

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

May 9, 1997 • Vol. 24 No. 20

\$10.00

How Peru turned defeat into victory  
Eurasia summits promote new economic order  
Corruption in the DOJ: Enough is enough!

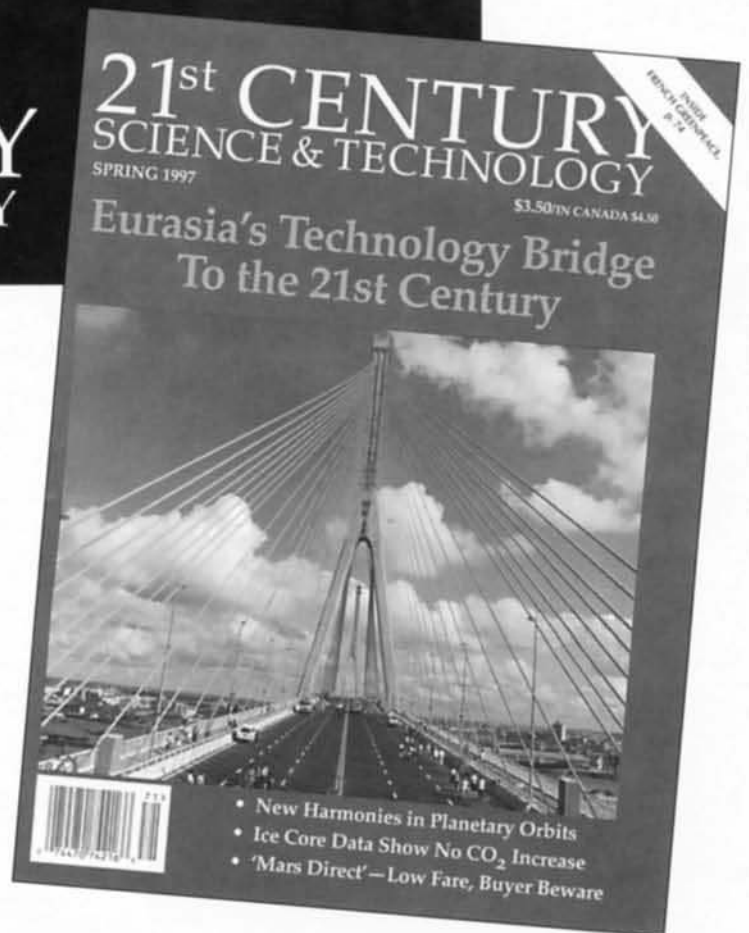
**Miniver Cheevy on NATO**



# For a big dose of scientific optimism

Subscribe to

**21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY**  
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



Featured in the  
Spring 1997 issue:

- ◆ Eurasia's Technology Bridge to the 21st Century
- ◆ New Harmonies in Planetary Orbits
- ◆ Ice Core Data Show No CO<sub>2</sub> Increase
- ◆ The Battle Over the Laws of Electrodynamics
- ◆ We Need Nuclear Propulsion to Get to Mars
- ◆ The Truth About Pesticides

Subscription  
Information

6 issues (U.S.)—\$25  
12 issues (U.S.)—\$48  
Single copies—\$5

6 issues (foreign airmail)—\$50  
12 issues (foreign airmail)—\$98

Send check or money order (U.S. currency only) to:  
21st Century, P.O. Box 16285, Washington, D.C. 20041  
Gift cards available upon request

**Founder and Contributing Editor:**

*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

Editorial Board: *Melvin Klenetsky, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Antony Papert, Gerald Rose, Dennis Small, Edward Spannaus, Nancy*

*Spannaus, Jeffrey Steinberg, Webster Tarpley*

Associate Editor: *Susan Welsh*

Managing Editors: *John Sigerson, Ronald Kokinda*

Science Editor: *Marjorie Mazel Hecht*

Special Projects: *Mark Burdman*

Book Editor: *Katherine Notley*

Advertising Director: *Marsha Freeman*

Circulation Manager: *Stanley Ezrol*

**INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:**

Asia and Africa: *Linda de Hoyos*

Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg,*

*Paul Goldstein*

Economics: *Marcia Merry Baker,*

*William Engdahl*

History: *Anton Chaitkin*

Ibero-America: *Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Russia and Eastern Europe:

*Rachel Douglas, Konstantin George*

United States: *Kathleen Klenetsky*

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:**

Bogotá: *José Restrepo*

Bonn: *George Gregory, Rainer Apel*

Buenos Aires: *Gerardo Terán*

Caracas: *David Ramonet*

Copenhagen: *Poul Rasmussen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Sara Madueño*

Mexico City: *Hugo López Ochoa*

Milan: *Leonardo Servadio*

New Delhi: *Susan Maitra*

Paris: *Christine Bierre*

Rio de Janeiro: *Silvia Palacios*

Stockholm: *Michael Ericson*

Washington, D.C.: *William Jones*

Wiesbaden: *Göran Haglund*

*EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July, and the last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., 317 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451. World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com> e-mail: [eirns@larouchepub.com](mailto:eirns@larouchepub.com)*

**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-65013 Wiesbaden, Otto von Guericke Ring 3, D-65205 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (6122) 9160. Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com> E-mail: [eirna@eirna.com](mailto:eirna@eirna.com) Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

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

**In Mexico:** EIR, Río Tiber No. 87, 5o piso, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, México, DF, CP 06500. Tel: 208-3016 y 533-26-43.

**Japan subscription sales:** O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

Copyright © 1997 EIR News Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited. Periodicals postage paid at Washington D.C., and at an additional mailing offices.

Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

**Postmaster:** Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

## From the Associate Editor

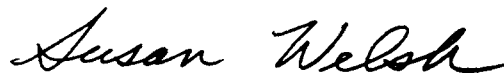
**T**en months ago, in *EIR*'s issue of June 28, 1996, Lyndon LaRouche issued a call for the NATO alliance to be disbanded, in an article titled "Now, Rid NATO of the Entente Cordiale!" That essay provides a reference point for looking at the strategic situation today.

NATO, LaRouche wrote, has become an anachronism, and worse. Its domination by an anti-U.S., British-French alliance—the new Entente Cordiale—has created "a strategic threat not only within Europe, but respecting wider areas of potential NATO 'out-of-area deployments.'" That Entente must be neutralized, by whatever means are necessary."

Admittedly, LaRouche continued, it would be dangerous simply to disband NATO, without establishing efficient alternatives. As a replacement, "the United States must adopt a comprehensive, radically new strategic outlook, pivoted upon comprehension of the crucial realities of the Eurasian land-mass. This comprehension is the key to the present and future of the world economy, and of the mutual political interest of all among that outlook's present and prospective partners. In brief: The decisive strategic significance of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, now being developed, across the vast, underpopulated regions of central Asia, defines the urgency of developing, and of defending economic cooperation among the U.S.A., Russia, and China, all in collaboration with India, as the key to the world of the Twenty-First Century."

Since those words were written, it is amazing to see how rapidly the potential of the Eurasian Land-Bridge has become realized. The breathtaking pace of recent diplomacy involving China, Russia, Iran, and other "land-bridge" nations, is reported in several articles in this issue. The Clinton administration's support for some of these initiatives is a most hopeful sign.

At the same time, however, the British-allied advocates of geopolitics have intensified their efforts to smash this great potential. In this week's *Feature*, "Miniver Cheevy on NATO," LaRouche shows what is behind the attempt to expand NATO. Yet, contrary to the schemes of the geopoliticians, the world crisis, he writes, has created a "precious, fragile moment of historical opportunity," in which a decisive shift might be effected, for the benefit of all mankind. That moment will not last forever; the time to act, is now.



# EIR Contents

## Book Reviews

- 48 Bestseller compares how Mattei and LaRouche challenged the oligarchy**  
*La Grande Sfida (The Great Challenge)*, by Benito Li Vigni.

**Photo and graphic credits:** Cover, pages 27, 31, 33, Press Office of the Presidency of Peru. Page 9, EIRNS/John Sigerson. Page 15, Army Photo/Gil High, *Soldier Magazine*. Page 15 (Weinberger and Kissinger), EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 19, U.S. Army. Pages 28, 30, Office of Information, Peruvian Army. Page 42, EIRNS/Chris Lewis.

## Departments

- 57 Australia Dossier**  
Queen rewrites Australian Constitution.
- 72 Editorial**  
The passion to solve the crisis.

## Economics

- 4 IMF, World Bank terrified of LaRouche, financial crisis**  
Their very denial that their bankrupt financial system is careening out of control, is a measure of how close it is to vaporizing—and how much LaRouche's solution is gaining international influence.
- 6 IMF makes E. Europe worse off than ever**  
Typical is the report from Unicef, documenting the astronomical rise in alcoholism, drug use, glue-sniffing, and prostitution among despairing, impoverished youth.
- 8 China is a potential agricultural superpower**  
Contrary to the Malthusians at Worldwatch Institute, China will not only not eat up the world's food resources, but has developed a bold plan to modernize, achieving food self-sufficiency and becoming a major food exporter.
- 10 Next food revolution with 'super rice' near**  
Dr. Gurdev Singh Khush, the original developer of the 1960s "miracle rice," speaks out on efforts to develop varieties that will increase yields by 25%.
- 11 Currency Rates**
- 12 Business Briefs**

## Feature



Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, together with Army commandos, inspects the interior of the Japanese diplomatic residence on April 23. They appear on the threshold of the main room, where the most serious confrontation with the MRTA narco-terrorists took place.

### 14 Miniver Cheevy on NATO

Lyndon LaRouche analyzes what lies behind the schemes for expanding NATO being promoted by Caspar Weinberger, Henry Kissinger, et al. Take the case of Peru's spectacular operation to save the hostages: Given that several NATO-member governments opposed this action in defense of national sovereignty, of what possible relevance is NATO to the real world of today? In the real world, how might U.S. strategic interests be rightly defined?

### 26 Rescue of the hostages in Peru: turning defeat into victory

**Documentation:** From the eulogies for those Peruvian patriots who died in the assault, and the letter one of them wrote, before he died "for this blessed land called Peru."

### 32 London-backed media, NGOs behind MRTA

### 34 The 'Williamsburg Process': from blunder to fiasco

## International

### 36 Eurasia summits promote 'new, just economic order'

Central to the groundbreaking summit between Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Russia's Boris Yeltsin, was the creation of a "just and rational, political and economic world order," which could bring down the curtain on Britain's geopolitics.

### 38 Iranian leaders invoke heritage of the Silk Road

### 41 Kabila et al. caught in Nazi extermination campaign in Zaire

**Documentation:** London *Times* reports on mass murder in eastern Zaire.

### 44 Norway's Brundtland revives slander that 'LaRouche killed Palme'

The lie that friends of LaRouche in Sweden were implicated in the 1986 assassination of Sweden's Olof Palme, originated with the East German secret service. Why, then, is Norway's Gro Harlem Brundtland pushing it now?

### 46 France's Chirac calls snap elections, hoping to save Maastricht austerity

After adopting Thatcherite policies, Chirac faces the prospect of following in the footsteps of his neo-liberal kinsman, John Major.

### 53 Sudan breakthrough: winning the peace

**Documentation:** Excerpts from the Sudan Peace Agreement.

### 58 International Intelligence

## National

### 60 Corruption in the DOJ: 'Enough is enough!'

The Senate Judiciary Committee perpetuated the cover-up of the corruption perpetrated by the permanent bureaucracy of the U.S. Department of Justice. But the heat is being put on Congress by outraged constituents, while 18 state legislators have issued a statement titled "Enough Is Enough! Clean Out Department of Justice Corruption Now!"

### 62 Shubeilat in U.S.: Exonerate LaRouche!

A distinguished former parliamentarian and former political prisoner from Jordan, Laith Shubeilat, keynotes a forum of the FDR-PAC, calling for Lyndon LaRouche's exoneration.

### 63 Chinese minister's visit paves the way for U.S.-China summit

### 65 Brits are biggest foreign influence-buyers in U.S.

So, you think the Chinese and Indonesians bought the 1996 elections? The ever Perfidious Albion was responsible for 79.4% of the political largesse of major foreign contributors to both parties.

### 68 Congressional Closeup

### 70 National News

## IMF, World Bank terrified of LaRouche, financial crisis

by Richard Freeman

The International Monetary Fund and World Bank held their joint Interim Committee meeting in Washington, D.C., on April 28-29, attended by several thousand people—finance ministers, central bankers, and staffers. While pretending that everything is fine with the world financial system, the IMF's 1997 "World Economic Outlook" report, released on April 23, provided abundant evidence that a financial crisis is on the horizon. The report also reaffirmed the IMF's commitment to intensified austerity and world industrial take-down.

Though he was in Europe, over 3,000 miles away, the forecasting accuracy and economic policy ideas of Lyndon LaRouche cast a giant shadow over the IMF-World Bank event. The IMF regards LaRouche, who has said that the world financial system is disintegrating, with fear. That was on display on April 24, when *EIR* called the IMF's press office to ask for a copy of its "World Economic Outlook" report. After ascertaining that *EIR* was on the phone, the press officer placed the phone down for a moment, came back, and said, "We don't give this report to *EIR*," and hung up. Another exchange followed (see box). As far as *EIR* could determine, such treatment was accorded to no other press.

Further, IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, during his April 25 press conference, defended the IMF against what he claimed were attacks by unnamed "forces," which had accused the IMF of slashing jobs, causing poverty (in fact, genocide), and eliminating national sovereignty. The most prominent of these unnamed forces has a name: Lyndon LaRouche.

The oligarchical financier-controlled world speculative financial bubble is growing hyperbolically; it has sucked dry the physical economy, upon which its existence—and that of humanity—depends. The bubble will pop. LaRouche has put forth a growth-vectored alternative, but his first order of business would be to put the bankrupt IMF-centered financial system through bankruptcy reorganization. Thus, the Interim

Committee meeting occurs at a world-historic moment. But, the IMF is committed to pillaging the world, in an attempt to protect the bubble, and thus keep its own power intact.

### The IMF's 'World Economic Outlook'

The IMF wrote the "World Economic Outlook" report to define policy for the Interim Committee meeting. After painting a glowing picture of the state of the world economy, the report's preface admits that there exist multiple potential disaster points, which could blow the world financial system to bits. The preface starts with such nonsense as, "The favorable global economic conditions are underscored by the continued robust growth performance with low inflation in the United States and the United Kingdom, the pickup in growth in Japan in 1996, and improved prospects for a strengthening of the recoveries in continental Europe and Canada." Then, the IMF contradicts itself; beginning with the following paragraph, it lists four trouble spots:

- "First, in much of the European Union, unemployment has risen further to new postwar peaks, and neither prospective growth nor the progress made with labor market reforms gives reason to expect any significant decline in joblessness in the near future" (emphasis added).

- "Second, stock markets. . . . The potential for a market correction large enough to contribute to cyclical downturn depends partly on the extent to which the rise in stock prices has been an element in a broader buildup of demand pressures. In contrast to the run-up in asset [stock and other financial instrument] prices in the late 1980s, especially in Japan and in the United States . . . a generalized overvaluation of asset prices, leveraged by increased indebtedness, does not appear to be present in most countries with strong stock markets." The way this is worded, indicates that the IMF is aware that this is the very problem in the United States.

- Third, the IMF warns that "capital flows to emerging

market countries” could sharply shrink. Such shrinkage would pop the emerging markets financial bubble, upon which significantly depends the financial bubble in the United States and Europe.

- “Finally, fragile banking systems are of concern in a broad spectrum of countries.” It focuses on the developing sector. “In some emerging market countries, banking sector difficulties linked to significant exposure to foreign exchange risk have become more apparent following the reversal of capital flows.” (Thailand, Malaysia, and other fake “tigers” are examples of this.) It next enumerates the sore spots: the existence of “large portfolios of nonperforming loans, the erosion of banks’ capital flows, and outright banking crises.”

If any one of the trouble spots blows up, the world financial bubble will explode. Thus, while the IMF report attempts to keep on its “happy face,” it has deliberately chosen to report on elements which show just the opposite.

## Defending globalization

Recognizing that its existence depends on maintaining the financial bubble—without it, the IMF is through—the IMF dedicates itself to defiantly defending the policies which underlie the bubble. The IMF-World Bank Interim Committee meeting advanced the cause of one such policy—globalization. This process, which has been under way for several years, means the deregulating of national economies’ financial markets, the introduction of derivatives instruments, and the green light for Wall Street and the City of London banks to buy up Third World countries’ banking systems, and so on, all to extract more loot from populations, to feed the bubble. And, the language with which the IMF defends globalization, strongly suggests that the unspoken adversary is LaRouche.

At a press conference at IMF headquarters on April 24, Camdessus proclaimed, “As you see, globalization will be the common thread of our work.” He listed its implementation as “a challenge” to the world’s leaders.

The IMF’s “World Economic Outlook” is aware of the destructive process of globalization, which contributes to the IMF’s destruction of national sovereignty. The IMF, which is aware of LaRouche’s criticisms, euphemistically phrased it thusly: “Another widespread perception is that globalization may, at some cost, limit the autonomy of policymakers at the national level.” Globalization guts real physical economies, causing job loss, a fall in living standards, and genocide among the world’s poor. While providing incontrovertible evidence of this trend, Camdessus slyly attempted to mislead the press, saying, again in response to criticism, that “IMF policies do not impoverish populations.”

The IMF also publicly endorsed what its policies have enforced for the past 25 years: the deindustrialization of advanced- and developing-sector nations. In April, the IMF released a working paper, “Deindustrialization: Causes and Implications.” The paper notes that it was prepared “as a background study for the May 1997 ‘World Economic Outlook,’ ” i.e., a companion piece to the report which was

to define policy for the IMF-World Bank meeting.

The IMF’s working paper avers, “All advanced economies have experienced a secular decline in the share of manufacturing employment—a phenomenon referred to as deindustrialization. This paper argues contrary to popular perceptions, deindustrialization is not a negative phenomenon.” Deindustrialization, it says, is the result of “economic dynamism.” The IMF working paper prefers to call industrial economies, “advanced economies,” because manufacturing and industry no longer predominate in them.

Deindustrialization means turning the manufacturing base of a country into a rubble heap. A deindustrialized country can no longer produce the physical goods necessary for its existence. That is why, over the last 30 years, the market basket of the average American household has fallen by 50%.

The IMF working paper praises the fact that the sharpest

## IMF: ‘We don’t give documents to EIR’

*The following discussion took place with IMF Deputy Director of Communications Graham Newman, on April 24.*

**EIR:** We would like a copy of the “World Economic Outlook” report.

**IMF:** We don’t give reports to *Executive Intelligence Review*.

**EIR:** Why not?

**IMF:** Because it is the political propaganda arm of Lyndon LaRouche; *EIR* is not a legitimate publication.

**EIR:** Do you give the report to Rupert Murdoch’s publications?

**IMF:** Yes, but Murdoch’s publications are legitimate press.

**EIR:** Who pays for the IMF? Don’t the United States and other governments pay for the IMF?

**IMF:** The IMF is an inter-governmental organization.

**EIR:** Then who gives the IMF the authority to decide what is a legitimate organization, to whom it will give the report, and to whom not?

**IMF:** I won’t answer that question.

**EIR:** Do I detect a British accent? [The IMF’s Newman has a thick British accent.]

**IMF:** [silence]

**EIR:** Well, do I?

**IMF:** That is a personal and irrelevant question that has nothing to do with anything, and I am now hanging up.



deindustrialization has occurred in the United States, which went from 28% of its labor force engaged in manufacturing in 1965, to 16% in 1994. (During 1970-94, the share of the European labor force engaged in manufacturing fell from 30% to 20%; the decline in Japan was less steep than in either America or Europe.)

Continuing to hold up the United States as a model, the paper states that “all advanced economies have witnessed virtually continuous increases in the share of services employment since 1960. The United States has been one of the pioneers in this context.” It has gone from 56% of the labor force employed in services in 1960, to 73% in 1994.

Speaking of the decline of manufacturing in both the real Asian tigers, which have a “full-set” economy (Taiwan and Korea), and the fake tigers (such as Singapore and Hong-kong), the IMF calls this a “deindustrialization . . . of the positive variety.”

The report also says that “deindustrialization also implies that the role of trade unions is likely to change over time in the advanced economies.” It does not spell out what this means, but a breaking up of the ability of trade unions to defend living standards is implied.

The April 28 *Wall Street Journal*, in a front-page article entitled “A Slide in Factory: The Pain of Progress,” lauded the IMF’s “Deindustrialization: Causes and Implications” working paper: “Viewed from the sweep of history, the IMF is right. The disappearance of manufacturing jobs isn’t necessarily a symptom of an economy’s demise, but could be a symptom of success.”

On April 27, one day before the Interim Committee meeting opened, the finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Seven nations (the United States, France, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, and Canada) met. A 17-point final communiqué endorsed the main features of globalization and IMF surveillance, and called for Russia and sub-Saharan African countries to adopt “more market-oriented economic policies.”

## Reorganization needed

The IMF-World Bank Interim Committee meeting offers proof, once again, that the IMF and World Bank are morally and financially bankrupt institutions. LaRouche has proposed that the current bankrupt monetary system be put through bankruptcy reorganization. He, and his wife, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche, would replace it with a new Bretton Woods monetary system, pivoted around an “Eurasian Land-Bridge” project: constructing railroad-spined corridors of high-technology development, spreading across Eurasia from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, which would kick off world economic growth. The IMF would be put out of existence permanently. More than 700 prominent individuals internationally have signed an appeal to President Clinton, calling for convocation of a new Bretton Woods conference.

The IMF’s fear of LaRouche has deep roots.

# IMF makes E. Europe worse off than ever

by Konstantin George

At their annual meeting in Washington on April 26-27, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank issued reports on eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union which were widely covered in the press, expressing a “rosy outlook” and “grounds for optimism” for the future of reforms in the former Communist bloc. An updated look at the actual situation in these countries, however, reveals a diametrically opposite picture.

Even the so-called “model” reform states of central and eastern Europe are in horrible shape. A survey in the May issue of the *Central European Economic Review*, published by the pro-free market *Wall Street Journal*, on household incomes in eastern Europe during 1996, reported that, except for Albania, living standards worsened during 1996. (In Albania, the majority of incomes rose in 1996, because this was calculated before the collapse of the pyramid schemes.) In Poland, only 21% of the population reported better incomes; 37% reported lower incomes, and 40% said their situation was about the same. In Hungary, 6% reported that their incomes had improved, 72% said their situation had worsened, and 21% said it had stayed the same.

## Extermination of the young

Perhaps the most damning of the many crimes committed by IMF policies in eastern Europe is the physical and cultural destruction of the younger generations, whose effects will be felt for decades to come. Ironically, the IMF’s report came only days after Unicef released a 170-page report in Bonn on April 21, on the misery confronting youths in the former East bloc. Its principal author, Gaspar Fajth, declared that for most people, living conditions are far worse than under communism: “In many ways they are worse off now, and this is a scandal.”

The report said that more than 21 million jobs have been lost in the former East bloc since 1989 (i.e., during the IMF “reforms”), broken down geographically as follows: In central and eastern Europe (Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia) 4.8 million jobs were lost; in southeastern Europe (Romania, Bulgaria, and former Yugoslavia), 2.2 million jobs were lost; in the former Soviet Union (Russia, the Commonwealth of Independent States republics, and the Baltic republics), 13.2 million jobs were lost. The report documented the astronomical rise in alcoholism, drug use, and



prostitution among children, and also the steep rise in abandoned children, who are called "social orphans." In Russia, there were 130,000 "social orphans" in 1995, a 130% increase over 1989. The incidence of "alcohol-related problems" among Russian adolescents was 14.8 per 100,000 in 1990, which had nearly doubled to 27.3 per 100,000 already in 1994. The report cited marijuana smoking and glue sniffing as having "become common" in most schools in Russia.

Another alarming statistic is the suicide rate among 15- to 19-year-old males. The highest rate is in Russia, with 42 per 100,000 in 1995, followed by Lithuania, Latvia, and Slovenia. Russian male life-expectancy was put at 58.3 years, compared to 64.2 years in 1989. The report emphasized the enormous social problems that arise because parents have to each work two or more jobs for the family to survive. The percentage of schoolchildren left alone after school is extremely high. In Bulgaria, the report estimated that four out of five children fall into this category. Equally shocking, are the number of children who don't go to school at all. The report said that at least 5% of elementary school-age Russian children don't go to school; in Romania, the figure is 24%. The report also contained a section on the spread of epidemic diseases in the former East bloc—from diphtheria and tuberculosis to syphilis. For example, since 1989, more than 17,000 people in Russia have died from diphtheria.

Even the IMF's most loyal henchman in Moscow, First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais, declared that Russia was on the verge of a collapse of state finances. In an address to the Russian Federation Council on April 17, he reported: "Russia is experiencing a monstrous state budget crisis, whose parameters, if the truth be told, call into question the ability of the state to perform its functions." He announced that to comply with IMF demands, a further 100 trillion rubles (\$17.4 billion) would have to be cut from the budget. The IMF and World Bank know very well that Russian state finances are close to collapse. It was for this reason that in mid-April, World Bank President James Wolfensohn rushed to Moscow, and presented Russia with an unprecedented \$6 billion credit for 1997-98, solely to plug holes in the Russian budget. This is a type of credit the World Bank almost never gives. It was done as a political emergency, to prevent the otherwise certain collapse of Russian finances during the second quarter, and, with that, the collapse of IMF "reform" policies there, which would have had immediate ramifications for the international financial system.

With the World Bank credit in hand, Russia played its role in the "Potemkin Village" game that everything is "rosy." Timed with the arrival of an IMF mission in Moscow on April 21, and five days before Chubais's departure for the IMF meeting, the Russian Tax Service reported that collections for April 1-14 were at 84% of the amount targetted, the highest rate this year, and way above the 56% level of the first quarter. It reported that in the first half of April, R 7.4 trillion were collected.

What was not reported, was that this high performance was solely due to the April 15 deadline given for tax delinquents to pay up, or face prosecution and possible confiscation. But even this surge could not meet the original quota set at the beginning of the year.

