial commando force to “open” Russia.

Soros told *Corriere* that he hired, besides Prodi, members of World Bank and IMF circles, such as Stanley Fisher and David Minch, Harvard’s Larry Summers, the father of the Spanish privatization scheme, Guillermo de la Dehesa, the late Brookings Institute’s Ed Hewett, Gur Ofer of Jerusalem University, and the Hungarian Marlon Tardos. The purpose

of their mission was to get in contact with Russian economists Leonid Abalkin and Stanislav Shatalin, and make sure that Russian economy was “liberalized” according to the shock therapy dictates.

The Italian newspaper also reports suspicions that it was the Soros clan that sponsored the elevation of Prodi to the post of prime minister. On Oct. 30, 1995, in the middle of the electoral campaign that put him in power, in a ceremony staged by one of Prodi’s closest collaborators, Soros received an honorary degree from the Economics Department of Bologna University. The press conference that followed became famous, when the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity denounced the “financial pirate Soros,” and demanded that he be jailed for his slaughter of the lira.

2. France singled out British terrorist role

For a period of time in 1995, when France was beset by nominally Islamic “blind” terrorist attacks, high-ranking officials of the newly elected Chirac government, and much of the French media, focussed attention on the role of Great Britain in fostering and protecting the irregular warfare assault against France.

For example, on Nov. 3, 1995, the French daily *Le Monde* wrote, of the bombing spree by the Algerian Armed Islamic Force (GIA): “The track of Boualem Gensaid, GIA leader in Paris, leads to Great Britain. Britain has served as logistical and financial base for the terrorists. . . . Great Britain transformed itself into a formidable network of fund-raising aimed at financing the guerrillas in the Algerian maquis.” The next day, *Le Parisien* reported that the author of the GIA terror attack inside France was former Afghan mujahideen leader Abou Farres, who was given a residence visa by London, despite the fact that he was already wanted in connection with the bombing of the Algiers Airport.

Beginning in August 1995, Prince Philip’s eco-terrorist apparatus opened a second front in the terror war, targeting France, and particularly President Jacques Chirac’s tentative moves toward what the July 25, 1995 issue of *Le Figaro* had described as an “Entente Cordiale” with the United States of President Bill Clinton. An arm of Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Media Natura, issued a video, titled “The Day of the Jacques,” depicting the near-assassination of Chirac and modeled on the film “The Day of the Jackal,” about the attempts, in the 1960s, to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. The video circulated on the Internet, and was understood to be a British Crown death threat against President Chirac.

For further details, see *EIR*, Sept. 8, 1995, “British Assassins’ Bureau Targets Chirac and Clinton.”

3. Four governments pin terrorism on London

Since August 1995, four governments have joined France in denouncing London as the center for world terrorism, and each has provided evidence to prove it.

1. In August 1995, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan called for the British government to extradite Altaf Hussein, the leader of Mohajir Qaum Movement, an Afghans-linked terrorist group responsible for a string of bombings and assassinations in Karachi. "When Altaf sits in London and he gives a call for a strike in Karachi and his militants enforce that strike and kill 30 innocent people a day, I think the British government has a moral responsibility to restrain him," Bhutto wrote to British Prime Minister John Major. The British government declined to honor the extradition request, claiming there was no "proof" that Altaf Hussein was involved in the terrorism in Pakistan.

2. On Nov. 24, 1995, the Egyptian interior minister accused the British government of "harboring Islamic terrorists" implicated in the Nov. 19 car-bombing of the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan. According to British news accounts, Egyptian police raids on a terrorist base had turned up "details of bank transfers from London to finance terrorist operations planned by terrorist leaders living in Britain."

3. On March 4, 1996—after a bomb blew up in a central market in Jerusalem, killing a dozen people, and a second bomb exploded in Tel Aviv—the British *Express* reported: "As the bomb exploded in Tel Aviv, Israel's ambassador was meeting British Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind to ask for Britain's help in beating Hamas. Israeli security sources say the fanatics behind the bombings are funded and controlled through secret cells operating here. Only days before the latest terror campaign began, military chiefs in Jerusalem detailed how Islamic groups raised £7 million in donations from British organizations. The ambassador, Moshe Raviv, yesterday shared Israel's latest information about the Hamas operations. A source at the Israeli embassy said last night, 'It is not the first time we have pointed out that Islamic terrorists are in Britain.'"

The British government's response? The Foreign Office officially informed the Israeli ambassador: "We have seen no proof to support allegations that funds raised by the Hamas in the U.K. are used directly in support of terrorist acts elsewhere."

Later in the spring, when President Clinton convened an emergency heads of state summit at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to tackle the problem of terrorism, the Israeli government again raised the issue of British support for terrorist commanders. This time, the British government denied that Israel

had ever provided documentation of the London terror links. The Israelis furiously replied that they would deliver a formal dossier on the massive British support—including government financial subsidies—for terrorists.

4. On Aug. 20, 1996, the Egyptian daily *Al-Akhbar* accused the British government of sponsoring terrorism: "Britain is intending to organize an 'international Islamic conference,' which will be attended by the leaders of the top terrorist organizations in the Islamic world." This statement was echoed by the chairman of the Egyptian President's office, Usama Al-Baz, who, on Aug. 24, called on European countries "not to give terrorist groups a chance to use these countries as a base to launch and fund terrorist operations." Speaking on Egyptian television, he added: "We are not demanding that they protect us, but we do demand that they stop making their country a fertile field for destabilization of the security of other nations."

Next, on Aug. 26, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amre Mousa said that "there is a question mark on this issue. We, and many other countries, don't understand [Britain's] position. . . . Egypt will contact the British government to find out the truth of the matter and to discuss the possible consequences of such an unfortunate step."

Then, on Aug. 27, the official Egyptian daily *Al-Ahram* carried an exposé of the British role in providing a comfortable base for organizing and fund-raising for some of the most notorious terrorist groups in the world. The newspaper charged that almost \$140 million had been solicited by terrorist groups in Britain, with the full knowledge of British Intelligence's domestic counterintelligence department, MI-5. "The MI-5 has done nothing to stop these funds from becoming bombs," reported *Al-Ahram*.

5. On Aug. 20, 1996, the Turkish government got into the act, denouncing a decision by the British to allow the terrorist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), to reopen its television and radio broadcasts from London. These broadcasts beam into the eastern provinces of Turkey, where the PKK has been waging a decade-long separatist war against the Ankara government and the Turkish military. The radio broadcasts provide the PKK with marching orders and military intelligence.

For further details, see *EIR Special Report*, September 1996, "Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?"

4. Sir Henry Kissinger: British agent of influence

In a May 10, 1982 speech to Chatham House (the Royal Institute for International Affairs), Sir Henry Kissinger bragged that he had been a British agent in the Nixon and Ford administrations, serving as Presidential adviser for national security



Sir Henry Kissinger, Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a professed agent of the Queen.

and secretary of state. (Today, Kissinger is Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, a rank normally given to top British diplomats.) In his speech, Kissinger stated that he had pursued British policy in these positions irrespective of the sovereign concerns of the United States, which he ostensibly was serving. Excerpts from that speech, entitled “Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy,” include the following statements:

“The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. *In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department. . . . It was symptomatic* [emphasis added]. . . .

“In my negotiations over Rhodesia I worked from a British draft with British spelling even when I did not fully grasp the distinction between a working paper and a Cabinet-approved document. The practice of collaboration thrives to our day, with occasional ups and downs but even in the recent Falkland crisis, an inevitable return to the main theme of the relationship.”

Much of Kissinger’s speech, apart from these admissions of British agency, was an attack on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for challenging British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill’s adherence to empire.

5. George Bush’s empire: drugs and raw materials

George Bush is currently engulfed in three serious scandals, any one of which could send the former President to jail.

Since Aug. 18-20, 1996, when the *San Jose Mercury News* in California published a three-part series on the role of the Nicaraguan Contras in flooding the streets of Los Angeles with cocaine during the mid-1980s, new evidence has surfaced of then-Vice President Bush’s pivotal role in the cocaine pipeline that was used to bankroll the secret Contra war in Nicaragua. Under Executive Order 12333 and National Security Decision Directive Number 3, President Ronald Reagan authorized the use of “private assets” by U.S. intelligence agencies, in running covert operations, and placed Vice President Bush in charge of a White House planning and operations structure that ran the Central America program, and other “secret wars” in lieu of the National Security Council. Bush was in charge of the Special Situation Group, and its working arm, the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, which employed Lt. Col. Oliver North as its secretary.

This Bush-led White House apparatus—not the CIA—ran the Contra operations, including the Ilopango air base in El Salvador, which served as a hub of guns-for-drugs trafficking for the Contras. Former CIA officials, including Donald Gregg and Felix Rodriguez, along with North, reported directly to Bush, and were the principal figures involved in smuggling tons of cocaine into the United States, occasionally even landing on U.S. military bases, according to eyewitness and other accounts. One former Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Celerino Castillo, has provided details from his own mid-1980s probe of cocaine trafficking at Ilopango air base, when he was the DEA agent in charge of El Salvador, confirming the role of Rodriguez and North in the dope smuggling, and confirming that Bush was personally informed about the illegal operations. Castillo was eventually cashiered out of the DEA as the result of his refusal to “back off” from the Ilopango probe, even after he was informed by the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador that Ilopango was a “White House covert operation, run by Oliver North.”

The evidence of Bush’s pivotal role in the Contras’ cocaine pipeline was assembled by *EIR* in a September 1996 *Special Report*, “Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?” The report, and additional documentation of the Bush involvement in the cocaine-for-weapons business, has been provided to the Inspectors General of the CIA and the Department of Justice, and to Congressional investigators now conducting at least three separate probes of the Contra-cocaine connection. Since the *San Jose Mercury News* revelations, the Senate Select Committee on



An anti-Bush rally in Houston, Texas, Oct. 4, 1996. Bush stands exposed as a former drug kingpin, a Moonie-cult lackey, and a director of Britain's Canada-based, Africa-genocide-linked, Barrick International interests.

Intelligence has held two days of hearings, where, among others, former Senate subcommittee special counsel Jack Blum provided extensive evidence of the Reagan-Bush administration's narcotics operations to fund covert activities in Central America, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.

The *EIR* report included a draft multi-count "kingpin" federal drug conspiracy indictment against ex-President Bush and others, based on evidence already presented in Congressional hearings, court records, and now-declassified White House documents. The draft indictment names George Bush as the crack kingpin of the 1980s.

Additionally, the former President has been personally implicated in a strategic raw materials grab in eastern Zaire, which has helped fuel one of the worst holocausts of mass-murder in modern history. Since leaving office, Bush has assumed the active leadership of the international advisory board of Barrick Gold, a Canadian company that has moved in recent years to corner the world's gold-mining business. Barrick, along with Anglo American Corp., the South Africa-headquartered Oppenheimer family raw materials cartel, has moved into the battle zone of eastern Zaire, to buy up formerly government-owned gold mines, at the very moment that an invasion by Ugandan and Rwandan military forces is taking place. Hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Hutu refugees have been driven from refugee camps in the mining area since September 1996, when Barrick made its initial push to corner the gold-mining industry in the mineral-rich area of eastern Zaire that has now, with the backing of the foreign invaders, attempted to secede from the central authority of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Everywhere that Barrick has expanded its operations in the past year, evidence has surfaced that George Bush used his personal political ties and clout to open the doors for the Canadian firm's raw materials grab.

Barrick Chairman and CEO Peter Munk is a former swindler who now operates as a front man for Britain's most powerful "opium lords," the Keswick family of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Jardine Matheson, and the P&O Steamship Line, the original British Opium War "Dope, Inc." apparatus.

Bush, to the chagrin of many of his loyal political cronies, has also placed himself in the position of chief public booster of Rev. Sun Myung Moon, the South Korean wheeler-dealer whose worldwide business and religious empire has been a long-standing front for the most corrupt elements of British and American intelligence. Bush recently toured Ibero-America, arm in arm with Reverend Moon, helping to launch a hemispheric Spanish-language version of Moon's *Washington Times*. Bush has received millions of dollars in "speaking fees" from Reverend Moon for his activities, which also took him, earlier in 1996, to Asia, where he spoke before Moon's Unification Church rallies in Japan. His recent trip to Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, accompanying the Unification Church head, drew widespread media criticism. Ex-President Bush was accused of fronting for Moon in order to put together a warchest for his son George W. Bush's planned run for the GOP Presidential nomination in the year 2000.

Bush's role in the Barrick operations in Zaire, and his travels on behalf of Moon were detailed in *EIR*. The Barrick story was the cover story of the Jan. 3, 1997 issue.

6. British ‘fellow travellers’ in the major U.S. media

U.S. media have, increasingly since the turn of the century, been dominated by agents of influence of the British Empire.

The two “newspapers of record” in the United States, the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, are controlled by British interests. The *Times*, which is a \$3.4 billion media empire owning nearly two dozen other papers (including the *Boston Globe*), several radio stations, and the largest supplemental news service in the world, was founded by Tory-linked interests of the Ochs family and was financed by the British-linked J.P. Morgan. The Ochs and the Sulzbergers have always been close to British intelligence—so much so that, during World War I, the *Times* was widely rumored to have its copy approved by Lord Northcliffe, the head of the British propaganda machine.

The \$1.75 billion *Washington Post* conglomerate, which owns dozens of other papers, as well as several cable television franchises and six television stations, is run by the Anglophile Katharine Graham, the daughter of Eugene Meyer, of Lazard Frères. It was Meyer’s purchase of the *Post*, that put the paper on the road to national prominence, as a vehicle to circulate British policy.

Other major newspaper publishers have a similar, long-standing British connection. For example, the \$3.3 billion Tribune Company, the publisher of the *Chicago Tribune* and other papers, with a total circulation of more than 1.3 million, and owner of 11 television and 5 radio stations, has historically been controlled by the McCormick family: Its scion, who shaped the company in this century, was raised in England, as a would-be “aristocrat”; its connections to British banking interests led to joint ventures with Barings Bank in the Asian market.

The nation’s largest domestic news wire service, the Associated Press, which provides news to more than 6,500 media outlets and has operated for more than 50 years, was part of a cartel, with the British Reuters news agency, that divided up news reporting and transmissions. After that cartel broke up in 1934, AP maintained a collaborative relationship with British intelligence. When it needed funds in the 1980s to expand and modernize, it received a large cash transfusion and credit line from its long-standing bankers, the Morgan interests.

Radio and television

U.S. television and radio networks are similarly under British influence. Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS),

now merged with Westinghouse in a \$5.4 billion network of television and radio stations in every major market in the United States, was run for decades by William Paley, a well-known Anglophile who, during World War II, co-directed the Psychological Warfare Board with British master psychological warrior Richard Crossman. Paley’s protégé Frank Stanton worked with the U.S. networks of the British Crown’s leading psychological warfare directorate, the London Tavistock Institute, and used its media manipulation techniques to design network news and other programming.

National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), which has been affiliated to the Radio Corporation of America, is now a subsidiary of Morgan-controlled General Electric. It has had, since its founding by Anglophile David Sarnoff, a relationship to British intelligence. During World War II, by arrangement with Sarnoff, British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson worked out of RCA’s building in Rockefeller Center.

Southern Agrarian Ted Turner, whose cable and television empire was recently absorbed in a \$40 billion merger with Time Warner, is a professed Anglophile who, along with his wife, Jane Fonda, has been a champion of British New Age environmentalist policies, and has promoted them through his media outlets. Turner’s new controllers at Time Warner have British connections dating back to the Meyer Lansky mob-connected Warner Bros. Studios in Hollywood, and to Time Warner founder Henry Luce’s leading role in the Anglo-American establishment, as pushed in his magazines, most notably *Time* and *Life*.

British influence is also spread through the “training” of journalists at places such as the Columbia University School of Journalism, Harvard, and the University of Chicago.

7. Direct British control of U.S. media

While there has been long-standing British influence over U.S. media, approximately 30 years ago, British companies and individuals started increasing their direct holdings of U.S. media properties.

The Canada-based Thomson Corporation was one of the earliest players in the U.S. market, with a solid base in the Midwest. At this point, Thomson, which controls such important British media properties as the London *Sunday Times* and *Times Literary Supplement*, and whose founder, Ray Thomson, was raised to a peerage in 1964, as Lord Thomson of Fleet Street, owns 105 daily and 26 weekly newspapers

throughout the United States. Mostly in medium-sized and smaller markets, these papers have a circulation of more than 2.1 million. Thomson is also one of the key purveyors of financial information, through various publications and data sources, and controls the largest legal research publisher in the United States.

In 1995, Thomson sold 23 of its smaller U.S. holdings to the London-based Hollinger Corporation, headed by Conrad Black. Since 1992, Hollinger, which got its start as a privatized asset of British intelligence in North America, known as the Argus Corporation, has been on a U.S. media buying spree, doubling its holdings. It now owns 80 daily newspapers and over 300 weeklies, in both large cities and smaller markets, including the *Chicago Sun-Times* and the British intelligence scandal-mongering weekly, the *American Spectator*. Black, who owns the London *Daily Telegraph*, has been financed in his takeover operations by the Rothschild banking interests, and reportedly has received funding from Li Kai-shing, a former board member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, identified in *EIR*'s book *Dope, Inc.* as a long-standing controller and money-launderer of Asian drug-trafficking proceeds.

A third British heavyweight, the London-based Pearson PLC, has limited, but important, direct holdings in the United States. These include Capital Publications, which publishes 41 specialized newsletters aimed at the U.S. corporate elite, and the most important Capitol Hill journal, *Roll Call*. In 1995, it expanded its holdings to include the *Journal of Commerce*. It has promoted the direct distribution in major markets, including New York, Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles, of its London-published, U.S.-printed *Financial Times* daily and *Economist* magazine, with its Washington-based Economist Group publishing journals directed at corporate and political elites.

Perhaps the best known, and certainly the most flamboyant of the direct British players in the U.S. market is the Australian Rupert Murdoch. His multibillion-dollar News Corporation Ltd., based in London and New York, owns several score newspapers in the United States, including the *New York Post*, and 11 large circulation magazines, including *TV Guide*; his publications have a circulation of several score millions worldwide, and several millions in the United States. Murdoch, the son of an Australian press magnate, apprenticed under Lord Beaverbrook, the most important British press figure of the twentieth century. Murdoch began buying up press two decades ago, and affixed himself to the dirty side of British operations in the United States, becoming close to the notorious homosexual political fixer Roy Cohn and his New York machine. In the 1980s, Murdoch, using highly leveraged funds, purchased the 20th Century Fox movie studios, which he used to spawn the fourth national television network, Fox-TV, which has outlets in all major media markets.

8. Australia and Waco

U.S. law enforcement authorities were convinced to launch the bloody raid against the Branch Davidian center in Waco, Texas on April 19, 1993, which resulted in the slaughter of over 80 people, by a threnody of reports that Branch Davidian leader David Koresh "abused children" and intended to commit a "Jonestown-style massacre." The principal source of these evaluations was Australian private detective Geoff Hossack, who worked with a faction of the Davidians in Melbourne, Australia, around Mark Breault. From 1990 onwards, Hossack bombarded the U.S. Consulate in Melbourne, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and other U.S. agencies with his "Jonestown" assessment of Koresh; he travelled frequently to the United States, where he coordinated a press campaign on that theme, and was personally present in Waco to "advise" that an assault be carried out immediately.

During this entire period, in which the Melbourne Davidians paid him virtually nothing, Hossack's chief employers were the extremist elements in Australia's Zionist community centered around World Jewish Congress (WJC) governing board chairman Isi Leibler, and his brother Mark. Hossack worked for the Arnold Bloch Leibler law firm.

Isi Leibler, Order of the British Empire, is an established British asset: His political career was created by Canadian whisky baron and WJC president Edgar Bronfman. As documented in the bestseller *Dope, Inc.*, the Bronfman family, in turn, has served for decades as retainers to the highest levels of the British oligarchy; the Bronfmans' longtime family attorney, the late Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, was the chief executive of British intelligence's private assassination bureau, Permindex, and a board member of the Rothschilds' Institute of Jewish Affairs in London, the mother organization of the Isi Leibler-founded Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs.

9. The case of Lyndon LaRouche

The role of British intelligence agents in the fraudulent prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche is well documented, beginning with the August 1982 letter from British agent Sir Henry A. Kissinger to then-head of the FBI William Webster, soliciting FBI action against LaRouche. Kissinger's correspondence



Demonstrators in Mexico demand freedom for LaRouche, Jan. 12, 1989. LaRouche was jailed from Jan. 27, 1989 to Jan. 26, 1994, as a result of a political railroad put into place by Henry Kissinger and George Bush.

was followed by a January 1983 meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), which resolved to enlist the FBI to take action against LaRouche under Executive Order 12333 and National Security Decision Directive Number 3 (NSDD-3), placing ultimate responsibility for the anti-LaRouche operations, under cover of "national security," under Sir George Bush, who was then vice president.

In March 1983, a media defamation campaign was initiated under the auspices of the National Security Council, beginning with a meeting at the New York City home of Anglophile banker John Train. Among those attending that meeting were Roy Godson, a consultant to the National Security Council and PFIAB; Mira Lansky Boland, a former CIA employee and Washington, D.C. fact-finding director of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL); British national John Rees, an FBI informer; at least one representative of Freedom House, which was headed by PFIAB member Leo Cherne; and Richard Mellon Scaife, now one of the leading conduits of British attacks against President Clinton. Also attending were reporters from NBC-TV, *Readers Digest*, *Business Week*, the *New Republic*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and organized crime-linked free-lance journalists Chip Berlet and Dennis King.

Out of this conclave, an international campaign of defamation against LaRouche was orchestrated, as part and parcel of the fraudulent prosecution of him. This was successful in putting a lock on all media coverage about LaRouche, enabling Bush's task force to spread wild falsehoods, and to

cover up the extensive evidence of the true nature of the Bush operations against LaRouche.

The operation to get LaRouche out of the way went into a public phase during the 1984 Presidential election campaign, beginning with a libelous broadcast on NBC-TV's "First Camera," produced by Train meeting participant Pat Lynch, and featuring Lansky Boland's supervisor, Irwin Suall, the ADL national fact-finding director. The "First Camera" libel was followed by similar attacks in the *New Republic*, and other national publications.

With 14 national television broadcasts, LaRouche's 1984 Presidential campaign did significant damage to British operations. One of the most memorable broadcasts exposed the role of Britain's Sir Henry Kissinger as a Soviet agent of influence, and a perpetrator of Bertrand Russell's plan to kill millions of non-white people through population reduction policies, war, and disease. "I will deal with LaRouche after the elections," Kissinger publicly proclaimed.

As the 1984 campaign drew to a close, then-U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts William Weld (whose family made its fortune aiding the British Empire's nineteenth-century opium trade), launched a hoked-up investigation of LaRouche's Presidential campaign. Weld, now governor of Massachusetts, served for a time as head of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, where, according to U.S. Senate investigators, he covered up Sir George Bush's Contra-cocaine ring, which was run under the same EO 12333 and NSDD-3 national security auspices as the LaRouche case.

The anti-LaRouche campaign escalates

The anti-LaRouche operations escalated, after two associates of LaRouche won state-wide primary elections in Illinois in March 1986. Between March and May 1986, over 3,000 defamatory attacks appeared in the U.S. news media, all stemming from the salon of John Train. Of note, was the false accusation that LaRouche was behind the February 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, the which was promulgated jointly by East German Stasi Division X (disinformation), the ADL, NBC-TV, and Weld's Assistant U.S. Attorney, John Markham.

In October 1986, an operation was attempted to assassinate LaRouche, as part of a 400-person armed raid on the offices of companies which published newspapers and magazines associated with LaRouche. Foreshadowing the Waco tragedy, the stated intentions of the planners of the raid were to create a pretext to kill LaRouche, finally eliminating him from the political scene.