### **The next level of Hell**

On April 23, the IMF approved a \$430 million standby credit for Romania, setting the stage for the next phase of shock therapy there. The first installment of \$86.2 million is to be granted immediately, followed by four equal quarterly installments, "subject to Romania's meeting or working toward IMF conditions." Romania can also now expect up to \$530 million in World Bank credits in May.

Romania qualified for the credit because of ruthless imposition of shock therapy begun by the new government under Prime Minister Victor Ciorbea and President Emil Constantinescu. They deregulated all prices, giving Romania a record "post-Communist" 30% monthly inflation rate during March. Other measures implemented include the devaluation of the Romanian currency, the leu, drastic budget cuts, a law allowing foreigners to own land and real estate, and the publication of a list of big "loss-making" state enterprises slated for liquidation this year. This destruction of the state sector of industry, and even more draconian budget cuts, form the main points of the program that will soon become even more intense, resulting in hundreds of thousands of additional unemployed. Both Constantinescu and Ciorbea hailed the IMF agreement as marking the "normalization of relations" between Romania and international financial institutions.

Bulgaria is also under the total rule of the IMF. The same ministers from the transitional government who had negotiated the 1997 shock therapy package with the IMF, Economics Minister Krasimir Angarski and Industry Minister and Privatization boss Alexander Boshkov, will stay on as the key ministers in the post-election cabinet of Prime Minister Ivan Kostov. Angarski is now drafting the final legislation to set up the IMF-dictated currency board in May. This currency board will direct all financial, monetary, budget, and credit policy, in effect ending anything but a rubber stamp role for the government, parliament, and central bank—in short, undisguised and unmediated colonial rule. Boshkov's role is to oversee the crash privatization program, under which, as he announced on April 24, the entire Bulgarian economy will be privatized by the end of 1998. This will be accompanied by mass closures of "loss-making" state enterprises. Before the summer, 64 of these large enterprises will be shut down, throwing an additional 200,000 workers onto the unemployed list.

Boshkov exemplifies the Nazi mentality of the compradors executing the mass murder policies of the IMF. When asked about the coming huge rise in unemployment, he replied that it doesn't matter, because none of the workers to be fired had been receiving their pay anyway.

# China is a potential agricultural superpower

by Rosa Tennenbaum

China will not only be able to feed itself, but will become a major exporter of agricultural products by the middle of the next century. This is the essence of “Agriculture and Development,” the fifth report prepared by the National Conditions Analysis and Research Group under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and released in April. To achieve this bold aim, the country will have to increase its efforts to modernize its food production, and this report puts forward a detailed plan of how this has to be done. Because right now, agriculture is the crucial, but weak link that is restricting the growth of the national economy, and will continue to do so for a fairly long time to come, the scientists fear. They recommend that efforts and investments be geared up to change that in a reasonable time span.

In 1988, in its first report on national conditions, this governmental advisory group warned about the grain problems facing the country. Nine years later, its report is much more optimistic, after the country embarked on a course of economic development and growth in connection with the perspective of building the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Again and again, China’s political leaders have been stressing that food is a matter of strategic importance, that the nation must not become dependent on food imports or it would risk its independent economic buildup altogether. The problem of feeding the huge population will be the country’s top priority in the coming decades.

## The Malthusian enemies

It is exactly this attitude that infuriates the neo-Malthusians, as well as the Western food cartels. Lester Brown, the president of the Worldwatch Institute and the world’s leading Malthusian and ecologist, has been complaining in numerous doomsday reports that the Chinese will eat up the world’s grain reserves. Beijing’s development policy is to increase the living standard of the people, who are no longer satisfied with the proverbial bowl of rice (which he apparently thinks is appropriate for them), but who want to “move up the food chain,” as he calls it, i.e., they want to eat more and better.

This is a nightmare for Brown et al. More grain is needed to produce meat, milk, and milk products. “Since 1990, most of the growth in grain use in China has been for feed to fuel the unprecedented growth in its livestock and poultry industries.

Between 1990 and 1995, the use of grain expanded by 39 million tons, 31 million of it for feed. It is this enormous appetite for meat that has helped push the growth in demand beyond that of production,” he raved, at a press briefing at his institute at the beginning of March. To see how absurd such accusations are, one has to know that the average Chinese consumed 25 kilograms of meat per year in 1990, compared to 114 kg for the average American (see **Table 1**). So, what Brown calls an “enormous appetite for meat,” is in reality an enormous deficit, and one that will become ever more visible as the living standard of the population improves.

China has 22% of the world’s population, but only 7% of the world’s arable land. So, China will have to buy more and more grain on the world market to feed its population, the Malthusians claim. Brown calculated that in the year 2030, China, with “an infinitely larger population working up the food chain faster than ever before,” will import up to 300 million tons of grain per year, which would be all the grain available on the world market for export, causing hunger and starvation in the rest of the world. His conclusion is that the world has to stop China’s economic upswing and keep the country in poverty. In addition, the world population has to be cut down to “sustainable levels”—another demand that Brown has been making for years.

The cartels, too, argue that China, with its limited land-mass, will have to import heavily, but their idea is to use the growing purchasing power of the Chinese to reap an export bonanza. For them, China has to be forced into the World Trade Organization as fast as possible, which would give the cartels unlimited access to this huge market. Of course, domestic agriculture could not develop under such circumstances, but this is exactly what they want. They make their money by shipping grain, feed grains, and other food stuffs all around the globe. The lower that China’s domestic supply is, the better for them.

## Promising development

The Chinese see this situation differently. They have made tremendous efforts in recent years to intensify agricultural production and to increase their domestic food supply. Since the implementation of the economic reforms at the beginning of the 1980s, the country geared up grain production by 57%, to 480 million tons last year. Meat production increased fivefold, to 58 million tons; so did production of fish and fish products, to 28 million tons (see **Figure 1**). These are growth rates the rest of the world is not even dreaming of. And, Beijing wants to accelerate this process.

While other nations are bankrupting farmers and driving down production, China has been boosting farm prices, increasing input of fertilizers, and promoting use of better seeds, better techniques of soil management, and so on. These achievements are still concentrated on the areas around the big cities and the free trade zones, while in the more remote countryside, farmers are falling behind. A major reason for

TABLE 1

**Per-capita use and consumption of livestock products in the United States and China, 1990**  
(in kilograms)

Country	Grain use	Livestock product consumption				
		beef	pork	poultry	milk*	eggs
United States	800	42	28	44	271	16
China	300	1	21	3	4	7

Source: FAO, FAO Production Yearbook 1990 (Rome, 1991)  
\* including milk products

this is the lack of infrastructure: Every second village in these vast areas has no direct access to a road. Nevertheless, the achievements made in modernizing agriculture are mentioned favorably in the report of the Academy of Sciences.

The bumper harvests of the last two years were achieved mainly because a sharp increase in grain prices boosted the enthusiasm of Chinese farmers to increase grain-growing areas. "It has become a very challenging task which requires decades of effort by the government to meet the increasing demand for grain by more than 1 billion people and help hundreds of millions of surplus rural laborers find jobs," the scientists admit. Today, China counts 450 million farmers, many of whom will no longer be needed on the farm, as agriculture is made more productive. At the same time, an expanding industrial base will need a larger and larger labor force. To modernize agriculture is only possible in parallel with an industrialization program.

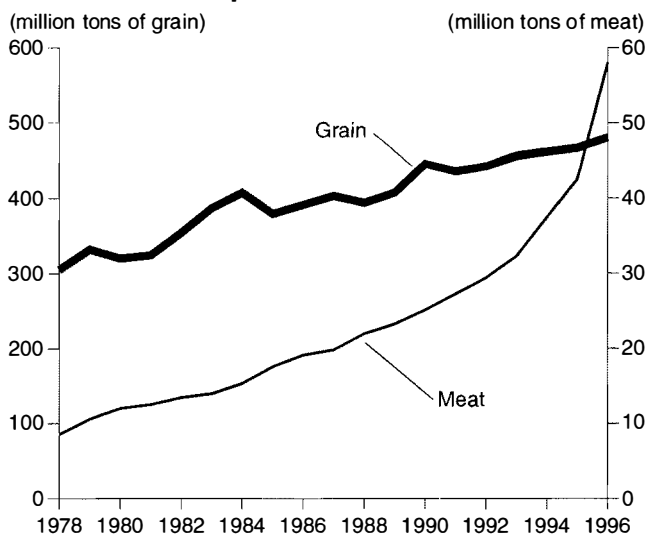
On the international market, China has no advantages over competitors in grain and oil crops, the report continues. But, comparatively speaking, China is more competitive in providing labor-intensive and some technology-intensive agro-products. "China should make the most of its advantage in rich labor forces and natural resources and try profit-making agriculture and intensive farming," the report states. In agriculture, China's status is between that of developed and developing countries. This position allows China to make full use of an abundant labor force that developed countries do not have, and its relatively high technology that is not found in the developing countries. The combination of labor resources and technology is an advantage for China and has great potential, while its weak points are in developing high-technology products and resource-consuming products, the experts state.

### An emphasis on bio-engineering

China should pioneer a road toward development that accords with its national conditions, which modernizes its agriculture and promotes a steady growth of food production. The report maintains that bio-engineering projects are the best approach for China's agriculture, and suggests that investment be increased for bio-projects and basic research on gene

FIGURE 1

### Grain and meat production in China



Source: Government of China.

technology—especially that which is closely related to grain production. Improved strains of grain have played a special role in agriculture. China should rely on everyday technology to create many new strains in the short term, and use highly advanced technology to make breakthroughs in grain development over the long run. But, the country also shows great promise in producing agro-products other than grain, the scientists stress.

The report suggests that millions of farmers should be trained nationwide in rural vocational schools or other training courses. The government should provide them with small loans so they can soon become the leading force in agricultural production and scientific farming. "China will be fully capable of providing food for its people by the middle of the next century and become one of the world's biggest exporters of agricultural products," the report states.

This report is a slap in the face to people like Lester Brown. China is a sleeping agricultural giant that is about to wake up. It has the potential not only to become self-sufficient in basic foods and other needs, but it could develop into a major food exporter and thereby block the genocidalist plans of the Malthusian lobby that have been dominating agriculture policy of the big food producers like the United States, Europe, and countries belonging to the British Commonwealth, such as Canada and Australia, for the past 25 years. Clearly, if China goes down this path, the use of Henry Kissinger's food-as-a-weapon policy, which is among the most powerful threats in international politics to enforce the interests of the cartels on other countries, will be blunted and, hopefully, will soon be in shambles.

# Next food revolution with 'super rice' near

by Marcia Merry Baker

On April 25 in Washington, D.C., Dr. Gurdev Singh Khush, the Principal Plant Breeder of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Manila, the Philippines, spoke on the prospects for vastly increasing rice production around the world, through research and development, and application of new, high-yielding rice varieties. Khush was hosted by the International Food Policy Research Institute, which, like the IRRI, is part of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR, now in its 26th year of operation as a network of research agencies).

In 1996, Dr. Khush won the World Food Prize, along with fellow researcher Dr. Henry Beachell, for work since the 1960s in developing "miracle rice"—new genetic lines of rice which have more than doubled the world's rice production over the last 30 years. But his point is, miracles aren't over. Khush stressed, in a speech to the Food Prize awards ceremony in Des Moines, Iowa on Oct. 18, 1996, that more food output revolutions lie ahead. In particular, newly developed rice varieties, "super rice," can be expected to increase yields by 25%.

Dr. Khush's work exemplifies the approach taken to expanding food output in the newly released report from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, on prospects for food surpluses in China (see p. 8), and Asia generally. New developments and applications of high-yielding cereal crop varieties will be an important factor in this expansion.

We here summarize some of the key points stressed by Dr. Khush, in his recent lectures and writings, on what he has called "breaking the yield frontier of rice."

## The first food revolution—miracle rice

**Table 1** shows the great increases in rice output for many nations, over the period from 1967-79 to 1991-93, from the adoption of modern, "miracle" varieties. China, the world's largest rice producer and consumer, saw a 90% increase in production. Fully 100% of the rice area in China is planted to modern varieties.

Dr. Khush points out, "These varieties have almost fully replaced traditional varieties in countries where rice is grown under irrigated conditions, such as Japan, China, South Korea, U.S.A., and Egypt. Also, in the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia, more than three-fourths of the ricelands have already been covered by these varieties. The adoption rates are relatively low in South Asian countries, and in Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Brazil, where substantial portions

of rice are still grown under rainfed conditions in both uplands and lowlands." (Traditional varieties yield better under "abiotic stresses—droughts, submergence, floods.")<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Khush described the international impact of the miracle rice developed at IRRI in the 1960s, in his speech in Iowa:<sup>2</sup>

"More than 250 rice varieties have been selected and released worldwide from IRRI-bred materials. At present, high-yielding varieties are planted on 70% of the world's rice area. It is estimated that 50% of the world's rice lands are planted to IRRI-bred varieties or their progenies.

"Wide-scale adoption of these materials and improved management practices have resulted in major increases in food production. World rice production doubled in a 25-year period—from 257 million tons in 1966 to 520 million tons in 1990. This increased production feeds 700 million more people annually. Indonesia used to be the world's largest importer of rice in the 1970s. . . . The availability of rice varieties and application of technology enabled Indonesia to become self-sufficient in rice in 1984. . . .

"Due to chronic food deficits, India was considered a 'basket case' by some authorities in the 1960s. However, rice production in India increased from 46 million tons in 1966 to 122 million tons in 1995, and the country has not only become self-sufficient, it was able to export 4.1 million tons of rice in 1995. Similar increases in rice production have occurred in other Asian countries. The economic miracle now under way in Asia could not have been possible without food self-sufficiency and food security.

"We cannot rest on our laurels. The challenges ahead are even greater. The population in Asia is increasing at a rate of 2% annually. Rice consumption is going up because of rising living standards. Agricultural economists estimate that 70% more rice will be needed by 2025 to feed 5 billion rice consumers. . . . So the rice scientists must develop rice varieties with higher yield potential and better management technologies."

## Developing the new 'super rice'

Khush said that "in 1988, IRRI scientists conceptualized a 'new plant type' which will produce 10-15% higher yield. The breeding program to develop such plants was initiated in 1989, and, within five years, the new plant type became a reality.

"The pre-Green Revolution rice varieties produce a biomass (grains, stems, and leaves) of 12 tons per hectare, and 30% of that are grains, and the rest, straw. [These varieties are said to have a 0.3 harvest index]. Thus their maximum yield is about 4 tons/ha. Modern high-yielding varieties, when properly fertilized, can produce 18-20 tons of biomass and

1. "Modern Varieties—Their Real Contribution to Food Supply and Equity," by Dr. Gurdev S. Khush, pp. 275-84, *GeoJournal*, March 1995.

2. World Food Prize Laureate speech, Oct. 18, 1996, by Dr. Gurdev S. Khush, the World Food Prize Secretariat, Iowa State University College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

TABLE 1

## Increases in rice output, 1967-69 to 1991-93

Nation*	Rice production (million tons/ year)		Percent increase in production	Total area planted to rice 1992 (million hectares)	Area planted to modern varieties
	1967-69	1991-93			
China	97.6	185.3	90%	32.4	100
India	58.9	110.8	88	42.0	66
Indonesia	18.2	46.7	157	10.6	77
Bangladesh	17.2	27.3	59	10.1	51
Vietnam	8.8	21.0	138	6.7	80
Thailand	12.4	18.6	50	9.5	68
Myanmar	7.9	14.5	84	4.7	50
Japan	18.6	11.7	-37	2.1	100
Brazil	6.6	9.8	48	4.7	23
Philippines	4.8	9.4	96	3.2	94
U.S.A.	4.3	7.6	77	1.3	100
South Korea	5.0	7.0	40	1.2	100
Egypt	2.5	3.7	48	0.5	100

Source: Adapted from Khush, Gurdev S., "Modern Varieties—Their Real Contribution to Food Supply and Equity," pp. 275-284, *GeoJournal*, March 1995.  
\* Countries are ranked by volume of rice output, annual average, 1991-93.

50% of that is grain. [Their harvest index, 0.5.] So they can produce 9-10 tons/ha. We reasoned that the rice varieties of the future must produce a biomass of 21 tons, of which 60% should be grain. [Harvest index, 0.6.] They would then produce 12.0 to 12.5 tons of rice per hectare."

Dr. Khush described the process of achieving this desired "quantum increase" in yield, in "Breaking the Yield Frontier of Rice,"<sup>3</sup> an article in which he listed the attributes of the desired ideotype of the new plant, based on the principle that "yield is a function of the total dry matter or biomass, and the harvest index. Therefore, yield can be increased by enhancing either the total biomass production, or the harvest index, or both." Desired attributes to achieve both, include: fewer tillers (stems), no unproductive tillers, 200-250 grains per ear (panicle), 90-100 cm tall, very sturdy stems, dark green, thick and erect leaves (for maximum photosynthesis), vigorous root system, 100-130 days growth duration, multiple disease and insect resistance, acceptable grain quality.

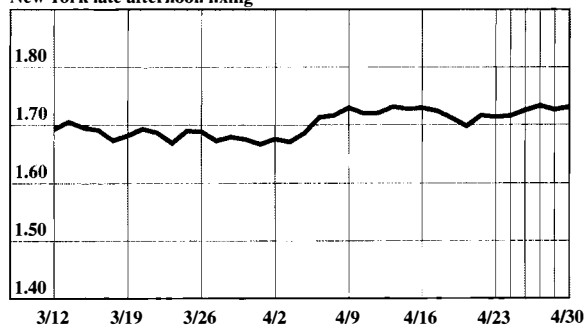
As of 1996, these features were being successfully bred into the plant types at IRRI. Dr. Khush said, "We are now incorporating genes for disease and insect resistance into the new plant type lines. When finally ready by the turn of the century, they should outyield existing high-yielding varieties by 20-25%."

3. "Breaking the Yield Frontier of Rice," by Dr. Gurdev S. Khush, pp. 329-32, *GeoJournal*, March 1995.

## Currency Rates

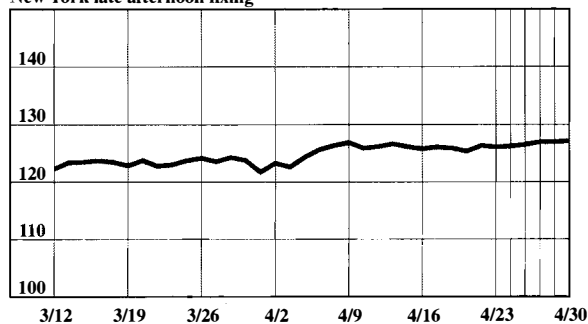
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



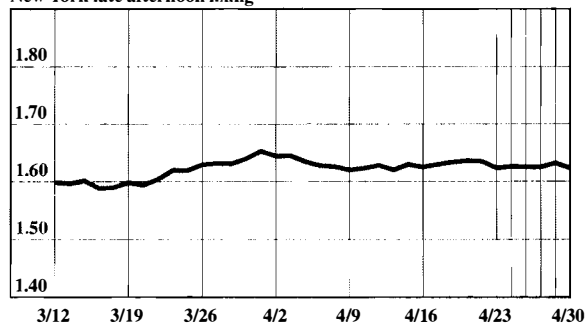
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



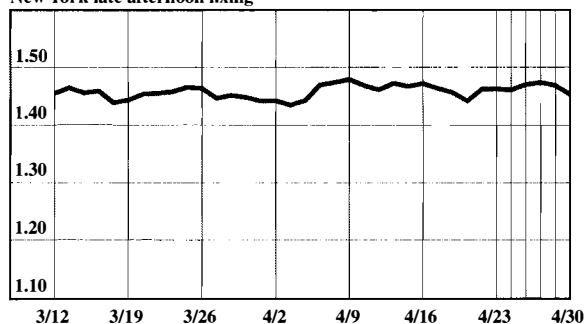
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Business Briefs

## *Economic Policy*

### **People more important than profit, says pope**

Pope John Paul II criticized unbridled free market economics on April 25, telling an audience of academics and bankers gathered at the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences in Vatican City that people are more important than profit, according to news wire reports.

The pope told the audience, which included Hans Tietmeyer, chairman of Germany's Bundesbank, that economic systems had to serve the "primacy of the human person," and that every man had a "primordial right to work." "History broadly shows the failure of regimes marked by planning which injures civil and economic freedoms," the pope said. "But that does not of itself lend credit to systems that are diametrically opposite. . . . Unfortunately, experience illustrates that a market economy, left to unconditional freedom, is far from bringing the greatest possible advantage to people and societies."

The pope, who met the group before leaving on a visit to the Czech Republic, said rapid economic growth in newly industrialized countries created wealth, but also carried a human price. He said that it was essential that political action be aimed at creating a welfare system in the midst of market economies to protect the weakest sectors of society. "There are still too many poor people around the world, who have no access to the least share of the opulent wealth of a minority," he said.

The Academy began a five-day meeting on April 22 on the subject of work, and is to draw up a series of recommendations for the Vatican.

## *Germany*

### **Machine tools the biggest asset, says industrialist**

The invention of new machine tools could be Germany's most important contribution to the development of the world economy, Berthold Leibinger, former head of the Ger-

man machine builders association and currently head of Trumpf GmbH, the world market leader for industrial lasers, said in an interview with the April 26 German economic weekly *Wirtschaftswoche*.

Leibinger said that the suggestion that a machine-building sector is unnecessary to future technologies is nonsense. "It's exactly the opposite," he said. "You are articulating an obviously very deep misunderstanding in public opinion," he told the interviewer. "Machine building is a fascinating integration of technologies" in which "new tools such as lasers" are being used. "Machine building has a leading role in the fostering of technological progress, which is urgently needed in any national economy," he said.

When challenged to explain what this means, at a time when industrial companies are being replaced by service companies, he said, "I claim that the wealth of big nations will remain based on the production of goods. . . . We will always live in a physical world, with real materials and tools we can touch. And if we want to build machines, we will have to maintain and protect essential parts of the production in Germany."

He said, "A swimming teacher, who has no access to a swimming pool, is in the long run not really convincing. Look at the U.S. In the 1980s: The world market share of U.S. machine tools shrank, and at the same time, the domestic market share of U.S. automobile producers shrank. Here is a logical connection: Because the U.S. automobile industry was no longer able to buy first-class, domestic, world-market-style tools, they lost their competitiveness."

## *Southeast Asia*

### **Thailand opens up western seaboard**

For the first time since 1938, the Thai military will relinquish its control of 80% of Kanchanaburi province, a part of Thailand, which covers 19,483 square kilometers along the border with Myanmar (Burma), in order to free up the area for projects associated with the Western Seaboard Development plan. Somphop Thirasan, deputy secretary general of the Federation of Thai

Industries in Kanchanaburi, announced on April 17.

Thai Industry Minister Korn Dabbaransi has ordered the Petroleum Authority of Thailand to conduct a feasibility study of "a land-bridge linking the Gulf of Thailand with the Andaman Sea," between the Myanmar coastal town of Bokpyin and Bang in Thailand, as part of the government-approved, 100 billion baht (\$4 billion) Western Seaboard Development Project, the *Thailand Times* reported. The corridor would allow transport of natural gas from Myanmar's Yadana and Yetagun gas fields in the Andaman Sea to electricity plants in Bang Saphan. Industry Minister Korn has asked Texaco to study the possibility of such deliveries, and the firm has reported that shipments from Yadana to Kanchanaburi province could begin as early as July 1998. Korn pointed out that "the land-bridge will allow goods shipped between Europe and Asia to bypass Singaporean ports."

The Western Seaboard Development project covers six provinces along a 450-kilometer stretch facing the Gulf of Thailand on the east and Myanmar on the west. Just south of the pipeline, Myanmar plans to build a deepwater port at Tavoy, and has begun surveying a road to connect Tavoy to the Thai border town of Bon Ti.

## *Australia*

### **Business group pushes high-speed rail line**

Members of the Australian Inland Railway Expressway Group, a business consortium, met with Australian Prime Minister John Howard on April 21, to discuss plans to build a \$10 billion, 4,000-kilometer high-speed rail link from Melbourne in the southernmost part of the Australian mainland, up the east coast to Brisbane, and across to Darwin, the *Herald Sun* reported on April 20.

The rail line would carry freight, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, from Victoria and New South Wales, and agricultural and mining products from NSW and Queensland, which, upon reaching Darwin, would be shipped out to Asia by freighters and fast catamaran ferries. The high-speed train will be

able to carry light perishable freight at 250 kilometers per hour, and heavy freight at 150 kph. Produce from Victoria will be in Darwin in 22 hours, and in Singapore within three days, five times faster than the best road and sea freight times currently.

The spokesman for the consortium, Everal Compton, said that verbal agreements had been obtained from most Australian heads of government, and after written agreements are obtained, a \$1 million feasibility study will be done into the project's potential profitability. He also said the entire project will be privately funded, would employ about 5,000 people, and be operational by 2003.

## Shipping

### China, Taiwan agreement will boost development

The agreement signed on April 23 by China and Taiwan, opening the first direct shipping line between them in 48 years, will catalyze the development of infrastructure on the island as well as on the mid-southern coastline regions of the mainland, the German daily *Die Welt* commented. The agreement links the mainland Chinese ports of Xiamen and Fuzhou with the Taiwanese port of Kao-hsiung, and is designed to eventually handle 25% of the cargo in those regions.

The regular transfer of large volumes of cargo is expected to generate an increased demand for small and medium-sized vessels on which goods from international freighters can be transhipped, fueling shipbuilding and other industries on both sides of the Strait.

The new line is also expected to free Shanghai and Hongkong, so that those ports can handle much larger volumes for delivery to other regions of mainland China that need a massive inflow of industrial goods for the initial phase of their development.

For the mainland regions in the south, the new role of Kao-hsiung will be an incentive for much broader industrial and infrastructural development, also into the inland regions, through railroads, highways, and canals.

For Taiwan, the construction of the high-

speed rail link Taipei/Kao-hsiung makes even more sense, because development in the mainland regions opposite to the island will create a demand for goods produced on Taiwan; so, there is an additional demand for modern rail infrastructure also on the island.