Having failed to eliminate LaRouche by assassination, a fraudulent prosecution was set into motion, leading ultimately to the false conviction, presided over by Alexandria, Virginia Federal Judge Albert V. Bryant, whose family ties to pro-British interests have been documented by *EIR*.

10. The World Trade Center bombing

Within hours of the Feb. 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City, CNN's Wolf Blitzer set the pace for an international media cover-up, by claiming it was the work of "Muslims." An open letter by Serbian fascist leader Radovan Karadzic, praising the incident and saying that it proved the "immediate danger of direct involvement" by the United States in former Yugoslavia, was disregarded. Within days, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that the bombing had been carried out by a group of "Islamic extremist" followers of Egyptian Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman of New Jersey. Rahman and three of his followers were subsequently indicted for the crime and, on March 4, 1994, found guilty on all counts, before a federal court in New York.

Together with four other followers, Rahman was also accused, and later found guilty, of plotting to blow up the UN building in New York, and of launching an Islamic holy war in the United States. As a further piece of disinformation, the U.S. media, this time led by ABC, accused the Sudanese UN mission in New York of sponsoring the planned holy war. This, despite the fact that Sheikh Rahman followers in the Islamic Jihad group had been implicated in the attempt to assassinate Sudan's religious leader, Hasan al-Turabi, while he was in Ottawa, Canada in 1992!

During the five-month World Trade Center bombing trial, the U.S. Justice Department produced more than 200 witnesses and more than 1,000 exhibits. But, at no point did a single witness testify that he or she saw any defendant at the scene of a crime. The chief government witness, Emad Salam, a former Egyptian military officer who worked undercover in Rahman's circle, did report, however, that he personally built the bomb used in the incident. He also testified that he gave precise warnings to the FBI that the bombing of the site was planned.

Rahman and his circle worked for Bush

Whether or not Rahman was involved in the crime, it is known that he and his Islamic Jihad circle worked for Vice President, and then President George Bush from 1981 through at least the early 1990s, on behalf of the Anglo-American secret war in Afghanistan. Rahman's involvement in the war began in the early 1980s, when he teamed up with Afghan mujahideen recruitment officer Mustafa Shalabi of New York, to funnel Egyptian religious youth into Afghanistan. Financing for the operation was provided by Saudi intelligence head Prince Turki, a long-standing Bush crony.

At least two of the four defendants convicted of the World Trade Center bombing, had been Egyptian veterans of the Afghan mujahideen, who had been sent there through the Rahman channel. Similarly, at least four of the five defendants convicted of planning an Islamic holy war in the United States were also Afghan mujahideen veterans. Rahman himself moved to Pakistan for a time to assist in the project.

Reflecting this status, Rahman was given seven entry visas by the U.S. government between 1986 and 1990—despite the fact that he had been formally banned from the United States, because of his alleged involvement in the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. In 1990, Rahman entered the United States legally, and received a green card, in order to continue the project of supplying Islamic youth for covert operations in Afghanistan. Although the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in 1988, Bush and his British patrons continued the war. To this end, training camps were provided in upstate New York, where Rahman's Islamic Jihad group received arms and explosives training from the U.S. Army's Sgt. Mohammad Ali of Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Sudanese religious leader Hasan al-Turabi's would-be assassin, Hashim Badrasan, had long been involved with the Fort Bragg-trained group.

According to the testimony of State Department Inspector General Sherman Funk, Sheikh Rahman obtained his seven entry visas and his green card mistakenly, "because of inadequate systems of control." But, according to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Rahman had been working for U.S. intelligence "since his days in Afghanistan. The visa he got was not issued by mistake. It is because of the services he did."

11. The Hollinger role in Clintongate

The first major “Whitewater” story was published by the *New York Times* on March 8, 1992, during the Presidential primary season. But it wasn’t until December 1993, near the end of President Bill Clinton’s first year in the White House, that a serious effort to destroy Clinton, and the institution of the U.S. Presidency itself, got under way.

The impetus for this sustained “Whitewater” assault on the Presidency, which is now continuing into Clinton’s second term, did not come from within the United States: It originated in London, from a small but powerful financial group which specializes in economic warfare and control of the news media. This British and Canadian cabal, friends of Henry Kissinger and Margaret Thatcher operating under the name of “Hollinger, Inc.,” also has massive ties to the drug trade and offshore banking, and is extensively penetrated into Israeli, as well as into U.S. “neo-conservative” journalistic circles.

The Whitewater affair

Whitewater kicked off in late December 1993, with publication of the lurid January “Troopergate” issue of the *American Spectator*, a relatively insignificant U.S. publication, but one with multiple ties to the British Hollinger Group. “Troopergate” was quickly picked up by Cable News Network and ABC-TV, and burgeoned into a national news story. For months after that, the London *Sunday Telegraph* ran weekly attacks on Clinton, which were laundered through allied outlets in the United States, particularly the Moonie-financed *Washington Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*. Between November 1993 and March 1994, Washington correspondent Ambrose Evans-Pritchard wrote at least 20 stories for the *Sunday Telegraph*.

By Jan. 23, 1994, Hollinger’s *Sunday Telegraph* had announced its intention to force Clinton out of office before the end of the year. The *Telegraph*’s leading role in Clintongate was proudly acknowledged by Emmett Tyrrell, the Anglo-philic editor-in-chief of the *American Spectator*, who lauded the *Sunday Telegraph*’s Evans-Pritchard, as having been “particularly tireless in examining those scandals.”

Then, the *Sunday Telegraph* ran a feature boosting Tyrrell. “There has always been a strong British connection” to the *American Spectator*, the *Sunday Telegraph* gushed, pointing out that its Washington bureau chief, Tom Bethell, is English, and that Sir Peregrine Worsthorne, the chief columnist for the *Sunday Telegraph*, is an active member of the *Spectator*’s editorial board. Worsthorne himself praised his

friend “Bob” Tyrrell, whom he described as “masterminding the campaign which is beginning to look like it might do for Clinton what the *Washington Post* did for Nixon.”

Hollinger’s tentacles

Hollinger founder and current chairman and CEO Conrad Black is a protégé of E.P. Taylor, head of Economic Warfare of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) during World War II. Taylor, among his other credits, wrote the banking law of the Cayman Islands—a center of Hollinger’s offshore operations, and a notorious hot-money-laundering center.

Hollinger’s four flagship publications are: the *Telegraph*, the *Jerusalem Post* (which has been turned into a mouthpiece for Ariel Sharon), the *Financial Post* (Canada’s equivalent of the *Wall Street Journal*), and the *Caymanian Compass*. Hollinger owns 80 newspapers in the United States, including three in Arkansas, and the Chicago *Sun Times*.

Hollinger’s board of directors includes Conrad Black, R. Donald Fullerton (CEO of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the SOE’s flagship bank in Canada), and Paul Reichmann (the Canadian who is now running speculator George Soros’s real estate empire). Peter Bronfman (chairman of Edper, the Bronfman family’s real estate conglomerate), who died in December 1996, was also a Hollinger board member.

Hollinger’s international advisory board includes Baroness Thatcher, Lord Peter Carrington, and Henry Kissinger, as senior advisers; Dwayne Andreas, of the Archer Daniels Midland food conglomerate, a major funder of the Anti-Defamation League; David Brinkley; former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski; William F. Buckley, one of the principal sponsors of Emmett Tyrrell; Sir James Goldsmith; Richard Perle, former Zionist mole in the U.S. Defense Department; Lord Rothschild; former U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker; and columnist George F. Will.

Several other leading Bronfman assets, including former Canadian ambassador in Washington Allan E. Gottlieb and Pierre Des Marais II, are also directors of Hollinger. Lord Weidenfeld, an old crony of Kissinger and the head of the Institute for Jewish Affairs in London (a joint Anti-Defamation League-World Jewish Congress front), is also a director of the *Jerusalem Post*, along with Perle.

Directors of the *Telegraph*, a wholly owned Hollinger subsidiary, include Rupert Hambro, managing director of Hambro Bank, the main SOE-linked bank during World War II and beyond, and Henry Keswick, chairman of Jardine Matheson, the original Dope, Inc. trading company. The Keswick family profile is revealed in *Dope, Inc.* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992), and traces back to the nineteenth-century British Opium Wars against China.

12. Waco and Ruby Ridge: cover-ups of massacres

The populist propaganda line in the United States, pumped out of London, has been that the bloody massacre at the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas in 1993, was the personal responsibility of President Bill Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno. For many hard-core Clinton-haters, the President somehow also bears responsibility for the earlier ambush by FBI agents and U.S. Marshals against the family of Randy Weaver in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, even though the siege at Weaver's cabin began on Aug. 21, 1992, on George Bush's watch, three months before Clinton was elected President.

Putting the blame on Clinton has served to mask the fact that both the Waco and the Ruby Ridge massacres were carried out under the direction of the permanent bureaucracy centered in the Department of Justice (DOJ), which functioned as an integral part of the Bush "secret government" apparatus throughout the 1980s. The failure to clean out this corrupt, permanent bureaucracy, is evidence of the continuing cover-up perpetrated by Congressional Republicans, and tolerated by the Clinton administration itself.

The Waco showdown

The Waco tragedy began with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) raid on the Branch Davidian compound on Feb. 28, 1993, early in the Clinton Presidency. It occurred 48 hours after the World Trade Center bombing in New York City, which preoccupied the White House at the very moment that the Branch Davidian showdown began. Reno had not yet even been nominated as Attorney General. The final FBI assault upon the Branch Davidian compound, on April 19, 1993, took place during the Attorney General's first month on the job.

In both cases, the control over the crucial intelligence, the on-the-scene management, and all of the other factors that went into the decisions to needlessly use deadly force, were squarely in the hands of the permanent bureaucracy in the FBI, Treasury Department, and Justice Department, which in turn, was operating in league with, and, at times, under the domineering influence of, a number of even more corrupt outside agencies, led by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), the American Family Foundation, and the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), which did everything in their power to provoke the massacre.

The investigation of the Branch Davidians was initiated in June 1992. The first raid on the Branch Davidian compound was authorized by the Bush administration, with training of the special ATF units to be involved in the raid having begun

months before the Clinton inauguration. By Jan. 11, 1993, a permanent command post for the operation was already functioning on property adjacent to the Davidians Mount Carmel compound. By Jan. 13, 1993, authorization had been obtained for the use of National Guard forces, and orders had been cut for the use of military equipment, including seven Bradley Fighting Vehicles, in the words of the Treasury Department's official chronology, "to sustain a siege."

In the aftermath of the shootout with the ATF on Feb. 28, which left four ATF agents and a larger number of Branch Davidians dead, the FBI was placed in charge of the siege. FBI agents arrived in force, with upwards of 400 men, four Bradley tanks, the elite Hostage Rescue Team (HRT), and elements from the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime at Quantico, Virginia, including its Behavioral Sciences Unit. Also on the scene was the FBI's Special Operations and Research Unit, which became increasingly hostile toward the Branch Davidians in the ensuing 51-day siege, recommending such cheap psy-war operations as round-the-clock blaring rock music, sounds of animals being killed, etc.

The FBI also brought a number of top psychiatric "experts" to do an "offender profile" of Branch Davidian leader David Koresh. The two most important members of this team were Dr. Park Elliot Dietz and Murray Miron. Dietz particularly pushed the allegation that there was "child abuse" going on in the Branch Davidian compound, although Texas State Child Services investigators had recently closed a two-year probe of CAN-instigated child abuse allegations, concluding there was no evidence of such activities. This allegation was conduited to Attorney General Reno by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard, and was a compelling factor in Reno's reluctant decision to go along with Richard and the FBI's push for the tear gas assault of April 19.

The FBI's actions were under the direct supervision and control of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. The DOJ's official report on the Waco matter states: "The principal headquarters responsibility in Washington for planning and decision-making lay with the Terrorism and Violent Crimes Section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division (TVCS/CRM) . . . and Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Mark Richard oversaw the activities of TVCS/CRM. AG Reno relied a great deal on DAAG Richard during the latter days of the crisis."

Richard personally made two trips to Waco, both of which helped clear the way for giving the FBI a freer hand. On his second trip, on April 7, 1993, he determined "that the FBI would maintain jurisdiction over resolution of the standoff. . . . Richard also heard for the first time about the FBI's proposed use of gas to end the standoff."

By April 9, Richard had returned to Washington, where, accompanied by James Reynolds, his subordinate as head of the Terrorism and Violent Crimes Section, he became the



Demonstrators in Waco, Texas, 1993. Why are the politically most sensitive aspects of the massacre at Waco still being covered up?

first to tell Attorney General Reno about the plan to use gas. According to numerous accounts, Reno was very hesitant to authorize the FBI raid plan, but was arm-twisted by Richard, backed up the FBI.

Murder at Ruby Ridge

The killings at Ruby Ridge, Idaho involved both U.S. Marshals and the FBI. In October 1989, Randy Weaver was set up by an FBI undercover “sting” agent on a trumped-up illegal weapons charge, involving the sale of two sawed-off shotguns. Soon after the sale of the shotguns to the “sting” man, Weaver was confronted by federal agents, who tried to blackmail him into becoming a government informant on the Aryan Nation, a white supremacist group headquartered in Idaho.

Weaver refused. In December 1990, a federal grand jury in Boise, Idaho indicted Weaver for making and selling the illegal weapons. When Weaver failed to appear in federal court, because of a last-minute date change by the government, a warrant was immediately issued for his arrest, and U.S. Marshals began protracted surveillance of Weaver’s cabin, which lasted for the next 18 months.

On Aug. 21, 1992, the Marshals, conducting a clumsy reconnaissance of Weaver’s cabin, provoked a shooting incident in which a Marshal was killed, as was Weaver’s 14-year-old son, Sammy. After the shooting, the FBI’s Hostage Rescue Team was deployed to the scene, and the next day an

FBI sniper shot and killed Weaver’s wife Vicki, while she was holding their infant daughter.

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings in 1995, and issued its report in December of that year. The report found fault with the actions of the FBI, the Treasury Department’s ATF, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Idaho, and with Randy Weaver himself.

But, the Senate hearings never examined the role of the Justice Department. Even though the hearings did produce some evidence indicating Justice Department involvement, this was never followed up. And the evidence that did come out in the hearings, which was extremely damaging to a couple of Bush administration Justice Department appointees, was ignored in the final Senate report. Two glaring instances were that of former Deputy Attorney General George Terwilliger, and that of former U.S. Marshals Service Director Henry Hudson.

As Deputy Attorney General from 1991 to January 1993, Terwilliger served directly under Attorney General William Barr, and he was immediately responsible for supervision of all criminal investigations conducted by the Justice Department and the FBI. Incredibly, he testified that he knew nothing about the shootout, and that he had left for vacation with his family on Aug. 22, spent the week travelling from one lodging site to another in Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks, and never once checked in with his office, or even saw

a newspaper or heard a radio or TV broadcast about the Ruby Ridge shootout.

This was despite the fact that FBI supervisor Douglas Gow had testified that he briefed Terwilliger in Washington on Aug. 21, and that an FBI supervisor in Idaho had remarked at the time that Terwilliger was involved. There was even testimony from the FBI supervisors at Ruby Ridge who had stated at the time: "Terwilliger's involved now." But, there was no reference to any of this in the subcommittee report. Terwilliger was left unscathed in the final report. Barr was never called to testify at all.

Henry Hudson, a United States Attorney in Virginia under the Reagan and Bush administrations, and then appointed by George Bush to head the U.S. Marshals Service in 1992, also received kid-gloves treatment at the hands of the subcommittee.

On a number of occasions, Hudson was caught lying during his testimony in the hearings. On Sept. 12, Hudson gave testimony that directly contradicted a contemporaneous FBI report summarizing what Hudson had once told FBI investigators—that he and the Marshals knew that Randy Weaver's teenage son Sammy had been shot and killed. When Hudson was confronted with the FBI report, Hudson claimed that it was "inaccurate."

Hudson lied a second time, when Sen. Larry Craig (R-Idaho) asked him if, in his years of experience in law enforcement, "were you or your service ever involved in a situation or an incident in which in total people deployed, you arrived at the number of 400?" Hudson denied it, twice.

What Hudson omitted was the raid in Leesburg, Virginia on Oct. 6-7, 1986, directed against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, which, by all official accounts, involved well in excess of 400 law enforcement personnel. Hudson, as the U.S. Attorney, was in charge. The Leesburg raid, like the Weaver raid, also involved the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team, and, with all of Hudson's publicity-hogging at the time, it is not something he would have forgotten.

Hudson was also criticized a number of times during the hearing for the inflated and exaggerated briefing which he gave to top FBI officials on Aug. 21, 1992, after the first shooting at Ruby Ridge. FBI officials Larry Potts and Danny Coulson both blamed Hudson for giving a false picture to the FBI regarding what had happened. Coulson told the subcommittee hearings that they had been told that Weaver was a Special Forces-trained soldier, and that Weaver had pursued, chased, and routed six heavily armed, well-trained U.S. Marshals, and that they were kept pinned down on the mountain 10 to 12 hours. Potts defended the FBI's initial response, saying that the FBI was relying on information from Hudson, an experienced law enforcement official.

While the subcommittee report concluded that the FBI had been misbriefed about the situation, contributing to its exaggerated response, the report inexplicably failed to lay the blame for this at Hudson's doorstep.

13. The Oklahoma bombing and its cover-up

The April 19, 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma federal building has been characterized, by government prosecutors, and the national media, as the work of two enraged ex-soldiers who were driven to carry out the biggest terrorist atrocity in American history by their anger over the federal government actions in Waco, Texas and Ruby Ridge, Idaho. The two men charged in the bombing, Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, have been described as fellow-travellers of the militia movement, and have been indirectly linked to Christian Identity Church and Aryan Nation circles operating in the Texas-Oklahoma-Arkansas border area. Their trials are scheduled to take place in Denver, later this year.

From the very outset, *EIR* exposed the fraud of the "lone bomber" theory of the Oklahoma City atrocity. Based on interviews with several high-ranking federal law enforcement and military intelligence officials, *EIR* detailed, within a week of the bombing, the fact that the truck bomb that leveled the Murrah Federal Building was a highly sophisticated "shaped-charge" that literally lifted the entire building off of its foundation, causing the devastating structural damage and loss of life. According to military experts who participated in the probe of the backgrounds of McVeigh, Nichols, and their circle of friends and associates in the U.S. Army, and following their retirement from military service, no one associated with the two men had the technical training to assemble and deploy such a device. Even if there were other explosives planted inside the building to augment the impact of the truck-bomb, the level of sophistication required to cause such damage was well beyond their capabilities.

Even as prosecutors were constructing a profile of McVeigh and Nichols as the sole perpetrators of the terrorist attack, other federal agencies were looking abroad for leads on the higher-level individuals and agencies responsible for the bombing. Leading British intelligence opponents of President Clinton, such as Lord William Rees-Mogg of the *Times* of London, and the Hollinger Corporation's Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, were complicit, before the fact, in building up a drumbeat in the media about the terrorist potential of the various homegrown militia movements.

When the Oklahoma City bombing case went before a federal grand jury, prosecutors were unable to convince the jurors to hand down an indictment that merely named McVeigh and Nichols. Instead, they added a number of "John Doe's," signifying their belief that the two men did not act alone. Subsequent testimony by Nichols's first wife, links him to networks active in the Philippines that may have been linked to the Afghansi mujahideen, and, possibly, to Afghansi terrorist Ramzi Yousef.

14. What is the MRTA?

On Dec. 17, an international commando unit of approximately two dozen narco-terrorists, reliably reported to include Chileans and also, possibly, Colombians and Central Americans, seized the residence of the Japanese ambassador in Peru, along with over 500 individuals present at the time for a diplomatic reception, including ambassadors, businessmen, and dozens of high-level Peruvian government and military officials. The terrorists, from the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), are part of a continental narco-terrorist insurgency known as the São Paulo Forum (see appendix 15).

The MRTA, often described as “middle-class” and “urban,” was founded in the early 1980s by members of Peru’s APRA party, and has maintained a close ideological affinity to Cuba. In 1986, the group joined forces with a larger Andean-based narco-terrorist army calling itself the Americas Battalion, which included terrorist groups from Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, the head of the MRTA commando squad occupying the Japanese ambassador’s residence, reportedly trained in Cuba, and fought with the Nicaraguan Sandinistas in 1979-80.

The MRTA today protests that it is not like Peru’s more widely known narco-terrorist army, the Shining Path, but they are in fact sister organizations which have been jointly deployed for years to topple the Peruvian government. Born out of the same international narco-terrorist apparatus directed by London, they both used an “indigenist” profile, they both worked hand-in-glove with drug traffickers, they both used assassinations and bombs to sow terror, and they both targeted for assassination or destruction, all pro-development agencies in any area in which they operate.

Despite its current protestations to the contrary, the MRTA has in the past openly admitted its co-deployment with Shining Path. MRTA chief Víctor Polay told *Cambio*, the MRTA’s weekly, in December 1987, that their differences with Shining Path were merely in “the realm of the ideological struggle,” and “no left-wing organization, even less those who have taken up arms, could be interested in confrontations between themselves.” Until 1990, when they were shut down, the newspapers of both MRTA and Shining Path openly celebrated each others’ terrorist actions.

As for its drug links, note that the MRTA commando unit holding the Japanese residence has demanded that, after their other demands are met, they be taken to a safe haven in the Upper Huallaga region of Peru, the center of coca production and processing, not only in Peru, but worldwide. The MRTA divided control of this region with Shining Path, before the Fujimori government crushed them. The MRTA, which ran

“federations” of coca-growers in the area, is on the record supporting drug legalization, and, today, the MRTA’s regional networks are actively organizing, with Colombia’s FARC and Evo Morales’s group in Bolivia, a nationwide insurgency of coca-growers.

In the period leading up to April 5, 1992, MRTA and Shining Path narco-terrorism had driven Peru to the brink of disintegration, with daily bombings and assassinations creating an environment of terror along with virtual paralysis of the institutions of government. On April 5, President Alberto Fujimori moved to re-take control over the country, decreeing severe war-time measures that enabled the government over the next few years to nearly eliminate the narco-terrorist insurgency. Mass arrests and convictions, with attendant lengthy sentences, of MRTA and Shining Path members, including most of their leaders, nearly succeeded in eliminating those terrorist organizations.

Despite his tremendous success, Fujimori came under brutal international pressure orchestrated out of London—from both the pro-terrorist “human rights” lobby and from various governments, including that of the United States—to order a retreat, in the much-abused name of “democracy.” In the course of, especially, 1995 and 1996, the Fujimori government was gradually softened up by the carrot of “foreign investment” and the stick of “human rights,” into dropping its guard, thus enabling the São Paulo Forum to regroup its forces in Peru, and surrounding nations.

The chronology which follows reveals how the MRTA was rebuilt.

April 5, 1992: President Alberto Fujimori, with the backing of the Armed Forces, declared a national emergency, and decreed a series of measures designed to facilitate a war on terrorism. These included the temporary shutdown of the Congress and judicial system, the unification of military and police under a single anti-terror command, the creation of a cabinet-level national intelligence capability, the establishment of a “faceless judges” court system, and a variety of other anti-terrorist decrees that had been repeatedly torpedoed by the terrorist-dominated Peruvian Congress and courts. The “faceless judge” system was particularly important: until then, the MRTA and Shining Path had turned the courts and jails into a revolving door (nearly 8,500 terrorists had been absolved by the judiciary and released between 1980 and April 1992), by bribing and threatening the judges into line, and simply murdering those who wouldn’t capitulate to the terror.

June 10, 1992: MRTA chief Víctor Polay was arrested for the second time, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He had been jailed before, but “escaped” on July 9, 1990, just weeks prior to the inauguration of President Fujimori, with the suspected complicity of then Peruvian President Alan García, from whose APRA party Polay had split to form the MRTA. Polay and García had been roommates for three years while



All civilized humanity owes a great debt of gratitude to Peru's President Alberto Fujimori, who has stood up to the terrorists and their international controllers.

studying at the Sorbonne in Paris, and Polay's escape was described by more than one reporter as García's inaugural "gift" to Fujimori. Following Polay's 1990 arrest, sections of the APRA party called for the MRTA's legalization, on the model of Colombia's M-19.