## Trade

### Egypt, China sign cooperation agreement

Egypt's Prime Minister Kamal Al-Genzuri met with China's President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng during a visit to Beijing in mid-April, and his delegation signed five major contracts on infrastructure and industrial projects in Egypt in which China will participate, *Al-Ahram International* reported on April 19.

The two most important of these projects are China's construction of an industrial zone along the Suez Canal, and China's participation in the building of the "New Valley," the major project for constructing a water channel running parallel to the Nile, to irrigate 25% of Egypt's land area which is desert. The industrial zone will be about 60 kilometers long on the Suez, and include heavy industry, steel, and fertilizer production. According to Egyptian authorities, this project will provide jobs for more than 100,000 Egyptians, and make full use of the strategic location of the Suez Canal between Asia and Europe.

The visit to China was highlighted in the Egyptian media. *Al-Ahram*, the official daily published in Europe, in a front-page commentary titled "The Road to the East," outlined the necessity of building strong relations with the growing economies in Asia, especially China, and said that Egypt should take China's independent economic development policy as a model. It stressed the necessity of abandoning the "Western advice on dealing with economic development issues such as massive privatization and liberalization, which is the usual advice given to Third World nations by western institutions." The "Chinese pragmatic economic policy could become a model for Egypt," it said.

**THE TOKYO** stock market's recent rise "is related to a decision about 10 days ago by the Ministry of Finance," a London financial strategist told *EIR* on April 24. "The ruling allows their postal savings bank, Kampo, to increase the amount of funds invested in stocks. Since then, the Nikkei has steadily climbed . . . But it does nothing to solve the underlying problems of bank debts."

**AN 'ASEAN PIPELINE'** from Indonesia to Thailand, and beyond, is being planned, Pertamina (Indonesia's oil company) Executive Vice President G. Nayoan told a Society of Petroleum Engineers meeting in Malaysia on April 14. The pipeline will pass through the Natuna field in the South China Sea, the region's largest undeveloped gas field.

**A SINO-GERMAN** council was set up, in Bonn on April 23, which will define 15 areas of joint development of technologies for China's industry, such as in coal mining and processing, power generation, and petrochemical, metallurgy, and automobile production. German investments in China's industry are expected to triple to \$2.8 billion.

**MACEDONIA'S** biggest private bank, TAT, collapsed, and its management was arrested on April 25, for defrauding 23,000 investors of \$85 million. The bank was involved in the pyramid schemes in Albania, and used about \$35 million in state funds.

**INDONESIA** is ready to bridge the Sunda Strait between Sumatra and Java, *Republika* reported on April 2. The 26-km bridge will be begun in 1998, pending final government approval. The government wants the project to be solely foreign-funded with a 30-year concession.

**THE RUSSIAN** natural gas monopoly Gazprom received \$3.5 billion in credits from a predominantly German banking consortium during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Germany in mid-April, *Die Welt* reported on April 22.



## Miniver Cheevy on NATO

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

April 24, 1997

By reputation, Edwin A. Robinson, the author of “Miniver Cheevy,”<sup>1</sup> was the favorite poet of President Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt. Teddy, a rabidly Anglophile spawn of the lost Confederacy, had his reasons. Similarly, today, we patriots are confronted by the spectacle of those Tory relics of the lost, “Cold War” age, such as Sir Henry A. Kissinger and Sir Caspar Weinberger, who divide the quixotic passions of their creaking arm-chairs between shrieking schemes for expanding NATO, and wild-eyed warnings against some imaginary, future adversary, in China, Islam, or ruined Russia, whose ghostly image they proffer as pretext for keeping NATO alive.<sup>2</sup> Like Miniver Cheevy, their longing for the past is, in military terms of reference, a flight forward from the realities of the present.

Forget the nostalgic fantasies of such as the mad baroness, Margaret Thatcher and her familiar Sir George Bush. The practical question is: of what possible relevance is their NATO to the real world of today? For reasons we shall indi-

---

1. From “Miniver Cheevy,” by Edwin Arlington Robinson:

Miniver Cheevy, child of scorn,  
Grew lean while he assailed the seasons;  
He wept that he was ever born,  
And he had reasons.

Miniver loved the days of old  
When swords were bright and steeds were prancing;  
The vision of a warrior bold  
Would set him dancing. . . .

2. See the following current books and reports: Caspar Weinberger and Peter Schweitzer, with an introduction by Lady Margaret Thatcher, *The Next War* (Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, 1996); Richard Bernstein and Ross H. Munro, *The Coming Conflict With China* (New York: Random House, 1997); “The Thatcher Gang Is Out to Wreck President Clinton’s China Policy,” *EIR*, April 11, 1997, pp. 56-69.

cate here, at a later point, the recent agreements, just reached in Moscow, between the Presidents of Russia and China, point, implicitly, toward the needed rational alternative to NATO. First, before turning to define those alternatives to a post-1991 “expanded NATO,” consider some clinical examples of the anomalies posed by the idea of continuing an “expanded NATO” policy at this time.

For the first clinical example: Take the instance of Peru’s April 22 action, in freeing the terrorist-held hostages from Japan’s Lima embassy. During the 1970s, when NATO still had a credible function, virtually no self-respecting government spokesman from any quarter of the so-called “Western world,” would have questioned a brilliantly successful decision such as that recently taken by Peru’s President Alberto Fujimori. Today, Peru’s action occurred in defiance of the persistent, months-long, shamelessly pro-terrorist propaganda-outpourings of Cable News Network (CNN) and all too many other leading international news media, and also in defiance of heavy pressures for softness toward the terrorists, from among certain of the European governments which had been traditionally NATO members.

Since there is presently no efficient consensus among NATO members for defending us in a decisive manner against such murderous strategic adversaries as today’s burgeoning international terrorism, from what real-world adversary is NATO presently proposed to defend the sovereignty of member and allied nation-states? Most notably, according to brazen, open admissions delivered recently inside the British Parliament itself, NATO-member Britain is, by its own, officially stated, continuing policy, the world’s leading safe harbor for international terrorist organizations. A notable example, is the case of that Osama Bin Laden, whose organization has claimed credit for the terrorist murder of U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia; his organization is harbored in London under this openly stated British official policy toward such groups.



*U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia in November 1990, preparing for Operation Desert Storm—the war against Iraq. “With the 1989-1991 disintegration of the former Soviet bloc,” LaRouche writes, “the efforts to uproot the institution of the sovereign nation-state from this planet, were unleashed, like a ‘thyroid storm,’ from relevant, London-centered, Anglo-American financier circles.” Inset: Caspar Weinberger (left) and Henry Kissinger (right), advocates of the expansion of NATO.*

For another clinical example, consider the incompatibility of principle between the Maastricht agreement and U.S. membership in an expanded NATO.

In Europe itself, the assumption, that NATO might be an instrument for defending national sovereignty of member-states, invokes some perverse sophistries. For example, under the terms of the Maastricht Treaty, the effective national sovereignties of the participating European nations, which is what the old NATO was established to defend, are being dissolved. This arrangement has no similarity of principle to the earlier proposal made to sympathetic leaders of Germany and Italy by France’s President Charles de Gaulle: a Europe “of the Fatherlands,” i.e., fully sovereign nation-states, “from the Atlantic to the Urals,” which we in the U.S.A. ought to commend. What is afoot today, is not “a Europe of the Fatherlands,” but, fairly said, a “Europe of the Parricides.”

Indeed, a significant amount of the pro-Maastricht rhetoric featured in the leading European press, insists that one of the leading enemies from which Maastricht is intended to defend Europe, is the allegedly too-powerful economy and military arrogance of the United States of America, a NATO member. To that latter end, it is argued, each nation of western Europe, especially Germany, must sacrifice its sovereignty, its national economy, and its sovereign currency. These mea-

asures are imposed, in the name of “democracy,” by supranational agencies whose actions are not subject to the consent of any among the electorates of Europe.

The anomaly does not end there; today’s scheme for expanding NATO is today’s “Gordian Knot” of perversities.

From late 1989 onward, Maastricht was the expression of a bitter, racist quality of hatred against Germans, a racist sort of hatred openly expressed by the governments of Britain’s Margaret Thatcher and France’s Socialist President François Mitterrand, the latter, notably, an ancient foe of Charles de Gaulle. Thatcher’s Britain shrieked of the war-like menace of a “Fourth Reich,” should Germany’s four, post-war occupying powers—Britain, the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, and France—consent to a post-1989 reunification of Germany; Mitterrand glowered kindred sentiments. U.S. President George Bush’s advisers were slicker. In direct opposition to the present writer’s, widely broadcast, Oct. 12, 1988 LaRouche proposal for reunification of Germany, this writer’s enemy, U.S. President Bush, led in an agreement among the four occupying powers—the U.S.’s Bush, Britain’s Thatcher, France’s Mitterrand, and the Soviet Union’s Mikhail Gorbachov—dictating terms of reunification of Germany, conditional upon a program for the progressive devolution of the sovereignty and economy of a reunified Germany.

That condition is known today as Maastricht; an expanded NATO is conceived as U.S.-backed extension of such a Europe.<sup>3</sup>

In current practice, Maastricht is often presented by its champions as putting western Europe into an adversarial relationship against its NATO ally, the U.S.A. Among that section of the European financier-centered elite associated with the Anglo-Dutch "Bilderberger," ("1001 Club" circles) of Britain's Prince Philip and the Netherlands' Prince Bernhard, the anti-U.S.A. gossip spread, from the salons, into the press, and onto the sidewalks, especially against President Bill Clinton, is shocking to anyone who recalls western Europe from the 1970s and 1980s. Even when factions of these Anglo-Dutch oligarchical circles are quarrelling rather violently among themselves on other issues of the day, they are united in their efforts to weaken the U.S.A.

In light of Maastricht alone, today's and tomorrow's historians were permitted to say, that NATO today gives a novel, perversely unique meaning to the term "alliance."

Is the purpose of NATO to defend what the United States' immediate post-World War II policies defined as national security, for any nation's sovereign existence, in any part of today's or tomorrow's world? There is no evidence to suggest that it is; but, there is a great deal of evidence to the contrary. Turn again to the case of the recently concluded terrorist affair in Peru.

### 'Semper Fidel'

From the standpoint of security in the Americas today, there are two principal centers for promotion of international terrorism which must be kept under control. As noted above, the principal harbor for international terrorism today, is the British government. Within the bounds of the Americas themselves, the all too obvious, central figure of international terrorism, is Cuba's Fidel Castro, acting in his capacity as acknowledged leader of the pro-terrorist, nominally Brazil-based, cover-organization, the São Paulo Forum.

At the beginning of the 1990s, a time when Peru had seemed about to be taken over entirely by the narco-terrorist forces of *Sendero Luminoso* and MRTA, Peru's President Fujimori deployed his nation's military and police forces in a brilliantly successful campaign, which broke the backs of both leading narco-terrorist armies. The leading narco-terrorist organizations were not absolutely uprooted, but rather reduced to encysted, tiny kernels, the which would not become significant again, if Peru's economy remained stable, and if the precautionary, anti-terrorist "immune factors" kept the potential menace contained.

It is relevant to narco-terrorist, drug-trafficking, and related major security threats against Peru, and other parts of the Americas today, that the strongest Maastricht sympathizers

inside the U.S.A. include many prominent, chiefly Tory types, whose loyalties to U.S. sovereignty itself, are more than slightly in doubt. These include such veterans of U.S. government service, while in office, as today, such as Sir George Bush, Sir Henry Kissinger, Luigi Einaudi, and other influentials, including the U.S. Department of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff, which were determined to rid the U.S.A.'s allies in Central and South America of both their military forces and their actual political sovereignty.

The present writer, acting in his capacity as a candidate for the U.S. Democratic Party's 1996 Presidential nomination, denounced these U.S. Defense Department policies as a threat to the sovereignties of all of the states of the Americas, including the U.S.A. itself.<sup>4</sup> During the most recent years, Peru, like internally besieged Colombia, and terrorist-invaded Mexico, came under increasingly heavy political pressure from pro-terrorist "human rights" and pro-drug-legalization gangs, including much of the United Nations Organization's (UNO's) non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to take steps toward curbing, and even eliminating those very police and military forces which were indispensable to keeping the country's encysted spores of international terrorism neutralized.<sup>5</sup> A significant ration of these wicked pressures came from policy influentials inside the U.S.A. itself, from among the same circles supporting the policy of an expanded post-Soviet NATO.

Consider the case of Peru again. Under such, increasingly heavy political pressures, from the U.S.A., UNO, and elsewhere, Peru lowered its level of anti-terrorist security. The ability of the MRTA's controllers, to plan and execute the massive hostage-taking in Japan's Lima embassy, was the result. From the moment the terrorist assault was announced, there was massive interference into the internal affairs of Peru, by those foreign governmental and non-governmental busybodies, which demanded that Peru submit to the conditions imposed by the MRTA international narco-terrorists' demands for concessions, including the release of a regiment's worth of narco-terrorist killers held in Peru's prisons, and Colombia-style "recognition" of the MRTA as a legitimate opposition party to the government! CNN was among the most conspicuously shameless in this posture, insisting upon describing some of the world's worst narco-terrorist criminals as "rebels." Some notable governments were also guilty of kindred pressures on Peru to give up its national sovereignty.

Over months, President Fujimori bent diplomatically, but refused every concession which would have breached Peru's

3. See article by Detlef Junker, director of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, March 13, 1997.

4. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy* (Leesburg, Va.: Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee, Oct. 11, 1995).

5. *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, Inc., 1994); "British Indigenism Spawned the MRTA and Shining Path," *EIR*, Jan. 31, 1997, pp. 46-65.

sovereignty. Over months, Peru's forbearance was heroic, as it sought every possible avenue for morally permissible forms of peaceful resolution through negotiations. When the terrorists refused anything less than the release of the horde of killers from Peru's prisons, and also threatened to cut off medical assistance from captives with endangered health, President Fujimori ordered the prepared rescue action to occur. Forty minutes later, when the action had succeeded, those who had sought to use the terrorist incident as a measure for destroying Peru's sovereignty, had been defeated, but they were still yelping their disgusting opinion, virtually denouncing even the existence of Peru's national anthem, as well as the existence of the forces which had effected the rescue. Still, today, such pathetic sophists are yipping and howling, that Peru should have submitted to the terrorists' demands, rather than conduct the rescue operation.

It is relevant, that, in the meantime, CNN's Ted Turner has come under fire as an accused sympathizer of terrorist and related organizations operating inside Canada.<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile, Peru's fighter against international narco-terrorism, Fujimori, has once again emerged as a hero in the eyes of everyone concerned with the actual issues of national security, throughout most of the Americas, including the U.S.A.

Is NATO prepared to invade the terrorist harbors of the United Kingdom, or at least impose sanctions upon the place? Is it prepared to maintain such sanctions until the British government ceases its official practice of being the state most responsible for safe-harboring the world's international terrorism? Are we such fools, that we continue to believe the lies of London and its dupes, who insist that Libya and Iran are the sources for terrorism actually deployed from London, under the safe-harboring protection of the British Commonwealth's Privy Council?

Is NATO presently prepared to consider murder and kidnapping by international narco-terrorists as a violation of human rights, as well as a security threat to NATO and other targeted nations? Is France, for example, prepared to acknowledge the proof that the São Paulo Forum, headed by Fidel Castro, is a political mother for supporting the cause of international narco-terrorism, and other terrorism, in that region? Is it willing to view the situation within the Americas, or other parts of the world, accordingly? From precisely what do the proponents of an expanded, post-Soviet NATO actually propose to defend us?

## The nation-state and war

So much for terrorism; what about some other crucial issues of national security? Consider the issues of Maastricht, as President Charles de Gaulle and other leading continental European statesmen of his time would have viewed these matters. At high-ranking levels within Europe, notably

---

6. Reports by private investigator Barry Clausen, featured on British Columbia TV and other Canadian media on April 8 and 9.

among defenders of the provisions of the Maastricht treaty, one hears the sophistry, that, by bringing the role of the European nation-state to an end, through this Maastricht union, we are bringing to an end the long history of European wars. Not only is that fairy-tale widely believed; its authority is prominently featured among the popular arguments for urging the importance of European union as a means for ending the existence of the sovereign nation-state within Europe.

Recently, digging deep within an old mine in Germany, not far from the university city of Göttingen, scientists have discovered evidence of a cognitively highly developed human culture, dating from an interglacial period, about a half-million years ago.<sup>7</sup> However, the present day's best archeological evidence of pre-historical civilizations, or proto-civilizations dates from a tiny, relatively most recent period in the total span of human existence, from a time late within the present interglacial cycle, approximately 7,000 years ago, in central Asia.

For most of that recent, relatively tiny period we know as pre-history and history, until about 500 years ago, the chief civilized form of society known to us, was the imperial form, a form very much like the so-called "global society" to which many leading factions around the world are determined to return the planet today. At no time, under the pre-Fifteenth-Century domination of the planet by the reach and radiated impact of "world-federalist" empires, such as those of Mesopotamia, Rome, and Byzantium, did the population of this planet rise above several hundreds millions living individuals. During that entire period, until the latter half of Europe's Fifteenth Century, over ninety-five percent of all persons, in all cultures, lived short, mostly brutal lives as serfs, slaves, or worse. Wars, of the most hideously brutish forms, were pervasive.

Presumably, the purpose of all military alliances among civilized peoples, is to secure us all from the threat of return to the relatively brutish conditions of individual human life which prevailed for the overwhelming majority in all cultures until the Fifteenth-Century emergence of the first modern sovereign nation-states in Europe. Can there be, then, a civilized form of alliance, such as this presently proposed expansion of NATO, which is premised upon policies which would return humanity to a time when the world's population could not be improved above the level of several hundred millions, largely brutish persons, of short life-expectancy and actual or near enslavement?

The modern European nation-state emerged gradually, chiefly over the course of the present millennium, over a period from approximately the time of the celebrated Peter Abe-

---

7. Hartmut Thieme, "Lower Palaeolithic Hunting Spears from Germany," *Nature*, Feb. 27, 1997, pp. 807-810. The dating of the find to 500,000 B.C. is the result of *EIR*'s follow-up with the relevant scientific circles involved. Crucial evidence includes the refined artificing of a well-balanced throwing-spear of a known type, among the artifacts found in this dated site.

lard of Paris, one of the leading, early pioneers of the modern nation-state. The process of development of this idea continued, through Dante Alighieri, and others, who preceded the actual first establishment of such a state, during the latter half of Europe's Fifteenth Century. During all of that known history, and earlier proto-history, the scope and frequency of warfare was greater than was the general tendency under the influence of the modern nation-state. Indeed, all of the major wars fought in Europe, including the two so-called "world wars" of the present century, were the result of efforts, by the interests of the Holy Alliance's and British Empire's landed aristocracies and financier oligarchies, to crush out of existence the kind of modern nation-state which Benjamin Franklin, President George Washington, and their collaborators led in founding as the U.S. Federal Republic. The chief cause of warfare in European civilization during the recent half-millennium has been the efforts of the anti-nation-state factions, such as the landed aristocrats and financier oligarchs of Prince Metternich's Holy Alliance and Jeremy Bentham's and Lord Palmerston's British Empire, to crush the institution of the modern nation-state out of existence; it is those same oligarchical conservatives, who now insist that it is necessary to eradicate the nation-state to eliminate the danger of such warfare.

Exemplary is today's genocide, running into millions of Hutu and other victims of British Commonwealth greed, within the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. The object of this British enterprise, aided by British intelligence's so-called "Christian Solidarity" organization, is the liquidation of the existing political structure of existing African nation-states, in order to replace this with a feudal-like, "globalist" structure, in which areas selected as concessions, for reason of their mineral or kindred forms of wealth, or, for their attractiveness to wealthy European colonists, are established as private empires, controlled by concessionaires, using mercenary forces, and turning the areas around these feudal-like, private domains into *terra incognita*.

This rapidly developing, present situation in Central Africa recalls somewhat similar, awful conditions in western Europe, during the concluding centuries of the decline of the ancient Roman Empire in the west, until Charlemagne introduced civilized order once again. That pre-Charlemagne period was known as the "Dark Age." A somewhat similar condition erupted, for a period of decades, during Europe's Fourteenth Century. The establishment of the modern European nation-state, was provoked, in large degree, to enable mankind to escape from that nightmare of barbarian, imperial, and feudal mass-slaughter, the which is characteristic of all known European and other history prior to the establishment of the modern nation-state.

In Africa, Britain is committed to breaking up all existing nation-states, by creating and backing conflicts orchestrated along "ethnic" and "religious" lines. As we see also in Italy, and elsewhere today, there is an increasing, powerfully

backed effort to break up existing European nation-states, including the United States itself, into smaller, semi-autonomous, feudal-like entities, such as the case of so-called "Padania" in present-day Italy,<sup>8</sup> and, as Britain's Prince Philip proposed the carving up of the United States.<sup>9</sup>

Except for the case of those unfortunate dupes who know no better, the argument, that the modern nation-state as such is the cause for war, and, therefore, that we might secure a more peaceful world under some utopian form of world government, is one of the most atrocious hoaxes and delusions perpetrated in this century. That said, look at modern warfare a bit more closely; there, we find additional evidence bearing upon the NATO policy being pushed today.

What we know as "modern warfare," from such experiences as the U.S. Civil War, two "world wars" of this century, and from the war-planning for the contingency of a post-1946 war with the Soviet Union, defines a very delimited interval of military history. This covers the period from Lazare Carnot's assuming command of France's defense, in 1792, until "the age of détente," which began with the 1962 "Cuba Missiles Crisis" and the subsequent assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In military science, the distinction is between "cabinet" wars, like those of Prussia's Frederick "the Great," conducted as an instrument of British diplomacy against Maria Theresa, as against so-called "annihilation wars," in which latter the military objective was the break-up of the adversary's ability to organize significant forms of continued warfare.

The defensive objective of General Alfred von Schlieffen's plan for World War I, is a most relevant example.

It was clearly established, circa 1905, that Britain's King Edward VII was building an anti-Germany, "geopolitical" alliance among Britain, post-1898 France, Belgium, and Russia, with the firm intent to launch a two-front assault on Germany. The Schlieffen Plan was constructed as the only possible defense against such impending aggression by the combined forces of Britain and its allies. The Plan was designed to outflank and destroy the ability of the British military forces to continue warfare on continental Europe, while destroying quickly the organized ability of French forces to continue the war without British allies. Under those conditions, France and Britain would have been defeated before the slow-moving Russian mobilization could become a major threat to Germany from the east. Because of the superiority of Germany's railroad system, German forces would be positioned to impose a crushing defeat upon the inferior quality of invading Russian forces. To avoid such crushing defeat, Russia would prefer peace to losing a war. Unfortunately, young Moltke deviated crucially from the war-plan, and, as a

8. Claudio Celani, "Italy: Northern League Seeks 'Right to Secession,'" *EIR*, May 17, 1996, pp. 39-40.

9. Kathleen Klenetsky, "The British Royals Plot to Balkanize the United States," *EIR*, June 2, 1995, pp. 18-30.



*Scene at a NATO maneuver in West Germany, during the 1980s. Today, the questions of strategy are: "What are we defending? What danger should we be committed to eliminating? What means are appropriate to the goals to be reached? The proposals for an expanded NATO address none of these questions."*

result of the follies of Moltke and the Kaiser, the war dragged out, destroying much of Europe's civilization with it.

In that case, as in the war-planning of the U.S. Federal Republic, from 1789, until President Truman's ouster of General MacArthur, the annihilation of an adversary's ability to organize continued warfare, rather than delivering the "punishment" of attrition through protracted butchery (as in post-Kennedy Vietnam), was the policy of civilized modern nation-states such as the U.S.A. and pre-Hitler Germany. MacArthur's campaign in the Pacific, is exemplary of the principle already demonstrated by General William Tecumseh Sherman: the greatest territory and amount of adversary forces neutralized in the relatively shortest time possible, with the greatest control of territory gained, with the greatest relative economy of life by one's own and the adversary's forces.

Except those crucial, unavoidably fierce battles needed to effect the overall economy in victory, as the crucial, turning-point battles, under MacArthur, in the Solomons and New Guinea, destruction of people should be minimized by avoidance. Japan, as a result, was already defeated, hopelessly, by MacArthur's strategy, even before President Truman was influenced by a pack of Tory fanatics around him, to drop the militarily unnecessary, two atomic bombs.

The characteristics of modern warfare have demonstrated themselves to be, predominantly, the activity of the human cognitive powers, the cognitively shaped will for effective, timely action, more than the physical acts taken unto them-

selves. Technology is a product of the human cognitive powers. The combat ability of forces commanded, lies chiefly in the appropriately evoked qualities of the mind of the trained combatants, to the effect that, hypothetically, more or less equally qualified forces are distinguished by the conflict between the developed cognitive qualities of mind of the respective commanders.

In other words, since Alexander's great victory over the Persian empire, on the plains outside Arbela, warfare is a lesson of real politics in arms, the politics by means of which the necessity of warfare may be, hopefully, avoided, or, if unavoidable, brought to a successful conclusion with the relatively least injury to civilization, in the shortest possible lapse of time.

The questions of strategy are: What are we defending? What danger should we be committed to eliminating? What means are appropriate to the goals to be reached? The proposals for an expanded NATO address none of these questions.

### **The present strategic threat**

Before setting forth a theorem, we must first identify that specific set of underlying assumptions, such as a set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, upon whose interaction the authority of any theorem depends for its rationality. In Classical usage, such a set of underlying assumptions, is termed an "hypothesis," a literate significance of that term which bears little connection to the commonplace, illiterate use of the

same term in today's U.S. legal proceedings, or other "dime-a-dozen" social settings. For the case in point, the national-defense policy of the U.S. must never be corrupted by caprices of mere public opinion, even so-called professional, or expert opinion. Our policy must be governed by principles, akin in their function to the interacting definitions, axioms, and postulates which constitute the hypothesis of, for example, Euclid's geometry. More precisely, we must resort to the more advanced notions of geometry, and hypothesis developed by Bernhard Riemann.