Sept. 12, 1992: Shining Path chief Abimael Guzmán was arrested, leading to the virtual beheading of that narco-terrorist organization in the succeeding months.

May 7, 1993: Peru's Gen. Rodolfo Robles Espinoza sent a letter to the media, from asylum in the U.S. embassy in Lima, charging that the Peruvian military are "assassins" involved in death squad activity. Robles demanded the firing of Armed Forces Commander Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, who has led President Fujimori's successful war against terrorism until now. Robles went on to become the darling of the international human rights movement.

Oct. 15, 1993: Peruvian anti-terror police raided an MRTA "people's jail," and freed Peruvian-Japanese businessman Raúl Hiraoka, who had been held captive in shackles for four months in a "tiger cage" too small to stand up in. He was the fourth prominent Peruvian-Japanese businessman to be kidnapped that year, but many of the others were not so lucky: They were mutilated, tortured, or assassinated.

Also discovered was the largest arsenal of weapons ever captured in Peru, ranging from bazookas, grenades, and FAL and AKM rifles, to high-power Russian-made anti-tank rockets. In addition, plans were found for a wave of assassinations and bombings to sabotage an Oct. 31 referendum on Fujimori's new "tough-on-terrorism" Constitution.

Nov. 1, 1995: The MRTA kidnapped former Bolivian planning minister Samuel Doria Medina, in La Paz, Bolivia. One week earlier, two MRTA members had travelled to Uruguay to open up a bank account for receiving the multimillion-dollar ransom from the Doria Medina kidnapping. They were arrested, but then released by a Uruguayan judge, whereupon they sought, and were granted, "political refugee" status by the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNCHR) in Montevideo.

On Dec. 17, Doria was released by his MRTA captors, after paying a ransom of \$2-5 million. There is strong evidence that these funds were used to carry out the current assault on the Japanese ambassador's residence.

Dec. 1, 1995: Peruvian anti-terror police raided an MRTA safehouse in Lima; after a 12-hour shootout, 20 terrorists were captured, including six foreigners. One of these was U.S. citizen Lori Berenson. Plans were discovered suggesting that the Peruvian Congress was to be the target of an MRTA assault, comparable to the November 1985 M-19 attack on the Colombian Justice Palace.

Found in the Lima "bunker" were weapons which had come from the FMLN terrorists of El Salvador, which had entered Peru via a complex route involving the Nicaraguan Sandinista Liberation Movement, the N-26 Movement of Panama, and the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! of Ecuador—all members of the São Paulo Forum. Evidence was also found indicating that many members of the MRTA's "southern command" had been granted "political refugee" status in Bolivia by the Sánchez de Lozada government, through the mediation of the UN High Commission for Refugees, including the kidnapers of Doria Medina.

Other evidence found pointed to MRTA links with Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Chile.

May 17, 1996: Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter issued a letter to the Fujimori government, asking for a new trial for American MRTA terrorist Lori Berenson, who had been sentenced by a military tribunal to life imprisonment for terrorism and treason. Carter protested that her rights had been violated by being denied a civil trial. Carter's letter coincided with a public demand by the London-based Amnesty International for the release of Peru's "political prisoners," and for an end to the country's anti-terrorist legislation. One week later, President Clinton met at the White House with President Fujimori, and urged a review of Berenson's trial proceedings.

May 25, 1996: A prominent member of the Japanese Red Army was captured in Lima, with evidence pointing to

close Red Army political ties to the Shining Path, and plans to financially revive that narco-terrorist organization.

July 27, 1996: One day after a car-bomb was detonated in Lima, killing one and wounding eight passers-by, the United Nations called on the Peruvian government to release from prison some 4,000 terrorists—who are called “political prisoners”—and to review all terrorist convictions by military courts. That same day, the George Soros-funded NGO Human Rights Watch/Americas demanded an end to Peru’s “faceless judges” courts, and an independent review of all those “unjustly” convicted of terrorism.

Sept. 4, 1996: The United Nations announced plans to send a special rapporteur to Peru to investigate the “independence” of its judiciary and to determine whether the human rights of prisoners are being violated.

Dec. 16, 1996: More than 1,000 imprisoned members of MRTA and Shining Path in Lima’s largest prison declared a hunger strike to protest “inhuman” prison conditions.

Dec. 17, 1996: Approximately 20 heavily armed MRTA terrorists blew a hole in the wall at Japanese Ambassador Morihisa Aoki’s home in Lima, and captured around 500 people attending a diplomatic reception. They demanded the release of some 400 MRTA prisoners, safe passage to a region in the drug- and terrorist-infested Upper Huallaga jungle, and the MRTA’s establishment as a political party. They threatened to kill Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela, one of their hostages, unless President Fujimori came to talk with them personally.

Dec. 18, 1996: The former head of Colombia’s narco-terrorist M-19, Antonio Navarro Wolf, told the media: “It is obvious that President Fujimori has to negotiate. . . . It is inexorable; there is no other alternative. . . . In the Peruvian case, President Fujimori has always refused to negotiate, but this seems to be mistaken, and I think this operation of the MRTA is forcing him to accept a negotiation process. . . . He will finally have to accept that the only way to put an end to war in Latin America today is by negotiating.”

Colombia’s narco-terrorist FARC, which is holding 60 soldiers hostage in that country, put out a statement through an international spokesman in Mexico City, hailing the MRTA action as “spectacular and well-planned,” adding: “The MRTA, like all peoples of the world, has every right to fight by all means for basic rights.”

Dec. 19, 1996: The MRTA released four diplomats, to serve as a “communications bridge” to the outside. Among these are British-born Canadian Ambassador Anthony Vincents, who described himself as “a hostage on parole” and who announced that he planned to visit the prison cell of MRTA leader Víctor Polay, to mediate, as the kidnappers had requested. Vincents had directed the anti-terrorist office of the Canadian Foreign Ministry in the early 1990s.

Dec. 19, 1996: Peruvian “terrorism expert” and groupie Carlos Tapia, called for the formation of an international commission to mediate the crisis, made up of three São Paulo

Forum terrorist organizations: El Salvador’s FMLN, Colombia’s M-19, and Guatemala’s URNG.

Dec. 20, 1996: The MRTA commando released another 38 hostages. Among these are pro-terrorist legislator Javier Diez Canseco, who becomes a mouthpiece for the MRTA on the outside. Diez Canseco is a member of the advisory board of the magazine *América Libre*, organ of the São Paulo Forum.

Dec. 21, 1996: In a nationwide TV address, President Fujimori announced: “The captors must hand in their weapons to a committee of guarantors, and facilitate the evacuation of all the hostages, without exception. In this way, we rule out the use of force by the Peruvian state, and then, with full guarantees, we can study a way out.” He absolutely refused to release any MRTA prisoners, a position backed by the entire Peruvian cabinet.

Dec. 22, 1996: The Fujimori government refused to cave in to the narco-terrorists demands, and cut off electricity, water, and phone service to the Japanese compound. In response, the MRTA was forced to release 225 hostages, whom they did not consider strategic to their blackmail tactics.

Dec. 22, 1996: After an initially weak position, pushing for “dialogue” to ensure hostage safety, the Japanese government, through Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, declared: “We think we are at a stage where we shift our demands from the safety of the hostages to the immediate release of the hostages. It is the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement’s turn to respond. Japan supports President Fujimori’s televised message to the nation.”

Dec. 24, 1996: The MRTA commandoes released Uruguay’s ambassador to Peru, after his country struck a bilateral deal with the terrorists, and freed two MRTA prisoners who had been involved in the Doria Medina kidnapping in Bolivia.

Dec. 26, 1996: The terrorists released Guatemala’s ambassador “as a show of recognition for Guatemalans’ efforts for internal reconciliation,” a reference to the peace agreement the Arzú government would sign on Dec. 30 with the narco-terrorist URNG, a São Paulo Forum member. The Guatemalan ambassador emerged to shamelessly praise the MRTA’s motives and tactics.

Dec. 28, 1996: The MRTA terrorists issued a communiqué, after meeting with President Fujimori’s negotiator, Minister of Education Domingo Palermo, in which they focussed on improved prison conditions, and insisted that they should not be called “terrorists” nor compared with Shining Path.

Dec. 30, 1996: Four leaders of the terrorist Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, the underground armed branch of the Chilean Communist Party, which also participates in the São Paulo Forum, escaped by helicopter from a Santiago prison. Ten days earlier, a spokesman for that group had come out in support of the MRTA action, threatening strikes against Peruvian, Japanese, and U.S. embassies in Chile, should any military action be attempted in Lima to free the hostages from their MRTA captors.

Dec. 31, 1996: Using the opportunity of a press conference inside the Japanese ambassador's residence, the MRTA reiterated their demand that all jailed MRTA members be released. They also issued a statement calling upon "progressive men and women of the world" to pressure the Peruvian government to yield to their demands. Since then, nine more hostages have been released, leaving 74 still captive.

London pulls the strings of Peru's narco-terrorists

London has served as a base of operations for the terrorism against Peru since the 1980s. Repeated official requests by the Peruvian government that these operations, in support of both the MRTA and its sister organization Shining Path, be shut down, have been rejected by the British government, and directly by the royal family itself. At the same time, British agencies and NGOs have orchestrated an international campaign against the Peruvian government and security forces, equating their operations to stop terrorism as, *ipso facto*, violations of human rights.

Great Britain has been the world headquarters for the Revolutionary International Movement (RIM), an international network of narco-terrorist groups centered around Peru's Shining Path, from its founding in 1984. For years, its headquarters and publishing operations were located in the Russell House in Nottingham, named for the late Lord Bertrand Russell; its journal, *A World To Win*, published by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation's Russell Press. The RIM today runs a global campaign from its London headquarters to free jailed Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán, and has established operational ties with the MRTA's "mother," the São Paulo Forum.

Olaechea: Shining Path's man in London

Shining Path maintained separate operational headquarters in London as well, headed by a Peruvian, Adolfo Héctor Olaechea. Olaechea still serves as an official spokesman for Shining Path. At the height of the terrorist war against Peru, he ran international support operations out of London, including generating propaganda and funds.

British government agencies coordinated support for Shining Path with Olaechea. This included the work of the so-called Peru Support Group, identified in 1992 by the Peruvian government as a part of the Shining Path international support network. The Peru Support Group was sponsored by Lord Avebury, president of the British Parliament's Human Rights Commission, and a group of British clerics,

including Michael Campbell-Johnston, England's Jesuit Provincial.

In 1992, London's Channel 4, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, a dependency of the British Home Office, prepared a "documentary" film supportive of the Shining Path. In an operation facilitated by Olaechea, Channel 4 sent two journalists to Peru, to accompany terrorists in the jungle. Channel 4 broadcast the film on July 10, 1992, despite an official request from the Peruvian government that this not be done. The RIM affiliate in the United States, the Revolutionary Communist Party, then used British Channel 4's propaganda film to raise funds in the United States, in support of Shining Path.

The Peruvian government requested that Olaechea's operations be shut down, and that he be extradited to face terrorist charges in Peru. The British Foreign Office refused, on the grounds of protecting freedom of speech. Olaechea had appealed directly to the British Crown for protection; Shining Path's London representative then began using a note from Buckingham Palace as his letter of introduction. Dated July 25, 1992, it read: "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

BBC-terrorist link

The British embassy in Peru likewise maintained "unofficial" contacts with Shining Path. One such contact was established by Nicholas Shakespeare, the son of the British ambassador to Peru during 1984-89. Shakespeare, working out of the embassy, prepared several films for British Broadcasting Corp. on Peru during that period, featuring "indigenous" ethnic conflicts and rituals. In 1992, Shakespeare collaborated with BBC foreign affairs editor John Simpson, on a plan to interview Shining Path head Abimael Guzmán, from "clandestinity." The BBC team's contacts with the terrorists were such, that they had secured a commitment for the interview, for Sept. 13, 1992. BBC's plans were foiled, when Peruvian authorities captured Guzmán on Sept. 12, 1992.

Simpson then prepared a "devastating televised report on Peru," broadcast by BBC in December 1992, which attacked Peru's Armed Forces for alleged "corruption" and "violation of human rights" in shutting down the narco-terrorists, after which Lord Avebury called Simpson to testify against Peru, before hearings of the Human Rights Commission of Parliament. Lord Avebury there denounced the military for acting with "impunity," and conducting "witch-hunts" against the Shining Path networks abroad.

An international campaign

Similarly, the human rights organizations, including the British intelligence-created Amnesty International, and George Soros's Human Rights Watch, supported the terrorist offensive against Peru since it began in 1980, by directing

international attacks against the Peruvian government and security forces on similar grounds. Both Amnesty and Human Rights Watch work closely with terrorist spokesmen such as Javier Diez Canseco; Amnesty International demanded that Peru's government should be required to hand over to such spokesmen, the identities of all military men engaged in counterinsurgency operations.

During the war, the declared intent of these NGOs was to isolate the government of Peru, and cut off international anti-terrorist assistance, a campaign which was, in large part, successful. Once the terrorists were crushed by the Peruvian government, these NGOs launched a campaign to roll back that victory. In its 1995 Annual Report, Amnesty International singled out Peru as one of the six worst human rights violators in the world, and demanded mass trials of Peruvian Army officers, and new trials for all Peruvian prisoners sentenced for terrorism by military courts, including the top MRTA and Shining Path leadership.

Behind the policy of support for the terrorism, lies a broader strategic commitment by the British Crown, to break up the American nation-states through ethnic warfare. The Dec. 19, 1996 London *Times* article portraying the MRTA hostage seizure in Lima as reflective of an Andes-wide indigenous revolt—an utter absurdity—reflects this underlying policy thrust.

A network of British-trained social engineers has spent decades in Peru, working to turn that lie into reality. The head of the psychiatric division of the project is the Peruvian Max Hernández, a graduate of the School for Community Mental Health of London's Tavistock Clinic (founded by British intelligence's psychological warfare division), former vice-president of the International Psychoanalytic Association, a British Council Scholar, and professor for decades at the University of San Marcos, a center of Shining Path recruitment.

During the 1970s, Hernández founded the Interdisciplinary Seminar of Andean Studies (SIDEA), which produced studies of Indian myths and rebellions, modern-day drug use in Indian rituals, and psychoanalytical, race-based profiles of various Peruvian ethnic groups, all of which argued that Peru had no national identity, but should be “deconstructed” into its racial components.

Tavistock operatives move in

When the Fujimori government placed Peru on a war footing against terrorism on April 5, 1992, Britain's psychological warfare division redeployed to seek to bring down the Fujimori government. Heading the operation were two Tavistock-trained operatives, Max Hernández and Francisco Sagasti, chief of global Strategic Planning at the World Bank. Sagasti left that post to return to Peru, to join Hernández as the conceptual team running the opposition to the government, from their think-tank, AGENDA-Peru.

Sagasti had trained under several of Tavistock's top theoreticians (Fred Emery, Eric Trist, and Russell Ackoff), while teaching as a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, the unofficial headquarters of the Tavistock Institute in the United States. He adopted as his basic conceptual framework, Emery's “turbulence theory,” that is, how the introduction of a chaotic, overwhelmingly unpredictable environment, over time, can be used to force through a “paradigm shift” in the outlook of the human beings so affected. Sagasti's work concentrated on the design of new institutions, including internationally structured non-governmental organizations, used to “make sense out of apparent chaos in an increasingly turbulent environment.”

In 1988, while working at the World Bank, Sagasti had forecast that Peru faced two extremes: a bloodbath, with years of killing; or, being carved up into a number of territories within one country, as in Lebanon.

After April 1992, Sagasti redeployed, to direct the effort to bring down the Fujimori government. At a hearing of the U.S. Congress's Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs on March 10, 1993, Sagasti testified that “authoritarian” President Fujimori had become “a major liability in dealing with the turbulent world of internal politics,” and demanded that the U.S. government channel resources to NGOs in Peru, “to counterbalance the concentration of power in government hands.” Peru, he said, must be viewed as “a social laboratory” of international importance.

One month later, Sagasti and Hernández founded the Democratic Forum, as a structure to unite the leaders of the opposition to Fujimori. The strategy guiding the Democratic Forum, still operational today, was outlined by Sagasti, at a two-day seminar at Washington, D.C.'s Woodrow Wilson Center, on June 1-2, 1993, which brought together the leading “terrorist experts” of Peru.

The working assumption of the meeting, presented by various speakers, was that as long as terrorism did not begin again in Peru, the Fujimori government would continue to enjoy popular support, and the people of Peru would continue to disdain the opposition's “democracy” project. Sagasti, who led the Politics and Government panel, argued that Peru is facing a cultural turning point, which requires that the generation of 40- to 50-year-olds, and younger, be forced through “a kind of social dismantling process.” The role of psychiatrists like Hernández, he stated, is to provide “social guidance,” and help “the peculiar psychological needs” of people forced through this “learning process.”

Seized as a hostage by the MRTA on Dec. 17, Sagasti emerged as a spokesman for the MRTA, upon his release on Dec. 21. After attacking President Fujimori, and praising the “sophistication” of his former captors, Sagasti called the head of the terrorist commandoes, Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, “an interesting guy who you can meet, and want to buy a drink, to continue talking.”

15. São Paulo Forum: a narco-terrorist army

Within 48 hours of the Dec. 17 takeover of the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), the continental narco-terrorist army to which it belongs, the São Paulo Forum, surfaced publicly to support the guerrillas and demand Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's immediate surrender to them.

The most vociferous of these terrorist voices was that of Antonio Navarro Wolf, a leader of Colombia's "legalized" April 19 Movement (M-19), whose 1980 takeover of the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogotá was a model for the MRTA's seizure of the Japanese ambassador's residence. Nicaraguan Sandinista Daniel Ortega, spokesmen for the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Chile's Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), and El Salvador's Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) all defended the MRTA, and threatened Fujimori not to consider anything other than a "peaceful" negotiated solution, designed to undermine Peruvian sovereignty.

This mobilization on the MRTA's behalf confirms *EIR*'s repeated assertion that terrorism is an international, not a national, phenomenon. The MRTA's "mother," the São Paulo Forum, is a strike force made up of the continent's major narco-terrorist insurgencies, among them the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG), Colombia's National Guerrilla Coordinator (CNG), Mexico's Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), Haiti's Lavalas movement, as well as the MRTA supporters.

The apparatus supporting the Forum is an international one. The far-flung network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), self-proclaimed human rights activists, and terrorist supporters otherwise known as the "Internet International," not only offers international backing—including financing—for groups such as the EZLN; it represents a terrorist capability inside the United States, and in European and other nations, which can be unleashed when deemed necessary. A Wall Street-linked think-tank, the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), together with elements inside the U.S. State Department, provide another level of support. This includes joint membership in the Forum and the IAD of Brazilian Workers Party leader Luiz Inacio "Lula" da Silva, and IAD-sponsored conferences hosting Forum leaders.

The commando squad which took the Japanese ambassador's residence reportedly includes Chileans, Colombians, and Central Americans. The May 1993 explosion of a weapons arsenal in Managua, Nicaragua, provided evidence of

tight Cuban and Sandinista intelligence control over a narco-terrorist apparatus extending into the rest of Ibero-America and beyond, connecting with such groups as the Americas Battalion, the MRTA, Spain's ETA, and Ecuador's Alfaro Vive Carajo!

A new Communist International

The São Paulo Forum was founded officially at a July 1990 conference in São Paulo, Brazil at the initiative of the Cuban Communist Party (CP), a founding member. The CP understood that the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall, and the crisis it provoked among socialists, would require a reorganization in revolutionary strategy for the Western Hemisphere.

At the São Paulo conference, representatives of 40 organizations and parties, from 13 Ibero-American and Caribbean countries, met with Cuban officials to discuss this reorganization. In the six years since the Forum's founding, the Cuban CP has transformed it from a loose, political-umbrella organization, with a mandate to propose common action, into the centrally controlled killing machine it is today. Some 107 parties, groups, and sectlets belong to the Forum, and *EIR* estimates that it may have upwards of 250,000 deployable cadre and followers under its command, perhaps 20-30,000 of them armed.

Fidel Castro is the Forum's de facto leader, and its *éminence gris* is Manuel Piñeiro, the founder of Cuba's General Intelligence Directorate (DGI), and, for many years, head of the Americas Department of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. From that post, Piñeiro coordinated the deployment of a centralized terrorist international.

With an ideology that combines environmentalism, liberation theology, indigenism, and New Age satanism, the Forum deploys for the sole purpose of smashing the sovereign nation-state and institutions that embody it, such as the armed forces. The Forum's July 1993 plenary in Havana attacked the military as one of "the gravest threats to political democracy." The Zapatistas in Chiapas, Mexico are separatists, operating under the banner of defending "indigenous peoples." The Forum's goal is to create many "Chiapases," and its Sorbonne-trained leaders have no qualms about using the poor Indians and peasants they supposedly defend, as cannon fodder toward this end.

The "narco" character of the São Paulo Forum cannot be overemphasized, as evidenced by the prominent role within it of Colombia's "Third Cartel," the FARC. After the post-1989 collapse of financing from Soviet and Socialist International sources, Cuban officials advised member groups to adopt the "M-19 model" of self-reliance through the drug trade. Today, drug and weapons trafficking, kidnapping, and extortion constitute a major source of financing. The Forum's shift into an open defense of the drug trade is signalled by members' calls for drug legalization and attacks on U.S.-backed coca-eradication programs in the Andean region.

16. London's Jacobin terror

On July 14, 1789, it is believed, the French Revolution was launched with the storming of the Bastille by the sans-culottes of Paris. Such leaders as the Marquis de Lafayette, who had returned to France from the newly founded United States of America where he had fought in the American War of Independence with George Washington, hoped that the ideas of freedom and progress of the American Revolution would be transplanted to France and thence to all of Europe. But, by 1792, Lafayette was forced to flee France for his life. By 1793, Thomas Paine, the leading propagandist for the French-American alliance that had won the American War of Independence, was imprisoned in Paris; and Antoine Lavoisier, the chemist whose work had provided the ammunition for the American war, had been beheaded by a "people's judge" who pronounced, "The Revolution has no need of science."

The Revolution had devolved into terror, the final result of which was the emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte and the bitter defeat of European republicanism, with the 1815 Congress of Vienna presiding over a defeated France.

The secret to how this disaster occurred, can be found in the 1789 storming of the Bastille itself. Far from being an act of heroism, the mob that released the 18 or so petty criminals imprisoned in the Bastille were hirelings paid by the Duke of Orleans and led by Georges Jacques Danton, a paid agent of the same duke. The idea was to crush the plans then in progress by the Bourbon King Louis XVI, Thomas Paine, and the Marquis de Lafayette, to create a constitutional monarchy in philosophical and strategic alliance with the United States.

For years the disgruntled House of Orleans had been funded by the British imperial firm, the Barings, as London's fifth column within France. The Duke de Orleans had built up a considerable capability from his position as the Grand Master of the Paris Freemason Lodge of the Nine Sisters, the headquarters for the opposition to the *ancien régime*. It was also the center for the popularization of the anti-American ideas of John Locke's radical empiricism and the *laissez-faire* of Adam Smith in France.

Friends of the American Revolution targeted

Among the Barings-Orleans key agents on the ground was Georges Jacques Danton, leader of the mob that stormed the Bastille. The institutionalization of terror as a primary feature of the French Revolution begins with Danton, who organized the Cordeliers Club to direct the enraged Paris mob against

any group or person who fought for the principles of the American Revolution. According to its charter, the purpose of the club was "to denounce before the tribunal of public opinion the abuses of the various authorities and every sort of infringement of the rights of man . . . to protect the oppressed and redress abuses . . . to exercise vigilance, examine the actions of others, and to act." It was under Danton's and later Robespierre's reign of terror in 1793-94, that the mass murder of the Jacobin Terror was carried out, and the French Revolution discredited.