On this account, we must cast an eye to certain relevant historical facts. Notably, to the degree we adhere to our Federal Constitution, the historically demonstrated, relative superiority of our republic over others, notably its greater durability and resiliency to the abuses it has suffered, under even savage abuses by our history's over-abundant examples of corrupted governments and errant majorities, lies in the fact, that our republic was never a democracy in the populist illiterate's sense of a nation ruled by caprices of mere current public opinion. Its durability lies in the fact, that it was derived from durable principles of natural law, as Gottfried Leibniz's writings and influence defined the meaning of "natural law" for the circles around Benjamin Franklin who were the architects of U.S. Independence and our Federal constitutional republic.

It is by aid of such natural law, as the Preamble of our Federal Constitution of 1789, with its "general welfare" clause, expresses this, that errors in the merely positive law and other policy, even monstrous, Hitler-like crimes, such as toleration of chattel slavery, might be corrected.

So, for example, rather than permit a majority opinion to oppress a minority, the state must act under the authority of that notion of natural law, to defend the rights of the individual, all according to principles of law governing the definition of such rights. So, in justice, public opinion must never render the verdict in a case at law; the principles of truth and justice must reign above mere opinion. So, we may take pride in stating, that as our founding fathers had learned from Solon of Athens: Our republic was never designed to be a government under men, but, rather, under law. It is that republic, that principle, which supplies the moral authority for our republic's continued existence; it is that principle which we must defend.

That principle signifies, that, according to the oath which every official of government has taken, to uphold the Constitution of these Federal United States, the only lawful goal of national defense and war-planning, is the preservation of the form of Federal Constitutional Union established through the successful outcome of the deliberations of 1787-1789. The anti-Locke principle of Gottfried Leibniz, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," embedded in the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, and the fundamental principle of natural law governing this republic, that set forth as the Preamble of the Federal Constitution, ". . . for ourselves and our posterity," are the only permissible basis for a national defense policy of these United States. Those constitutional arguments

are to be read as President Abraham Lincoln read them, as, for example, in his famous Gettysburg Address. The enemies of those principles today, are of the same nature as those enemies which threatened the United States, especially from Britain and France and their Confederacy assets, during Lincoln's Presidency.

Of course, those principles are not to be regarded as delimiting defense to the lawful borders of the U.S.A. The defense of this form of constitutional government requires a defense of those conditions in the world around us, upon which our national sovereignty efficiently depends. During earlier decades of our republic's existence, this required combat against piracy on the seas, or, today's equivalent, international drug-trafficking and terrorism. Whenever we are under attack, the hot pursuit of our adversary, to wherever he bases his attacks, is essential to our lawful defense. The purpose of such attacks, is not to punish, as a vengeful street gangster, or a barbarian such as Genghis Khan may have done, but to neutralize the adversary's capability of continuing to organize attacks upon our lawful right to exist in security as a Federal Republic. War, and related matters, must never be considered as an extension of the notions of rules of the sports playing-field, whether that of the Roman imperial arena, or more recent exhibitions of such erotic fare.

Under the constraints of such law, it is not only permissible, but prudent, to seek such alliances as may be necessary, and which, as Secretary of State John Quincy Adams warned President James Monroe against treaties with Britain, do not entangle us in commitments which are contrary to our governing principle.

So much here for the general notions of lawfulness which must govern our discussion of a defense of our national security.<sup>10</sup>

Turn to those definitions of principles of U.S. national security which were invoked, or otherwise adopted during and following 1939-1945. Feature attention to the issues of "national economic security," as this notion was operational in policy-shaping during the 1939-1965 interval. Award to all other nation-states around the planet, today, the right to national security as defined in principle for the U.S.A. of 1939-1965. Respecting NATO as such, include, as a special sub-category, those nations which became NATO partners during the 1949-1989 interval.

Let those rational notions of economic and other leading features of "national security" be employed as the yardstick for determining visible threats to national security, either of nations in general, or, more narrowly, the former NATO partners as such. Let us define rational remedies for such threats

---

10. The functional notion of a lawful historical process of development of the modern nation-state, out of the preceding situation in which the world was dominated by empires, has been addressed by this writer in numerous published locations, notably in *EIR*. Those earlier such treatments are implied background for our immediate purposes here.



as limited to those measures which address such standards. Since the British Privy Council's Commonwealth is the leading source of terrorist and other strategic threats to the national security of the greatest number of nations today: Out of fairness, and, more important, regard for the nature of principle, define the invocable rights of the United Kingdom and of member states of the Commonwealth, by the same principled standards as we award to the benefit of those nations, including China, which are the intended victims of the present policies of British imperialism.<sup>11</sup>

By those standards, the U.S.A., and the world generally, is presently threatened by chiefly three strategic dangers.

*First, generally, the world in its entirety, is presently gripped by the onset of the greatest financial and monetary catastrophe in history.* The relevant interdependency of a cancerous financial bubble, and a hyperinflationary expansion of monetary aggregates (relative to per-capita net physical output), has entered an end-phase. This "end-phase" is expressed, in mathematical terms, as a steeply hyperbolic rate of increase, of the combined ratios of financial bubble to the monetary streams required to sustain the bubble, and a similarly steep curve of unavoidable collapse of net physical output, per capita, required to sustain the monetary stream flowing into the leveraging of the bubble. This marks a formal discontinuity in the relations among financial, monetary, and physical-economic activities. This underlying condition, is key to the ongoing succession of "seismic" collapses in such speculative markets as bloated real-estate-based securities of financial institutions. It is impossible for the existing international monetary system to survive more than a relatively very short time, under these conditions.

The danger is not the financial and monetary collapse itself. As long as sovereign governments exist, governments have the authority to put any bankrupt financial and monetary

system into government-directed bankruptcy-reorganization. On condition that governments act so, a reorganization of the financial and monetary systems, can prevent a catastrophic economic collapse. The danger is, that the governments will fail to act just so. In the case, that governments lack the will to take that prescribed course of action, a general collapse of the planet into a protracted "new dark age" were inevitable.

*Second, the danger from the British Commonwealth itself, the greatest single economic and political power on this planet today. The ruling oligarchy, in association with the Venetian-style Privy Council, which actually rules through the permanent bureaucracies of the Commonwealth, has deployed that vast concentration of financial power centered in London, to launch and to foster wars and genocide, as it is doing now in Africa,<sup>12</sup> and also to spread foolish, self-destructive, lunatic policies sometimes hailed as the witchcraft of "Thatcherism," among the governments of those nations which are among its leading intended victims.<sup>13</sup>*

*Third, that British enemy and its accomplices has targeted for destruction, both the existing state of China, and the crucial relations between China and the Presidency of the U.S.A.<sup>14</sup> British success in this unholy venture, would virtually assure the early disintegration of every existing nation-state on this planet, and the accompanying descent of the world's population into the worst holocaust of famine, disease, and other homicide in the known existence of the human species.*

During the period from the beginning of the Roman Empire, through the beginning of Europe's Fifteenth Century, the level of total world population had apparently touched near to an asymptotic upper limit, of several hundred millions living individuals of relatively poor quality of life expectancies and other demographic characteristics of both entire populations, and of the characteristics of households within the lower ninety-five percentile of physical consumption. Through the orientation in the direction of universal education by a new form of sovereign nation-state, combined with accelerated emphasis upon state-supported infrastructure develop-

---

11. This is not to suggest that the United Kingdom today is a nation-state. Since the accession of the Anglo-Dutch Venetian Party's choice, Georg Ludwig of Hannover, to accede to the newly created throne of a United Kingdom, in 1714, the United Kingdom has always been an empire cloned from the earlier maritime and financier empire of financier-oligarchical Venice. It was precisely this character of England under the apeish William of Orange and his protégé, George I, which impelled the leading patriots of England, Scotland, and Ireland, during that and the immediately following decades, to put their hope in the establishment of a true nation-state among the semi-autonomous colonies of English- and German-speaking North America. (See H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won* [Washington, D.C.: EIR, 1987.]) The perpetuation of the Venetian model under the House of Hannover and British West, and East India Companies, was the source of the irrepressible conflict in morals, which obliged the American patriots to fight a succession of wars, including the U.S. Civil War, against their deadly adversary, the British monarchy and its financier-maritime oligarchy. This is the issue between American patriots and the imperial financier-oligarchy based in London still today. Although the British monarchy has no constitution, and is no nation-state, the fact remains, that under our law, we must recognize the right of the people of England, Scotland, Ireland, and other Commonwealth subjects, to a constitutional nation-state, and to all the rights and respect which that happier political condition commands.

---

12. "The Sun Never Sets on the New British Empire," *EIR*, May 24, 1996; "George Bush's 'Heart of Darkness,'" *EIR*, Jan. 3, 1997, pp. 16-35; "The War Against the British Empire Can Be Won," *EIR*, Jan. 31, 1997, pp. 12-41.

13. See Richard Freeman, "Commodities Hoarding Signals Imminent Financial Collapse," *EIR*, Sept. 15, 1995, pp. 22-30. British interests control about one-fifth of the world's land area, representing about 30% of the world's population. Depending on the specific commodity, London-based and British Commonwealth interests control 30-75% of precious metals production; 20-55% of base metals production; 30-80% of strategic metals production; 20-50% of world energy supplies; and more than half of increasingly scarce food supplies.

14. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Ring Around China: Britain Seeks War," *EIR*, Nov. 22, 1996, pp. 50-57; "Britain Escalates Attacks on China and United States," *EIR*, March 28, 1997, pp. 54-65; "The Thatcher Gang Is Out to Wreck Clinton China Policy," *EIR*, April 11, 1997, pp. 56-69; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The U.S.A.-China Strategy," *EIR*, April 25, 1997, pp. 46-61; Jeffrey Steinberg, "Clinton Team Applauds Russia-China Summit," *EIR*, May 2, 1997, pp. 74-75.

ment, and state fostering of investment in what we later came to regard as capital-intensive, power-intensive modes of “scientific and technological progress,” the potential relative population-density was increased toward its present levels of over five billions individuals, etc.

Since these institutions depend absolutely upon the way in which these functions are defined by the institution of the sovereign nation-state, the elimination of that institution, in favor of a return to the “globalist” forms of ancient and medieval society, ensures a collapse of our planet’s potential population-levels, toward those of more than 600 years ago.

To how low a level the population might collapse during the two generations immediately ahead, is incalculable; there are too many unknown considerations, including unknown pandemics and epidemics of plant, animal, and human. That it might collapse to a level of zero, must be considered, and a level as low as several tens of millions planet-wide must also be considered; however, an asymptotic upper limit of re-growth of the population at several hundred millions, is almost a certainty, at least until the institution of the sovereign nation-state were rediscovered and established once more.

Former London *Times* editor, Lord William Rees-Mogg, has published his own utopian vision of a world in which ninety-five percent of the world’s population receives no education, thus reduced to a condition like those of the Yahoos, in Jonathan Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels*, and the remaining five percent, the upper crust, including its William Rees-Moggs, corresponding to the lordly horses’ buttocks of Swift’s same tale. A large ration of London’s brutish lords, like Lord William, appear to be welcoming precisely the sort of “new dark age” against which we are warning here.

That looming risk, of a planetary “new dark age,” is the strategic threat whose potential is to be annihilated. The three specific threats enumerated immediately above, are today’s immediate enemies of the human species and of the nation-state institution. It is against these enemies that alliances, war-plans, and related precautions must be defined and adopted.

In the larger setting of history, the bankrupting of any set of monetary and financial institutions, by the power of sovereign nation-states, whenever that is necessary, is an eminently unregrettable action. Think of the world’s present monetary-financial system, as like a sinking British *Titanic*. The cause of the ship is hopeless; it is the passengers whom we must rescue. In the present instance, the passengers are the sovereign nation-states and their populations.

Europe’s Fourteenth-Century “new dark age” is a case in point. It was the lack of nation-state authority, to regulate the international bankers, and to bankrupt them in an orderly way, when that became urgent, which unleashed the “new dark age.” So, today, the effort to throw the institutions of national sovereignty and welfare of nations’ populations into the fires, to fuel the imperilled monetary-financial system, would ensure the worst holocaust known in history, the planetary plunge into a “new dark age,” as we have indicated.

Governments, at least some among them, must act to put the existing monetary-financial system into government-supervised bankruptcy reorganization. This must be done in a manner akin, in spirit, to the handling of any U.S. corporation in Chapter 11 bankruptcy-reorganization. In the alternative, not to throw the monetary-financial system into such government-directed bankruptcy-reorganization, would be a worse crime against humanity than the Nazi regime’s crimes, many times over. Humanity and a bankrupt international monetary-financial system stand in opposing pans of the scale. How do you tilt that scale; do you weigh in favor of the monetary-financial system, and thus send billions of present and future human beings quickly to Hell, or, do you tilt in favor of humanity, and write off the fraudulent financial assets, which are doomed to extinction in any case?

The issue, on this specific point, is not that of simply ridding ourselves of a richly over-bankrupt succubus, this present international monetary-financial system. The practical issue is, that to continue the *political* authority of the present, bankrupt system, prevents the establishment of that new, healthy monetary-financial-trade system, the which is needed to bring the world out of its presently accelerating, downward spiral of physical-economic collapse.

One of the crucial functions of the modern form of sovereign nation-state, has been to create and regulate a money-supply, as provided by both Article I of our Federal Constitution, and by the precedent set by the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton. Even in nations whose leading strata did not muster the collective wisdom to emulate the United States’ principle of national banking, rather than central banking, there was some degree of resort to patriotic forms of industrial banking. The post-war resurrection of such methods in Germany, by the late Hermann Abs (until the 1989 assassination of *Deutsche Bank*’s Alfred Herrhausen), shows, in the relationship between the industrial banks and the *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*, the kind of model which has worked fairly well (until 1990), even under conditions of central banking.

The case of Germany has additional relevance. From 1876, until the verge of World War I, the leading scientific and industrial circles of the United States and Germany shared an intimate partnership in developing what became the most successful modern form of agro-industrial economy.

From the time of the Versailles Treaty, concluding that war, and the elimination of the economic competition of Germany, leading circles in London, and the U.S.A., elected to take down much of the agro-industrial development which had flourished during the years of preparation for and conduct of the recent war. The result included an immediate, deep economic recession inside the U.S.A., and other nations. Too many economists and others have been wishfully misled by the fascination which many have shown for the degree of ephemeral recovery represented by speculation-driven short-term booms, in some sectors, during the middle to late 1920s.

Examining the same period in real, that is physical-economic terms, the overall thrust of rate of change in net physical output per capita of labor-force, world wide, was downward relative to pre-war and war-time rates of net physical-economic growth. The collision of upward-spiralling international financial speculation, with downward trends in rates of change of physical output, became the 1927-1934 series of crises which defined the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Once again, at the close of World War II, as at the time of the Versailles negotiations, the United States was thrown into a deep recession by the Truman administration, a relative new depression, which continued until the 1949 mobilization around the war in Korea.

A similar reaction appeared in the wake of the 1962 nuclear missiles crisis and echoing assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, just over a year later. As at Versailles, the Anglo-American establishment assumed, that the "détente" agreements set once again into motion through the 1962 crisis, precluded the danger of generalized warfare. Thus, wealthy foundations led in organizing a drugged, mid-1960s youth-counterculture, in aid of turning the world away from emphasis upon capital-intensive modes of scientific and technological progress, into neo-Malthusian modes of "post-industrial" utopianism, the so-called "services-and-information economy."

Similarly, with the 1989-1991 disintegration of the former Soviet bloc, the efforts to uproot the institution of the sovereign nation-state from this planet, were unleashed, like a "thyroid storm," from relevant, London-centered, Anglo-American financier circles. The immediate plunge into a combined orgy of lunatic "derivatives" speculation, and accelerated self-destruction of the agro-industrial power of both the NATO and former Warsaw Pact sectors, has produced the present result, placing us now, at the verge of the kind of chain-reaction implosion, which, within not more than several days lapsed time, could essentially vaporize every financial and monetary institution on this planet.

These cases might be filed, for convenient reference, under the title of "The Versailles Syndrome." This time, the sickness threatens to prove fatal. Sum up the required remedy in the following terms.

The vital strategic interest of the United States is to avoid a plunge of this planet into the "new dark age" which were almost certain unless the present international monetary-financial system were placed in bankruptcy-reorganization by some relevant combination from among today's sovereign nation-states. The satisfaction of this vital strategic interest has two leading components: the establishment of a suitable, new form of monetary, financial, and trade-tariff agreements, and some large-scale economic-recovery program, adequate to shift the economy of the planet as a whole, away from the downward trends of the recent thirty years, into a sustained pattern of net physical-economic growth per-capita of labor-force, and per square kilometer of the world's surface-area.

For this purpose, the center of the world's population, and, therefore, of its prospects for per-capita growth, is Eurasia. Eurasia is divisible, principally, into three functional sectors. The first of these is central continental Europe, whose center of gravity is a "triangle" of concentrated, historically determined development of productive potential, whose benchmarks are the cities of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. This has been, until recently, the world's greatest concentration of the conversion of science into machine-tool-design potential, and still has the potential for reviving that role. At the other ends of Eurasia, there are, chiefly, China, and an India-centered South Asia. In between, an historically distinct region of Eurasia, formerly denoted as the Soviet Union.

The characteristic of East and South Asia, is the general lack of a developed machine-tool-design sector, but for the exceptional cases of Japan, Taiwan, and, with qualifications, Korea. The great economic growth-potential lies in East and South Asia; this growth depends upon infusions of increasing high density of science-driven increases in physical-economic productivity, per capita of labor-force, and per square kilometer of land-area. Such infusions can not be accomplished except through what we know from U.S.A. and European experience as the "strategic machine-tool-design" sector. Thus, the United States and central continental Europe, together with Japan as partner, have an essential, vitally self-

For previews and  
information on  
LaRouche publications:

## Visit EIR's Internet Website!

- Highlights of current issues of EIR
- Pieces by Lyndon LaRouche
- Every week: transcript of the latest **EIR Talks** radio interview with LaRouche.

<http://www.larouchepub.com>

e-mail: [larouche@larouchepub.com](mailto:larouche@larouchepub.com)

interested role to perform, in engaging the economic development of mainland and archipelagan eastern and southern Asia with the support of the strategic machine-tool-design impetus which had been remustered into life and service in North America and continental central Europe.

In between, the former Soviet Union now represents a number of states which have a historically-determined economic, and other forms of interrelationship. This also bridges the vast, but relatively unpopulated regions of Central Asia, across which new development corridors must bridge the interaction of central western Europe and eastern and southern Asia. The former Soviet Union had one additional quality of high importance for today and tomorrow: the strategic machine-tool-design sector, located chiefly within the former military-industrial and aerospace complex of the Soviet Union. That potential, now largely liquidated under the terms of the Versailles-like post-1989 arrangements, must be re-assembled as a strategic-machine-tool-sector, as, for example, of the German type, for participation in the general Eurasian economic development outlined under the rubrics of "Eurasia Land-Bridge," or "Silk Road."

That view of Eurasian development defines direct links, as by rail, not only to the principal island-nations of Southeast Asia, but also Africa and North America. The leading role of such vast infrastructure-development programs, in making possible rapid recovery in international food security and other critical values, provides the basis for defining the feasible fulfillment of a more general, common economic-security interest of virtually all nations and peoples of the planet.

The common premise for both remedial courses of emergency action, is located in the developing partnership between the President of the United States, on the one side, and China's growing roster of partners in, variously, ongoing and prospective cooperation centered around "Land-Bridge," "Silk Road" development. Those nations which have an efficient awareness of their interest in the success of the "Land-Bridge" effort, thus form a nucleus of sovereign nation-states, whose concerted action can force a just new monetary-financial order into being, and which also represent the sole economic effort presently available, which is adequate to shift the planet from an overall collapsing world-economy, into a growing one.

### Who is the enemy?

In an address, at London Chatham House (the Royal Institute for International Affairs—RIIA), in May 1982, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, bragged publicly that he had been an agent of influence of the British foreign service, all the time he had been a U.S. official. In that same address, Kissinger stressed, with utter shamelessness, two other crucial points of relevance to today's security-threats against the United States. First, he insisted that he had always upheld the sentiments of Winston Churchill, in hateful opposition to the contrary policies of U.S. President Franklin D.

Roosevelt. Second, Kissinger unbuttoned himself with the observation, that he, like the British ruling establishment, adhered to the standpoint of Thomas Hobbes, the doctrine that society is premised upon an axiomatically pervasive conflict, Hobbes', and Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger's "war of each against all."

Apparently, that shameless Chatham House performance of 1982 did nothing to deter a Queen Elizabeth II from conferring feudal honors upon Sir Henry A. Kissinger, more than a dozen years later. Perhaps, we should "all" join in alliance for self-defense against the Hobbeses, Heideggers, and Sir Henry Kissingers of the world. Such heart-warming conceits put to one side, the point must be made, in opposition to the disgusting opinion popular in the United Kingdom, that human beings are not members of races, such as the dogs who reign in those sceptered isles; they are not born creatures each to hate other members of their species for the entirety of their remaining life. There are no natural reasons for enmity among members of the human species; there are no natural enmities among breeds of human beings. Nor, are there natural reasons for conflict supplied to peoples by the choice of real estate which they might inhabit.

The idea that all men and women share the most essential personal interest in common, is no mere wish. That point must be argued, at least in summary, in conclusion here, that not as a matter of rhetoric, but of scientific certainty. Confidence in, and right conduct of the strategic policy we indicate here, depends upon a comprehension of, and commitment to the conception of essential individual human interest, which we summarize as a theorem here, an anti-Hobbes theorem.

First and foremost, we are all born, and shall each die. Therefore, it were an obvious delusion, a fallacy of composition, to locate one's self-interest in anything less than the outcome of the totality of one's having lived. In other words, one's interest, as a whole person, is located in the struggle to live in such a manner as to be in some way necessary to the good obtained by mankind from one's having lived. The true identity, and thus, the true self-interest, of each among us, is world-historical, in that sense. The identity of each among us is mortgaged to the outcome which life and its passing leave to the world's posterity. On this account, even when confronted by an incurable adversary, we must feel a certain specific quality of compassion, in the hope that what we do will contribute to making the descendants of that adversary far better persons than he may be.

Indeed, the evil potion, which transforms "Dr. Jekyll" into "Mr. Hyde," is the potential of the individual to be lured, by his own lusts, into abandoning his, or her self-interest, for the sake of one of the legendary Seven Deadly Sins, or perhaps the fourteen more invented, in the service of "free trade," by British and kindred philosophers. As in the case of the typical Nazi, such as Hermann Hesse's *Steppenwolf* character, Martin Heidegger, or Jean-Paul Sartre, the general proclivity for bestiality of the "Mr. Hyde" quality, is customarily rooted in

what has been fairly named “cultural pessimism.” This should not be surprising to us, since it is the fact that we prize our relationship to all posterity more than the continuation of our individual sense-experience, which is the basis for all *natural morality*, as distinct from the superficial morality of mere prescriptive codes of behavior.<sup>15</sup> A generation, a people, which sees no future worth mentioning for itself—a “no-future generation,” is a people inclined toward the worst forms of lustful degeneracy conceivable. This, as Dr. Armin Mohler has confessed, is key to the growth of that radical conservatism which produced both the philosophy of the Mont Pelerin Society’s Friedrich von Hayek, and the Nazi Party of Adolf Hitler and Martin Heidegger.

Admittedly, in history thus far, those persons who are able to sustain a world-historical sense of individual identity, as governing their commitments to practice, have been relatively rare. As children are born with the talent to be good, world-historical individuals, the rarity of a successfully matured such individual must be accounted to certain kinds of circumstances. Children set out, generally, to become good, in the sense of direction we have recommended above. However, so-called “realism” takes its toll; the pursuit of “practical goals,” and feral cultivation of what are assumed to be generally accepted modes of behavior, both to presumed advantages measured in careers, personal security, and so on, take their toll along the road of life. At the end of the process of maturation, there is more likely a desire to be as good as one had ceased to be, than a reliable quality of performance toward that goal.

It is, therefore, the proper leading concern of true statesmen, that the affairs of nations be so ordered as to favor the good, and to eradicate, as much as possible, those conditions which drive nations and large strata of their populations to the kind of despair we meet in societies where present actions are governed, as they were in much of the population under the Versailles conditions of Weimar Germany, by loss of hope in the future. It is urgent to eradicate those social trends and circumstances which have been building up in western Europe and the U.S.A., and elsewhere, during the thirty-odd years, since the twin shocks of the 1962 missiles-crisis and unresolved assassination of U.S. President John Kennedy. If we do not act efficiently, to such moral ends, then there are no means available to anyone on this planet, to prevent the full realization of the presently ongoing collapse into a “new dark age.”

On that account, we must add a fourth essential, subjective element to the list of three objective strategic considerations identified above. You—none of you—will move the presently demoralized populations of this planet’s nations, to adhere to any good objective, peaceful relations included, unless you reject absolutely the evil whims expressed by Britain’s Sir Henry A. Kissinger, and regard the essential physical mea-

asures of monetary, financial, and economic reform, as necessary concomitants of a revival of the human spirit from its presently degraded moral condition. What may not be left to the priests, what must be the responsibility of the statesmen, is the fostering of well-founded faith in the growth of the future out of reform policies presently afoot. It is that faith in the emergence of a good future from a present policy of practice, which evokes within the individual that goodness associated with devotion to one’s life’s service to the future, devotion to one’s own true, human identity.

The opportunity to make such a change, will be supplied. In the moment, in which the shocks of great catastrophe call into question those very habits of belief and practice which have caused the past thirty years’ degeneration of our planetary civilization, we will be presented, around at least much of this world, with minds more humbled, more open to change of belief and practice, than at any time in recent memory. That moment will not last forever; like a fragile plant, it will die unless quickly appropriately nourished in time.

Thus, the failure to secure the establishment of the von Schleicher Chancellorship in Germany, in time, allowed foreign Anglo-American financier circles, linked to Britain’s Montagu Norman, to topple the von Schleicher government, in order to bring to power the protégé of Montagu Norman’s Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi leader Adolf Hitler. Should a President William Clinton be toppled from office by those who share the provenances of a Newt Gingrich and Alfonse D’Amato, a similar result were likely today. Gingrich, a self-avowed Jacobin revolutionary, a cheap design for a would-be “American Benito Mussolini,” exemplifies the fascist-like radical conservatism rampant among today’s conservative revolution, including radicals of the theo-conservative variety, as much as the Lovestoneite-centered neo-conservatives. Let that pack into controlling positions of power through a London-directed ouster of Clinton, and there is not much hope for the next two or three generations of Americans, or for most of this planet as a whole.

In history, there have been many such moments of opportunity. Often, perhaps most frequently, the required response from leaders was lacking. Hell is then the result; perhaps an entire culture becomes extinct because of its failure to make the changes that moment requires. Perhaps an empire disintegrates. Perhaps a great, prolonged suffering serves as the penance for an entire people which refused to change its foolish customs. Sometimes, the result is a favorable one. In such latter cases, there is a great outpouring of optimism from a people which senses itself being led safely from a catastrophe. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was deeply loved by his people on that account. We require leadership, in the U.S. Presidency, and other places around the world, which is prepared, intellectually, and emotionally, to seize that precious, fragile moment of historical opportunity.

So, the most vital strategic interests of the U.S.A. are rightly defined.

15. i.e., St. Paul, *I Corinthians* 13.

# Rescue of the hostages in Peru: turning defeat into victory

by Manuel Hidalgo

When, on Dec. 16 of last year, 14 MRTA terrorists seized nearly 500 hostages at the residence of Japanese Ambassador to Peru Morihisa Aoki, with extensive international logistical and propagandistic backup, their London sponsors calculated that this would prove a devastating blow to Peru's anti-terrorist successes, in their view a dangerous model for nations throughout Ibero-America and the world facing the same narco-terrorist scourge. They believed that President Alberto Fujimori had little margin to maneuver left to him, and that he could be forced to capitulate.

On April 22, 1997, however, 126 days later, 140 commando troops from the Peruvian Army and Navy moved, in a highly surgical, lightning operation in broad daylight, to rescue the 72 hostages who remained in the terrorists' power. The lives of two Army commanding officers, and of a hostage who was wounded by the terrorists and who later succumbed, were the cost of the operation. All the terrorists died in the assault. President Fujimori stated that the rescue mission had been "the cleanest in history." Not only was the world ecstatic over the success of the operation, but it represented a shining victory for the concept of the sovereign nation-state versus the bestial oligarchy and its narco-terrorist minions.

How was defeat turned into a resounding victory, against all predictions? Under what principle was the maximum result achieved, with a minimum of casualties?

## Successful strategy

Following the hostage-taking, the Peruvian government clearly established the state's parameters for dealing with the narco-terrorist plot: no yielding to blackmail demands—that is, the release of the more than 400 MRTA prisoners in Peru's jails—although the kidnappers could be offered a safe conduct out of the country, following their release of all the hostages.

Fujimori repeatedly insisted to all who would listen, that he would release no terrorists from Peru's prisons, despite the international pressures to capitulate. He further announced that he reserved the right to militarily intervene, should the life of even a single hostage be threatened. In the first few days of the crisis, the terrorists released a majority of the hostages, in order to win points with public opinion. However, after Dec. 31, the terrorists refused to free any more prisoners, and insisted stubbornly on their demands.

Today, we know that President Fujimori and the general commander of the Armed Forces and Army, Gen. Nicolás Hermoza Ríos, with the vital support of the National Intelligence Service (SIN), had been preparing, since Dec. 18, a contingency plan to rescue the remaining 72 hostages, among them ministers of state, congressmen, judges, Peruvian military officers, Japanese diplomats and businessmen, and the Bolivian ambassador to Lima.

"Operation Chavín de Huantar," as the rescue mission was dubbed, was designed "to preserve the lives of all 72 hostages, without exception," and this depended on the element of maximum surprise, Fujimori later explained. The most important success, he declared, was the fact of having carried it off, despite international public opinion, which had been emotionally brainwashed by the Goebbels-like British media and their satellites globally. What was expected was an operation with many hostages killed, televised to insult the Peruvian state, its President, and its Armed Forces. The result was exactly the opposite.

The operation was launched with the selection of military personnel. Men were chosen in whom President Fujimori and General Hermoza had the highest confidence. The commander of the operation, Lt. Col. Juan Valer Sandoval, the key man in forming the Army unit, who had been chief of security for Fujimori's son Kenji, was charged with training the commandos. Lt. Raúl Jiménez Chávez, General Hermoza's bodyguard and also a member of Kenji Fujimori's security guard, was made second-in-command. The courage and spirit of sacrifice of all the commandos, and notably of Valer and Jiménez, at the cost of both their lives, was key to the success of the operation.

The commandos were to enter, not by air or by ground, but from underground, through three separate tunnels constructed since early January by teams of 25 miners each, miners from Peru's mountains, who built them with eight exits in different parts of the Aoki residence. The tunnels, equipped with electricity, ventilation, and other amenities necessary for a prolonged wait, also allowed them to penetrate the floor of the residence with miniature microphones, photographic lenses, and video cameras such as those used in laparoscopic surgery.

All of this was done, because it was necessary to enter the residence with precision, in order to avoid the deaths of the hostages. To accomplish this, it was necessary to know not



*President Alberto Fujimori inspects one of the tunnels by means of which Army commandos entered the Japanese ambassador's residence, where the hostages were being held. "In no way can a country, a member of the international community, a state, yield to terrorist blackmail," said Fujimori. "That is why my government decided to stay both firm and yet patient, exhausting all peaceful means possible."*

only the routine of the kidnapers, but where they—and the hostages—were at any given moment. The psychological profiles, and even the names of each one of them, were required. The Aoki residence, therefore, was “seeded” with tiny microphones, operated by the SIN and hidden in thermoses, bibles, guitars, paintings, even a crucifix. They were smuggled into the residence by SIN operatives disguised as paramedics, charged with administering to the health of the hostages. The SIN also surrounded the residence with ultramodern listening devices based on microwaves, provided, as were the majority of the high-technology instruments used, by friendly countries. According to some rumors, Israel and the United States had also provided the use of an “invisible” remote survey plane, which enabled detection of mines placed by the MRTA.

### **Superiority of the republican militia**

The advanced technology created the conditions under which President Fujimori could give the green light for the operation to commence with a reasonable expectation of success, but success depended on the commandos themselves, who were endowed with a quality which profoundly separated them from their opponents, an intangible quality which they all shared, and which was exemplified by the conscious self-sacrifice of Valer and Jiménez.

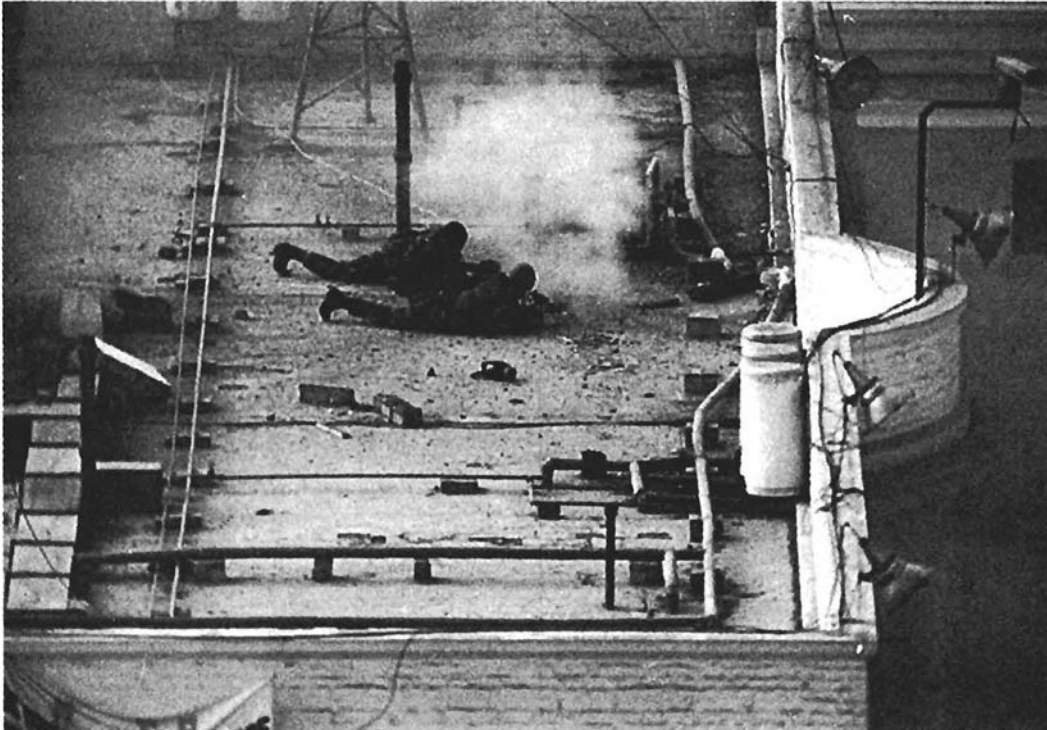
This quality was also shared by the other “commandos”: the hostages. Not only were the hostages not affected by the so-called “Stockholm syndrome,” but what happened to them was precisely the opposite: The hostages, and especially the Peruvian state officials, both civilian and uniformed, knew

that the chance of reaching a negotiated solution was minimal. Thus, they were prepared from the beginning for a rescue or, even, for a revolt from within against their terrorist captors. This group of hostages—exceptional witnesses to the terrorist

## **In this section**

The following articles on the Peruvian government's successful freeing of 72 hostages being held by MRTA terrorists, serve as an appendix to Lyndon LaRouche's preceding analysis of the proposed expansion of NATO. As LaRouche notes, during the 1970s, virtually no self-respecting government spokesman from the “Western world” would have questioned President Fujimori's decisive action in defense of his nation's sovereignty. Yet today, Peru's action occurred in the face of heavy pressures for softness toward the terrorists, from certain European NATO-member governments. “Since there is presently no efficient consensus among NATO members for defending us in a decisive manner against such murderous strategic adversaries as today's burgeoning international terrorism,” LaRouche asks, “from what real-world adversary is NATO presently proposed to defend the sovereignty of member and allied nation-states?”





*Peruvian Army commandos on the terrace of the Japanese ambassador's residence, April 22.*

barbarism Peru has suffered for the past 17 years—maintained their combative spirits and their identities, and kept themselves both mentally and physically fit, with classes and debates on statecraft among themselves.

The 22 uniformed hostages retained their command order and military organization, under the command of Vice Adm. Luis Giampietri, the highest-ranking officer among them. Contact between the hostages and the outside world was maintained from the very first day, through a beeper that had been carefully hidden by Giampietri, by means of which they knew that they were being monitored from the outside, and would be receiving microphones and micro-receivers.

By these means, the hostages were also able to transmit crucial intelligence about the routine, profiles, and even the precise location of the terrorists whenever required; Giampietri was, in fact, the hostage who indicated the appropriate moment for the rescue operation to be launched.

In contrast with the hostages and their rescuers, the MRTA guerrillas, except for the four leaders, were all typical “cannon fodder”: adolescents, several of them illiterate, recruited either by force or by offers of money, in the Peruvian jungle. They had been trapped into participating in the hostage-taking, and protested this to the head of the MRTA kidnapers, Néstor Cerpa Cartolini. Cerpa came up with the idea of holding indoor mini-soccer games to defuse tensions among his people. A fatal error, as it turned out.

Cerpa trusted that the “security guard” that had been mounted outside the Aoki residence by the British press and their allies, the Red Cross International and the other non-

governmental organizations, would suffice to deter any military action. Little did he suspect that such an action would take place in the light of day and from beneath the ground, instead of at midnight and from the air, despite the fact that on March 6, Cerpa exposed by means of a two-way radio left by WTN British television, the fact that a tunnel was being constructed underground, which he had learned about both through leaks from the outside, and when there was a cave-in during the tunnel excavation.

Despite all this, the surprise factor was absolute. When President Fujimori ordered the commandos, who had been waiting in the tunnels for hours, even days, to finally move, 11 terrorists were playing soccer on the main floor, including Cerpa and the three other leaders, while two terrorists were guarding hostages on the second floor and another stood guard on the terrace. The tunnel exits were opened by detonations of explosives, in a quantity precisely calculated not to affect the second floor, where the hostages were kept. The explosive used also stuns opponents. In the greatest explosion, four of the terrorists died; in the subsequent one, two more were killed, while Cerpa and another four were shot to death, surprised by commandos as they were racing up the staircase, intent on murdering the hostages.

On the second floor, those commandos charged with rescuing the hostages had already entered, headed by Colonel Valer and Lieutenant Jiménez. Valer was responsible for safeguarding the lives of the two hostages the terrorists had announced they would kill first if the government intervened: Ambassador Aoki and Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela.

Valer took the bullets and grenade meant for Tudela (later, Minister Tudela said, "They hunted me like a rabbit"), while Jiménez was killed while entering the room where a group of hostage judges was kept. One of these was wounded, mortally.

The situation was under control within 15 minutes, and not in the anticipated six, due to the fact that one of the armored doors intended as an escape hatch for the hostages, was blocked. Further, the residence was filled with mines that had been planted by the terrorists, and the hostages, once rescued, had to wait a bit longer for clearance to leave. As President Fujimori emphasized, and the hostages confirmed, the terrorists were armed to the teeth, and carried explosives, grenades, and other incendiaries on their bodies.

According to the hostages, the terrorists had conducted rehearsals of what they would do in the event of an assault on the residence, and made it clear that they would point their weapons not at the invading force, but at the hostages. The cost the government would be forced to pay would be in the lives of the hostages. Each terrorist was assigned a group of hostages to kill. The rescue commandos were prohibited from using machineguns, to avoid accidentally wounding any of the hostages.

Once the operation was complete, President Fujimori arrived on the scene, wearing a bullet-proof vest and in the midst of detonation of the mines that the soldiers were still deactivating. In an eloquent gesture, the hostages joined with their rescuers in front of their President, and sang the National Anthem of Peru.

## British hysteria

Less than 24 hours after the operation, President Fujimori explained that the operation had been carried out with the intent of defending both the authority of the sovereign nation-state and human life, two commitments which were far from contradictory, as the narco-terrorists and their sponsors claimed. Before a hostile audience of journalists, especially foreign ones, Fujimori boasted of the secrecy of the rescue operation, which "not even the intelligence services, not even you journalists, with all due respect, knew about." Fujimori could not have stated more clearly that he saw the foreign press as an enemy of his nation.

Using a model of the Japanese ambassador's residence, Fujimori explained the details of the operation. The President justified the expulsion, six days earlier, of Swiss national Jean-Pierre Scharer, the Red Cross International's number-two man in Lima, whom one Peruvian journalist at the press conference called an "MRTA adviser," without being contradicted by Fujimori.

Starting on April 24, the British press services Reuters and the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC), and their colleagues, including Agence France Presse, unleashed the Goebbels-style lie that the two terrorists on the second floor had surrendered, and had been brought into the tunnels as if they were hostages, and were then executed. Fujimori insisted in numer-

ous international interviews that there were no executions.

The British media lies were transparently absurd, since the priority had been to save the lives of the hostages from terrorists armed with AKM rifles, pistols, grenades, and "Russian cheese" bombs. In other words, the terrorists were veritable human bombs. The kidnappers, led by 15-year veteran terrorists, had mined the residence, possessed grenade launchers, and had each been assigned to kill a select group of hostages, beginning with the most important. Each terrorist could kill many hostages, in a matter of seconds, as they did with Judge Carlos Giusti.

In total, six hostages (and 14 commandos) were wounded, and four required surgery to save their lives. Reuters would no doubt have preferred to have saved the lives of the two terrorists, perhaps at the cost of many dead hostages, but the truth is that the terrorists died in combat, and in a just war.

As it turned out, of course, the "sources" for the slanders were all impossible to verify: MRTA members with remote microphones, unidentified "former hostages," and even Peruvian "naval intelligence sources." These sources said, according to Reuters and BBC, that they "heard," in the midst of incessant detonations to which the entire world is witness, the words of the terrorists supposedly trying to surrender. The only hostage cited by name as a supposed witness to the "surrender," absolutely denied the story attributed to him, describing it as "absurd."

---

## Documentation

---

# 'You are the founding fathers of a new Peru'

### A letter by Lt. Col. Juan Valer Sandoval

*Below is the text of the letter written by Peruvian Lt. Col. Juan Valer Sandoval, one of the two Army officers killed in the April 22 commando raid on the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima. The letter, addressed to his wife and Army comrades, was found in his pocket after he was killed by an MRTA terrorist during the rescue operation. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of colonel:*

If tomorrow you read this letter, it will be because I have died in the operation to rescue the hostages in the Japanese ambassador's residence. I have no other guide than my extraordinary love for this blessed land called Peru; and you know that I become a fury when they touch my Nation, and this is what the terrorists have done; by taking the residence, they have placed us before the eyes of the world, attempting to alter the pacification process which has cost us so much effort in the past.



*The commander of the operation to free the hostages, Col. Juan Valer Sandoval (center, with mustache), who, together with Lt. Raúl Jiménez Chávez, died during the mission. Both have been declared National Heroes.*

If I am not with you, I want you to remember that I went joyfully, fighting for an operation which we planned together, taking hours away from studies at our beloved Superior War College—an operation which unites us more than ever, and which we shall see triumph.

Accept that I am at peace. I only want it said: Valer was a good man. May God bless you all. [Signed] Operations Commander “Valer.”

### **From President Alberto Fujimori**

*Below are excerpts of the speech given by President Fujimori, at the April 24 funeral service for the two officers killed during the April 22 commando raid to rescue hostages held by the MRTA. The funeral service was broadcast on nationwide television:*

When a soldier dies in defense of the Fatherland, a hero is born; he does not die, but lives eternally in the grateful memory of his countrymen. . . . [Lieutenant Colonel Valer’s and Lieutenant Jiménez’s] deaths were not in vain; their sacrifice freed the country, in which peace and democracy shall always reign. They have given their lives, which is the most precious thing a man has, so that we, their countrymen, may continue to live in peace and build Peru. They prepared to defend, even at the cost of their physical integrity, their flag

and their Fatherland, faithful follower of that model of our Army, the immortal Col. Francisco Bolognesi. . . .

[To the families:] Consoled by their Christian faith, they should also be comforted by the pride of being related to a hero of Peru. Captain Jiménez was the first to go in to free the hostages, and died in defending them. Colonel Valer foresaw his death, as can be seen in the letter he wrote to his wife Marina, in which he said that sacrificing himself would not be in vain, because it would stop terrorist barbarism.

My son and I feel this great loss. But [Valer’s] example of valor and courage is also *the clearest demonstration that our Armed Forces are the greatest guarantee of our national sovereignty*, and that democracy shall always prevail in Peru, over any totalitarianism. Peace and glory rest with those who today, are national heroes.

### **From Gen. Nicolás Hermoza Ríos**

*Below are excerpts from the speech given by Gen. Nicolás Hermoza Ríos, the head of Peru’s Armed Forces, during the April 24 funeral service for the two officers killed in the commando raid on the Japanese residence:*

At every moment, our President had the situation under control, and showed his fine qualities as a statesman; from the first few days after the seizure of the residence, he set the political objectives, in planning for both a peaceful solution to the hostage crisis, or a military rescue. The possibilities for action were determined by the development of events, and by the profile of potential scenarios. Thus, with the objectives set for a probable military rescue operation, the Armed Forces took all the necessary steps . . . especially, the selection of military personnel . . . a select commando group, which . . . trained for months. . . . Such an important and crucial task required the support of the National Intelligence Service (SIN), which permitted us to have the intelligence required so that the military forces could successfully carry out the mission assigned them by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. We were privileged witnesses as to how our commandos operated in rescuing the hostages, with a minimal cost to human life. . . .

We cannot fail to mention that the President’s first step was, and this is what he desired above all, to seek a peaceful solution which would save the lives of the hostages without sacrificing one millimeter of the points which are crucial for the preservation of the rule of law and the principle of respect for authority. However, despite all of the government’s good will, the obtuse intransigence of the head of the terrorist group, and his posing of unacceptable conditions, prevented a peaceful solution and freeing of the hostages.

Facing obvious deception which did not portend a peaceful outcome, and after four months in which he showed clear good will to reach a peaceful solution; after an objective analysis of the situation, taking into account the desperation of the [hostages’] families as well as the evident physical and emotional deterioration of the hostages themselves, the Presi-



*President Fujimori pays his last respects to Lt. Raúl Jiménez. In the background is the closed casket of Col. Juan Valer. "In Peru, we will not accept terrorism," said Fujimori on April 22, "and we have given the international community an example of how terrorist blackmail must not be permitted, must not be yielded to. The Peruvian people have known how to carry out this task of exemplary pacification."*

dent reached the painful but necessary conclusion that the rescue of the hostages was the only viable solution. Looking at the situation, which I'm sure was very difficult for him, given the implicit underlying risk and everything that was at stake, the President once again trusted in the Armed Forces, and the SIN, to assume responsibility for the rescue operation . . . and both institutions . . . proceeded to define the characteristics and circumstances under which the mission could be carried out, always taking into account, as a top priority, the protection of the hostages' lives. . . .

The mission has been fully carried out. The President himself selected D-Day and H-Hour. It was executed under the name of *Chavín de Huantar*, as a joint operation which, in the estimated time, and at minimal cost, successfully carried out the difficult task assigned. Nonetheless, this mission, which should be a cause for unanimous joy around the country, and whose execution should be a matter of analysis for specialists and experts throughout the world, has, sadly, been darkened by the death of an illustrious magistrate . . . of two of our Army officers, and of all of the terrorists who occupied the ambassador's residence.

Our fallen comrades-in-arms did their duty as soldiers. By sacrificing their lives, they decisively determined the success of this operation, and for that, deserve the respectful recognition of all Peruvian soldiers here represented. . . . I should make it known that Lieutenant Colonel Valer had as his mission, protecting the life and rescuing unharmed, the Japanese ambassador, His Excellency Morihisa Aoki, and our

foreign minister, Dr. Francisco Tudela. Offering an example of courage to our commandos, he placed himself at the head of the rescue team, and carried out his mission at the cost of his life. Similarly, Lt. Raúl Jiménez Chávez died valiantly, sacrificing his life to rescue the hostages to whom he was assigned. This example of our two comrades, so tragically killed, makes the Peruvian soldier proud, and shows the high level of professionalism and courage of our Armed Forces.

To them, our comrades, we express our deepest feelings of brotherhood and pain at their leaving us. . . . These men, prepared for war, gave their lives for the higher purpose so sought by our Fatherland. . . .

Lt. Col. Juan Valer Sandoval, Lt. Raúl Jiménez Chávez: Today this earth, this sacred piece of Peruvian soil, embraces you, as it has embraced so many of our heroes, who, from the time of our republican beginnings, have, like you, given their lives, for a higher purpose. . . . You are the founding fathers of a new Peru. A Peru in which homicidal violence shall be banned forever, and harmony, peace, fraternity, and solidarity shall reign among all those of us who live in this sacred Peru. Rest assured that your sacrifice has not been in vain. With the firmness of an oath, at this supreme moment of a painful good-bye, we promise you that we shall continue to work with the greatest boldness and commitment in the crusade of national pacification, and in the building of this new Peru, which we so deserve, and for which you so generously gave your lives.

My comrades in arms, may you rest in peace.

# London-backed media, NGOs behind MRTA

by Valerie Rush

The MRTA hostage crisis in Peru was never, for one moment, an autochthonous operation. Before, during, and after the hostage-taking and siege at the Japanese ambassador's residence, the British one-worldists who deploy terrorist movements around the globe, have been deploying the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, just as they have their media hounds and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In January of this year, *EIR* published a special feature on the MRTA (see *EIR*, Jan. 31), which documented how this narco-terrorist organization was manufactured by a British "indigenism" project which has been operational in the Americas since at least the early twentieth century, a project which also spawned Peru's other, more famous narco-terrorist force, the Shining Path. The ideology of each was created by the same radical anthropological networks centered in London and at the Sorbonne in Paris.

The MRTA has operated as part of the São Paulo Forum, a continental narco-terrorist strike force often deploying its cadre in combination with other terrorist members of that organization. The São Paulo Forum has given British intelligence a formidable terrorist capability across Ibero-America, and, in turn, has received recognition, and a forum, by such anglophile institutions as the Washington-based Inter-American Dialogue and the Woodrow Wilson Institute. Mouthpieces for the Forum have spoken out repeatedly in defense of the MRTA, since the hostage-taking.

## Behind the MRTA: the media . . .

Throughout the four months of the MRTA siege in Lima, the terrorists received propaganda and logistical support from a variety of British-controlled media outlets and NGOs:

- Reuters, London's premier news agency, has been in the forefront of feeding continuous pro-MRTA coverage into the world's media, since the beginning of the hostage crisis. It was Reuters which set the line for all the other media, by calling the MRTA "rebels" and "social fighters," and describing their treatment of their hostages as "gentlemanly." Reuters also prepared a special news broadcast purporting to show MRTA cadre training in an undisclosed jungle camp, for the purpose of proving that the commando team at the Japanese ambassador's residence was not the final remnant of the MRTA, as some had suggested.

After the April 22 military assault on the Japanese compound, Reuters once again took the lead in airing charges that the Peruvian troops had "executed" the MRTA terrorists,

using as its source an MRTA contact outside the compound who had allegedly been listening to the raid on short-wave radio. Reuters has also deliberately played up alleged tensions between the Peruvian and Japanese governments, over handling of the hostage crisis.

Reuters is by no means the only British media outlet to play this role. It was the London *Financial Times* correspondent in Lima, Sally Bowen, who insisted from the beginning of the crisis that a military solution was "impossible," and who has done everything possible since then to publicize the MRTA cause. The *Financial Times* also editorialized in the immediate aftermath of the hostage-taking that the MRTA action was a "wake-up call" to Peruvians, in response to President Alberto Fujimori's "political failings," such as "authoritarianism" and "toleration of human rights abuses"—precisely the MRTA's litany. After the hostages were rescued, the paper cried that a military solution was "hard to justify," given how nicely the terrorists had behaved! Editorially, it exposed its fears: "Peru is still too much of a one-man show for comfort."