Although Danton was deployed directly by the Duke of Orleans, the ideological godfather of the terror was Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), the British utilitarian philosopher and first chief of the British Foreign Office intelligence. Bentham owed his career to William Petty, Lord Shelburne, the Marquess of Lansdowne (1737-1805), who served as the Minister of Colonial Affairs, and briefly, as prime minister, during the period of the negotiation and ratification of the Treaty of Paris between the new United States and Britain. Under Shelburne's sponsorship, Bentham ran a "radical writers' " workshop, which prepared many of the inflammatory texts Danton and his minions circulated in Paris.

According to documents still on display at the British Museum, both Danton and Jean Paul Marat, were agents of Bentham, in the pay of the British East India Company.

Bentham, who reduced human nature to the "hedonistic calculus" of avoiding pain and seeking pleasure, and with Shelburne, was the case officer in ensuring that the republican ideas of the American Revolution did not spread to France. In league with the Swiss finance minister of France, Jacques Necker, they worked to ruin the French economy, which in 1789 was the industrial powerhouse of Europe, far exceeding Britain.

Throughout the course of the French Revolution, their game was to pit the Jacobin "left" against the feudalist "right" in a war against the Bourbon monarchy that had allied with the Americans.

At the height of the Jacobin terror, Maximilien Robespierre wanted to bring Bentham into France, to construct and administer Bentham's "Panopticon" ("All-Seeing Eye") scheme for "cost-effective" prison slave labor.

Their most notable deployable was that model for the *enragés*, Jean Paul Marat—the progenitor of Franz Fanon and all terrorists. He justified terrorism thusly: "Learn that my reputation with the people rests, not upon my ideas, but upon my boldness, upon the impetuous outbursts of my soul, upon my cries of rage, of despair, and of fury against the rascals. . . . I am the anger, the just anger of the people. . . . When a man lacks everything, he has the right to take what others have in superfluity. Rather than starve, he is justified in cutting another's throat, and devouring the palpitating flesh." As with today's terrorists, Marat went to London for safe haven, whenever in danger in France.

17. The media's obscene promotion of the MRTA

To hear most of the international media talk about it, the MRTA are not drug-running murderers out to annihilate the nation-state, but socially concerned “rebels,” “thoughtful activists,” or, as the *Wall Street Journal* pronounced, “the thinking man’s guerrilla group.” Especially insidious has been CNN’s blatant propagandizing for the narco-terrorists; for example, their “interviews” with the MRTA’s “international spokesman” in Hamburg, Germany, Isaac Velazco, who can be seen regularly on CNN, sitting comfortably in his armchair while issuing the MRTA’s blackmail demands. The following is a brief compendium of this criminal promotion campaign:

New York Times, editorial, Dec. 24, 1996.

“The scene—Latin American Marxist guerrillas holding Government officials and foreign diplomats hostage—has so far been a replay of the M-19 guerrilla takeover of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Colombia in 1980. . . . Like the man who led Colombia in 1980, Julio César Turbay, Mr. Fujimori has marred his presidency with an authoritarian style and unhealthy closeness to the military. . . . The Tupac Amaru guerrillas, who have a history of attacks designed for maximum drama, have attracted world attention and shamed a Peruvian government that was boasting it had beaten terrorism. Like the M-19 fighters, they should recognize that they have achieved important goals and can gain nothing by killing hostages.”

London *Times*, “Revenge of the Incas,” by Matthew Parris, Dec. 19, 1996.

This column claims that the horror stories about MRTA and Shining Path terrorist methods are “legends,” “myths,” and “fanciful versions.” Peru’s problems “are not ideological, but ethnic,” insists Parris, who concludes that Peru suffers from apartheid. Thus, while MRTA may not have mass support in Peru, “they are able to find shelter. As a young Indian once told me, nobody likes the Government in Lima. Nobody supports the terrorists either. But some people ‘understand’ them.”

London *Financial Times*, editorial, Dec. 19, 1996.

“The attack by leftwing guerrillas on the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Lima is a severe blow to the prestige of President Alberto Fujimori. It calls into question the government’s boast that the country’s terrorist groups are a spent force. . . . [Fujimori’s] achievements are accompanied by

significant political failings. He has concentrated power in himself and a small coterie, and has undermined all potentially competing authority in the country. As a result, the rule of law has little meaning—the president dissolved congress and temporarily shut down the judicial system in 1992.

“Moreover, Peru’s inadequate government institutions—such as its poorly functioning and corrupt judiciary—make it almost impossible for ordinary citizens to win redress when wronged. The government has tolerated human rights abuses by army, police and intelligence services in their fight against the guerrillas. All this weakens the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of citizens; it gives fuel to guerrilla movements. . . .”

Financial Times, by Stephen Fidler and Sally Bowen, Dec. 19, 1996.

“The audacious attack on the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Lima by members of a guerrilla movement apparently written off as a serious force has revealed intelligence shortcomings that come close to home for Mr. Fujimori. . . . According to Mr. Michael Shifter, a Peru expert at the Inter-American Dialogue thinktank in Washington, the attack occurred while senior military and intelligence figures were apparently looking in the other direction—attempting to discredit General Rodolfo Robles, a retired army officer who has been an outspoken critic of human rights violations by the army.”

Reuters news service, “Peru’s MRTA—The Gentlemen Guerrillas?” by Paul Hughes, Dec. 24, 1996.

“It is not often that a group of gun-toting hostage-takers have received such glowing praise. Almost to a man, captives released by about 20 Marxist guerrillas from the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Peru have painted a picture of determined but decent young rebels. Psychologists say hostages held for long periods often end up sympathizing with their captors. But in Lima hostages released on Sunday praised the gunmen after just five days of captivity. More than half of the 225 men set free as a Christmas goodwill gesture shook hands with the gunmen as they left, some even wishing them good luck. . . .”

Wall Street Journal, by Matt Moffett, Dec. 25, 1996.

“Tupac Amaru, the radical movement holding 104 hostages, has always been the thinking man’s guerrilla group. Lacking both the mass support and the lust for blood of Peru’s more well-known Shining Path guerrillas, Tupac Amaru has specialized in spectacular and ingenious gambits designed to maximize headlines more than body counts. Tupac Amaru’s track record leads many analysts to speculate that the group desires a peaceful way out of the eight-day-old crisis at the Japanese ambassador’s residence here.”

LaRouche visits Khartoum, briefs Sudanese leaders

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

One of the questions looming large in the minds of leaders throughout the developing sector is: What will the shape of United States foreign policy be, under the second Clinton administration? The nomination of United Nations hatchet-woman Madeleine Albright to the post of secretary of state, sent a clear signal, that the "Third World" could expect only more of the same arrogant, one-worldist bullying that she had come to symbolize in her previous incarnation. Yet, at the same time, the nomination of Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.M.), to replace Albright at the UN, has sent a signal of a different sort. Richardson, though less prominent on the international stage, is seen in many foreign capitals as a man who has undertaken a series of delicate foreign policy missions for President William Clinton, in North Korea, Iraq, and Sudan, and has been successful, without making enemies.

Which nomination designates a trend? Will personalities be decisive? Who is running policy, and along what lines? These are the kinds of questions raised in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, Africa's largest nation, during the visit in December of Lyndon LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp LaRouche. The American economist and political figure, who had himself just completed a vigorous primary election campaign inside the Democratic Party, and had continued his policy intervention through programmatic initiatives of the FDR-PAC political action committee, was in an excellent position to contribute to the debate. Judging from the response to his two public lectures, held at the University of Khartoum on Dec. 19 and at the Friendship Hall on Dec. 22, and from the intensity of the exchange during his private seminars and meetings, his input was most appreciated.

LaRouche, who first visited Sudan in 1994, was received by the President, Gen. Omar al Bashir; the Minister of Exter-

nal Affairs, Ali Osman Taha; the Speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Hassan al Turabi; and, the Secretary General of the National Congress, Dr. Ghazi Salehuddin Attabani. In addition, he held closed sessions with a group of diplomats at the Foreign Ministry, and with a dozen political and military leaders of the rebel forces associated with John Garang, who have, since April 1996, signed a Peace Charter with the government, in an effort to end the war. He was interviewed by the media, including national television.

The focus of the discussion

Discussion in the public domain focussed on LaRouche's analysis of the current collapse of the world financial and monetary structures, presented against a review of the last four centuries of European and world history. The thrust of the American economist's presentations, was that the ongoing disintegration of the International Monetary Fund system, brings an entire historical cycle to a close, and with it, the symbiotic relationship between the sovereign nation-state and financial oligarchical, imperial power.

LaRouche explained the process by which, over the past 30 years in particular, the productive economy which had been the pillar of the successful nation-state, had been undermined and destroyed by the parasitical structures of financial oligarchism. Now, in the collapse process, he said, that same oligarchy, cognizant of the breakdown, is making a worldwide grab for control over all non-monetary wealth, raw materials, strategic minerals, food supplies, and so forth. In this context, he situated the ongoing genocide in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and the continuing UN drive for sanctions against Sudan. Both assaults, he said, were run by the top echelons of the British oligarchy.

Popular misconceptions

The question of British control over this renewed “scramble for Africa,” was a central theme in LaRouche’s speeches, and in the debates that followed. For many people in Sudan, as for other victims of the one-worldist dictatorship run under the auspices of the United Nations, the United States appears in the forefront, whereas the British maintain a low profile. In dealing with the frequently encountered misconception, that the British are, at best, the junior partner to an American imperial monster, LaRouche reviewed the historical record, time and again: how the British, following Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s death, succeeded in manipulating Harry Truman, and, through the inauguration of Bertrand Russell’s age of nuclear terror, succeeded in establishing a de facto world government. LaRouche summarized the entire succession of American Presidencies since Abraham Lincoln, and reviewed them, in detail, since the assassination of William McKinley, to establish the historical record of British sabotage, control, and manipulation of U.S. policy, even through recourse to assassination.

To stress the point, that British imperial control still determines, to a large part, U.S. policy regarding the developing sector, LaRouche went through the case of Operation Desert Storm, which was officially baptized as the birth of the so-called “new world order,” to show how the British called the shots, and the faithful minions on the U.S. side, such as George Bush, followed the orders. To drive the point home, he recalled for his interlocutors the fact that all the leading protagonists on the nominally American side in that “splendid little colonial war” against a sovereign nation, Iraq, were rewarded with aristocratic titles, and are now “Sirs.”

Of course, in Sudan, the role of the British has been much less covert, from their notorious bloodbaths of the last century, to their recent machinations, aimed at imposing UN sanctions against the country; all the campaigns against Sudan have been pioneered and run by the likes of the Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, Baroness Caroline Cox. The British oligarchy’s hatred of Sudan’s determination to be an independent, sovereign nation, is well known.

A new, just world economic order

From this vantage point, of an understanding of history as the history of a struggle between the two opposing world views and social systems—that of the republican nation-state, and that of the oligarchical empire form—the issue of diplomacy in the modern world could be addressed. LaRouche urged his listeners to realize, that, because the system is reaching its end, the possibility exists for a radical, total change in the ordering of affairs among nations. In this context, he outlined his 1989 proposal for the “Berlin-Vienna-Paris Productive Triangle,” and the Eurasian land-bridge program, as the context for the transition to a new, just world economic order. He identified the strategic significance of this program, which the Chinese and Iranian governments have been imple-

menting, also for Africa, because the development corridors envisioned in the Eurasian transportation networks, would, according to LaRouche’s approach, reach down into Africa, through Egypt; from there, an entire transcontinental rail grid could be built, which would revolutionize the economy of the continent. LaRouche also presented his proposals for new monetary and financial structures, to be created through a new “Bretton Woods-style” conference, which the American Presidency should convoke.

The debate sparked by this approach was wide-ranging and intense. On the economic plane, the question which was raised several times in different forums, was, whether or not this “Western model” should be acceptable to African nations. The so-called “Asian Tigers” were referenced by Sudanese economists, as the model that has been presented to Sudan for emulation.

LaRouche’s response, again grounded in historical fact, was that, although financial profits may have been realized in the Tigers’ economies, especially by those interests in the West which had outsourced their activities to these regions considered pools of cheap, or slave labor, in reality, for the populations in the Asian Tiger countries, there has been no development in physical economic terms, comparable to what Germany, America, or any other advanced economies experienced in the process of industrialization.

On the political plane, the question was, of course, whether or not the “powers that be” would accept a transition to the kind of world LaRouche was projecting. Here, most obviously, the question arose, as to what U.S. foreign policy would do? In short: Would a second Clinton administration support a new Bretton Woods conference, and join forces to develop the Eurasian land-bridge? How could relations between the second Clinton administration and Sudan, be placed on such a footing?

‘We are in a revolution’

LaRouche’s response was not prophetic, but programmatic: He said, the aim of his political activity in the United States, and the purpose of his visit to Sudan, was to contribute precisely to this kind of change in Washington’s foreign policy outlook. But, what LaRouche emphasized most, was the revolutionary nature of the current situation: “We are in a revolution,” he answered one questioner at his last public address, “and revolutions are something that the Sudanese know quite a lot about.” He specified what he meant, by considering the potential of the country: “Sudan is an enormous country, it has the largest land area of Africa. What are you going to do with it?” he asked. Outlining the projects for infrastructure which are part of the Eurasian land-bridge economy, including advanced technologies such as magnetic levitation trains, and nuclear energy plants for desalination systems as well as power sources, which should be applied in Africa, LaRouche gave concrete form to the vision which such a revolution will realize.

Book Reviews

Former U.K. ambassador spews big lies about U.S.-British relations

by Mark Burdman

Fighting with Allies: America and Britain in Peace and at War

by Sir Robin Renwick
Random House, New York, 1996
450 pages, hardbound, \$35

On the back jacket of *Fighting with Allies*, there are three individuals given place of rank, to lavish what is called "advance praise" on Sir Robin Renwick's book. The three are George Bush, Henry Kissinger, and Margaret Thatcher. Bush, who once stated, "I am an anglophile, we should all be," and who proclaimed, "We salute to you the Mother Country," when Queen Elizabeth II came to the United States, lauds it as "a great book." Kissinger, who like Bush has been knighted by the Queen, finds it to be "superb. . . I greatly enjoyed this book." Her Baroness Thatcher delights in this "absorbing book."

It is lawful that a book on Anglo-American relations that this ghoulish trio would find "great," "superb," and "absorbing," would be published by Random House, the publishing giant which plays a leading role in British black propaganda operations in the United States. The firm's president, Briton Harold Evans, is former editor of the London *Times*, an important house organ for key figures in the powerful Queen's Privy Council. Evans's wife, Tina Brown, also British, is editor-in-chief of *New Yorker* magazine. Random House is at the forefront of Britain's scandal-mongering dirty tricks against President Bill Clinton, including publishing the scurrilous anti-Clinton political "fiction" *Primary Colors*, by "Anonymous," later revealed to be Joe Klein of *Newsweek*. Random House is also releasing in January 1997, *Behind the Oval Office: Winning the Presidency in the '90s*, by the highly disreputable former Clinton campaign strategist Dick Morris.

These factors alone should set off alarm bells in the mind of the reader, that he is going to get a heavy dose of British imperial disinformation from *Fighting with Allies*. Sir Robin

Renwick doesn't disappoint, in this respect. His book provides a useful lesson, in how the British Foreign Office and its school of diplomats manipulate, brainwash, and, to a significant extent, control those Americans caught, by their own choice or as unwitting victims, in the British conceptual trap. Renwick is very good at doing what British diplomats are trained to do—namely, lying.

The author is a professional "handler" of the American policy establishment. From 1991-95, he was ambassador in Washington, coming to D.C. from his earlier posting as British ambassador to South Africa. During his ambassadorial tenure in D.C., he ran a social salon, with huge embassy parties and receptions, that were attended by many of Washington's movers-and-shakers. Throughout those years, Renwick cultivated a vast array of contacts, and developed and maintained extensive inroads to various parts of the federal government. Such activity built upon earlier experience in Washington; in the 1980s, he had been counselor in the British embassy, and by his own description in the book's prologue, "I was involved in the effort to secure support for Britain in the Falklands War" of 1982. He had earlier been a senior figure in Her Majesty's Foreign Service, having served, in the 1960s, in the British embassies in Dakar, Senegal, and New Delhi, India, and then becoming the private secretary to the Minister of State, in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, from 1970-72.

Was there ever a Declaration of Independence?

Perhaps the passage that most usefully defines Renwick's point of view is the following: "That there has been an extraordinarily close relationship between Britain and the United States since the desperate summer of 1940 is beyond dispute. The relationship was frequently marked by fierce disagreements, often with good cause, over Suez and real clashes of national interest. But to a remarkable extent, *these were regarded as something akin to family quarrels*, and despite the tensions that marked successive (British) prime ministers, . . . the underlying strength of the relationship always seemed

to reassert itself” (emphasis added). He continues, with confidence: “The demise of the ‘special relationship’ has been pronounced on many occasions, most recently because of the differences over Bosnia and Northern Ireland. Yet it has shown a Lazarus-like tendency to survive.”

Insofar as the differences that separate the United States of America and imperial Britain are “regarded as something akin to family quarrels,” the British have won the game, hands down. If we accept that premise, we are in the realm of soap opera, with the script written in London. As in any soap opera, so with Renwick’s book, there are dramatic episodes, clashes among the actors, titillating scandals, and juicy tidbits of gossip, but all occurring in the realm of fantasy, or virtual reality. So caught up might the reader become, in the accounts of pairwise interactions involving British prime ministers, foreign secretaries, and others, with American Presidents, secretaries of state, and others, that he or she might lose sight of the fact, that this has nothing to do with a real world in which a British imperial system seeks, relentlessly, to subvert, and destroy a United States constitutional republic that was formed on the basis of a revolutionary war of independence against that same British empire.

Which gets us to the crux of the matter. In a book presumably detailing the history of American-British relations, the American Revolution is *never mentioned*. The reader can thumb through the index and never see the names Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, nor that of any other American Founding Father. Sir Robin’s only use of the term “Founding Fathers,” is in his foreword, to refer to those individuals, on both sides of the Atlantic, who created the Anglo-American “special relationship,” and who “did their work well, in creating ties deep and strong enough to cope with the vagaries of governments on both sides of the Atlantic.”

Renwick is like a doctor giving a course in human anatomy, and deciding not to discuss the heart. His omission can not be explained as a matter of expediency, by an author restricting himself to the 20th century. Renwick’s narrative, in fact, begins with an account of the British burning of the White House, in the War of 1812. In that short account, he acknowledges that British military chiefs and diplomats were often brutal in their attitudes toward Americans, but conforming with his overall “paradigm,” he quotes Foreign Secretary Viscount Castlereagh, that the 1812 conflict was “a sort of family quarrel.”

By eliminating the Declaration of Independence and 1776-83 American war against the British Empire, the author eliminates, axiomatically, the single most important reality defining British-American relations, *from 1776 to the present day*. Dealt with honestly, that reality requires changing the characterization of the relationship from that of “allies” to that of “adversaries.”

The American revolutionaries’ war against the British Empire was not one of expediency, pragmatic self-interest,

or class warfare. It was, rather, motivated by a *fundamental philosophical great divide*, with Franklin and allies grouped in the Christian humanist camp of the philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, against the radical empiricist ideologues of the British Empire, typified by Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Isaac Newton, and Adam Smith. As codified in the Declaration of Independence and the Preamble to the American Constitution, the former individuals upheld the notion that the basis of statecraft was to promote the development of man as “in the image of God.” The latter Brutes, by contrast, saw man as a beast, and justified an imperial system that treated 95% of mankind as such. It was this philosophical great divide, which underlay Franklin et al.’s abhorrence of British imperial “free trade” looting policies.¹ To the present day, the republican constitutional structure of the United States, as well as the often suppressed, but nonetheless underlying, cultural impulses of much of the American population, are irreconcilable with Her Majesty’s imperial system.

It can be surmised that Renwick’s willful omission of the American Revolution, and the philosophical antagonism between the American and British systems that it involves, is motivated by the following consideration. We are in a period, now, when the axiomatics of “normal life” are being called into question, by the onrush of a crisis of historical proportions, both economic-financial and cultural-philosophical. Under such conditions, increasing numbers of Americans, including elements within policy-influencing circles, will be open to questioning the media-promoted shibboleths of recent decades, and to reflecting on the more profound roots of the American republic. This is all the more the case, given that a substantial part of the population is cognizant of the efforts of the LaRouche movement to revive the anti-British “American System” tradition, and/or are familiar with writings by LaRouche and his collaborators, documenting the history of British imperial infamy against the American republic.

Ever sensitive to potential shifts in moods in the United States, the British feel they have to contain, coopt, and deflect this potentiality, by admitting, at times, that tensions have prevailed in British-American relations, and even publishing the more volatile features of this relationship, e.g., the 1921 comment by British Ambassador Auckland Geddes, that the U.S. and Britain were “drifting toward war.” It is all right to publish such tidbits, as long as the taboo is maintained on discussion of the fundamental philosophical issues. In any case, even the more explosive anecdotal material Renwick reports, is relatively anodyne and “controlled,” compared to the material *EIR* has published on the British-American brawls of the 1920s and other periods.²

Who killed Abraham Lincoln?

Renwick’s omissions define the axiomatics of the book. For example, Renwick’s summary of the Civil War is frivolous, to the point of inanity. On the one hand, he reports the

evaluation of Lord Lyons, British minister in Washington, in 1864, that “three-fourths of the American people are eagerly longing for a safe opportunity of making war with England,” so much so that Queen Victoria “took the threat to Canada seriously.” On the other hand, no reason is provided for this dire assessment, except that there was “outrage” among “northerners” over “the construction in British yards of warships for the South.” There is no further evidence provided of British subversion, except for the oblique comment that British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston “was not alone in being suspected of hoping” that the “serious differences [that] have arisen among the states of the North American Union . . . might lead to the dissolution of the Union.” And even that contention is immediately cushioned by the protest that “there was unanimity in Britain that slavery must be abolished,” and that, “The British Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell, declared that Britain was not involved, in any way, in the Civil War. . . . Confederate envoys were dispatched to Britain to seek recognition of the secession of the South. To their indignation, this was denied them. . . . Confederate hopes were pinned on Lancashire’s dependence on cotton from the southern states, but this made no difference to the British policy of non-recognition.”

In fact, the Confederate insurrection was supported and promoted, on all levels, by Palmerston and his French puppet Emperor Napoleon III. The issue in the Civil War remained the same issue as that in 1776, which Renwick is too frightened to discuss: the opposition of American System proponents, including Lincoln and his adviser Henry Carey, to British imperial “free trade” policies, which were enslaving peoples across the globe.³ So much for “unanimity in Britain that slavery must be abolished”!

So fearful is he of telling the truth, that Sir Robin cannot bring himself to mention that Lincoln was assassinated. That might pose the uncomfortable question, “Who did it?” with the investigative tracks leading to some familiar places in London.⁴

Killing FDR, retrospectively

It is a lawful progression, from the omission of 1776, and the distortions of 1812 and the 1860s, to the travesty of Renwick’s treatment of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his relationship to Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Aside from the interesting evidence of British Field Marshal Montgomery’s sabotage of effective Allied military strategy, this section is dominated by pure sentimentality and historical revisionism. The burden of the argument is that FDR was an unflagging friend of Britain. Renwick adopts as a chapter heading, Churchill’s characterization of FDR as “the greatest American friend we have ever known.” Insofar as he alludes to Roosevelt’s disagreements with Churchill, he either portrays them as pragmatic tactical gimmicks, or patronizingly dismisses Roosevelt’s deal with Stalin as based on unfortu-

nate delusions on the part of FDR or his team.