One London stringer who got his fingers burned was the Lima correspondent of Britain's Worldwide Television News (WTN), Miguel Real Fierro, who made a rather hurried departure from Peru in early March, after Peruvian Communications Minister Domingo Palermo (also President Fujimori's chosen negotiator for the government) called him onto the carpet for his collaboration with the MRTA terrorists. WTN had maintained a direct line of communication to MRTA commando leader Nestor Cerpa Cartolini from the beginning of the hostage-taking, by deliberately leaving behind a two-way transmitter during one of its interviews with him. From then onward, Cerpa had a regular international forum for his rantings, courtesy of WTN.

- Not surprisingly, the *New York Times* came to Real Fierro's defense, in an article complaining, "The [Peru] government has consistently tried to limit publication of the guerrillas' viewpoints." In fact, together with Cable News Network (CNN)—which interviewed pro-terrorist "human rights experts" on Peru throughout the crisis, and which, on the day of the rescue mission, gave MRTA "international spokesman" Iván Velasco 15 minutes to rant against Fujimori and threaten reprisals—the *New York Times* has been a leading mouthpiece for MRTA propaganda in the United States.

Early on in the siege, the *New York Times* concentrated its coverage on comparing the conditions in Peru's prisons to a Hieronymous Bosch painting of the Inferno, an absurdity which nonetheless gave cause to the MRTA terrorists' demand for release of its prisoners. The *New York Times* also regularly regurgitated the arguments of Human Rights Watch and other NGOs about "innocent" terrorists trapped by the "faceless judges." Following the military rescue operation, the *New York Times* revealed its sympathies by blowing up the following quote from its April 24 coverage: "A young guerrilla, distraught, spares the life of a hostage, and then is killed himself."



*The main room of the Japanese ambassador's residence, where the most serious confrontation took place. One can observe the opening where one of the tunnels leads out, opened by a controlled explosion from below.*

### **... and the NGOs**

• The International Red Cross, which has been denounced in several countries for serving as liaison, even ransom-collector, for international terrorists, played a crucial support role for the MRTA. Indeed, its "humanitarian" visits to MRTA prisoners were cancelled, after the Fujimori government suspected the Red Cross of serving as message carriers, or "postmen," for the terrorist commandos in the Japanese ambassador's residence. Peruvian authorities also unofficially charged the Red Cross with facilitating the MRTA's Dec. 31 propaganda show inside the residence, by leaving a door to the compound open so that various media could enter on cue and broadcast interviews with the terrorists internationally.

Repeatedly, the Red Cross had protested maneuvers by Army troops outside the occupied residence, even threatening to withdraw its workers if the government violated a "neutral zone" it had unilaterally defined in front of the residence. Suspected Red Cross complicity with the terrorists forced the Fujimori government to create a three-man medical team to replace Red Cross personnel ministering to the hostages. Medical dossiers would be maintained on every hostage, said a government representative, "with their own name and not under code," as the Red Cross had done.

According to Peruvian investigative journalist César Reategui, the Red Cross had aided and abetted MRTA and Shining Path terrorists various times, including providing false identification papers to a wounded terrorist, so that he could escape authorities, and tipping off terrorists on planned Army raids of terrorist hideouts.

On April 16, less than a week before the rescue operation was launched, Swiss national Jean-Pierre Scharer, number two in the International Red Cross office in Peru, was booted

out of Peru. Although no official reason was given for the government's action, which was greeted with outrage by the MRTA support lobby in the media, the cause became clear a few days later when Peru's Channel 5 broadcast a photo taken from inside the Japanese ambassador's residence, showing Scharer in a grinning, buddy-buddy pose with MRTA leader Cerpa and two other terrorists. The Channel 5 anchorman commented, "Scharer's smile is truly expressive." The picture, published in the majority of Peru's newspapers, was taken by a miniature camera similar to those used in laparoscopic surgery, which Peruvian intelligence had inserted into the compound from the tunnels below.

• The London-headquartered Amnesty International, like the George Soros-funded Human Rights Watch, have supported the terrorist offensive against Peru since it began in 1980, by directing international attacks against the Peruvian government and security forces for so-called "human rights violations." Both groups work closely with such terrorist spokesmen as legislator Javier Diez Canseco, to whom Amnesty demanded in the 1980s that Peru's government hand over the identities of all military men engaged in counterinsurgency operations! Diez Canseco sits on the board of the São Paulo Forum's *América Libre* magazine.

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 convicted of terrorism by military courts, including the top MRTA and Shining Path leadership. In late January of this year, Amnesty International intervened on behalf of the Red Cross—and the MRTA—by issuing a communiqué protesting the Fujimori government's ban on Red Cross visits to MRTA prisoners, and insisting that many of those incarcerated had been falsely accused or convicted of terrorism.

In Peru, Human Rights Watch coordinates with three main "partners": the Andean Commission of Jurists, the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC), and Peru's Pro-Human Rights Association (Aprodeh). The first is one of the leading drug legalization lobbies in Ibero-America, whose executive director, Diego García-Sayan, is also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, and a leading advocate of negotiating power-sharing deals with terrorists.

The second, CAPHC, is the shock-troop force for the drug cartels, whose self-proclaimed mission is to herd hundreds of thousands of poor Peruvian, Bolivian, Colombian, and Ecuadorean families who are currently enslaved to the cartels, into an armed insurrectionary force to defend drug-growing and trafficking in the region. The CAPHC coordinates with Colombia's FARC narco-guerrillas; the FARC is a member of the São Paulo Forum along with the MRTA. CAPHC leader Evo Morales has publicly defended jailed MRTA terrorists.

The third, Aprodeh, is a group of lawyers who have worked closed with the MRTA leadership since its founding. Aprodeh's leading guru is the Inter-American Dialogue's Javier Diez Canseco.

# The 'Williamsburg Process': from blunder to fiasco

by Gretchen Small

To understand how it is, that narco-terrorism continues to spread across the Americas, largely unchecked outside of Peru's exemplary victories, consider the implications of an event which took place on Feb. 4-6, 1997, in Miami, Florida. The U.S. Army Southern Command's II Human Rights Conference, on "Armed Forces, Democracy and Human Rights on the Threshold of the 21st Century," was co-chaired by the head of the U.S. Army's Southern Command, Gen. Wesley Clark (since tapped to be the next commander of NATO), and by Juan Méndez, a "human rights" activist notorious throughout the Americas as an agent of one of George Soros's international drug legalization lobby outposts, Human Rights Watch/Americas. This was the same Juan Méndez who admits to dealing with Peru's Shining Path killers going back to at least 1984, and who in 1990, visited Colombia to campaign on behalf of the heads of the Medellín drug cartel, whose "human rights" he charged were being violated by Colombian military anti-drug operations.

Méndez, named director of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR) in September 1996, co-chaired the conference, the second time in which the Southern Command had co-hosted a human rights conference with the IIHR, a Costa Rican-headquartered "international NGO," run by a nest of Soros agents, drug legalizers, indigenous ideologues, and Inter-American Dialogue members. (IIHR's board of directors sports the names of Diego García-Sayán, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, José Miguel Vivanco, Sonia Picado, and others.) Both conferences were run as invitation-only, touchy-feely, consensus-building sessions, directed at imposing a "culture of human rights" upon the Ibero-American military.

What is the message delivered to the governments and security forces of the region, to the narcotics cartels, and to the narco-terrorists, by having the U.S. Army invite Juan Méndez to lecture Ibero-American civilian and military leaders on democracy and human rights? By having the U.S. Army's SouthComm announce that it has established "a real productive relationship" with an NGO run by some of the hemisphere's most notorious anti-nation-state operatives? Who becomes the enemy, and who the friend, if the IIHR leads, under the U.S. military's sponsorship, the inter-govern-

mental commission which the Second Human Rights Conference agreed upon, to design institutional reform to fit this notion of human rights and democracy? Is it any wonder that the only effective fight against terrorism is being waged by those, such as the Fujimori government, who have refused to be ruled by such an agenda?

## LaRouche warned you

Such an obvious, stinking, breach of hemispheric security is not, however, an aberration which was initiated out of the U.S. Southern Command, per se. Rather, it is the result of the policy package known as the "Williamsburg Process," the agenda put forward as United States policy at the first Defense Ministerial of the Americas, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in July 1995, and elaborated in the September 1996 Department of Defense document, *United States Security Strategy for the Americas*. Lyndon LaRouche, then a Presidential candidate, warned in an October 1995 campaign strategy document, *The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy*, that implementation of the insane policy there outlined, would lead to precisely such security disasters as that seen in Miami in February.

The underlying assumption of the "Williamsburg Process," is that Ibero-American military capabilities and institutions must be reshaped, to conform with so-called globalization, both financial and political: That is, they must be shrunk, and run by the bankers, who now, by and large, run the already-shrunken governments of the region.

To justify such a policy, the Pentagon's *Security Strategy* lied that the "impact [of insurgent and guerrilla forces] has diminished" in the Americas (no mention was even made of narco-terrorism), an assertion which was not true then, and is not true today. The Defense Department document then argued that the United States should support "civilian-led peace negotiations" with narco-terrorists such as Colombia's FARC and ELN, Peru's Shining Path and MRTA, and Mexico's EZLN.

LaRouche responded in his *Blunder* document: "The impact of the terrorist forces associated with the São Paulo Forum, the chief terrorist political cover of Central and South America, has not decreased; it has greatly increased during the recent several years. . . . The largest potential for terrorist insurgency in South America is found within the Forum's assets within Brazil." The Pentagon document, LaRouche explained, "emphasizes the relics of the past, and cheerfully ignores the fact that the new terrorist capabilities now being mobilized within the region, are far more numerous and dangerous than those of past experience."

LaRouche warned that the "Hobbesian 'conflict resolution' approaches" promoted as the solution to both terrorism and border disputes, "can have no effect but to accelerate the destruction of the sovereignty and national security of every nation affected, including the United States itself. . . . It reeks



of the London Tavistock Institute psychiatrists' doctrine of managed irregular warfare."

LaRouche identified the source of the insanity in U.S. policy, as the "utopian" tradition increasingly dominating the permanent national security bureaucracy in the United States, since the respective reigns in security posts of McGeorge Bundy, Robert S. McNamara, and Henry Kissinger. In the case of Ibero-American policy, it is the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD) which functions as the strong-arm deployed to ensure Washington's continued adherence to utopian doctrine, even as it leads to such calamities as the cited Miami conference, a flagrant sabotage of the Clinton administration's otherwise manifest efforts to take on the global narcotics threat.

The Dialogue was founded in 1982 by McGeorge Bundy and Robert McNamara, amongst others. Today it claims among the ranks of its 100 "prominent" members former National Security Adviser Gen. Sir Brent Scowcroft (a former president of Kissinger Associates), and Alan Batkin, the current vice chairman of Kissinger Associates. It promotes itself as "the premier U.S. center" for policy and communication within the Western Hemisphere, boasts of having members "on loan" to various governments in the Americas (e.g., the Presidents of Brazil and Bolivia), runs the 100-plus Washington-based NGOs which deal with Ibero-America, and deploys key media figures in its ranks to help shape its aura of power. (Among its members, for example, are the president of the *Chicago Tribune*, the publisher of the *Miami Herald*, CNN's prime anchor and senior correspondent, the national news assistant managing editor of the *Washington Post*, and the chairman of Abril, S.A., Brazil's largest publishing company.)

Power, they have; respect, they do not. The Inter-American Dialogue's activities are carefully studied by patriotic circles throughout the Americas, under the maxim, "know thy enemy." Since *EIR* first took on the Dialogue when IAD came out for drug legalization in 1986, *EIR* has become the bane of the Dialogue's "consensus." The damage done to their aura of power by *EIR*'s book, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America* (a best-seller in the region published in Spanish, English, and Portuguese), is incalculable. *The Plot* details why, when, and how, the Dialogue put together the plan to take down the Ibero-American military, in order to remove the major remaining institutional obstacle to replacing sovereign nation-states with a regional government, subservient to the United Nations.

The Dialogue's latest report, *The Americas in 1997: Making Cooperation Work*, released on April 23, expresses near-hysteria over the resistance their globaloney schemes have met: "There is little interest in Latin America and the Caribbean to take advantage of post-Cold War opportunities to revamp hemispheric security relations," they complain. "Expectations for regional cooperation could well have been too

high. The convergence of interests and values among the countries of the hemisphere may have been exaggerated. The obstacles to more cooperative inter-American relations are, after all, still formidable, and should not be underestimated."

### Dialogue 'deeply troubled' by Peru

The Dialogue has clearly identified the Peruvian government and military as a major source of this resistance—from well before their recent victories against narco-terrorism. For example, an article published in the January-February 1997 issue of the New York Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs*, by Dialogue member Jorge Domínguez, happily reported that guerrilla and paramilitary movements are now taking the lead in the political process in Ibero-America: "These forces born in violence . . . today . . . show the way toward hoped-for stability in Guatemala, Colombia and Peru." Domínguez singled out the "Fujimori model," however, as the "grave threat" in the region, arguing unabashedly that it is the very *success* of the emergency anti-terrorism measures taken by Fujimori in 1992—including shutting down a thoroughly corrupted Congress and judiciary—which constitutes the threat. Domínguez warns against "the potential appeal of a caesar who proclaims the need for a temporary interruption of constitutional government to save the country and constitutionalism in the long run."

When the MRTA went into action, so did the Dialogue. On Jan. 10, 1997, the Dialogue called a press conference in Washington, for one of their staff, Carlos Iván Degregori, to issue the Dialogue's demands: "Negotiations which assure the political future for the MRTA terrorists, in exchange for the freeing of the hostages, better conditions in the jails, and the definitive end to violence would be the best possible outcome for the crisis," said Degregori, a Peruvian who had been in contact with Shining Path from his days as anthropology professor at the University of Huamanga, where the Shining Path was hatched. On Jan. 28, Dialogue executive committee member Osvaldo Hurtado deployed into Peru, to declare at a Lima forum that groups like the MRTA "do not represent a danger to democracy in the region"; the Peruvians should bring the MRTA into the political system, as the M-19 has come in to run Colombia's government.

Then on April 11, the Dialogue organized a full-day seminar in Washington to debate the future of Peru, and called in the leading ideologue of the anti-military project within the U.S. permanent security bureaucracy, the State Department's self-proclaimed Kissingerian, Luigi Einaudi, as the keynote speaker. Einaudi threatened that the hostage crisis must end "in a way that is negotiated," or Peru would become stigmatized worldwide as a violent nation.

Since the successful rescue, Dialogue spokesmen have taken to the media, to state they are "deeply troubled" by the outcome, because "dialogue and negotiation may well have been further discredited."

## Eurasia summits promote 'new, just economic order'

by Mary and Mark Burdman

During Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit to Moscow on April 22-26, Jiang and Russian President Boris Yeltsin placed many of the most crucial issues facing mankind, at the forefront of the international agenda. The central theme of the summit meetings was the creation of a "new, just and rational, political and economic world order." Such an order is the only means to develop and guarantee international peace and stability, the leaders said, and is the only way to ensure that the populations of the developing nations can achieve economic justice, in the years ahead.

As stressed to *EIR* by one of Russia's best-informed experts on the Eurasian region, the April 23 Jiang-Yeltsin summit, together with the five-nation summit of the leaders of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan on April 24, created an atmosphere favorable to expansion of the world's greatest project: the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

What makes these developments all the more important, is that U.S. President Bill Clinton and the American State Department, in a break with British/"Kissingerian" geopolitics, have given their endorsement to the diplomatic breakthroughs achieved in Moscow. These administration declarations put the lie to the widespread international media fraud, that what transpired in Moscow was "aimed against the United States." The great majority of media outlets have simply chosen to black out what the American President and the State Department said.

They have also ignored such statements as those made by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Grigori Karasin, interviewed in the Russian daily *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on April 22. Karasin said he "disagreed" with any attempt to link the discussions with China to "Russian attempts to counter the

advance of NATO to the East," as "our relations with the People's Republic of China have been a constant priority, not subject to considerations of expediency and not connected with the developments in Europe. . . . Russia has no 'hidden agenda' with regard to China. But the inter-state relations and specific agreements offer a good example for the entire international community."

In the real world, as opposed to media virtual reality, the recent diplomatic and political events justify hopes, that the Eurasian Land-Bridge can be extended to many more nations, and provide an alternative to the global financial collapse and economic/infrastructural breakdown around the world. This policy direction has been put forward by Lyndon LaRouche, who put out a statement welcoming the diplomatic developments of late April. As LaRouche has stressed, positive relations between the United States and China are absolutely necessary to neutralize British imperial geopolitics, and to create an alternative to the present, bankrupt world financial system.

### The 'Quadrangle'

Jiang and Yeltsin situated their national interests not only in a "strategic partnership," but also in developing the other nations of the world. The immediate focal point of this commitment is a newly emerging strategic configuration, being referred to by its leaders as the "Quadrangle." It is comprised of China, Russia, India, and Iran. As certain Russian experts emphasize, this arrangement can readily incorporate Pakistan and the five former Soviet republics of Central Asia. Statements by the Chinese leadership indicate that Africa, too, is expected to benefit from the effects of the "Quadrangle."

In comments following the Jiang-Yeltsin summit, Rus-

sian Presidential spokesman Sergei Yastrzhembsky emphasized the importance of India. "There are already very positive developments in the triangle China-Russia-India. One may speak of a breakthrough of Russian Asia policy," he said.

Also noteworthy, is that President Clinton, in his April 25 remarks on the summit, affirmed the importance of India. And, as Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Karasin said on April 21, the confidence-building measures on the border agreed to between China and India last November, used the April 1996 Shanghai accords, reached among Russia, China, and three nations of Central Asia, as a precedent.

The inclusion of Iran involves certain obvious complications, given the formal U.S. policy of isolating Iran, as part of the so-called "dual containment" approach to Iraq and Iran. However, two facts need be stressed. The reality, largely blacked out by a media eager to rush to simplistic, sound-byte formulations, is that an intensive debate is occurring in Washington, including inside the Clinton administration, about whether that approach should be dropped, and whether, instead, as former U.S. State Department official Robert Pelletreau phrased it, a "full agenda dialogue" with Iran should be opened. The Iranian press regularly features such "signals," from Pelletreau and others, as a sign of a possible imminent shift in U.S. policy.

Second, Iranian Parliament chief Nateq Nouri was in Moscow, and then in Central Asia, in the week immediately preceding the April 22-25 diplomacy in Moscow. While there, he promoted the "Quadrangle" configuration for Eurasia.

### **The end of geopolitics?**

One can only imagine the rug-chewing fits now taking place among London's geopoliticians.

In his April 24 comments on the agreements, in the course of delivering unambiguous support for the achievements of the Moscow summit, U.S. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns singled out Henry Kissinger's policies for attack, as *EIR* reported last week. This is a most refreshing departure, coming from the State Department. Chiding the press for "touting the Jiang Zemin/Boris Yeltsin meeting as some kind of face-off with the United States," Burns stressed: "That is not how we see it. We're in the 1990s now. We're not back in the '70s, when Henry Kissinger and others were playing triangular diplomacy among Russia, China, and the United States. The world has changed."

This was neatly complemented by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, visiting Washington on April 29 (see article, p. 63). In a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations and the U.S.-China Business Council, Qian stated: "China and the United States share common responsibility, in maintaining world peace, promoting global prosperity, and on many other important matters. Ours is the largest developing country, and the U.S. the largest developed one. The need for

both countries to stay engaged with each other, is increasing, not decreasing. The potential for both countries to cooperate in various fields, is expanding, not dwindling."

Then, Qian blasted those attempting to create hysteria about an alleged "Chinese threat" to the United States: "According to their argument, China has replaced the former Soviet Union as the main threat to the United States. Others predict that China and the United States will move toward confrontation, and therefore, call for containment against China. There are also people who liken today's China to Germany and Japan at the end of the 19th and early 20th century." Such views "could not be more wrong," he stressed, because "today's China is a developing country. What it desires most, is a peaceful international environment, so that it can focus on economic development, and improve the life of its 1.2 billion people. . . . I am confident that China-U.S. relations are bound to go forward."

Qian is doing the forward planning for a summit between President Clinton and President Jiang, when the latter makes his first state visit to the United States later this year, most likely in October.

### **'Facilitate joint development and prosperity'**

In their "Joint Declaration of a Multi-Polar World and the Formation of a New International Order," issued in Moscow on April 25, the Chinese and Russian leaders declared, "The creation of a peaceful, stable, just, and rational new international political and economic order, is becoming a pressing demand of the epoch and an imperative of historical development." Mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual advantage, and peaceful coexistence must become the "fundamental norm" of interstate relations, and "the basis for the creation of a new international order." Economic relations must "facilitate joint development and prosperity," and the key to ensuring security is to end the "Cold War mentality," the leaders stated.

The declaration states that the Agreement among the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the People's Republic of China to strengthen military trust and reduce armed forces stationed on their border regions (the 4,400-mile-long former Soviet-Chinese border) "can serve as a model for attaining regional peace, security, and stability after the ending of the Cold War." This agreement is a consolidation of the accords reached among these nations when their leaders met one year ago, in Shanghai.

The Russia-China accords are in the national interests of both nations. "The Parties note with satisfaction that the establishment and development of Russian-Chinese relations of equal trusting partnership, directed at strategic interaction in the 21st century, is keeping pace with the development of the international situation and international relations after the ending of the Cold War, [and] fully accords with the cardinal

interests of the peoples of the two countries, and facilitates peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world.”

In a speech to the Russian Duma (parliament), President Jiang took up the issue of how to create a peaceful and developing world, after a century whose disasters included two world wars and 40 years of Cold War. To end such tragedies, he said, it is essential to build a multi-polar world, in which it is no longer possible for a few powers to dictate to other nations. The broad group of developing nations, whose power is growing, is an important force on the international arena, Jiang said.

Already in the 1980s, President Jiang said, China’s leader, the late Deng Xiaoping, had the idea that it was indispensable to create a just and rational new political order. This means the creation of a *new type* of international relations, in which each state has the right, based on its own condition, to choose its direction of development.

Based on this foundation of sovereignty, Jiang told the Duma, nations can reject the mentality of the Cold War, and all those actions not favorable to peace and development. The developed nations must recognize the interests and needs of the developing nations, including by increasing investment and providing advanced technologies.

Without improving North-South relations, without reducing the economic gap, the world will have only rich nations and poor nations, and it will not be possible to guarantee peace and stability. China, he noted, had suffered a century of aggression and looting by imperialist nations, and knows very well how difficult it will be to achieve such peace and stability, but China also requires such conditions for its own development. China rejects arms races, military blocs, and hegemonism.

China wants Russia, which has made so many contributions to the world, also to achieve stability and economic renewal. China and Russia are creating a new strategic interaction, a new type of interstate relations, to stimulate the creation of a just and rational international order, Jiang said. But this is not any kind of political “bloc,” and is not aimed against any third country, he underlined.

Our two nations’ economies are complementary; they are developing relations on all levels, Jiang said. The two nations must put their forces together, to create a just and rational new world order, to make the future world a beautiful place.

### **Exporting advanced technologies**

As LaRouche noted, in reflecting on the Chinese-Russian agreements, this focus on the whole developing sector, demonstrates that these accords are not only to produce, but also to *export* advanced technologies to other developing nations. Repeatedly in the past decades, the world has approached very close to instituting such a new order. This was Franklin Roosevelt’s policy at the end of World War II; this was the

policy of the Non-Aligned Movement, notably the NAM’s Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of 1976; it was the policy of Ibero-American leaders in the early 1980s. In these and in other instances, however, LaRouche said, we were not able to carry this policy through. Now, there is another opportunity to create this new, just order, and there is hope that we can achieve it. This policy, to develop the Third World, will create international momentum for the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” which is already the state policy of China.

Africa is one field for promoting a “new just and reasonable economic order.” Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng will be touring six African nations in May, one year after Jiang Zemin made an historic tour of the continent. On April 21, Li said that China wants to “strengthen consultation and cooperation in international affairs, support the just demands and reasonable proposals of African countries, stand together with them and other developing countries, and work jointly with them to promote just and reasonable international poli-

## **Iranian leaders invoke heritage of the Silk Road**

Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani sent a message of greetings to the Second Conference on the Silk Road, meeting in Teheran at the end of April, in which he noted that the influence of Iranian civilization can be seen all along that historic route. This was just one of many recent statements and initiatives taken by Iranian leaders, to link up to the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

According to the English-language Iranian newspaper *Ettela’at International*, Rafsanjani’s message stressed (in the paper’s paraphrase) that “the impact of Iranian and Islamic culture and civilization could be seen in all stages of the blossoming of the Silk Road on the inhabitants and users of the ancient route.”

Rafsanjani stated that “Iran, enjoying a strategic geographical location, and its own distinct economic and cultural features, has long been recognized as an important country.” He said that the effect of the “great spiritual civilization” of Iran and Islam “can be traced on the route of the Silk Road, from China right up to the heart of Europe. The caravans carrying goods, silk, and spices used the Silk Road from Kashgar in China, to Damascus and Africa, from Samarkand, Bukhara, Khojand, and Khwarazm to Neishabour, Rey, Isfahan, and Far, from Shiraz to Benga

tics and a new economic order." Li will visit Zambia, Mozambique, Gabon, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Tanzania on May 5-14.

Both China and Africa are faced with the task of safeguarding peace and seeking development, Li said. "The peace and prosperity of the world requires the stability and development of Africa, and any opinion or action to neglect Africa is incorrect. . . . China is willing to further develop political friendship with Africa, tap new channels of economic and trade cooperation, and pursue common development."

### Intensive diplomacy

The Moscow summit was only part of an intensive overall diplomatic process. President Yeltsin will visit China in November, and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin will go there in June. Last year, after the April summit in Shanghai, Li Peng visited Russia to set up several commis-

sions to plan cooperation in trade and economics, power, transportation, nuclear energy, and other fields, which have now been consolidated. Just before the summit, Jiang Zemin met Russian Defense Minister Igor Rodionov on April 18 in Beijing.