As usual, Sir Robin simply avoids the fundamental philosophical issue that defined FDR’s bitter conflicts with Churchill, pertaining both to the conduct of the war and to the shaping of the postwar order. Again, Renwick simply eliminates any inconveniences from the historical record. Despite the facts that he devotes nearly 100 pages to the World War II period, enumerates over 150 bibliographical references for the book as a whole, and acknowledges (in one sentence) the presence of FDR’s son Elliot at the Aug. 9, 1941 meeting between Churchill and FDR, he never alludes to Elliot Roosevelt’s famous book *As He Saw It*, where he unambiguously documents the unbridgeable philosophical gap that separated FDR from Churchill; and, that FDR wanted to prevent future wars, and to reconstruct the postwar world by dismantling the British, French, and Dutch empires, and to use classical “American methods” to develop former colonial nations. FDR’s son further depicts Churchill biting rugs, while FDR discusses such matters with the Sultan of Morocco and others. As Elliot Roosevelt describes it—and there is much corroborating evidence from other archival material that Renwick ignores—FDR was incessant in his push for independence for India, and sought to work with the Soviet Union (or Russia) and China, to weaken British imperial institutions and power.

Churchill was furious when the younger Roosevelt’s book was released, denouncing it as dangerous, and proclaiming that it should never have been published.

The party of treason

Even given his perverse account of the FDR-Churchill relationship, Renwick can barely disguise his relief that, with FDR dead, a new era had begun under Harry Truman, more favorable to British interests. Twice, he highlights the advice of Harry Hopkins, one of FDR’s more dubious advisers, who wrote at the end of the war: “If I were to lay down the most cardinal principle of our foreign policy, it would be that we must make absolutely sure that now and forever the United States and Great Britain are going to see eye to eye on major matters of world policy.”

The period of 1946-92 is punctuated by four major conflicts: Korea, the Suez crisis, the Malvinas War (“Falklands” to the imperium), and the Persian Gulf War. Whatever useful damage may have been done to Anglo-American relations by Britain’s Suez filibuster, has been more than compensated for by the other three, whose common factor is British manipulation of leading figures in the U.S. policy structure, and the disgusting willingness of influential Americans to sell their birthright, and appease the British Empire.

The Gulf War is the most obvious, with George Bush depicted following the dictates of Margaret Thatcher.

With Korea, there is the U.S. State Department position paper, prepared on the eve of the June 1950 initiation of that

conflict, which advised: "No other country had the same qualifications for being our principal ally and partner. . . . The British, and with them the rest of the Commonwealth, particularly the older dominions, are our most reliable and useful Allies, with whom a *special relationship* should exist." By December 1950, while the war was escalating, Secretary of State Dean Acheson told the National Security Council that the lesson of the Korean War was that the United States must maintain a close relationship with Britain, "since we can bring U.S. power into play only with the cooperation of the British."

This is an incredible assessment, in view even of the evidence provided by Renwick, that the British *sabotaged* the Americans on every level, in what Renwick calls, this "first major war to be waged in the nuclear age—an attempt to apply limited force to achieve limited objectives." The British did everything in their power to sabotage U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who understandably detested the Brits. Furthermore, two very senior figures in the official British connection to Washington, Donald Maclean (appointed in November 1950 to be head of the American Department of the Foreign Office) and Guy Burgess (since August 1950, British Washington, D.C. Embassy liaison to the U.S. State Department), were members of the notorious "Cambridge Soviet spy ring," and were sending vital intelligence to the Communist adversary, on American strategy and diplomacy pertaining to the Korean War, up until the spring of 1951, when they fled together to Moscow, just at the point they were being unmasked. After briefly recounting the sordid Maclean-Burgess tale, Renwick comments dismissively, in a footnote, "None of the Cambridge spies was in a position to do much damage to the Western cause after 1951." Indeed, by then, the damage had already been done.

In the case of what the British call the "Falklands" war, there is the role of then-Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who bent over backwards, to help the British defeat the Argentines. For this "service," he, too, was later knighted by Queen Elizabeth. As Renwick acknowledges, without American support, the British could never have prevailed.

But here, too, Renwick omits the point of fundamental principle. By strict interpretation of the law, the United States was politically and morally obliged to help the Argentines, in line with one of the more sacred doctrines of American foreign policy, the Monroe Doctrine enunciated by President Monroe's Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, in the 1820s. But Monroe and Adams join the long list of anti-British American heroes who are treated by Renwick as the lead character in British author George Orwell's *1984* dealt with those individuals and events that his totalitarian masters wanted erased from historical memory: He put all references to them through the shredder.

Needless to say, Lyndon LaRouche, the one American figure who insisted, rigorously, on the application of the Monroe Doctrine, and on the justice of the Argentine case respect-

ing the Malvinas Islands, also receives nary a mention. Yet, at the time, the British were none too happy about LaRouche's activities on behalf of Argentina, and in defense of natural law. Given Sir Robin's key role in those 1982 events, one can only wonder what he would truthfully say about his role in helping set in motion the 1980s political-legal witchhunt of LaRouche.

Kissinger spills the beans

It was in August 1982, that Henry Kissinger launched the illicit operations against LaRouche. And the story could not be complete, without some mention of Kissinger. Exactly as the "Falklands" adventure was escalating, Kissinger gave his notorious May 10, 1982 speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Foreign Office think-tank, in which he confessed his loyalty to Her Majesty's Empire, even while he served as national security adviser and secretary of state. (See article, p. 28.) While Renwick omits to mention the speech, he does allude to the central point, writing: "As national security adviser, [Kissinger] claimed to have kept the British better informed and more closely engaged than he did the State Department." He further quotes from Kissinger's 1982 book, *Years of Upheaval*: "For generations, successive administrations had synchronized their moves with London, especially over the Atlantic Alliance. The British had fought for this tenaciously. Their way of retaining great-power status, was to be so integral a part of American decision-making, that the idea of not consulting them seemed a violation of the natural order of things. So able and self-assured were our British counterparts, that they managed to convey the notion that it was they who were conferring a boon on us by sharing the experience of centuries. Nor were they quite wrong in this estimate."

How does a Kissinger get away with it, or for that matter, how can the British get away with such subversive interference into U.S. life? How could a former British ambassador to Washington feel so emboldened, as to write such a lying and misleading book? None of this could occur, were it not tolerated by the American population. Toward the end, he proclaims: "Britain continues to be regarded by most Americans as the United States' closest and most dependable ally." It is time for the American population to rise to the challenge he throws out in that sentence and to demonstrate to the British, that "the Spirit of 1776" is still alive.

Notes

1. "The Anti-Newtonian Roots of the American Revolution," by Philip Valenti, *EIR*, Dec. 1, 1995.
2. E.g., see "Britain's Pacific Plot against the United States, and War Plan Red," *EIR*, May 12, 1995.
3. *The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain 1860-1876*, by W. Allen Salisbury (Washington, D.C.: EIR, 1992).
4. See the pamphlet, "Why the British Kill American Presidents," published by *The New Federalist*, December 1994.

'Agape' triumphs from the depths of Slovakia's concentration camps

by Marianna Wertz

Light from the Depths of Jachymov Concentration Camps

by Anton Srholec

Published by Michal Vasko, Ruzova St. 22, Presov, Slovak Republic, 1996

198 pages, \$2

The subject of this book is something all freedom-loving people should know about. It is especially important for adherents of the international political movement headed by Lyndon LaRouche, whose leaders continue to suffer wrongful imprisonment, political harassment, and the danger of death today, for standing up for their beliefs; and who nevertheless continue to work for the good.

EIR first learned of this book at a forum of former political prisoners, in May 1996 in Slovakia, where author Father Anton Srholec spoke about his 98-month imprisonment in Slovakia's Jachymov concentration camps and lethal uranium mines, under Soviet occupation of the country. Also speaking at the event were Dr. Jozef Miklosko, president of the Friedrich Schiller Foundation for Protection of Life, Culture, Education, and Human Rights in Slovakia; and (by video in Slovak translation) Lyndon LaRouche, himself a former political prisoner and then candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. President. LaRouche told the attendees that their common task today is to convince the governments of the world "to enter into a cooperation to bring the world out of its present economic misery."

Light from the Depths is an account of Father Srholec's experience, and, more importantly, of how he survived his trip to hell. It is living proof of the power of *agapē*,—what Plato calls "passion for justice," and St. Paul calls "charity" or "love"—to sustain the human spirit.

Imprisoned for beliefs

In a history that most of the world has forgotten, tens of thousands of religious and political opponents of the Soviet Union's occupation of Czechoslovakia spent many years in forced labor in the concentration camps and uranium mines

in Slovakia's mountains, from 1950 to 1960. Anton Srholec, born in 1929 in the small farm community of Skalica, was seeking to escape to Italy to train for the priesthood, when he was caught at the border, tried, and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1951.

Srholec writes, in a short history of Slovakia which introduces the book, that he hopes to show how the deep roots of the Catholic faith in Slovakia sustained the people of that small country "in the heart of Europe," despite first Nazi, then Soviet occupation. He describes how prisoners in inhuman conditions fought for survival, while they slaved to provide ore which the Soviet Union could turn into atomic weapons. But these "tragic and dramatic situations," he says, were "brightened by memories of lovely sincere human relationships, of friendship increased by faith in God and by hope drawn from God's word."

This faith, or *agapē*, Srholec shows, has a most ironic power. When he was first imprisoned, and before being shipped off to Jachymov, Srholec spent a hundred days in solitary confinement, with intermittent interrogation/torture sessions. Here, Srholec says, he first experienced the flooding of his heart with peace and happiness, the result of prayer, which sustained him in the following eight years: "The regime which fought in such a furious way against prayer, has created a center of the most intensive spiritual renewal" in their own concentration camps, he writes.

But, he cautions, as bitter experience and the suicide of friends during imprisonment underscored, "If one has no repertoire of spiritual thoughts, life in prison is long and sad."

Souls united through suffering

Srholec's experience will ring true to anyone who has experienced unjust imprisonment, including the dozens of associates of LaRouche who have been or still are unjustly imprisoned in the United States. It is an experience, as he puts it, of "souls united through suffering," who learn that only by helping each other can any one of them survive.

He stresses the need to overcome bitterness and rage, even when one is treated worse than an animal by prison guards. "We had gone through the test where forgiveness must be radical—either you have your sufferings, humiliations and the offenses against you buried deep in your heart

FIGURE 1

Prisons, concentration camps, and workcamps in Czechoslovakia in 1952



Anton Srholec

so that you never remember them, or you continually bear the burden of injustice which will make you bitter and this bitterness will increase like the snow on the mountains before Christmas.”

At the same time, the book is replete with accounts of the humor shared by the inmates, which played so important a role in sustaining them. “In the midst of our daily slavery, prison humor glowed like a dying ember. It consisted in sneering at the guards and the regime and in banter about ourselves and our misery. Somewhere deep in the soul a spring of great strength and value flows. Ours was an affinity of souls joined by disaster, suffering, love and hope. This perception gave meaning and sacredness to the most difficult experiences.”

He notes that a person “gets used to living under the glare of searchlights and the sights of machine guns and in danger in the mine without being conscious of it. It is not the main thing.

“What is the main thing then? Is it perhaps the consciousness which comes from very old Hebrew-Christian wisdom, that painful and difficult times have their own meaning, or perhaps it is being part of the only process of the march of mankind, including me, to deeper understanding and greater love? Or is it the hope that everything will come to a good end?”

Toward a more just world

After recounting the endless days of chipping away at an ore which can kill a person simply by exposure, Srholec concludes that his “greatest wish is that this slave labor is of benefit to mankind and that it becomes for us a source of joy and pride, because a miracle can take place in the end and all of this will become a contribution to the building of a more just world. . . . May we not lose hope, because without it, we would be only slaves.”

Indeed, Srholec today is contributing to a more just world, by the publication of this book and his other works. He was released from prison during the May 1960 general amnesty, and returned to a freedom which, he says, is “never as nice as we dream about.” His still-occupied homeland allowed him to work as a priest, but in 1974, state authorities transferred him to an obscure parish, because of his popularity. In 1985, his license to practice as a priest was revoked. Since the Velvet Revolution in 1989, in which he participated, he has been involved in various cultural, humanitarian, and social activities, at home and abroad. In 1992, he founded a shelter for homeless men.

His work in tandem with Dr. Miklosko and the Schiller Institute also clearly reflects his continuing commitment to put his beliefs into practice, whatever may be the ultimate cost.

International Intelligence

Israel flooded Egypt with Lebanese hashish

The Dec. 22 issue of the *Sunday Times* of London corroborated long-term investigations by *EIR* that the Israeli Defense Forces was smuggling hashish into Egypt, as a matter of state policy, for decades, "to make the Egyptian soldiers so stoned that they would be incapable of fighting effectively." The *Times* story was based on interviews with eight IDF officers "who were directly involved." Operation Lahav (Hebrew for "Blade") began in the 1960s, when the IDF sought to "cut off the traditional smuggling routes out of the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon," one of the world's major sources of this potent marijuana concentrate. But, "according to senior military sources, IDF officers soon realized . . . they could run the drug shipments themselves, flooding Egypt with cut-price narcotics. . . . The Egyptian military said last week that during the late 1960s and early 1970s drug consumption in the ranks rose by 50%, with almost two out of three soldiers regularly smoking hashish."

According to *EIR*'s Nov. 8, 1996 story, "The Anglo-French Patrons of Syria's Hafez al Assad," Lebanon's hashish crop in the 1980s averaged 600 metric tons per year. Half of this was consumed in Egypt. Although Israeli involvement in the Lebanon-Egypt hashish trade predated the 1967 War, it was only after Henry Kissinger gave Lebanon to Syria and Israel in the 1970s, that Lebanese drug production exploded. Ariel Sharon's 1982 invasion helped reorganize this production. George Bush continued to provide protection for this drug trade during his 12 years in the White House.

Rodionov says Cold War with Russia is not over

Russian Defense Minister Igor Rodionov said in a television interview broadcast on Dec. 22, after he had returned from meetings at NATO headquarters in Brussels on Dec. 18, that the Cold War is not over. "There exist two countries, Russia and the United States, with powerful nuclear potentials ca-

pable of destroying the globe and turning each other into dust," he said. "Is there a 100% guarantee that a possible conflict can be avoided?"

At a news conference on Dec. 18, Rodionov, saying NATO's plans to enlarge eastwards were unacceptable, declined a NATO offer to exchange military officers as a first step to a radical new relationship between the former Cold War adversaries. "We don't understand why other countries are being taken on board [NATO] and Russia is being ignored," he said, warning that exclusion could mean "a return to the bad old days of the Cold War."

NATO had hoped that Rodionov would take the first concrete step toward a charter after Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov said a week earlier that Moscow was ready to talk despite opposition to NATO's eastward enlargement plans. During his television interview, Rodionov said that NATO members wanted to expand the alliance as a curb against Russia. "They thought, okay, Russia is weak economically, and from the military point of view, and its geography is changed, and it has more internal problems now and fewer allies, if any, so we can carry on with a policy of force," he said.

Blind terrorist acts strike world hot-spots

In addition to the atrocity in Peru, a crescendo of blind terrorist acts struck several nations targeted for destabilization by Prince Philip's Club of the Isles over the Christmas holiday period. Most prominently, dozens of Indians are feared dead, after a train was bombed in the northeastern state of Assam on Dec. 30. The bombing occurred in the village of Sensapani, in the center of the activity of the Bodo guerrillas, a tribal insurgent group. One day earlier, Bodo guerrillas blew up a bridge on the main roadway that links India's northeast regions to the rest of the country. The Bodo terrorists receive safe haven and training in the Royal Manas Tiger Preserve, administered by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature in nearby Bhutan, which borders the Manas Tiger Preserve in Assam, India.

East of Assam, in the Myanmar capital

of Yangon, a bomb exploded on Dec. 25 at a Buddhist shrine which was displaying the much-revered "Buddha's Tooth Relic," that had been lent to Myanmar by the Chinese government. Four worshippers were killed and 18 wounded. A government statement on Dec. 26 charged the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) and the Karen National Union with responsibility, saying their intent was "to create a diplomatic row between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Myanmar." The principal sponsors of the ABSDF are the International Republican Institute, George Soros, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

In France, bombs exploded at a Renault affiliate in Corsica on Dec. 26, and on Dec. 23, a bomb attributed to Corsican terrorists damaged the headquarters of the national statistics institute. The government also says it has received new threats from the British-protected Algerian gang, the Armed Islamic Group (GIA), threatening to "destroy France," if French policy toward Algeria doesn't change. In Algeria itself, a huge car bomb exploded outside one of the busiest cafés in Algiers, on Dec. 23, killing at least three and wounding about 70.

In the South African town of Worcester, 100 kilometers from Capetown, two pipe bombs exploded in shopping centers filled with Christmas shoppers. The city is not known for political tension, no motive has been provided, and no group has claimed the atrocity. Three men masked in balaclavas were seen rushing from the crime scene. Most of the 80 who were wounded by the shrapnel were children, and three shoppers were killed. The African National Congress has condemned the act.

Denmark, Belgium end 1996 in turmoil

The governments of Denmark and Belgium may face crises early this year, according to the Swiss financial daily, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. In Denmark, Social Democratic Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen was able to pass his austerity budget in December, only by mustering the votes of the leftist opposition, against the stance of his own conservative Centrum Party. Two Centrum cabinet mem-

bers resigned on Dec. 20. Although elections are not set to take place until 1998, rumors have it that Rasmussen's reign may not last that long.

In Belgium, the government of Christian Democratic Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene announced plans for new drastic budget cuts, to bring Belgium into line with the rigid Maastricht Treaty criteria. Dehaene, who obtained special powers to rule by decree for 18 months, until the end of 1998, can impose this new budget-cutting drive, but he may be forced to call upon his economics minister to sell the new budget to the rebellious labor unions and pensioners, who will be hard hit. However, his economics minister, Deputy Prime Minister Elio di Rupo, is an overt homosexual whose name has recently been tied into the pedophile scandals. Outrage over a series of murders by the Belgium-based international pedophile ring brought 300,000 out in protest in Brussels. The Parliament has, for now, rejected a move to lift Di Rupo's parliamentary immunity. But, were his immunity from prosecution lifted, Dehaene would face a major government crisis, with Di Rupo being the first high-level official to be brought before the bar in the pedophile scandal.

Cengic may head Bosnia reconstruction

Bosnia's former deputy defense minister, Hasan Cengic, who was ousted on Nov. 4, 1996, after U.S. Congressional Republicans targeted him as the "Iranian connection" in re-arming Bosnia's military, may now be appointed to the post of minister for Reconstruction and Development, according to Sarajevo's *Dnevni Avaz*, of Dec. 24. Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic "will most probably remain," wrote the daily "while, judging by everything, Hasan Cengic will head the Ministry for Reconstruction and Development. . . . The Croatian Democratic Union will nominate Vladimir Soljic for President of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina." Soljic is the former defense minister, who was also removed, reportedly under pressure from Washington.

As *EIR* reported on Dec. 13, 1996, Cen-

gic was forced out by accusations that he was the contact for "Iranian mujahideen" and arms coming into Bosnia, a campaign launched by Henry Kissinger and the Gingrichites, on behalf of London's geopolitical design to keep Bosnia divided. In fact, Cengic had maintained military and logistical contacts with both the West and the Muslim countries during the war.

While still deputy defense minister in postwar Bosnia, Cengic sought both to build a unified national defense force, and to ensure productive employment for demobilized soldiers. As chief responsible for reconstruction and development, he would face intransigence from the International Monetary Fund-World Bank, which demand that Bosnia first pay former Yugoslavia's debt, before releasing agreed-upon reconstruction funds.

N. Korea expresses 'deep regret' after sub incident

North Korea issued an official statement on Dec. 29, expressing "deep regret" after an incident in which one of its submarines ran aground in South Korean waters, ending in a firefight between the crew and South Korean security forces. The September incident effectively froze relations between the two, after concerted efforts by both the United States and China to open dialogue between them. Reportedly, South Korea may now pledge to resume construction work in the next few months on two civilian nuclear reactors in the North, and lift its blocking of food aid that had been earlier promised to the North.

U.S. President Bill Clinton on Dec. 30 hailed North Korea's move in a written statement: "I am pleased that Pyongyang has pledged to prevent the recurrence of such an incident and has expressed its willingness to work with others for durable peace and stability on the peninsula. I hope discussions can now begin to move forward on the four-party peace talks which [South Korean] President Kim Young-sam and I offered last April." Clinton thanked Kim for his efforts to resolve the issue "in a way that opens the door for future South-North dialogue."

SIR JIMMY GOLDSMITH has struck a deal with the Ulster Unionist party of Northern Ireland, paying the party \$400,000, in exchange for which Unionist European Parliamentarian Jim Nicholson will leave Britain's Conservative party bloc and cast his European Parliament votes with Goldsmith's U.K. Referendum Party and continental Other Europe party.

BURUNDI'S National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), the main Hutu group of Burundians fighting against the new imperialism of the East-Central African region, announced a unilateral 11-day ceasefire, beginning at midnight on Dec. 24. CNDD head Leonard Nyangoma made the announcement, while reiterating that the Burundian army had massacred tens of thousands of defenseless civilians in 1996, including women and children, and refugees forced to return to Burundi from eastern Zaire in November.

THE ISLAMIC COLLEGE of Hebron was reopened on Dec. 28 after having been closed for over a year by order of the Israeli Army. The demand to reopen the college, a hotbed of Hamas activities, was reportedly made by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

ALEKSANDR LEBED founded his own party on Dec. 27, called the Russian Popular Republican Party (RPRP). At the founding meeting Lebed described the party as a centrist party aiming to unite those "disappointed in both communists and the so-called democrats." Lebed said again he might run for governor in the Tula province south of Moscow, but he has not formally declared his candidacy for next year's election.

DRUG DEALERS in Western Australia are selling children as young as 14 "starter kits" for \$20. The kit includes heroin of 60-70% purity and a syringe. In early December, six people from the state capital of Perth died after overdosing on the high-grade heroin.

Assisted suicide is a crime under the Nuremberg Code

by Linda Everett

On Jan. 8, the U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to hear oral arguments in the so-called physician-assisted suicide cases, in which two federal courts claim that a physician's help in intentionally taking the life of a "terminally ill" patient, is a "right"—protected by the U.S. Constitution and federal and state laws. These rulings, if not overturned, will result in exactly the government policies and medical practices that epitomized the Third Reich's genocide, under the rubric of "lives not worthy to be lived." It was only 50 years ago, that the United States constituted the Nuremberg Tribunal that tried, condemned, and hung Nazis who planned and carried out those crimes against humanity. The United States, founded upon natural law, upon the republican concept that the nation-state must protect and advance the lives of its citizens—because each is made in the image of God—acted then as a leader among nations, to uphold that principle.

Now, once again, that principle is under attack—this time, by a resurgent euthanasia movement, backed by the budget cutters who say medical care is "too expensive." Using the same argument for euthanasia as Adolf Hitler, they petitioned both the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (*Compassion in Dying v. the State of Washington*) and the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (*Quill, et al. v. Vacco*) in New York to endorse it. In rulings on March 6, 1996, and April 2, 1996, respectively, the courts did just that (see *EIR*, May 17, 1996, "Federal Courts Proclaim Assisted-Suicide 'Right'"). To create a "right" to "assisted suicide," both courts drew upon 20 years of landmark "right-to-die" decisions, which, as we show in the chronology below, have led inexorably to America's embrace of Hitler's crimes against humanity today.

Origins: the euthanasia movement

Prior to World War II, the Euthanasia Society of America (ESA), a hotbed of neo-Malthusians and "pure race" fanatics

such as Margaret Sanger, Julian Huxley, and H.G. Wells, advocated the obliteration of "monsters" (as they called critically ill infants), and for involuntary euthanasia and forced sterilization of anyone they deemed mentally defective—including immigrants. After the atrocities of Hitler, the Euthanasia Society laid out its strategy to sell the population on the "right to die" of the elderly terminally ill first, then branching out to murdering sick infants and others.