Most important are the developing economic relations. As one of Russia's foremost Russian authorities on China and Russian-Chinese relations, Academician V.S. Myasnikov, said in a discussion with *EIR* on April 28, the current accords are creating a new kind of relationship between Russia and China. Professor Myasnikov, who is deputy director of the Academy of Science's Institute of Far Eastern Studies, said that now, for the first time in 400 years, China is a more powerful state than Russia. Yet at the same time, Russia has been the *only* nation from which China can get new technologies, because of the policy of "technological apartheid" by the West that has prevailed up to now.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Russia cooperated very closely

and India, and also from Tabriz to Erzurum, Bosnia, and Europe. . . .

"So one can easily notice that, even though the Silk Road was a trade route for ferrying goods, it played an important and effective role on cultural, social, and artistic communications."

Emphasizing the current construction of the Land-Bridge, Rafsanjani stated that "the revival of the Silk Route, through construction of the lengthy Persian Gulf-Sarakhs-Tajan railway which once again links China to Central Asia via Iran, is in continuation of efforts" of Iran to expand the Silk Road.

"Through the completion of the Kerman-Zahedan railway project in the near future, the Indian subcontinent will be connected to the north, west, and south, via Iran," he said, according to the Teheran news service IRNA. This vital rail line will finally link western and eastern Iran. Eastern Iran is already linked to the Pakistani rail system, which is connected to the Indian and Bangladeshi rail systems. These can be fully opened up, if there is a political resolution to the Indian-Pakistani conflict. This will be the first time in history that the Indian subcontinent will be connected to West Asia, Europe, and Central Asia, directly by rail link.

A speaker at the Teheran conference, Deborah Luhrman, communications head of the World Tourism Organization, said that Iran has a vital role to play concerning the Silk Road, because of its strategic location, its rich culture, and its economy. Furthermore, she added, "the Sarakhs-Tajan railroad link between the Iranian and Central Asian networks, which runs on the course of the historical Silk

Road, provides an important connection between Europe and Asia, especially China."

*Ettela'at* also reported that Rafsanjani, in a speech in Teheran the same week before the eighth international conference on rainwater catchment systems, asserted that Iran is prepared to place its valuable experience in harnessing of water resources, at the disposal of those countries which need it. Scientists and researchers from 46 countries attended the five-day conference. The Iranian President said that Iran was the right place for holding such a gathering, as the years of experience that it has accumulated, can help to achieve the objectives of the conference. The Iranian government has allocated huge sums for optimal use of water resources, the paper said.

Then, on April 24-27, another conference took place in Teheran, on "Archaeology Along the Silk Road," co-sponsored by the Iranian government and Unesco. Among the 40 experts in attendance, was at least one from the United States. Other countries represented included Russia, Nepal, Kazakhstan, India, China, and Uzbekistan, *Ettela'at* reported.

The ninth session of the China-Iran joint economic commission will begin on May 3, in Teheran. For this occasion, Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and Communist Party Central Committee member Lee Lanjing will travel to Iran. Under discussion will be various infrastructure projects. China is already cooperating in various areas in Iran, including building a subway network in Teheran, cement plants, hydroelectric and thermal power projects, glass manufacturing, copper mining, and oil.

with China in developing China's heavy industry, nuclear capabilities, and so forth. Now, supplying China with such technologies could help Russia stop the disastrous destruction of its own industry and advanced technologies.

In fact, as LaRouche has also noted, perhaps the most important source of machine tools for developing China's economy, would be the still-existing, highly advanced "military-industrial complex" of Russia.

There are other aspects of economic cooperation. Russia is building a nuclear power plant in the Chinese port of Lianyungang, which is also the Pacific "rail head" of the Euro-Asian continental bridge linking Lianyungang to Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

Another vital project is building the Irkutsk gas pipeline to the Chinese city of Rizhao in Shandong province, which could also be extended to South Korea, and building high-voltage power lines from Siberia to Northeast China. Cooperation to build China's vast Three Gorges Dam project also has great potential. Indeed, Myasnikov said, it is in such Eurasian cooperation that Russia now sees its only chance for economic revival.

Presidents Jiang and Yeltsin, according to their spokesmen, also discussed another large-scale pipeline project, described as a "trans-Asian natural gas pipeline from Tomsk, Russia, to Shanghai." Tomsk is in Central Siberia, north of the science center of Novosibirsk and the Kuzbass coal region.

The two nations' policy is to expand their trade, which reached the level of \$7 billion last year, to \$20 billion per year by 2000. This can only be done by upgrading the quality of the trade, from the past exchange of raw materials from Russia and cheap consumer goods from China, to exchange of advanced technologies, as in the projects cited above.

Trade plays another vital role. Right now, Chinese-Russian border trade is worth \$200 million a year. While this trade does not play the strategic role of big construction projects, it is vital for simply keeping the economy of Russia's Far East alive and working. Before the breakup of the Soviet Union, Ukraine was the biggest supplier of the Far East, by sea from the port of Odessa. Now, this is no longer possible, and it is far easier to get food and other vital supplies from China.

## **The Eurasian-Indian Ocean revival**

Simultaneous with these developments, are a number of diplomatic events, declarations, etc., the which, in their density and content, show how much the notion of Eurasian-centered development is becoming hegemonic. What it also demonstrates, is the extent to which the rich, thousands-year history and cultural contribution of the ancient Silk Road, and the contiguous Indian Ocean region, are being revived in the minds of leading forces.

We cite the following examples:

- On April 23, Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev, one of the attendees at the five nations' heads of state meeting in Moscow, was interviewed in the daily *Rossiiskaya Gazeta*, and spoke about his proposal for a "Eurasian Union." Nazarbayev affirmed: "Sooner or later, the vast potential of the Asian continent will be combined with the technological potential of Europe, and contribute to the prosperity of their countries. . . . The idea of the Eurasian Union is still on the agenda. . . . If I were to drop out of big-time politics, I would devote the rest of my life to this noble idea." He said that, in the coming months, 27 countries will be represented, at the foreign ministers level, for a conference in the Kazakhstan capital of Almaty, to discuss confidence-building measures in Eurasia.

- Throughout the week of April 22, Iran was the site of international gatherings on the history, culture, and archaeology of the Silk Road (see box).

- On April 25, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, the so-called "Tripartite Group" comprising Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and China completed its meeting, with the unveiling of ambitious plans for expanding railway links between Central Asia and China. It was announced that a line between the Kyrgyz city of Osh and the Xinkiang, China city of Kashgar (Kashi) will be completed, thereby providing the missing link for the Shanghai-to-Paris Eurasian rail route.

- On April 8, Tblisi, Georgia, was the site of a conference, "On Reviving the Historical 'Silk Road,'" co-sponsored by the government of Georgia and the European Commission. This was to form the Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRASECA) design, for road and rail links from China, through Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, to Europe. The conference was attended by transportation ministers from member countries in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) group. On April 30, the ninth meeting of foreign ministers from BSEC member countries took place in Istanbul.

- As for integrating the Indian Subcontinent and broader Indian Ocean region into this complex, the following should be noted. In March, the Indian Ocean Rim for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) group was launched, at a conference in Mauritius. This grouping is the brainchild of India's new prime minister, I.K. Gujral, who put it into operation during his service as foreign minister, in the previous Deve Gowda government. The group consists of India, Australia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Yemen. France, Egypt, and Iran have recently applied for membership.

Iran's involvement could provide a link to the Eurasian railway net, because of the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, on the Indian Ocean. The Iranians are very active, these days, in upgrading rail transport cooperation with the countries of Central Asia, thereby helping these countries gain access to warm water ports.

# Kabila et al. caught in Nazi extermination campaign in Zaire

by Linda de Hoyos

President William Clinton dispatched Bill Richardson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, as a special envoy to Zaire in April, with the mission to attempt to negotiate a settlement between Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko and mercenary Laurent Kabila, whose forces are now within easy range of the Zairean capital of Kinshasa.

At a press conference in Kinshasa on April 29, after meeting with President Mobutu, Richardson defined his mission: "There can be no military solution to the crisis, but rather a negotiated settlement leading to an inclusive transitional government and fair and free elections. I am also here because of our grave concern for the plight of several thousand refugees and displaced Zaireans. There is a humanitarian crisis here and the international community must respond. There have been some reports of massacres and human rights abuses. This must end. International aid organizations and the UN must have immediate access to people in need. During my visit I will press for this."

Kabila, with backing of divisions of troops from Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, and now Angola, has seized the entire eastern half of Zaire and has now made salients into western Zaire, aiming for Kinshasa, promising to take the capital within two weeks. Kabila, who was placed in front of the invading Uganda, Rwandan, and Burundian troops as the nominal commander in November 1996—one month after the war in Zaire had begun—has made no bones about his support for Canadian and British mining giants to operate in his "liberated" territory, particularly the South African megaconglomerate Anglo American Corp. and Sir George Bush's Barrick Gold. The policy pursued by Kabila on behalf of his British masters is to seize the immense mineral wealth of Zaire, and transport it out through the British Commonwealth's Uganda and its satellite Rwanda.

In addition, as *EIR* has consistently reported, Kabila is providing the cover for the Rwandan Patriotic Army to carry out the "final solution" to the "Hutu problem"—carrying out the mass murder, either through direct military assault or through forced death marches—of hundreds of thousands of refugees from both Rwanda and Burundi.

Just at the point that Richardson's mission was announced, the news exploded into the press of the horrors per-

petrated by forces associated with Kabila against the refugees. Tensions have been brewing since the latter part of April, because Kabila would not permit the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR)—an organization which has made no attempt to defend the refugees against Kabila's attacks—and other aid agencies, to deliver any aid to the refugees, or to carry out their (forced) repatriation to Rwanda.

## Protests mount

On April 28, the protests against Kabila's effective fencing off of the dying refugees caused an explosion of protest:

- Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) released a statement charging that "the policy of total liquidation of the Rwandan refugees in Kivu is accelerating."

- United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan described the treatment of the refugees by forces nominally under Kabila as "slow extermination." On April 23, Annan declared: "I am shocked and appalled by the inhumanity of those who control eastern Zaire to these refugees, most of whom are innocent. I have therefore appealed to the international community to work with me in pressing Kabila and those in the region who back him, to push him to allow assistance to the refugees. I do not think the international community can stand by as thousands of men and women and children are starved to death. You can kill by shooting or by starvation. Killing by starvation is what is going on" (emphasis added).

- The *New York Times* on April 26 quoted World Food Program spokesman Christiane Berthaume as saying: "Eighty thousand people are condemned to slow and cruel death. The expression 'final solution' is not exaggerated."

- In a departure from its usual coverage, the April 25 *New York Times* demanded in an editorial: "These atrocities must be halted at once," and called upon the U.S. State Department to force Kabila to stop the killing of refugees. The *Times* further warned that international mining companies signing contracts with Kabila should "take heed" of Kabila's actions toward the refugees. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns angrily noted of the *Times*'s editorial that the State Department had been demanding that Kabila change his treatment of the refugees "for the last three weeks."



*Linda de Hoyos addresses a conference in Germany on "Peace through Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region," April 26-27, 1997. To her right is Lyndon LaRouche. EIR will have detailed reports on this historic conference, in future issues.*

- On April 30, Sadako Ogata, the UNHCR chief, finally joined in to bewail the plight of the refugees. It would be difficult for Ogata to defend herself against the charge that the deployment of her agency over the last six months has precisely enabled the Rwandan Army to carry out its mass murder of the refugees, as she did not utter a protest at the military bombardment of refugee camps under her agency's protection, and fought against the deployment of multilateral forces to aid the refugees in November—which deployment would have averted the horror now unfolding before the eyes of the international community.

- On April 28, the *Times* of London, spokesheet for the British Foreign Office, published two articles detailing atrocities against the refugees (see accompanying excerpts). Up to now, reports of the mass death awaiting Rwandan and Burundian refugees have been dismissed as the propaganda of particularly French intelligence services seeking to keep a hold on Zaire. No such characterization can be made of the same reports from the *Times* of London.

As U.S. envoy Richardson was preparing his mission to Zaire, the news came out that Rwandan troops deployed under Kabila's cover, had carried out a massacre of refugees at the Kasese and then the Boira camps, where the refugees had gathered to seek aid. Many were killed and then shoved into mass graves with mechanized diggers. Others were forced to dig their own graves before they were hacked to death or shot. Such reports can only evoke memories of the Nazis' policies of mass murder during World War II. Now, German TV and others are reporting the slow re-emergence of survivors from

the forests—many of them with limbs missing, with terrible and unattended wounds, many of them on the brink of death.

The United States media refuse to bring the reality of the horror that is ongoing in eastern Zaire to the American people, maintaining a policy of continuing blackout.

However, the magnitude and depth of the tragedy has not been lost on Richardson, who visited Kisangani on April 30. According to news reports, while in Kisangani, Richardson walked into a crowd of Hutu refugees and stopped before a young Hutu woman and patted the brow of the baby she was carrying. "She's cold," Richardson said. "She's dead," the mother answered. "I'm sorry. I'm so sorry," Richardson said.

### **Who backs Kabila?**

While Laurent Kabila himself is being called to account for the mass murder in eastern Zaire, it were more appropriate to call to account his backers:

- Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who commands the Ugandan Army in Zaire and is also in effect the commander-in-chief of the Rwandan Patriotic Army, which is reportedly carrying out most of the killing. In an interview on April 23 with the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir*, Museveni stated that he expected Kabila to "remain in contact with the countries of the region who understood and supported him." Kabila traveled to Luanda, Angola, for pre-negotiations on May 2, in a Ugandan plane. Museveni himself takes orders from Baroness Lynda Chalker, British Minister of Overseas Development, and case officer for the British monarchy's Privy Council on Africa.



- Roger Winter of the U.S. Committee of Refugees, a fervent supporter of the Rwandan Patriotic Army, who in Congressional testimony in December hailed Kabila's military assault on the Mugungu refugee camp.

- Donald Payne (D-N.J.), former chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, who has stated his assessment that Kabila was treating the refugees "very humanely."

- Anglo American Corp., American Mineral Fields, Bar- rick Gold, and other British Commonwealth mining companies which have signed contracts with Kabila on easy terms for full possession of Zaire's mineral wealth—contracts made possible by the British-deployed Ugandan-Rwandan-Burundi military siege against Kinshasa.

---

## Documentation

---

*We reprint here two articles from the Times of London of May 28, which report on the nightmare of murder and starvation taking place in areas of eastern Zaire under the control of mercenary Laurent Kabila and the British-backed Rwandan Patriotic Army. Since the Times generally is known to speak for the British Foreign Office, it would be difficult to dismiss the report as mere disinformation coming from rival intelligence agencies. The first, entitled "Aid Workers Catalogue Zaire Rebel 'Barbarities,' " is from David Orr in Nairobi.*

As rebels in Zaire push towards Kinshasa, the capital, details are emerging of alleged human rights violations in areas they control. Until now crimes of murder, rape and looting have long been blamed on the ill-disciplined Zairean Army. Allegations of atrocities by rebels have been few.

The lengthening list of barbarities ascribed to Laurent Kabila's Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire is revealed in two confidential aid agency reports obtained by *The Times*. So sensitive are the contents and so fearful are the organisations of rebel recrimination against field staff, it is not possible to quote at length from the reports.

Those suffering most at rebel hands are Rwandan refugees unable or unwilling to return to the homeland from which they fled after the 1994 genocide. However, there are also numerous allegations of atrocities against Zairean civilians.

The confidential reports allege that crimes against both Rwandan refugees and Zairean civilians started long before concerns arose over the fate of tens of thousands of refugees still missing in the forests near Kisangani. The information, gathered on aid agency missions in eastern Zaire, points to a systematic campaign of extermination of refugees and of intimidation of Zaireans in rebel territory.

Mr. Kabila has dismissed allegations that his fighters have slaughtered large numbers of the Rwandan refugees.

However, one agency document obtained by *The Times*

refers to indications that "serious violations" of human rights laws have taken—and are taking—place in areas the rebels control. Testimony of the military killings was gathered from expatriates working in Zaire and from villagers, many visibly scared of the rebels, who are said to have initially targeted men before recently including women and children.

Military commanders and members of a secret service body recently established by the rebels told the aid agency mission that they went into the rainforest to look for refugees. They needed the agencies as bait to entice them to open roads for elimination.

Most refugees returned to Rwanda last year, but some moved deeper into Zaire's interior ahead of the advancing rebels. Among them are said to be a hard core of Hutu militiamen who took part in Rwanda's genocide.

Local people in the Shabunda area visited by the aid agency are said to suffer rebel intimidation and threats. One report says villagers have been told not to help refugees. The intimidation campaign was reportedly stepped up after an "ideological seminar" in Shabunda in March, which all regional community chiefs were obliged to attend. The mission collected evidence that Zaireans who then sheltered refugees were killed.

"The military have a very clear, well defined and systematic mission of 'cleaning' the area," says another report by a British aid agency. This also gives details of massacres of Zairean civilians and Rwandan refugees.

*An article entitled "Abducted Children 'Taken for Slaughter,' " by Sam Kiley, Africa correspondent:*

Hutu children close to starvation were slung into the back of a lorry "like sacks of potatoes" and abducted by Tutsi soldiers in eastern Zaire, United Nations officials said yesterday, as fears grew that the youngsters had been slaughtered.

Sources at the United Nations Children's Fund and other agencies connected with the Lwiro children's hospital, said the Tutsi soldiers fired into the air, beat up two nurses, abducted 50 children and 60 adults, and drove off in a lorry, threatening that they would be back. "Some of the soldiers said that the young [Rwandan] Hutu refugees would grow up to be killers and that they should therefore die," one relief worker said, quoting a witness in the small town close to Bukavu, in South Kivu province.

Another source said that the toddlers—close to death as a result of malnutrition after seven months on an aimless trek through Zaire's jungles ahead of the Tutsi advance—were thrown into the lorry "like sacks of potatoes."

"They will not live long without expert medical care," said a relief worker associated with the hospital.

The children have not been seen since they were abducted last week and most aid workers said that they feared the worst.

"There have been reports that they may have been killed," Pamela O'Toole, a spokeswoman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said.

# Norway's Brundtland revives slander that 'LaRouche killed Palme'

by Dean Andromidas

On April 23, Swedish TV Channel 3 made a ham-handed effort to revive accusations that associates of Lyndon LaRouche were involved in the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The absurd and discredited slander came up in an interview with Norway's former Social Democratic prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland. The interview was conducted by Mona Sahlin, at one time Sweden's deputy prime minister in the government of Palme's Social Democratic successor Ingvar Carlsson. Although the slander was a tiny part of the interview, over the next several days, the Brundtland slander was plastered across the pages of most Scandinavian dailies, including *Svenska Dagbladet*, *Expressen*, and *Göteborgs-Posten* in Sweden, and in *Aftenposten* in Norway. Responding to a question about her best memories of her fellow Social Democrat, Palme, Brundtland recalled that "some weeks before the tragedy, we were in India, with the Palme Commission. . . . But we were talking about things that happened in Sweden, about—with people from other countries and Sweden, whom he would see at different meetings he was addressing, [he] recognized the same faces, and was concerned about what really was going on—.

Sahlin interrupted: "Did Olof say that he was concerned?"

Brundtland: "Yes, we were talking about this, since it was something which . . . called itself social democrats, which were—originated in the U.S.A.—

Sahlin interrupted again: "EAP," referring to the European Labor Party, co-thinkers of LaRouche in Europe.

"Yes," responded Brundtland. "And that is what we talked about, and he was saying things—uh—that frightened me, and that I realized that he really was a bit worried about. I have thought about this a lot afterwards."

One day later, Sweden's Channel 2 aired an hour-long documentary, which accused the LaRouche movement of being a "CIA provocation." The documentary was ostensibly a history of the movement of American deserters who came to Sweden in the late 1960s, protesting the U.S. war in Vietnam. But much of the documentary focussed on Bill Jones, who, 30 years ago, had been a founder and chairman of the American Deserters Committee, and who is now *EIR* Washington bureau chief. The documentary made the convoluted argument that the committee was part of a CIA plot, and, therefore, Jones, and, by extension, the LaRouche

group, were all CIA agents. The documentary's producer, Birgitta Bergmark, is a former member of the Swedish Communist Party.

One well-informed Swedish source asked *EIR*, after hearing Brundtland's interview: "If Palme had told her he feared the EAP, why did she wait ten years to tell anyone?" Indeed, the recruitment of Brundtland to this latest dirty operation against LaRouche, calls into question her and Norway's role in the murky affairs of the 1980s, including Palme's murder outside a Stockholm movie theater.

## A Stasi disinformation operation

It is widely known, particularly in Sweden, that the "LaRouche killed Palme" slander was a disinformation operation, directed by the East German secret police, the hated Stasi. In the Aug. 20-26, 1992 edition of *Journalisten*, the weekly publication of the Swedish Journalists Association, former Stasi Department X officer, Lt. Col. Herbert Brehmer, confessed that he had personally orchestrated the disinformation program. Brehmer, in a series of widely publicized interviews with the Swedish media, admitted that as many as 50 Stasi assets had been deployed to plant the disinformation about LaRouche and Palme.

The murder has never been solved.

This latest attack, emanating from Scandinavian Social Democratic circles, comes at a time when new revelations on the Iran-Contra operations of George Bush and his underling, Lt. Col. Oliver North, have been coming out in the United States, Sweden, South Africa, Britain, and Germany. Internationally, LaRouche and his associates have been in the forefront of publishing these revelations. In October 1996, *EIR* published its *Special Report* entitled "George Bush and the 12333 Serial Murder Ring." The *Special Report* documented how in September 1996, several former officials of the South African police, admitted in testimony before the country's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, that South Africans Craig Williamson and "Ant" White, and a Swede, Bertil Wedin, had participated in the Palme assassination.

Williamson, White, and Wedin, according to *EIR*'s investigation, were not acting on behalf of the South African regime, but on behalf of an East-West arms-for-drugs underground, implicating high-ranking officials of the KGB, the Stasi, British Intelligence, the Mossad, and the George Bush-

led and White House-based “Iran-Contra” parallel intelligence apparatus.

The report also highlighted the “suicide” of Uwe Barschel, the former governor of the German state of Schleswig-Holstein, who was found dead in a Geneva hotel room on Oct. 10, 1987. Like Palme, Barschel had stumbled upon aspects of the East-West guns-for-drugs pipeline, and he threatened to go public with the evidence. In the past weeks, new evidence has corroborated the direct role of Oliver North in the Barschel affair; and, attorneys in Europe are now trying to force North to testify under oath about his involvement with the murdered German politician (see *EIR*, April 25, p. 43).

In short, as a result of the *EIR* publications, and the efforts of others, to get to the bottom of these murders, the lid is about to blow on some of the most hideous secrets of the 1980s—secrets that jeopardize some powerful political figures, especially Margaret Thatcher and George Bush.

### The Norway connection

The Norwegian component of the complex of East-West intelligence operations, including the massive illegal—nonetheless government-sanctioned—arms sales to the various Middle East and African war zones in the 1980s, has also been documented. Norway’s two leading ammunition manufacturers, Raufoss, and Dyno Industrier, were integral members of the international munitions networks, which *EIR* has linked to Palme’s assassination.

Brundtland was Norway’s prime minister during this period. Significantly, in her Swedish TV interview, she revealed the little-known fact that she had accompanied Palme on his official trip to India in January 1986, where Palme was the European representative to the “five continents summit,” a disarmament conference hosted by India’s Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. However, it is widely believed that the actual purpose of that trip was to conclude the largest weapons deal in Sweden’s history, to supply India with howitzers and ammunition from the Swedish arms manufacturer and munitions cartel member, Bofors. Our *Special Report* report documents how this \$1.3 billion weapons deal, was linked to both Palme’s assassination in 1986 and Rajiv Gandhi’s assassination in 1991. It is also known that Bofors-India deal, was to include subcontracting out to other cartel members—which of course, would include arms manufacturers in Brundtland’s Norway.

Sweden’s western neighbor also figures in the so-called “South Africa track” of the assassination of Palme. Craig Williamson had longstanding ties to several leading figures in the Swedish Social Democracy, including former Prime Minister Carlsson, dating back to Williamson’s penetration in the 1970s of the International University Education Fund. IUEF was funded by the Swedish government and managed by leading Swedish and European Social Democracy leaders to finance the education of anti-apartheid South African students (see *EIR*, March 21, 1997). Having managed to become

IUEF’s executive director, Williamson used the fund to target African National Congress members for harassment, and even assassination. While in the IUEF, Williamson travelled often to Norway, meeting with Norwegian Social Democratic leaders. These activities which, in effect, made leading elements of the Socialist International complicit in the South African apartheid killing machine, have never been thoroughly investigated.

### Who is Gro Harlem Brundtland?

The revival of the “LaRouche is CIA” and “LaRouche behind the Palme murder” slanders signifies that leading British and allied Club of the Isles circles are becoming increasingly alarmed at the growing political influence of LaRouche, and, in particular, the positive response from leading political circles in the United States, Central Europe, Africa, and Asia, to LaRouche’s recent proposals for the Eurasian Land-Bridge project, and the convening of a New Bretton Woods Conference, to reorganize the world monetary system. Sources in Washington familiar with the slanders, emphasize that the “Eurosociologists” comprise the backbone of the European Union Commission bureaucracy, and are the “apparatchiks” who do the dirty work of the European financial oligarchy. That apparatus is in an all-out mobilization to preserve their Maastricht agenda, in the face of growing opposition—opposition that they fear can be greatly catalyzed by the Land-Bridge and New Bretton Woods policies of LaRouche.