Through its descendant organization, the Concern for Dying, the ESA pumped out propaganda about "death with dignity" for the terminally ill, while "educating" young medical and legal professionals, who are today the country's most vigorous promoters of "assisted suicide." Meanwhile, another ESA descendant group, the Society for the Right to Die, established "living will" laws and "natural deaths acts" in state after state, getting the courts to approve "right-to-die" precedents that no legislature could possibly have agreed to at the time. Judges approved the starvation of unconscious patients (who never asked to be killed) just because somebody claimed the patient "had a phobia about head injuries," or "didn't like doctors," or "wouldn't want to live like that." The judges were educated in "right-to-die" issues by the Society for the Right to Die.

In the Netherlands, the practice of euthanasia and assisted suicide has been determined for over 25 years by similar legal precedents, won in test cases brought by the euthanasia mob. In case after case, in American and Dutch courts, the formulation was always the same: The courts judged that the lives of these patients were not worth living—exactly the formulation Hitler first used in his 1939 secret order, "Destruction of Lives Not Worthy of Life," to eliminate sick and retarded German children.

The Euthanasia Societies of both Britain and the Netherlands, along with board members of the ESA's three spinoffs,

the Euthanasia Education Council, the Society for the Right to Die, and Concern for Dying, campaigned to make euthanasia legal in California, Oregon, and Washington State, through state ballot initiatives and legislative proposals sponsored by the Hemlock Society. Hemlock was founded in the United States in 1980, by British-born Derek Humphry, to make euthanasia legal for anyone of any age. Hemlock, along with the American Civil Liberties Union, pursued several “right to assisted suicide” precedents, such as the *Bouvia* case, in which the court ordered doctors to provide a depressed psychiatric patient with pain-killers while she starved herself to death.

Hemlock’s legal counsel told members over a decade ago, that “right-to-die” legislation, such as living wills, was necessary to “provide us a foot in door” to legalized euthanasia. Now that that initial goal has been accomplished, the euthanasia fanatics have stepped up their campaign. Unitarian minister Ralph Mero, longtime president of the Hemlock Society of Washington state, who led Initiative 119 there in 1991, founded his own group, Compassion in Dying, for the sole purpose of “facilitating suicides”—in violation of Washington law. Hemlock members in California and Connecticut were also directly involved in “facilitating” suicides in order to challenge to state laws. Humphry, who murdered his first wife and his second wife’s parents (according to his second wife), and wrote several how-to-kill-and-get-away-with-it manuals, held seminars to demonstrate the most efficient method to commit suicide and to help kill others, using a plastic bag. Compassion in Dying then sued to overturn Washington’s law prohibiting suicide assistance, which led to the case now contested before the Supreme Court. Soon after, Dr. Samuel Klagsbrun, advisory board member to the Euthanasia Educational Council and Concern for Dying, sued to overturn New York’s ban on assisting in suicides.

‘Don’t call it suicide, don’t call it murder’

Today, the American people are being assaulted with a new barrage of propaganda, this time about “physician-assisted suicide”—a term that didn’t even exist a decade ago. In fact, in 1986, Derek Humphry, said, “We have to use our intelligence about these matters, we must not call it suicide. Call it ‘self-deliverance.’ We must not call it murder. Call it ‘getting assistance with death.’ ” The term “assisted suicide” is a legal fiction concocted to hide the fact that aiding in a suicide—a crime in nearly every state—constitutes a homicide: taking the life of a human being. That patients may “request” suicide after they are made to believe that their lives are no longer worth living, does not make it a lesser crime than murder.

Another blatant lie, like the original “right-to-die” campaign, is that this medical “service” would be provided only to the “terminally ill” who are in great pain. That’s utter nonsense, as can be seen in the Ninth Circuit Court’s precedent that struck down Washington’s 142-year-old law that prohibited aiding or causing suicides. The court specifically ruled that the right of mentally competent “terminally ill” patients

to commit suicide with physician-prescribed lethal drugs, is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. But, current law, which the court cites, defines “terminally ill” quite broadly, and includes unconscious patients incapable of requesting “suicide,” and those patients who become terminally ill because their health insurer or health maintenance organization (HMO) refuses to provide treatment! The Ninth Circuit also delineated a far broader application of the right to suicide assistance, by extending to families, doctors, hospitals, and ethics committees, the right to request “suicide” for a whole spectrum of mentally and physically disabled individuals who are incapable of “choosing” suicide for themselves. This exceeds even the extermination laws that Hitler was able to enforce publicly.

But, it doesn’t stop there. When the Second Circuit struck down parts of New York’s assisted-suicide ban, its barbaric formulation of the Fourteenth Amendment’s “equal protection” clause, to apply to physician-assisted suicide, laid the judicial foundation to expand that “right” beyond terminally ill patients to individuals who are mentally ill, depressed, or physically disabled.

Just as proposals by the Euthanasia Society, Right to Die Society, and Concern for Dying for the “ethical” treatment of terminally ill patients were used to set a standard for “treating” such patients—by starvation and murder—some of those same groups have drawn up a model act for establishing a national standard for physician-assisted suicide. That standard calls for the right to assisted suicide for people “confronting an unbearable or meaningless existence”—a very elastic phrase that can readily be applied to the destitute elderly or disabled who have been disenfranchised by state and/or federal officials.

Physician-assisted suicide, then, could easily become a fast and legal “solution” (“voluntary,” of course) in places like Atlanta, Georgia, where the city fathers have decided that the lives of some citizens are not worth the city’s help—they’ve made it a crime for the homeless to be found living in the streets. Likewise, for-profit hospital chains, such as Columbia-HCA, which already refuse to provide costly life-saving treatment to patients whom they claim are “terminal.” In fact, HMOs and managed care insurers—some of which are contracted to deliver Medicare and Medicaid services—are already carrying out a multimillion-dollar campaign initiated by international speculator George Soros, to replace the current advanced technological, curative focus in U.S. hospitals, with a post-industrial mode of “accepting death.”

The Nuremberg Tribunal held that any action that violated natural law was punishable, even if it were considered legal in the country where perpetrated. Accordingly, the U.S. Supreme Court must overturn these heinous assisted-suicide rulings. The American people would do well to remember the words of Chief Justice Robert Jackson, head of the U.S. prosecution at Nuremberg: “We must never forget that the record on which we judge these defendants today is the record on which history will judge us tomorrow.”

Twenty years of Nazi crimes as law

by Linda Everett

The following is a chronology of landmark decisions in the legal battle around assisted suicide.

March 31, 1976: The New Jersey Supreme Court rules in the case of **Karen Ann Quinlan**, that the “privilege of choosing death” can take precedence over the state’s duty to preserve life. Miss Quinlan is a 22-year-old unconscious woman, dependent on ventilator support and tube feedings, whose father wants her ventilator removed. His attorney, prepped by the Hastings Center and Kennedy Center for Bioethics, lies that she had less than a year to live.

The court overruled prevailing medical and moral standards to uphold Miss Quinlan’s “right to privacy.” Since she wouldn’t want to live a “biologically vegetative remnant of life,” the court said, the only practical way to prevent destruction of her right to privacy, was to give her family the right to exercise it for her. The court gave Mr. Quinlan—and families generally—the “right” to choose another person’s death. Weaned from the ventilator, Miss Quinlan went on to live for another decade.

The results of her autopsy, which were kept secret until 1994 (19 years after the court ruling) showed *none* of the devastation of her cerebral cortex that had been claimed to establish this “right to die” precedent.

1977: The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court rules that **Joseph Saikewicz**, a 67-year-old mentally ill patient at a state institution, should not undergo leukemia treatment. The court held that a patient has the right to privacy “against unwanted infringement of bodily integrity in appropriate circumstances. . . . The constitutional right to privacy . . . is an expression of the sanctity of individual free choice and self-determination as fundamental constituents of life. The value of life as so perceived is lessened not by a decision to refuse treatment, but by the failure to allow a competent human being the right of choice.”

Jan. 18, 1979: A Massachusetts court rules to let the family terminate kidney dialysis of **Earle Spring**, 79, so that he may “die with dignity.” Spring, who had not been ruled incompetent, told his nurses and the members of the International Caucus of Labor Committees that he “did not want to die.” The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court orders that

he be placed back on dialysis, but Spring dies in April 1980, while the family contests that order.

Oct. 12, 1983: California’s Second Appellate District Court (California) rejects murder charges against two Kaiser Permanente Hospital doctors who removed life-support, nutrition, and hydration from **Clarence Herbert**, who never recovered from surgery they had performed. The doctors lied to the family that “every cell in his brain is dead”—despite the fact that no tests were conducted and no negative prognosis for neurological recovery was ever made until Herbert had been deprived of food and water for four days, and of ventilator support for six. Herbert had died in August 1981, and the doctors were originally charged with murder.

The ruling set the standard for starving hospital patients: “Extraordinary care” was considered any ordinary care, including food, water, or antibiotics, that “may not always provide benefit to patients,” and which, when given intravenously, are no different from a ventilator. “The distinction is based more on the emotional symbolism of providing food and water to those incapable of providing for themselves rather than on any rational differences.”

June 4, 1984: A Massachusetts Appeals Court rules that a conscious, elderly, mentally ill nursing home patient, who is not terminally ill, brain dead, or comatose, could reject all food, water, and treatment, despite the fact that she is not legally competent. The court allows starvation of **Mary Heir**, a ward of the state, who was “approaching end of normal lifespan.” The appeals court affirmed that “the subjective considerations about the burdens of advanced medical technologies of an incompetent patient had to be considered by the court-appointed guardian.”

Nov. 2, 1984: The Minnesota Supreme Court affirms a ruling to let the Hennepin County Medical Center remove ventilator support from **Rodolfo Torres**—solely on the basis of recommendations by “independent” ethics committees that were organized by the hospital’s own physician, Dr. Ronald Cranford. Torres was comatose because he had been strangled by the hospital’s improperly placed head-strap. The court ignored the hospital’s blatant conflict of interest, and ruled that the patient may well have wished to avoid “the ultimate horror, [not of] death but the possibility of being maintained in limbo.”

Jan. 17, 1985: The New Jersey Supreme Court rules in the case of **Claire Conroy**, that “artificial” feeding is the same as medical treatment, and can be withheld or withdrawn from elderly incompetent nursing home patients if they have less than a year to live; if there is clear evidence that the patient would want that, or, if, in someone else’s opinion, “the net burdens of the patient’s life with the treatment . . . clearly . . . outweigh the benefits the patient derives from life.”

In 1983, a Superior Court gave the nephew of Clair Conroy, an 83-year-old diabetic, the right to have her starved to death, because “she never liked doctors.” After Conroy died, a lower court said the starvation order “authorized euthanasia,”

but, the Supreme Court overruled: "The standard we are enunciating is a subjective one, consistent with the notion that the right that we are seeking to effectuate is a very personal right to control one's own life. We hesitate . . . to foreclose the possibility of humane actions, which may involve termination of life-sustaining treatment, for persons who never clearly expressed their desires about life-sustaining treatment but who are now suffering a prolonged and painful death." The ruling allowed nursing home officials to carry out starvation as in the "best interests" of incompetent nursing home patients.

April 24, 1986: The California Superior Court orders doctors to provide pain medication to a patient who checked into a Los Angeles psychiatric hospital to starve herself to death. Despite the fact that **Elizabeth Bouvia**, disabled by cerebral palsy, was profoundly depressed (she had lost her husband and university job), a lower court ruled that Bouvia had the right to suicide. Her right to die, the judge said, includes "the ability to enlist assistance from others, in making death as painless and as quick as possible."

Sept. 11, 1986: The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court allows family request to starve the unconscious **Paul Brophy**. This broadest euthanasia ruling yet, endangers patients suffering "an 'affliction' . . . which makes him incapable of swallowing." Dissenting Judge Nolan condemned the court for equating food and water with medical treatment and for endorsing "euthanasia and suicide [which] is direct self-destruction and is intrinsically evil. No set of circumstances can make it moral."

In 1985, Brophy's doctor had refused to starve him to death, recalling the Nazi concentration camps, and testifying before the Probate Court that starvation of coma patients was "a barbaric and savage way to induce death." That court had ruled that the state is "morally obligated to sustain the life of an ill human being, even one in a persistent vegetative state. The proper focus must be on the quality of care furnished Mr. Brophy, not the quality of his life, otherwise, the court is pronouncing judgment that Brophy's life is not worthy to be lived."

In its *amicus* brief, the Right to Die Society said that the Brophy case was to provide a national perspective on the "fundamental right" to withhold or withdraw food, water, and treatment of people who "will not return to cognitive life."

June 24, 1987: The New Jersey Supreme Court upholds lower court decisions that vastly expand right-to-murder rules: "All patients, with some limited cognitive ability or in a persistent vegetative state, terminally ill or not terminally ill, are entitled to choose whether or not they want life-sustaining treatment." To protect the rights of incompetent patients, their relatives, friends or guardians choose *for* them, whether the patient may live or be starved to death.

The decision exceeded the *Conroy* ruling, now allowing the murder of patients who were not terminally ill, not "brain dead," not in a "vegetative state," using the flimsiest "proof"



Mr. and Mrs. Earle N. Spring in 1973, on their 50th wedding anniversary. Earle Spring died in 1980, one of the early victims of the "death with dignity" movement.

of patient wishes, or none at all. Hearsay evidence of a passing comment made 15 years earlier was "proof" enough to starve the brain-injured **Nancy Ellen Jobes**, 30. The judge dismissed testimony from doctors and nurses who told him that Miss Jobes could follow orders to move her toes, stick out her tongue, etc., because, he said, they were biased toward saving her life, and therefore saw "signs of intelligence" where none existed. The comatose **Hilda Peter** was starved with no evidence of her wishes. Removal of the ventilator of **Kathleen Farrell** was upheld. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to stay the ruling.

Aug. 11, 1987: New York Gov. Mario Cuomo signs into law the nation's first "Do Not Resuscitate" (DNR) law. Relatives can request a DNR order if it's in a patient's "best interest."

November 1988: The Humane and Dignified Death Act, a suicide-on-demand ballot initiative, is defeated in California. The initiative, organized by the Hemlock Society and its sister group, Americans Against Human Suffering, would free doctors from civil and criminal liability for "aiding" patient suicides. It was Hemlock Society's first step toward making euthanasia legal for anyone, for any reason, at any time.

June 25, 1990: The U.S. Supreme Court rules in its first euthanasia decision, that starving patients to death is no different from causing them to die by removing other forms of

medical treatment. The *Cruzan* right-to-murder precedent threatens the lives of hundreds of thousands of people with mental and physical disabilities.

The ruling ends a four-year legal battle by a Missouri couple to end the life of their daughter, **Nancy Cruzan**, who had sustained severe brain injuries in 1983. Miss Cruzan was characterized as a “vegetable” who didn’t feel a thing and just “looked” alive. State law prohibited starving patients or removal of their life-support without clear proof of their wishes. The family asked to stop Miss Cruzan’s feeding in 1986. The hospital refused: “To starve someone is unthinkable here in Missouri.” A lower court defied the state law, ruling: “There is a fundamental natural right expressed in our Constitution” that permits “ending or withholding artificial death-prolonging procedures.”

The Missouri Supreme Court overruled that decision, writing on Dec. 16, 1988: “This is not a case in which we are asked to let someone die. . . . This is a case in which we are asked to allow the medical profession to *make Nancy die* by starvation and dehydration. The debate here is thus not between life and death; it is between quality of life and death” (emphasis added).

“[C]ourts find quality of life a convenient focus when justifying the termination of treatment. But, the state’s interest is not in quality of life. . . . Were quality of life at issue, persons with all manner of handicaps might find the state seeking to terminate their lives. [T]he state’s interest is an unqualified interest in life.” The decision slammed the fiction that feeding a patient is treatment: “Common sense tells that food and water do not treat an illness, they maintain life.”

The Cruzans appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which found that 1) “[T]he United States Constitution would grant a competent person a constitutionally protected right to refuse life-saving hydration and nutrition,” and 2) that others, including families, have the right to terminate an incompetent patient’s life-sustaining treatment or nutrition and hydration, by exercising the patient’s right to privacy and self-determination *for* them. But, the court added, states, such as Missouri, may require procedural safeguards that give “clear and compelling” proof of the patient’s wishes, expressed while the patient was competent.

Four justices opposed the majority for not making euthanasia a fundamental civil right, for not providing children with a way to refuse treatment, and for not allowing patients to be killed if their families prefer pleasant memories of their better days, rather than of their “degraded” state.

On Dec. 14, 1990, a Missouri court authorized the removal of Nancy Cruzan’s feeding tube, after the Cruzans provided hearsay evidence as “proof” of her wishes.

Since her death, Miss Cruzan’s father, Joe Cruzan, who had campaigned nationally for euthanasia rights, was depressed, wondering if the family had done the right thing. On Aug. 17, 1996, Joe Cruzan took his own life. Ronald Cranford,

the pro-euthanasia doctor who pursued the Cruzan and other precedents, including assisted suicide, said that Mr. Cruzan’s was “a rational suicide,” since “he was never going to get better.”

Nov. 5, 1991: Washington voters defeat Initiative 119, which would have allowed assisted suicide for anyone with a serious medical condition, which, if left untreated, would be likely to kill them within six months. The National Hemlock Society financed the campaign for Initiative 119, which was organized by the Washington Citizens for Death With Dignity Coalition.

Dec. 1, 1991: The Patient’s Self-Determination Act (PSDA), signed by President George Bush, goes into effect, requiring all hospitals, health care facilities, and nursing homes—under penalty of losing federal funds—to “educate” patients about their right to refuse medical treatment and to sign medical directives.

The PSDA promotes the lie that advance directives will assure that a patient’s treatment choices will be followed by doctors or by the person named by the patient, when the patient is unable to direct his own care. But, as testimony for this law states: Patients can refuse or withdraw any and all medical treatment, but have no right to *insist on* medical treatment (including food or water), no matter how much they want it, no matter that it could save their lives, if doctors or ethicists claim that the care is “futile.” Feeding patients assures sustenance and life, but, such ethicists claim, if it won’t return the patient to full health, it’s a waste of resources. Severely ill and incompetent patients are often handed a PSDA, better known as Bush’s “Patient’s Self-Termination Act,” and told to sign, with no notion of the consequences.

1992: Bipartisan legislation to make “assisted suicide” legal is proposed in New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Maryland, and Oregon.

Jan. 6, 1992: The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court allows the state to starve to death an incompetent ward of the state. The court upholds a lower court ruling that a state hospital’s ethics committee could kill the 34-year-old, profoundly retarded woman. “Jane Doe” was never capable of making any decision about her care, but the judges “substituted” their “judgment” for her, saying that if she were competent, she would want to die. So, they ruled, maintaining a feeding tube against her wishes “robs her of the right to determine the course of her care. . . . Doe’s right to self-determination must prevail over the state’s interest in preserving life for all.”

Three judges dissented: “If this is not involuntary euthanasia, or worse, it is hard to know what it is.” The ruling comes as Massachusetts begins to close more than one-third of its state hospitals that care for individuals like Jane Doe.

February 1992: Virginia is set to enforce its Health Care Decisions Act, which allows doctors, guardians, and ethics committees to exterminate severely handicapped indi-

viduals and wards of the state. The law specifically states that it is applicable to incompetent patients in psychiatric and mental retardation facilities, who have no “reasonable expectation of recovery”—which encompasses a myriad of conditions from brain injury to diabetes. Treatment, including food and water, can be denied or terminated if a doctor says that it is “futile.”

Nov. 2, 1992: California voters defeat Proposition 61, the assisted suicide ballot initiative that lets doctors provide “suicide” to depressed individuals, and anyone else who might succumb to economic, emotional, or other forms of coercion. Californians Against Human Suffering ran the Death With Dignity campaign. *EIR* exposed how the campaign utilized laundered donations from nonexistent out-of-state organizations.

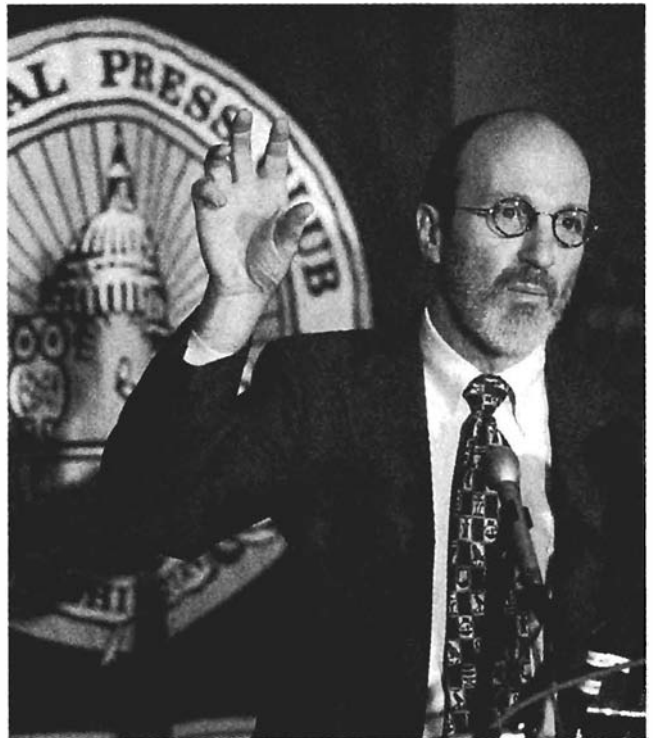
1993: Non-hospital “Do Not Resuscitate” orders have been authorized by 24 states over the last four years. Hospital or nursing home DNRs prohibit intervention to save the life of a patient in cardiac arrest. Non-hospital DNRs restrict emergency medical personnel similarly, if the patients are said to have signed a home-DNR. How does an ambulance crew know that someone didn’t just slip a DNR bracelet on the patient, to discourage life-saving care? They don’t.

Jan. 27, 1994: The pro-euthanasia group Compassion in Dying files a lawsuit in U.S. court to challenge Washington State’s laws that ban aid or promotion of suicide. Despite the state law, prosecutors never investigated the group, which claimed that it had “facilitated” several suicides.

The suit argues 1) that the state ban violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, because it bars a terminally ill patient’s constitutionally protected liberty interest to “end their suffering”; and 2) that the law violates the equal protection rights of these patients, because it distinguishes between those terminally ill patients who have a right “to end a painful and futile life” by allowing doctors to remove life-support, and those patients who are not dependent on life-support, and need a doctor-prescribed “life-ending drug” (*Compassion in Dying v. State of Washington*).

Jan. 30, 1994: Jack Kevorkian launches ballot initiative to amend Michigan’s state constitution, to allow doctors to kill anyone with an “incurable” medical condition who requests it. The “MERCY” amendment (Movement Ensuring the Right to Choose for Yourself) never acquires enough signatures to qualify for ballot status.

May 4, 1994: The federal court strikes down Washington State’s 140-year-old law against aiding in suicide. Judge Barbara Rothstein claims that the U.S. Constitution protects the right of mentally competent, terminally ill patients to commit suicide, and that that right overrides any state interests. The state, along with several organizations, including the U.S. Catholic Conference, appealed her decision to the Ninth Circuit of Court of Appeals.



Dr. Timothy Quill, who sued to overturn New York State’s ban on assisted suicide, uses the same arguments for euthanasia as did Adolf Hitler.

July 20, 1994: Compassion in Dying finances a lawsuit challenging New York State’s law against assisting in suicides. The suit contends that the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees 1) “the liberty of mentally competent, terminally ill adults with no chance of recovery to make decisions about the end of their lives”; and 2) “the liberty of physicians to practice medicine consistent with their best professional judgment”—which includes giving patients “life-ending medication” to be self-administered.

The doctors who brought the suit are Timothy Quill, Howard A. Grossman, and psychiatrist Samuel Klagsbrun, long-time adviser of the original Euthanasia Society of America (*Quill v. Vacco*).

Oct. 4, 1994: The Michigan Supreme Court rules: “The U.S. Constitution does not prohibit a state from imposing criminal penalties on one who assists another in committing suicide.” Michigan’s highest court, in reviewing four cases, finds that those who assist in suicides could be prosecuted under common law. The cases include: the American Civil Liberties Union (Michigan) challenge of Michigan’s 1992 ban on assisted suicide; a prosecutor’s appeal of dismissed murder charges against Jack Kevorkian in two 1991 homicides; and dismissed assisted-suicide charges against Kevorkian for three homicides committed during the state’s temporary ban on suicide-aid.



"Dr. Death," Jack Kevorkian (left) with his attorney-accomplice, Geoffrey Fieger. Both men have stated that Kevorkian has killed as many as 100 people. Law enforcement experts confirm that Kevorkian fits the psychological profile of a serial killer.

Nov. 8, 1994: Oregon becomes the first place in the world to make euthanasia legal. The people of Oregon vote by a margin of 52-48 to pass the Oregon Death With Dignity Act, a ballot initiative that lets physicians prescribe lethal drugs to be used for the sole purpose of killing the patient. John Pridonoff, then-executive director of the National Hemlock Society, says that Measure 16 was a start toward making euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide legal, to end the lives of the physically incapacitated.

Dec. 8, 1994: U.S. District Court issues a temporary restraining order to stop Oregon's Measure 16 from becoming law. Terminally ill, disabled patients and their doctors say the law presents the terminally ill with an imminent and irreparable loss of constitutional rights—including their right to life (*Lee v. State of Oregon*). Such patients are often depressed, susceptible to the suggestion that their lives are not worth living, yet the new law denies them the protections against taking one's own life that the state typically provides to other citizens.

Dec. 15, 1994: A federal court finds no "fundamental right to suicide aid," ruling that New York State's laws against doctor-assisted suicide do not violate the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause. The U.S. District Court dismissed a lawsuit challenging the state's ban, because: "[I]t is hardly unreasonable or irrational for the State to recognize a difference between allowing nature to take its course, even in the most severe situations, and intentionally using an artificial death-producing device. The State has an obvious legitimate

interest in preserving life and in protecting vulnerable persons" (*Quill v. Koppell*).

1995: Legislation is proposed in 12 states to make physician-assisted suicide legal: Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. Thirty-three states have laws that explicitly hold assisting in suicide to be a crime; 10 states recognize suicide assistance as a crime under common law.

Massachusetts proposes the "Death with Dignity" assisted-suicide bill, which its sponsor, Rep. Douglas Peterson, intends to expand to let doctors directly kill disabled patients who are unable to commit suicide on their own.

March 9, 1995: A three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals finds that assisted suicide has no basis in the "traditions of our nation," and is "antithetical to the defense of human life that has been a chief responsibility of our constitutional government." The court reversed a lower court's 1994 decision that found Washington's assisted suicide ban unconstitutional.

The Compassion in Dying group appealed for a rehearing before the full 11-member Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (*Compassion in Dying v. Washington*).

April 24, 1995: U.S. Supreme Court refuses appeals by Kevorkian and the ACLU to overturn a Michigan Supreme Court ruling that those who provide suicide assistance could be prosecuted under common law. Prosecutors recharge Kevorkian under common law in two 1991 assisted suicide cases.

Aug. 3, 1995: U.S. District Court imposes a permanent injunction against Oregon's Measure 16, ruling that "certain fundamental rights may not be dispensed with by majority vote." The court exposes the dangers inherent in all assisted-suicide proposals, including the "potential for exposing members of society to life-threatening mistakes and abuses." The law, Judge Michael R. Hogan found, didn't even require court oversight or specialists to determine competency.

Measure 16 withheld from terminally ill citizens the same protections from suicide that the majority of us enjoy, and set a lower standard of care for them, since doctors were immune under the new law from prosecution for negligence in their care of terminal patients: "The plain inference from Measure 16, is that it is irrelevant whether physicians objectively act reasonably, or . . . act negligently." The ruling was appealed to the U.S. appellate circuit court (*Lee v. State of Oregon*).

Aug. 22, 1995: Michigan Supreme Court denies a woman the right to kill her conscious, disabled spouse. Since her husband sustained significant brain injuries in a 1987 accident, Mary Martin, who has a clear financial interest in having her husband, **Michael Martin**, die, had tried every avenue to end his life-sustaining medical treatment and to deprive him of food and water. Opposing her are Mr. Martin's sister and mother, and a Michigan law that requires guardians to demonstrate strong proof of a patient's treatment wishes, before killing them.

Mrs. Martin said that her husband never wanted to live like a "vegetable," but Michael, 45, communicates repeatedly that he wants to live. In 1992, a Superior Court judge said that Mr. Martin was incompetent to make such decisions. The wife's attorney says it is wrong to elevate the "rights of [Martin's] incompetent person over those of his competent person."

Mr. Martin communicates with nods and devices operated by his hand and foot, with which he spells out his needs; yet, his wife's attorney claims that he is "near vegetative."

Despite the fact that Martin enjoys games, "glows with excitement" when visited by family, friends, and his church choir, a Michigan Appeals Court ruled that he could be starved; an ethics committee said his death by starvation was appropriate.

The Michigan Supreme Court reversed that ruling. Mrs. Martin appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which declined to hear the case in 1995—outraging the euthanasia lobby, which said it was a step backwards in patients' rights.

Feb. 16, 1996: The American Civil Liberties Union and the Hemlock Society of Florida file suit to overturn a law that would make it a felony to assist in an act of "self-murder." Terminally ill patients join the ACLU and Hemlock suit.

March 6, 1996: The U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals declares that terminally ill patients—as well as physically or mentally ill patients—have a right to a doctor's help in

"hastening their death"; and that Washington's law against aiding such suicides violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The court specifically guarantees the rights of "mentally competent, terminally ill individuals" to commit suicide with lethal drugs prescribed for that purpose by doctors—but, the opinion actually delineates a far broader application of that "suicide" right by extending to legal guardians, family members, and third parties—such as doctors, ethics committees, hospitals, and state institutions—the right to murder mentally or physically disabled individuals who are incapable, or who were never capable of "choosing" suicide for themselves.

The court makes the outrageous claims 1) that suicide is part of our history; 2) that public opinion polls demonstrate that the population already accepts assisted suicide as part of their "tradition" and "current social values"; and 3) that the Supreme Court, in its *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* abortion ruling (1992), and its *Cruzan v. Webster* "right to die" ruling (1990), "provides persuasive evidence that the Constitution encompasses a due process liberty interest in controlling the time and manner of one's death."

The ruling in *Compassion in Dying v. State of Washington* is binding in Washington, Alaska, Arizona, California, Oregon, Idaho, Hawaii, Nevada, Montana, and Guam. The ruling is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

April 2, 1996: U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals strikes down parts of New York's laws that prohibit assisting or promoting suicide. In *Quill v. Vacco*, the court ruled the laws unconstitutional because they violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, by making a distinction between a doctor letting a patient die by refusing or withdrawing treatment, and a doctor intentionally helping a patient die by providing lethal drugs for suicide.

The Second Circuit directly contradicts the Ninth Circuit, finding that there is no fundamental right to suicide assistance: "nor can it be said that the right to assisted-suicide is deeply rooted in the nation's traditions and history." New York State appealed the ruling, which is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sept. 9, 1996: U.S. District Court for the Central District of California finds that California's law, which makes it a felony to aid, advise, or encourage another to commit suicide, violates the U.S. Constitution, based on the Ninth Circuit's March 9 ruling on suicide aid. But, the court said that the California law did not violate the California Constitution.

The ruling regards two cases: 1) John Doe, who has AIDS, says that the law prevents a doctor from assisting his suicide (*Doe v. Lungren*); and 2) Jack Kevorkian, who says the law stops him from helping patients. The court dismissed Kevorkian's appeal (he has no standing because the California Board of Medicine revoked his license).

Oct. 15, 1996: U.S. Supreme Court rejects Kevorkian's appeal to reverse a 1990 injunction forbidding him to kill again.

Pennsylvania's James takes lead vs. fascist economics

by Nancy Spannaus

As states around the United States embark upon their early January ritual of budget (cutting) presentations, and as aspects of the 1996 so-called welfare reform act begin to push tens of thousands of needy out of the social safety net, the model for dealing with fascist economic austerity policies is being provided in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There, state Rep. Harold James, who also heads the Legislative Black Caucus, has launched an initiative to roll back the welfare cuts imposed by Gov. Tom Ridge in 1996—cuts which are known to have killed two people outright, and probably many more whose deaths were unpublicized.

Representative James held a press conference at Philadelphia's City Hall on Dec. 30, to call upon the governor to restore his deadly cuts in the state medical assistance program, using the \$123 million surplus announced by Ridge's budget secretary on Dec. 11. James was joined by eight other Democratic state legislators and Philadelphia City Council President John Street, and he announced the support of many other state leaders, including heads of many labor unions.

"The restoration of this safety net does not have to cost the taxpayers of Pennsylvania any additional money," James declared. "The restoration of the safety net for the concluding six months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1997, could be funded with the \$123 million surplus in state revenues that has already accrued during the first five months of this fiscal year." James said that Governor Ridge could use his executive powers to restore the medical cuts immediately. He said that the alternative mechanism would be passage of a bill sponsored by Rep. John Myers (D-Phila.), to restore eligibility for the 220,000 unemployed, working poor, and disabled persons who were cut off earlier this year.

To sustain the medical assistance program into the future, Representative James has an additional solution at hand. In

mid-1996, he introduced a bill to tax the purchase of financial securities, at a rate of 0.2%. This small tax, applied to the huge *untaxed* market in securities in Pennsylvania, would raise at least \$10 billion for the Commonwealth.

The Nuremberg standard

If Governor Ridge does not act to restore the cuts in medical assistance, he will be indicting himself for Nuremberg crimes against humanity. The issue of Ridge's willful murder, with the stroke of a pen, of the working poor whom he took off welfare assistance in order to "balance the budget," has been increasingly prominent in Pennsylvania since its passage in May 1996. The LaRouche Presidential campaign took the point in circulating over 1 million pamphlets denouncing the governor's actions, and showing precisely how they mimic those of the Nazis, who wrote off "lives not worthy to be lived."

Representative James took the occasion of a policy forum sponsored by FDR-PAC, the political action committee led by LaRouche and his associates, on Dec. 14 in Washington, D.C., to define his approach to Governor Ridge's actions. He said:

"Government officials should be held personally responsible for the deadly consequences of their policies—this is the principle established at the Nuremberg trials after World War II.

"What appears to be happening, is that some people are no longer considered worthy of proper medical care, especially the poor, the elderly, the mentally disabled, and people with grave illnesses such as HIV. . . .

"The Nuremberg trials provide a historic precedent, whereby high government officials are held personally accountable for the results of their policies.

“One of the charges in the indictment at Nuremberg referred directly to their inhumane medical policies. Count Three, War Crimes, and Count Four, Crimes against Humanity, charge them with ‘inadequate provision of surgical and medical services,’ and says this constituted one means of committing ‘murder and ill-treatment of the civilian population.’

“Accordingly, on Oct. 31,” Representative James continued, “I released a statement calling for statewide hearings on Governor Ridge’s medical cuts, which I said may lead to an impeachment resolution.

“I said that Governor Ridge must sit down with our legislative leadership, including the Democratic chairman of the Health and Human Services Committee and other pertinent legislators, and work out a plan whereby adequate medical services will be provided to those being cut off of medical assistance.

“At the same time, I called for public hearings to thoroughly document the deadly impact of Governor Ridge’s actions.

“I believe, based on the information already at hand, plus the additional information we will gather as people’s health further deteriorates, and lives are lost, that Governor Ridge’s actions will rise to the level of an impeachable offense.

“The objective of impeachment would be to charge the governor with gross misbehavior in office under Article VI of the Pennsylvania Constitution, since he knew, or should have known, that his medical cuts would result in the wrongful death or injury of innocent persons.

“This will demonstrate that the people will hold government leaders responsible for the Gingrich-style, mean-spirited policies that cause injury and loss of innocent lives.”

How many deaths?

One of the events which spurred support for Representative James’s initiative was the highly publicized death of Lolita Cunningham, a young woman who had been the first childhood heart transplant recipient in Philadelphia. Cunningham, who had been working as a toxicologist, and was intent upon returning to school to become a scientist, was denied state medical assistance in the summer, because she was making “too much money.” She was unable to pay for her drug maintenance, which cost \$600 a month, and died, at the age of 24, on Dec. 11.

Governor Ridge and his office contend that the cuts in medical assistance are necessary because of budget shortfalls, and the alleged unwillingness of people to work. In fact, Ridge’s spokesman Tim Reeves responded to Representative James’s Dec. 30 press conference by telling National Public Radio that “we said people must work part-time to get free health benefits, and *the governor has no interest in reversing that.*”

Yet, Cunningham was working—as are many of the 220,000 individuals who were cut off. Reeves was just outright lying.

The previous publicized death caused by Ridge’s cuts was that of Wilson Lezcay, a legal immigrant with mental health problems, who had been cut off assistance. Soon after Lezcay’s death, Governor Ridge unilaterally changed his policy of cutting off legal immigrants from medical assistance, stating that the policy was probably unconstitutional.

But Lezcay and Cunningham are just two of what may be thousands of individuals who have met death as a result of the cuts.

Representative James, and LaRouche Democrats in the state, have campaigned relentlessly for the governor to undertake a study of the effects of the medical cuts. An authorization was made by the legislature, but Governor Ridge refused to spend the money. Hearings have been requested, as has the list of names of those being cut off. The LaRouche campaign has cited statistical studies from another state’s health cuts, showing that as many as 3,000 Pennsylvanians of the 220,000 cut off, might die as a result—within six months.

So far, however, no hearings have been called by the Republican-dominated legislature. And the needless deaths, mostly unpublicized, continue.

The rest of the country

What is unique about Pennsylvania is that leading Democrats, including LaRouche Democrats, have launched a highly visible fight to prevent Nazi-like austerity policies from going into effect. Those Nazi-like austerity policies are being implemented throughout the country, with many more people on the victim list, and very little opposition in sight.

The Democratic Party caved in to the Gingrichite welfare reform program in the summer of 1996, and thus set in motion a series of social service cuts that are projected to throw at least 1 million more children into poverty, among other things. Legal immigrants, for example, are going to be cut off food stamps around the country. Individuals with histories of drug and alcohol addiction are scheduled to be cut off Supplemental Security Income. Many children now receiving SSI for disabilities are targeted to be removed from assistance. And millions more adults, many with children, are under the gun to begin working—maybe even taking some public employee’s job—in order to receive some food stamps or cash assistance.

Given the state of the economy, and the level of jobs available, this new “reform” is going to kill people, just as the Ridge cuts have done. The majority of Americans seem to have accepted the idea that such deaths are a “necessary evil,” in order to accomplish the balancing of the budget. But increasingly, they are going to have to face the fact, that fascist policies against the poorest, will eventually hit them as well.

This message—in its economic and moral content—is what the LaRouche Democrats and their allies in labor and civil rights and community groups, are determined to get across now.

Pennsylvania lawmakers: Restore medical cuts

The following are excerpts from the Dec. 30, 1996 press conference called by Pennsylvania State Rep. Harold James.

Rep. Harold James: My name is Harold James, state legislator from the 186th legislative district, chairman of the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus, and I'm joined by State Rep. Jim Roebuck, first vice chair of the Black Caucus; Babette Josephs, one of our honorary members; John Myers; from our Democratic leadership, Mark Cohen; also Reverend Bailey from the Black Clergy; Rep. Curtis Thomas; Rep. LeAnna Washington. Also joining us is Leona Smith, president of the National Union of the Homeless.

I am calling for emergency bipartisan action that would immediately restore all the cuts in the state medical assistance program, that occurred as a result of the passage of Act 35 this past May.

The restoration of this safety net does not have to cost the taxpayers of Pennsylvania any additional money. The restoration of the safety net for the concluding six months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1997, could be funded with the \$123 million surplus in state revenues that has already accrued during the first five months of this fiscal year. On Dec. 11, Governor Ridge's budget secretary, Robert Bitenbender, announced the existence of this \$123 million surplus.

When Governor Ridge insisted upon eliminating over 220,000 poor and disabled Pennsylvanians from the state's medical assistance/health care program last spring, he claimed that he was forced to do so solely for budgetary considerations. He said that he anticipated a \$250 million budget deficit for fiscal year 1996-97. The slashing of the health care safety net, was supposedly carried out in order to "save" \$250 million, and, thereby, balance the budget on poor people.

Now his own budget secretary has announced that not only do we have *no* deficit, but we have a \$123 million surplus, after only five months of the current fiscal year!

Governor Ridge's commendable action in seeking help for the victims of the recent tragic fire in Philadelphia, indicates that he is concerned about his image as a man lacking compassion for the ordinary people. But the 220,000 people cut off medical assistance need more than image-building gestures—they need medicine, they need basic health care, so as to be able to live and be productive citizens. Governor

Ridge should do the right thing, the humane thing, and support this initiative to immediately restore the medical assistance/health care benefits which he took from the people.

New evidence is continuously coming into my office about the casualty toll, and the devastating effects on people's lives, that have been wrought by this mean-spirited Act 35, and the elimination of over 220,000 unemployed, working poor, and disabled people from the medical assistance/health care program. My office has assembled dozens of case studies of deaths, injuries, and inhumane treatment of needy people disqualified from medical assistance by Act 35. These are cases in urban, suburban, and rural areas, from Philadelphia to Beaver County, and many places in between, and we have the case studies here for those who are interested. This includes testimony and evidence from 48 witnesses and sources, describing 9 deaths—2 from the case studies, and 7 testified to by the Nurses of Pennsylvania—and 20 life-threatening situations, directly and indirectly related to Governor Ridge's medical assistance and health-care cuts. We continue to call for state-wide public hearings, to document the devastation caused by these mean-spirited policies, and to provide relief to those who are suffering as a result. . . .

We've been joined by Appropriations Chair Rep. Dwight Evans. As to how we can best fund the health-care safety net for fiscal year 1997-98, that will be the subject of budgetary discussions that will occur this spring, under the leadership of Rep. Dwight Evans. That question need have no bearing on this situation, which applies to the concluding six months of the current fiscal year.

We hope the governor would not choose to take this \$123 million surplus (which could possibly grow to over \$250 million by the end of the fiscal year), and apply it to business tax cuts. Too often, he takes from the poor and gives to the rich. I say to the business community: Doesn't it make more sense to have a healthy workforce, and healthy customers, and the harmony that flows from that, than the misery, discord, and mounting casualty toll, that the cuts in the medical assistance/health care program have unleashed? So we would hope big business would support restoration of these medical assistance cuts, so they, in turn, can have healthy customers. . . .

Rep. Dwight Evans: . . . The chairman has indicated, the potential surplus that he's referring to, is what was announced by the governor's budget secretary—that there is a potential budget surplus that could happen by the end of the year. As the chairman indicated also, we probably would not have passed Act 35; basically, that's where a great deal of the money came from, in the first place. Clearly, the working poor and the needy are individuals who desperately need health care. Again, it's a question of choices, it's not a question of needing additional money: The money is there. The reality of it, is that that money could be used and invested in terms of health care, not just for the city, but through this entire state.

Hollinger's Evans-Pritchard: Destroy the U.S. nation-state

by Edward Spannaus

If one wants a simple but efficient guidepost to the current operations of British intelligence-linked networks against the United States of America, there is probably no more readily available map of this subversion, than the pattern of activity of the Hollinger Corporations's Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. Wherever London is trying to stir up trouble in the United States, there one will most likely find Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the Washington correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph* of London.

Evans-Pritchard's published output for the month of December 1996, reflecting his travels and "field expeditions," consists of the following:

Dec. 8: In an article entitled "Indigenous Right-Wing Terrorism," Pritchard profiled the so-called Aryan Republican Army, which he called "the secret military arm of the American neo-Nazi movement." This was previewed by another Hollinger asset, Emmett Tyrrell, of the *American Spectator*, who wrote that "Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the distinguished British journalist, is about to unveil . . . an alarming report on indigenous right-wing terrorism in America." The reason that Pritchard is able to come up with such great discoveries, Tyrrell explained, is that he treats his investigations in the United States "as a serious anthropological expedition." (Pritchard's "indigenous" American terrorists turned out to be a variant of the British-Israelite cult.)

Dec. 15: Clintongate. This time, Evans-Pritchard previewed a new scandal-piece being published in the *American Spectator*. "The inner circle is beginning to crack. David Watkins, the former director of administration in the Clinton White House, has decided to spill some beans in the next issue of the *American Spectator*." Pritchard then describes Watkins's allegations of sexual affairs in the White House, involving Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, the late Vincent Foster, and others.

Dec. 22: "Colombianization of America." Pritchard's field expedition took him to San Francisco and the local Cannabis Club. Claiming that the U.S. government is carrying out "draconian repression" in enforcing anti-drug laws, Pritchard predicts that decriminalization and states' rights are the wave of the future, and he declares that "America is in the incipient stages of 'Colombianization.'" He writes that the stage is set for "a spectacular clash between Washington and California. . . . The days are long gone when Washington could ride

roughshod over the states."

Dec. 29: Proposition 209 and the "despotic judiciary." For his last offering of the month, Evans-Pritchard declared the United States to be in the thrall of a "despotic judiciary," and retails the "theocon" line that the U.S. government is an "illegitimate regime that no longer has the moral authority to compel public obedience." His pretext is the action by the federal judge in California who issued an injunction against the enforcement of Proposition 209—the referendum passed in November which would outlaw all affirmative action programs in that state.

British Intelligence 'journalism'

Tyrrell's admission that Evans-Pritchard treats his "stint in the New World . . . as a serious anthropological expedition," is a confirmation of *EIR*'s evaluation of this Hollinger-British Intelligence asset, published over the period of Pritchard's prominence in the designing and orchestrating of the Whitewater and related scandals against President Clinton.

His father, Sir Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, was a leading anthropologist who devoted his every effort to profiling colonial populations in the service of the British Empire and British Intelligence. In the 1930s and again in the 1950s, he conducted studies of the tribal structure in southern Sudan, which are still used by the British to foment tribal warfare.

Ambrose followed in his father's footsteps, but under journalistic cover. In the early 1980s, Ambrose spent over four years in Central America. He "befriended" the supposedly "right-wing" Nicaraguan Contras, as well as "left-wing" guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala. He also went to Chiapas, Mexico, where he interviewed the Zapatista guerrillas.

Pritchard went to Peru in 1986, to meet with the Shining Path narco-terrorists. The Peruvian connection is significant, in light of an item Pritchard dropped in his Dec. 29 article. He noted that one of the co-authors of Proposition 209 "is a cultural anthropologist named Glynn Custred," whom he describes as an "expert on Latin America—he did his doctoral field-work on the Quechua Indians in the highlands of Peru."

Custred is a professor of anthropology at California State University in Hayward, and he was indeed one of the two authors of Proposition 209—the deliberately misleadingly titled "California Civil Rights Initiative," which would make

illegal all hiring preferences and affirmative action programs. In 1974, Custred conducted “ethnographic research in Peru,” and he appears to be an expert on conflicts among linguistic and ethnic groups.

Accordingly, Pritchard quotes Custred as declaring, “Something very unpleasant is building up in this country. For the first time we’re seeing the emergence of white identity politics on a mass scale.”

Pritchard takes it further, adding the ferment around Proposition 209 to his compendium of reasons why U.S. citizens should destroy their government.

What is at issue here is the injunction issued by U.S. District Judge Thelton Henderson, temporarily barring California from implementing Proposition 209. Henderson said that the voter-approved measure probably violated the constitutional right to equal protection, and he stated—absolutely correctly—that “the will of the people” must be subordinated to the U.S. Constitution.

“It is not for this or any other court to lightly upset the expectations of the voters,” he said. “At the same time, our system of democracy teaches that the will of the people, important as it is, does not reign absolute but must be kept in harmony with our Constitution.”

Evans-Pritchard quotes columnist Thomas Sowell as saying: “What we are seeing is nothing less than the quiet repeal of the American Revolution and the piecemeal reinstatement of autocratic government. . . . Is there nothing left other than the choice of quietly surrendering democracy and refusing to obey court orders?”

Then, Pritchard lines up with the “theocons” of the Richard Neuhaus and Robert Bork stripe, those who are now virtually calling for the revolutionary overthrow of the United States government. Pritchard writes:

“In a symposium held this autumn by the intellectual journal *First Things*, a group of prominent thinkers concluded that the actions of the U.S. judiciary ‘add up to an entrenched pattern of government by judges that is nothing less than the usurpation of politics.’ They warned that ‘the U.S. experiment in popular democracy’ was in danger of failing: ‘What is happening now is the displacement of a constitutional order by a regime that does not have, will not obtain, and cannot command the consent of the people. There is a growing alienation of millions of Americans from a government they do not recognize as theirs . . . an erosion of moral adherence to this political system.’ ”

The growing alienation is true, but Pritchard and his London-centered backers hope to use this to promote separatism, “states’ rights,” and the destruction of the national government and the national sovereignty of the United States.

These guys ‘hate the United States’

In a Dec. 24 interview with “EIR Talks,” *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche was asked about Evans-Pritchard’s contention that the overturning of Proposition 209 in Califor-

nia is an example of judicial despotism, and that this is giving rise to things like the right-wing militia movement in the United States. LaRouche responded:

“So Ambrose Evans-Pritchard hopes. He’s obviously *openly* functioning as the coordinator for British intelligence of the general U.S. talk-show rabid attacks on President Clinton over the past several years. He is the architect of what George Bush’s man, Kenneth Starr, is trying to do to Clinton in the extrajudicial process he’s conducting. And, he’s a troublemaker.

“*These guys hate the United States.* They’re deadly afraid, that in a time of crisis, the United States will revert, under conditions of crisis, to a Franklin Delano Roosevelt reflex. That is, that the federal government will take the initiative to get us out of the mess, by putting things into bankruptcy reorganization that have to be put into bankruptcy reorganization to prevent chaos, to get people back to work as fast as possible, to prevent deaths from poverty from occurring, and to bring the world into some kind of order. And that certain fellows in London, and their friends around Bush in the United States do not want to have happen.

“And, behind the militia issue, we have the fact that 51% of the eligible voters did not vote in the recent federal election, *which means that nobody in Washington is operating with a national mandate!* . . . Because, increasingly, the majority of the American people, and this especially includes those under 35, have no confidence in government at the state or federal level, no confidence in either party, either major political party. . . .

“Now, in a sense, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is perversely correct. But he, like the Marquis de Sade, is insane.

“Proposition 209 deepens the cleavage within the core constituencies of the Democratic Party, between the have-nots, or those who feel themselves to be, racially or otherwise, on the short end of being have-nots, and the rest of the population.

“This tears apart the political structure of the country, which obviously pleases Ambrose Evans-Pritchard very much. This was done successfully, because our people, those who voted, who bothered to vote, are very upset, and have been conned into believing that their problems are due to high tax rates. And, they are told that it is welfare cheats and other people who are the cause of their suffering. And therefore, they voted in a bigoted, disgusting manner, to do a terrible thing, which ought to be outlawed, because the Federal Constitution provides certain guarantees to all of the citizens, rights which no state has the legal power to abrogate, just as no state has the power to legalize drugs. This is a question of national welfare; and, under the general welfare clause of the Federal Constitution, this is a matter which is reserved to the primary authority of the federal government, just as affirmative action is.

“But, anything that Ambrose Evans-Pritchard can encourage to cause trouble, he seems to like to do.”

McCaffrey blasts drug legalization referenda

At a press conference at the White House on Dec. 30, Gen. Barry McCaffrey, National Drug Control Policy Director, was joined by Attorney General Janet Reno and Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, to deliver the Clinton administration's response to the recently passed initiatives in California and Arizona which legalized the use of illegal drugs for so-called medical purposes. Following are excerpts of the press conference.

McCaffrey: First of all, we're going to send a clear message to all federal employees, to all federal contractors, to all organizations receiving federal funds, and to all employees who work with the safety of the American public, that Schedule I drugs are against the law and won't be tolerated. . . .

The second major principle we espouse is one of education. Perhaps one of the few good things that may come out of all of this is to reassert the requirement to explain to young people, to this new generation, and indeed to the parents who are caring for them, the dangers of drug abuse in America. And, so, it's fundamentally going to be based on us consulting with medical organizations, and with coalitions across America, to underscore the dangers implicit in Schedule I drugs.

The third point I would underscore, is the federal government's responsibility as a public trust to ensure that safe and effective medicines are provided the American people. It's a very special responsibility. It's been done with brilliance by the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the DEA. It's prevented thalidomide and laetrile and other nonsense substances from going in front of the American people. . . .

And then, finally, and I'll let the Attorney General deal with this, we would underscore that federal law enforcement provisions remain in effect. Nothing has changed. Federal law is unaffected by these propositions.

Let me remind the American people this is not a hopeless cause. Drug abuse in America has decreased in the last 15 years. Essentially, it's been cut by half, some 50%. The use of cocaine is down by 75%. . . .

Having said that, here's a problem. And I isolated one statistic. . . . This is drug abuse by eighth graders, and I start in '91, although arguably it was 1989 when the values started to change. But, between the base year of '91 through '96,

we're seeing 30-day drug use by eighth graders almost triple. It's just outrageous. And I picked eighth graders, because they're at the front end of the most vulnerable period of adolescent development, whether it's their central nervous system, their educational objectives, or their role in a family. So this is the danger.

And we go on to talk about "gateway behavior" by adolescents, in which we know that there are enormous statistics of risk correlation between the abuse of these illegal drugs and later addictive problems in life. That's what we're worried about, and that's the terrible message in this quasi-legalization of drugs that we assert Proposition 200, 215 represents.

Here's what we're worried about. This is a not a medical proposition. This is the legalization of drugs that we're concerned about. Here's what the medical adviser in the state of California saw as the potential uses of marijuana. And, you know, it includes recalling forgotten memories, cough suppressant, Parkinson's disease, writer's cramp. It simply does not include a doctor's diagnosis, a medical prescription. This is not medicine. This is a Cheech and Chong show. . . .

We call these hoax initiatives, stealth initiatives—that you simply couldn't, as an intelligent person, read the ballot initiative—in Arizona, in particular, but, neither state—and get the notion that you weren't talking about compassionate care of the terminally ill, you were talking writer's cramp and the quasi-legalization of drugs. . . .

Q: General McCaffrey, you were talking about the people of Arizona and California [inaudible]. But Arizona passed 65-35, by quite a substantial margin.

McCaffrey: We don't think there was an adequate case made for this proposition. And I will refer your attention to the ballot initiative as it was worded. There was \$2 million worth of outside-of-California money, by five people, that arguably pushed this through. . . .

Q: But, General, you're basically saying that no matter what the people of Arizona and California said, the federal law has prevailed here and continues to prevail. Is that it?

McCaffrey: Clearly, the only thing that's not under debate, is whether federal law is still operative. It's unaffected by these proposals.

Reno: . . . Despite these initiatives, we want to make clear that federal law still applies and federal officials will continue to apply the law as it has always done, on a case-by-case basis. U.S. Attorneys in both states will continue to review cases for prosecution, and DEA officials will review cases as they have, to determine whether to revoke the registration of any physician who recommends or prescribes so-called Schedule I controlled substances. We will not turn a blind eye toward our responsibility to enforce federal law and to preserve the integrity of the medical and scientific process, to determine if drugs have medical value before allowing them to be used.

National News

Brainwashing techniques said used in FBI sting

"The findings of a two-year independent investigation" showed that the FBI and Department of Justice used Korean-style brainwashing techniques in Operation Lightning Strike, John Crenshaw, a member of the Houston-area Space industry community who was unsuccessfully targeted in the FBI sting, said on Dec. 19. "I am outraged at federal law enforcement agencies for their tactics," he said at a press conference with lawyers and others involved with the 13 defendants in the case. "None of you are safe . . . my children are not safe."

The sting, aimed against NASA employees at the Johnson Space Center, space industry engineers, and astronauts, was conducted by the FBI over 20 months during 1992-94, working with the Department of Defense Criminal Investigative Service and the NASA Office of the Inspector General. Of the 13 people snared in the investigation, only two received prison sentences. The trial of the one defendant who fought the charges, ended in a hung jury. The DOJ declined further prosecution.

Dr. Margaret Singer, a psychologist at the University of California at Berkeley employed by the victims of the sting, said, "It is my opinion that psychological techniques were used on these NASA 13 that are forbidden in the ordinary legal world we live in and are forbidden in the Geneva Convention and the terms of international warfare. . . . A coordinated coercive influence program was employed in the interrogation of the Lightning Strike subjects."

Depopulation planners demand more genocide

Speaking in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 27, Werner Fornos, president of the World Population Institute, delivered his annual call for genocide, on behalf of the Malthusian oligarchs who regard the increase of the human species as an evil to be crushed at all costs.

He acknowledged, as the UN Population Fund and others have reported, that world population growth has dropped by another 10 million, to 90 million per year, but insisted that this is not enough.

"The difference," Fornos said, "is analogous to a tidal wave surging toward one of our coastal cities. Whether the tidal wave is 90 or 100 feet high, the impact will be similar." He then claimed that, in "developing" countries, intensifying birth-control measures is preferable to raising living standards, because "lower birthrates can be achieved less expensively and more rapidly than raising education levels and living standards."

Even the rising global death-rate due to AIDS is inadequate, Fornos complained. He noted that AIDS currently accounts for 22% of all deaths in developing countries, and that the figure is expected to increase to 38% by the year 2010. But, he whined, "Total population is projected to increase, even in the 23 countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which are projected to grow by 1.8% between 1996 and 2000."

Fornos also denounced funding restrictions on population programs passed by Congress, which, if not reversed in 1997, "could be the beginning of the end of the U.S. international population programs." The result, he conjured, would be "4 million unintended pregnancies, 2 million additional unplanned births, 1.6 million additional abortions, and 8,000 more deaths among women."

Logging bans bring new pests with imported wood

Environmentalists have set up the United States for an ecological nightmare, as a result of their policies to ban logging across the country, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. With most U.S. forests now closed to logging, and most small and medium-sized logging companies out of business, multinational timber companies are importing foreign logs infested with exotic pests—which now threaten to kill hundreds of millions of trees in the United States. The potential damage is greater than what resulted from the

chestnut blight and Dutch elm disease—which killed over 25% of eastern forests from the 1930s through the 1960s.

In September 1996, Cornell University entomologists discovered an infestation of Asian longhorn beetles on Long Island, New York. Previously unknown in the United States, the beetles came from logs imported from China. They are particularly fond of maple trees, which entomologists warn could go the way of the chestnuts and elms in just a few years, if the beetle is not stopped. A risk-assessment report prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture warns, "Should this beetle escape from Long Island . . . the magnitude of damage could far exceed that of any insect, including the gypsy moth, in forests, orchards, and in urban areas."

The report, written in collaboration with New York state and local governments, contends that more than 800 million trees, covering 62% of New York's 18.6 million acres of forested land, are possible targets of the bug. Losses would run into the billions of dollars. "The risk of attack in the United States is probably much greater than in China," the report contends, "because we have a greater abundance of the Asian longhorn beetles's prime food source—maples."

The Asian longhorn beetle is just one of dozens of pests and diseases shipped into the country in imported logs. Other pests and fungi include the Asian gypsy moth, the pine bark beetle, and the Mexican pitch canker. At present, multinational timber companies are importing raw logs from Mexico, Chile, New Zealand, and Brazil. The greatest danger, however, will occur when Weyerhaeuser and other multinationals start importing logs from Siberian forests, which have dozens of pests not found in American forests.

Weld eyes grandfather clause for third term

Hints by Massachusetts Governor William Weld that he may seek a third term have drawn criticism from Democrats and some Republicans. Weld has co-chaired campaigns for national and state term-limits, and had pledged to serve as governor for only two terms. On Dec. 19, however, he was

BUSH-BABY Texas Gov. George W. Bush and California Gov. Pete Wilson are demanding full implementation of a NAFTA provision to allow Mexican trucks unlimited access to U.S. highways. Last year, at the urging of the Teamsters, President Clinton put the plan on hold. The two governors want the ban lifted, despite evidence that most of the trucks are improperly licensed, are driven by underage drivers, and have broken suspensions, substandard tires, inoperable brakes, and unsecured loads.

BOSTON'S senior citizens are besieging City Hall with requests for assistance, in the face of rent increases of up to \$1,000 a month. According to the *Boston Herald*, Mayor Thomas Menino has asked the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for several hundred additional Section 8 certificates, which provide monthly subsidies worth \$600 to \$700 for qualified tenants.

THE U.S. LABOR movement plans to maintain the level of renewed political activism it demonstrated during the 1996 election campaigns. In mid-December, AFL-CIO representatives met with ten U.S. congressmen at the "grassroots" level in five states. Labor's goal is to meet with 150 lawmakers before March.

THE NURSES of Philadelphia's Episcopal Hospital, who say they have felt victimized by short-staffing and pay cuts under managed care, have voted overwhelmingly to organize a union, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported Dec. 25. Organizers said their cause was aided by the firing of a 12-year veteran nurse, who was accused by hospital supervisors of making "unauthorized" comments about patient care to a reporter.

GEN. GEORGE JOULWAN, NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, has announced that he plans to retire next spring. President Clinton praised Joulwan in remarks he made to Marines, while paying a Christmastime visit to Camp Lejeune in eastern North Carolina.

quoted in the *Boston Herald*, joking that he would run for a third term in 1998 to "kick" the "ass" of likely Democratic gubernatorial candidate Joseph P. Kennedy, who is currently serving in the U.S. House of Representatives.

According to the *Herald*, the vice chairman of the state's 1995 term-limits campaign, Republican John Lakian, claims that, "If you endorse term limits for everybody else, and say you're only going to serve two terms, you ought to stay with it." Although a Massachusetts referendum adopted in 1994 limits all constitutional officers to two four-year terms, there is a "grandfather clause"—a loophole which allows incumbent Governor Weld to legally seek another term in 1998.

On Dec. 23, Rep. Joe Kennedy, on the final day of a Northern Ireland peace mission, took the occasion to attack Weld for failing to complete a major infrastructure project in Massachusetts, in time to qualify for federal aid covering 80% of the cost. Kennedy also scored Weld for sanctioning Republican-backed cuts in Medicare and Medicaid, and in research and development funding for small biotech and high-tech firms.

National Farmers Union warns of dairy crisis

A Dec. 19 letter from the National Farmers Union (NFU) to the National Economic Council called for federal intervention "to arrest the current national economic disaster facing dairy producers." The NFU letter links the precipitous reduction in milk prices paid to dairy farmers, to machinations of the Wisconsin-based National Cheese Exchange.

The Cheese Exchange is dominated by the Philip Morris tobacco company, which is also the second largest food company in the world—chiefly through its ownership of Kraft, the dairy cartel. Kraft is the "market maker" on the Cheese Exchange for the so-called "market-based" milk price paid to farmers. Milk prices to the farmer have been plunging throughout the fall and winter. From Sept. 27 to Nov. 15, barrel cheese

prices on the Cheese Exchange fell 42¢, or 25%, in six weeks. Block cheese prices dropped 30¢ per pound, an 18% decline.

"If milk prices remain at their current levels," stated the NFU, "we will see a mass exodus of dairy farmers from their farms, which will ultimately result in a milk shortage." The NFU has asked the Clinton administration to issue an Executive order, directing the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or the Federal Trade Commission to provide oversight of the National Cheese Exchange activities. Although the Exchange trades less than 1% of all cheese, it acts as the price-setter for 90-95% of the nation's milk.

Dope lobby says Clinton threatens 'free speech'

The announcement by the Clinton administration, that it was launching counter-measures against California and Arizona initiatives to legalize marijuana for "medical use," has drawn howls of protest from the flunkies of high finance. Their scam to provide pot for every dope was heavily bankrolled by international swindler George Soros.

According to the Jan. 1 *Washington Post*, a number of California physicians who supported Proposition 215, Soros's marijuana legalization ploy, now say that they will not issue prescriptions for medical use of marijuana, out of fear that their medical licenses will be revoked. The Clinton administration's decision to enforce existing laws (against distribution, possession, and use of marijuana) has been denounced by Americans for Medical Rights (AMR), as a violation of doctors' "free speech" rights under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

In a flagrant puff for Soros's scheme, the pot lobbyists have declared they will take their case to federal court. David Fratello, a spokesman for AMR, told the *Post* that the group plans to introduce similar ballot initiatives in a half-dozen more states this year, and then attacked the Clinton policy as an attempt to intimidate doctors into withdrawing their support for "medical" use of marijuana.

Hope in the New Year

If one wishes to understand, or more important, to influence history, then the generational factor cannot be overlooked. Even the popular media recognize this, albeit in a distorted fashion, in their fascination with the baby boomers.

The baby boomers were the generation who thought that they "had it made." With their high-paid jobs, their money-market accounts, and their pension plans as well, they thought they could comfortably bury their heads in the sands of hedonism.

Even now, as their world economy and social fabric have begun to unravel at a more and more rapid pace, these old duffers would prefer to live, or, rather, escape, into a state of virtual reality and cyberspace, rather than face up to the tasks before them, to take the kinds of actions required if the human race is to survive. Such actions include the tasks of educating the young, transmitting to them the treasures of Western civilization. The baby boomers are unwilling to face the enormity of the mess they themselves created, as they assumed control of the institutions of government and business.

But, there is another stratum of the population that must be taken into account, and it is here that hope for humanity lies: the children of the baby boomers—those under 35 years of age.

This is a generation which has been very poorly educated, indeed. Partly because they are less well-educated than their parents, they are also less committed to the academic brainwashing that characterizes a university education today, and that radiates out into the broader population, from so-called experts from academia.

Generation X, as it is popularly called, is much more willing than their parents to listen to the truth, when they hear it. This is especially so, because they do not share their parents' illusions about what the future will bring them.

Whether or not their parents have yet to be "downsized" into unemployment or semi-employment, the members of Generation X have few illusions that they

themselves will ever get a ride on the gravy train. These angry young people are convinced that they have no future—at least the way things are going now. They don't have to be told that.

Even despite bitter experience, this is not true of the baby-boomer generation. Individually, they may come to realize that they do not have a future on their present job, but there is still the hope that a money-market account or a pension will somehow carry them in their old age—that there will be some place for them to hide.

This is the kind of thinking which, on a larger scale, determines the suicidal ideology of those in government and industry who are willing to sacrifice anything, in a vain attempt to hold the bankrupt financial system together. Maybe, they hope, we can manage our way out of catastrophe somehow—or, at least, postpone it until our watch is over.

For those under 35, the situation is the opposite. They are the ones who were left *holding the bag*. And so, more and more, the members of Generation X are coming to recognize that they are being cheated. Their present outlook is bleak, and they have no future, unless they can be mobilized and educated to create one.

The baby boomers wanted environmentalism, disregarding its devastating effects upon the economy. They fostered irrationalism in art, which brought in its wake the drug culture and the destruction of family values. They didn't want to have to *think*. They wanted to have opinions, and, if they were college-educated, they liked to have what they considered sophisticated opinions—which are all Enlightenment garbage. They squandered their children's future.

This is the stuff of tragedy on a historical scale, but the younger generation is still mankind's hope. Because they are willing to learn, they are willing to face up to the task of changing the world. They are the hope of the future—if we live up to our responsibilities to challenge their assumptions and educate them, to prepare them for the responsibilities that will rest upon their shoulders in the years to come.

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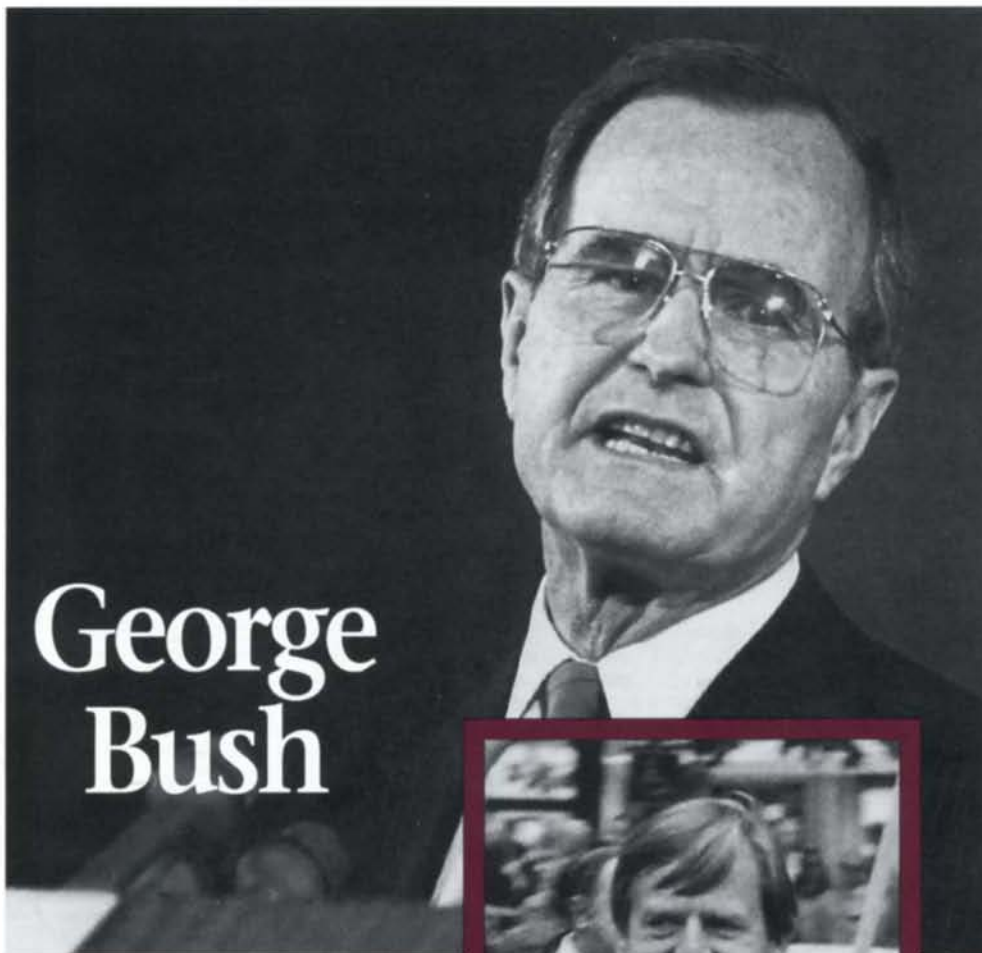
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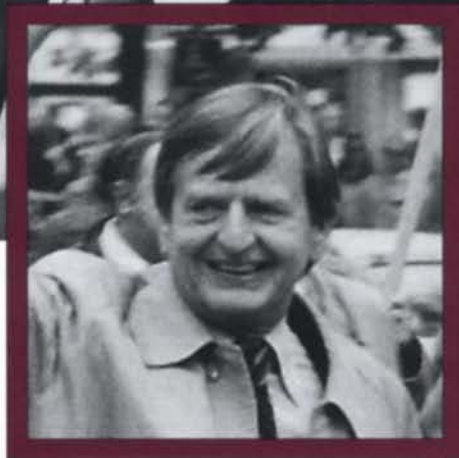
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