Brundtland, as vice chairman of the Socialist International, is one of the leading Social Democrats in Europe. Furthermore, she is former chairman of the so-called Brundtland Commission, organized under the United Nations in 1983 for the study of policies for “sustainable development.” Its official report, published in 1988, was a blueprint for global genocide. A cursory review of her colleagues on the commission, places her in the center of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature) and 1001 Club apparatus, headed by Britain’s Prince Philip, the titular chief operations officer of the Club of the Isles. They include:

- Maurice Strong, the Canadian energy magnate and former head of the United Nations Environment Program, Prince Philip’s right-hand man in North America.
- Mansour Khalid, a former professor of economics at the University of Khartoum, Sudan, who is currently official spokesman of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), based in Asmara, Eritrea. The NDA is a creation of Baroness Caroline Cox’s Christian Solidarity International apparatus, and is running the British-backed invasion of Sudan by the mercenary Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army of John Garang.
- Shridath “Sonny” Ramphal, the former secretary general of the British Commonwealth.
- William Ruckelshaus, former head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a leading American member of the 1001 Club.

# France's Chirac calls snap elections, hoping to save Maastricht austerity

by Christine Bierre

The reasons invoked by French President Jacques Chirac to justify his dissolving the National Assembly and moving the 1998 legislative elections up the end of this month, are indicative of the petty motivations driving the people who are in power, and of their utter immorality. Indeed, their analysis of the economic situation shows that they are perfectly aware of the grave financial crisis overshadowing the world, and that the rotten anti-social Maastricht Treaty is aimed at saving the bankrupt financial oligarchy. Rather than taking steps to solve those problems, however, their sole preoccupation seems to be to do everything possible to stay in power, by hook or by crook.

It is a commonplace in Paris that one of the main reasons for the government to move up the elections, is that they know that if they pursue the present course enforcing the Maastricht criteria, they don't have a prayer of being elected next year. As most media and opposition parties have stated, the government fears that popular rage provoked by the austerity measures imposed in the name of the balanced budget "convergence" criteria will be at its high point in 1998—meaning a major electoral defeat.

Already anti-Maastricht hostility is rampant, even without adding in the most recent turn for the worse in the public deficit. According to *Le Monde*, a confidential report from the Budget Ministry predicts that public deficits could reach 3.8% at the end of 1997, and as much as 4.5% by the end of 1998, far beyond the 3% projected for the end of 1997. According to the Maastricht convergence criteria, for a European Union member to join the single currency in 1999, countries can have a public budget deficit of no more than 3%, which member-nations had committed themselves to achieving by the end of 1997. If Paris intends to meet those limits, it is clear that new and more stringent austerity measures will have to be taken in the next months. If we add to this discontent provoked by the economic policies, the unfolding of all the legal scandals hitting government members and political figures close to Chirac, it is a foregone conclusion that the chances that his bloc would be reelected into the majority in 1998, are slim.

Another reason, proffered by *Le Monde*, for Chirac's decision to call elections, is that the government fears "severe

shocks" in the international financial markets. Even though no government official has made public statements to this effect, the *Le Monde* leak reveals that at least one government in the world is sufficiently worried about the fragility of the bankrupt international financial system that it is calculating policy with a crash in mind.

## Abandoning the lifeboats

Beyond these considerations, the dissolution of the National Assembly and related decisions mean that the Gaullist approach which Chirac used to win the Presidency in 1995—the promise that he would strengthen the role of the state in the economy and fight the devastating effects of the economic crisis—has now been abandoned, and Chirac's government has wholeheartedly adopted the policies of neo-liberal former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur. A leading artisan of Chirac's decision was undoubtedly Prime Minister Alain Juppé, who acted after a rapprochement with the top ministers of Balladur's 1993 government: François Léotard, Nicolas Sarkozy, and Alain Madelin. It is expected that these men, all of whom favor a much stronger turn toward the British neo-liberal free-trade model, will be prominent in the next majority—if the government wins the elections. Balladur, who has been openly campaigning in favor of an "Anglo-Saxon" shift, recently met with Chirac and is said to be, once again, "in the good graces" at the President's Elysée Palace.

Juppé, who has been under heavy pressure from the Balladurians in recent months, lobbied for new elections which would vote in a neo-liberal Assembly, replacing the present one, which still reflects the constituency that voted in Chirac, based on his commitment to fight the social unravelling. Juppé, one of the most unpopular prime ministers in French history, is also seeking a kind of legitimacy through these elections, and is very much orchestrating the entire process.

And even though the Chirac government is camouflaging the neo-liberal turn beneath pro-social verbiage, the terms that Chirac used in his address to the nation announcing the elections, leave no doubt that he is preparing a Thatcherite turn toward "less state interference," tax reductions for the wealthy, and more austerity for the poor. "Together," said

Chirac, "we must proceed to an in-depth reform of the state to allow for reductions of public spending, the only way to reduce taxes and social impositions weighing too heavily on us." Taxes were at a record high last year, making one of the few margins left for the government to reduce the deficit to effect massive layoffs of state employees.

### **A high-stakes gamble**

Still, the government is taking a desperate gamble. The broad majority that the government has in the Assembly can only decrease in the present political climate. But the discontent with the prime minister and his government is so universal, that a total defeat of the government is not unlikely.

So, the only question really is whether Socialist Party (PS) leader Lionel Jospin will be able to inspire trust and mobilize the nation to victory. Jospin got off to a good start, exposing the fact that Juppé wants "Frenchmen to cast their votes before three events are confirmed," he said in a series of statements: "the aggravated failure of the political economy of the government, its intention to impose a new austerity cure, [and] the development of scandals against him." He continued, accusing the conservatives of destroying everything, rather than preserving it: "Everything indicates that, even if the right wing claims the opposite, it is getting ready to take a new step toward a hard capitalism" whose "consequences for human beings are catastrophic."

"Why drift toward an Anglo-Saxon model, globalized and inegalitarian, instead of rebuilding the French economic and social balance within our European engagement?" Jospin demanded. More important, the Socialist Party chairman committed himself to renegotiating the Maastricht convergence criteria: "If, in order to stick to the 3% criteria . . . we have to impose a new austerity cure on our country, with our present level of unemployment, the weakness of our demand, of our consumption and our buying power, my answer is no. No, to absolutely sticking to the 3% criteria." Other left-wing opposition parties will also be drawing a bead on Maastricht and the liberal turn of the government; this especially includes the Communist Party of Robert Hué, who since last year has strongly campaigned against the cancer of speculation, and the Citizens Movement of Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who both denounces neo-liberalism and strongly defends national sovereignty.

### **Socialists still clinging to Maastricht**

The Socialist Party economic program published some months ago is anything but liberal: It calls for wage increases, stronger state intervention into the economy, and for tighter controls over speculative activities. However, it carries the fatal flaw of not calling for a bankruptcy reorganization of the financial system, which is enough to disqualify any economic program today, and, worse, the Socialist Party approves of the Maastricht Treaty, does not reject its supranational approach,

and even proposes the constitution of a European government to establish not only economic but also political European control.

Another Socialist weakness, reflected in that program, and reinforced by the recent alliance between the Socialist and the Green parties, is a strong anti-technology bias. The agreement between the Socialist Party and the Greens commits the PS to freeze construction of new nuclear plants and to close down the Superphénix plutonium fast-breeder reactor. Further, Socialists and Greens have joined hands against the construction of the Rhine-Rhône canal, virtually the only large infrastructure project the Chirac government is committed to, and are organizing mass demonstrations against it in collaboration with some right- and left-wing elected officials. These, plus Jospin's recent call for decriminalization of "soft" drugs, overturning the years-long PS hard line against it, will undercut the Socialist impact, among the majority of pro-technology, pro-infrastructure, and anti-drug voters.

The other element which will shape the elections is the division of the right wing: The government's announcement came just as former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua was about to found his movement, "Tomorrow France," as a broad right- and left-wing anti-Maastricht front. Besides a strong anti-Maastricht faction within the "Gaullist" Rally for the Republic (RPR), which includes old Gaullists such as National Assembly President Philippe Séguin, other right-wing anti-Maastricht movements include The Other Europe of Sir Jimmy Goldsmith's familiar, Philippe de Villiers, and especially the National Front's Jean Marie Le Pen. Le Pen's voter turnout will be key in the results. He is in an all-out war against the present right-wing majority and has stated often that he considers Socialist Lionel Jospin to be a lesser evil. Even though Le Pen has little time before the elections, the recent victory of his party in the southern city of Vitrolles is expected to create a positive dynamic for the Front. Le Pen, whose populist anti-Maastricht demagoguery is attracting many discontented voters, estimated in late April that National Front candidates can get over 12.5% in nearly 200 races. This would result in three-way runoffs, setting the majority slate against the Socialist Party and Le Pen, who could easily tilt the balance in favor of the Socialists.

The snap elections also eliminated chances for small parties to run, including Solidarity and Progress, led by Lyndon LaRouche ally Jacques Cheminade. Solidarity and Progress will actively intervene, however, to put forward the solutions to the impending financial crash and for relaunching the productive economy through constructing the Eurasian Land-Bridge. By organizing an international conference on that issue on May 13, which Cheminade will address, the Schiller Institute will be making sure the French elites and French people know that those are the only issues of any real interest in these elections, and the only way out of the crisis for the French nation.

# Bestseller compares how Mattei and LaRouche challenged the oligarchy

by Claudio Celani

---

### **La Grande Sfida**

by Benito Li Vigni  
Mondadori, Italy, 1997

---

A new book published in Italy compares *EIR*'s founder Lyndon LaRouche with Enrico Mattei, Italy's greatest patriot and nation-builder in the postwar period. The book, already a bestseller, describes Mattei's and LaRouche's projects for a "European Productive Triangle" in opposition to free-market policies, and identifies the British oligarchy as responsible for the assassination of Mattei in 1962 and the political persecution of LaRouche in the United States.

*La Grande Sfida (The Great Challenge)* is the best work ever published on Enrico Mattei. Author Benito Li Vigni is a former manager with AGIP, the oil division of the Italian state company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), which Mattei founded in 1953. The book has been conceived as ammunition for the current fight to stop the offensive to privatize ENI, an offensive which is part of the British imperial plot to destroy the Italian nation. "It is the fight between LaRouche's ideas and those of his opponents," Li Vigni told *EIR*. The book, released in Rome on May 8, is expected to garner major political reactions.

### **Mattei's fight against colonialism**

Enrico Mattei is the main author of the "economic miracle" which, in a matter of ten years (1950-59), raised Italy from being a predominantly rural country, with all its major infrastructure and industrial capacity destroyed by the war, to the rank of the seventh industrial power in the world. During this "economic miracle," Italy had a net annual sustained growth of 7%, with full employment, fully modernized industry and the beginnings of modernized agriculture, and became

a leading capital-goods exporter. All this was thanks to a dirigistic policy led by Mattei and his friends in the Christian Democratic faction around Ezio Vanoni and Giovanni Gronchi. This group had found inspiration in the dirigistic policies of Franklin Roosevelt, and shared a Christian outlook which, contrary to the "invisible hand" doctrine, sought to reconcile private economic activity with the general interest of society. The group led by Mattei convinced Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi to turn away from the free-market and monetarist policies imposed by former central banker Einaudi, an internationally known scholar of Adam Smith, and to establish a national fund for infrastructure development, to be led by the state-owned conglomerate IRI and the Cassa del Mezzogiorno, a development fund for southern Italy (the Mezzogiorno), modelled after Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Authority. Above all, they supported Mattei's decision to have a national policy to ensure an independent and cheap supply of energy, through his establishment of the ENI company.

Soon, ENI became not only an energy supplier, but an agency for infrastructure development both within Italy and throughout the world, especially in developing countries. ENI supplied the Italian industry, concentrated in the north, with a cheap source of energy coming from natural gas (deposits were found beneath the plain of the Po Valley), which Mattei delivered through a dense net of pipelines for industrial and private consumption. Furthermore, ENI built domestic oil refineries in Italy as well as in Africa and the Middle East; built the first integrated modern factory for fertilizer production in Italy, the largest in Europe; and built the first nuclear power plant on the continent in Latina.

Above all, Mattei became the leader of the fight for development of Third World countries, which were struggling to defeat Anglo-French colonialism. Due to the savage opposition by the international oil cartel, to which he gave the name "Seven Sisters," Mattei was never able to get

oil-drilling concessions himself; whenever he reached an agreement with a producing country, the deal was sabotaged, by measures that included overthrow of the host government, as happened in Libya. Each defeat, however, pushed Mattei to fight even harder against the cartel. Mattei understood that, although five of the Seven Sisters were American, and that, often, the U.S. government had supported the cartel policy, the latter, at least, would change under President John Kennedy, who embodied the true character of the United States, which Mattei admired as deeply as he despised the oligarchy.

Therefore, he undertook a strategic political initiative which was set to be formalized in November 1962, in Washington, Paris, and Algiers. Mattei had succeeded in outflanking the British oligarchy and striking a deal with envoys from President Kennedy, France's President Charles de Gaulle, and with the leadership of the newly liberated Algerian nation. The plans included collaboration among the state companies of Italy, France, Algeria, and Germany to build a 1,100-km-long pipeline to bring African gas and oil to continental Europe, and a parallel deal with the largest American oil company, Exxon, favored by the Kennedy administration, to break the British-dominated cartel, once and for all.

### **Relations with the United States**

The deals had not been easy. Mattei's image in the U.S. government had been tarnished by years of slanders from pro-British State Department officials. In a secret State Department paper on "Italian development" dated Sept. 3, 1957, for instance, Mattei was characterized as "a threat to American foreign policy objectives." "Although he is head of a state agency, and, therefore, theoretically subject to the control of the Italian government, in reality, he uses his enormous economic power, blackmailing and corrupting, to intimidate the Italian government by threatening proper democratic functioning in the country. . . . By invading the chemical and nuclear sector, he uses part of ENI's income for acts of political corruption."

The slander that Mattei was a purveyor of "corruption," is one of the many which the British oligarchy and its lackeys noised about him, and is related to his decision to launch the newspaper, *Il Giorno*, to defend ENI from hostile campaigns. Giovanni Galloni, a pro-Mattei politician within the Christian Democracy, explained: "Mattei was not instinctively a great corruptor as some today describe him. He was engaged in a tremendous battle against the Seven Sisters, a fight against the most powerful economic groups in the world . . . which had a sounding board in the American press, which dominated the Italian press." Another slander was that he was "pro-Communist" or "neutral," i.e., anti-American. Li Vigni demolishes such lies, documenting how Mattei's actions and policies were precisely the opposite.

For instance, the attack on him as a "neutralist" stemmed

from his criticism of NATO policies, to the extent that such policies were dominated by the Anglo-French "Entente Cordiale," and they took on greater stridency when Mattei decided to purchase oil from the Soviet Union, after the Seven Sisters practically shut him out of the Mideast market. But, Mattei was never sympathetic to communism nor did he toy with the idea of breaking with the United States. Typical of his policy, was his conduct during the 1956 Suez Crisis, in which merely the threat of U.S. military intervention convinced London and Paris to stop their colonial aggression against Egypt. Li Vigni describes how Mattei took the opportunity to develop a policy proposal that was, in some form, forwarded to Washington:

"[Italian President] Gronchi had stated that Italy could have played a very interesting role in the Mediterranean, to the benefit of the whole western world. For his part, Mattei, sharing this approach, had said that Italy would have been able to help its allies, including the United States and France, in the attempt to find a rational solution to the Middle East question, which at that moment seemed hopeless. He had stated that the French would no longer be able to maintain their position in North Africa [i.e., the Algerian colony], and that the British had a bad image. He wanted to specify that, although viewed with less hostility than British or French intentions, American intentions were viewed with suspicion, a suspicion which Arab countries did not have toward Italy, from which they accepted advice and assistance without reservation."

It was entirely thanks to Mattei, that the Arab nations were so amicable toward Italy. Over the years, Mattei had derived a revolutionary approach to relations between a western company and the oil-producing countries. In 1954, he had discussed with the Egyptian President Abdel Gamal Nasser, a deal in which ENI offered a 75-25% division of profits from oil findings, versus the Seven Sisters' stingy 50-50. In addition, the Italian oil company would train Egyptian technicians, providing them Italian know-how. This formula was then applied with Iran in 1958, when Mattei succeeded in receiving a limited concession to drill for oil. His efforts notwithstanding, the Seven Sisters persistently sabotaged him, and Mattei never succeeded in winning major drilling concessions, until the Algerian deal, shortly before his death in 1962.

After the Suez Crisis, Mattei's efforts to involve the United States in an organic anti-British policy in the Mediterranean were rejected. Li Vigni reports on a document from the State Department, dated Jan. 10, 1958, which referred to Mattei's proposal as "neo-Atlanticist," and lyingly mischaracterized it as a proposal to replace British colonialist ambitions with Italo-American ones: Mattei, Gronchi, and Nasser agreed on the fact that Italy "should assume a role in the Near East comparable to the military and political position formerly played by Great Britain in Egypt."

## The shift with Kennedy

After French companies had discovered the large oil field in the Algerian Sahara region of Hassai Messaud in 1956, Mattei thought that the fields may extend as far as the bordering region of Fezzan in Libya. At that time, everybody thought that Algeria would become the big producer of the future, and nobody expected that that title would go to Libya instead. Mattei moved quickly and obtained from Libyan Prime Minister Mustafa Ben Halim a concession in Fezzan. But “the U.S. State Department intervened directly with King Idris to ask him to cancel the agreement with ENI and transfer to another company the concession assigned to the Italians. . . . That the pressures had achieved the desired result, became clear when Abdul Majid Kroobar, replacing Mustafa Ben Halim as premier, did not ratify the agreement with ENI and communicated that to Mattei through the embassy in Rome.” Drilling in the Fezzan field was handed over to a subsidiary of Texaco.

According to Li Vigni, this episode pushed Mattei to declare all-out war against the Seven Sisters, which, in his perception, held a stranglehold over even U.S. foreign policy. Mattei told the *New York Times* in an interview published on Jan. 6, 1958: “The United States interests are trying to block Italy’s access in the Sahara oil region. The Americans pulled a nasty trick against Italy, excluding it from any activity in Libya. But they are wrong, if they think they can bend our will to seek energy resources at the lowest possible price. Let it be very clear that we will grab every opportunity that is offered to us. The need for hydrocarbons in Italy is constantly growing, and the hostility of well-identified interests will certainly not prevent our people from attaining a higher and higher degree of economic independence.”

An outstanding feature of Li Vigni’s book is that it shows that, despite the aggressive tone against “United States interests,” Mattei was far from anti-American. He constantly sent “emissaries and signals intended to let it be known that he was available” to open negotiations. Li Vigni quotes diplomat Egidio Ortona, who says that, as early as 1955, “Mattei . . . spoke to me about the necessity to establish friendly relationships with the Americans. . . . He was very anxious to deepen the knowledge of that environment. . . . Mattei did not like to be considered anti-American, and he was not; he was a person who silently admired the Americans for what they had achieved, but he did not want, on the other side, to be dominated by them.” And, Mattei was no chauvinist: “He was concerned with promoting a sentiment of legitimate patriotism; something different from a sort of ‘nationalism’ which presupposes a component of aggressive claims or a sort of ‘imperialism’; he coherently loved his Fatherland, whence his commitment to create an independent national agency, able to evade the monopolistic control of the large multinational companies.”

According to Li Vigni, under Kennedy, United States for

the first time had an ambassador to Italy, Reinhardt, who showed an independent judgment and seemed to understand Mattei. He actively promoted what Mattei wanted, that is, an agreement with a major U.S. oil company and a political recognition of Mattei from the U.S. government. “From the secret documents of the American State Department and from the classified documents of the Rome embassy in that period, there emerges a clear determination for reaching an agreement with Mattei, and favoring, from a political standpoint as well, a constructive and friendly climate. Some large corporations were given responsibility with the technical and trade aspects of the agreement.”

Mattei met Averell Harriman and George Ball, as U.S. envoys, and both meetings had a positive result, according to Li Vigni.

The British relationship was another matter. London’s Foreign Office hostility escalated from a policy of “non-interference” with the oil cartel, to an active policy of containment, characterizing Mattei and “Matteism” as a strategic danger. “In a confidential report of July 19, 1962, the Foreign Office charged: ‘Matteism is potentially very dangerous for all the oil companies which operate in a context of free competition. State support in trade, negotiations based on exchange of goods between the parts (as in the agreement with the U.S.S.R.), attacks on prices, could damage other major trade sectors, aside from the oil sector. It is no exaggeration to state that the success of ‘Matteistic’ policy represents the destruction of the free oil system throughout the world. In this situation, international oil companies have every right to defend themselves from Mattei’s propaganda attacks.’”

These and other papers that Li Vigni reports are of extraordinary importance. They document that the British oligarchy considered Mattei’s success (the breakthrough he was preparing with Kennedy) a *casus belli*. The Foreign Office knew that should Mattei’s American strategy succeed, combined with a success of his negotiations with de Gaulle on the Algerian deal and the European pipeline, they would face a combination that would destroy the British colonial system at long last. On these two fronts, Mattei had indeed succeeded:

1. “On April 5, 1962, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk approved a strategy that, aiming at the definitive recognition of Mattei’s role in Italian politics and in the international oil industry, encouraged one or more western oil companies to strike a deal with him. The strategy dictated as well that, in order to reach an agreement with the ENI president, favor was to be given to the Italian participation in advantageous oil operations, such as benefitting from oil fields and trade channels of the Seven Sisters in the Middle East, in Africa, and everywhere possible, intended to create alternatives to Soviet supplies. Eventually, once the collaboration was established, Mattei would be invited to the U.S. and would be honored (the idea was to receive a degree *ad honorem* from Stanford



University and a meeting with Kennedy, which Mattei had demanded), so as to convince him of the full political recognition from the American authorities.”

2. “Now that Algeria had won recognition [in March 1962] for its independence, [Mattei] suggested a three-way agreement—France, Algeria, Italy—according to the formula he preferred, a deal among state industries. Contacts were made with the participation of a high French official, Claude Cheysson. . . . The French and the Algerians thought that, together with Mattei, they could build an intercontinental pipeline that, starting from the rich gas fields in the Sahara, via the Strait of Gibraltar and Spain, would reach France and Italy. They also thought that this first project could be followed by similar initiatives to involve other Third World countries. . . . The agreements were to have been ratified in the meeting with [Algerian leader Ahmed] Ben Bella on Nov. 6, 1962, and completed by a French-Italian agreement, for Mattei had already scheduled a mid-November visit to Paris.”

On Oct. 21, the agreement between Exxon (Standard Oil) and ENI, according to the proposal in Dean Rusk’s memorandum, was signed. The next phase would have been Mattei’s visit to the U.S. and a meeting with Kennedy.

Mattei died on Oct. 27, 1962.

### **Mattei and LaRouche**

In addition to the French-Italian-Algerian pipeline, Mattei had already planned and started to build a 1,100-km-long pipeline from Genoa to Ingolstadt, Bavaria, and had opened the first AGIP gasoline stations in the heart of enemy territory, in Great Britain.

“In February 1962, at a conference held in Rome at the Foreign Press Association, Mattei said: ‘We think there are enormous development potentials for our country, which would forever wipe out the image of a traditional Italy, poor and merely agricultural. We have immense development potential in the Mediterranean, in Europe, in Africa, in the Middle East. In our relationships with depressed countries, with countries that need to begin industrial development, we believe we can offer an industrial organization with trained personnel and means, and, therefore, can undertake major collaboration. In this way, our work can be useful to the whole West, to which we belong. But we think that within the West as well, collaboration is necessary, and not, as is often the case, an all-out war, no holds barred.’”

“These words reflected the importance given by Mattei to the role of infrastructure as driver for economic development in one or more nations. Not only bridges, roads, railways or pipelines, but also social services, that is, schools, research centers, education and labor skills, medical centers, and so on. In essence, infrastructure is the indispensable factor to attain an economic ‘density’ to allow the birth of new, high-intensity capital industries. The state would take

a more or less direct role, in sectors whose productivity shows over the long term, in new sectors with very high technological levels. Within this conception of development in more than one nation, particularly significant is Mattei’s commitment to building the pipeline between Genoa and Ingolstadt, and to the great projects of the last period: the Algeria-Sicily gas pipeline, which would have crossed Italy, and the Trieste-Ingolstadt pipeline, which could have been connected in the future with the Soviet Druzhba pipeline in Eastern Europe.

---

*Li Vigni writes: “Lyndon LaRouche ended up in jail because he tried to lead a movement for that economic recovery which Mattei had earlier tried to implement. He had proposed a development project to put the East-West relationships on new bases, on the idea of ‘peace through development,’ at the moment when, with the fall of communism, the Yalta order was over.”*

---

“With the implementation of this great project, the solution of a ‘European Productive Triangle’ was presented, to include, in addition to Italy, de Gaulle’s new France, freed, in 1962, from its colonial past at the end of the Algerian War, and Adenauer’s Germany. This solution was the premise for a joint development of continental Europe, starting from Western Europe. What above all united Italy, France, and Germany, was the firm commitment to respect national sovereignty and cooperation among sovereign fatherlands, as well as the deep conviction that Europe had the moral obligation to use its privileged status to develop the Southern Hemisphere.

“According to a geopolitical view essentially similar to Mattei’s program for Central Europe, American economist Lyndon LaRouche in 1989 launched an attack on the free-market ideology, elaborating a policy diametrically opposed to the International Monetary Fund. He was the first to identify the historical significance of the collapse of the communist regime in the Soviet Union, stating that the whole Yalta system had come to an end, a system created with the idea of keeping Europe divided, to ensure the hegemony of the two superpowers. In November of that year, LaRouche presented his program for a Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle as the kernel for a broader infrastructural program for all of

Europe, from East to West. That policy mirrored the idea for a national development bank for each country, in order to sovereignly generate credit for a European infrastructural program.

“LaRouche’s program was broadly debated during an international conference, held in Milan in November 1992, to commemorate the work and the figure of Enrico Mattei, organized by the Schiller Institute and by the German magazine *Executive Intelligence Review*. They spoke about the ‘Productive Triangle’ from which development corridors would take off, from Berlin to Warsaw, from the Baltic to St. Petersburg, to Moscow, to Kiev, down to the Balkans, and other corridors down to Sicily, into the Iberian peninsula as a bridge to Africa. Through an integrated system of high-speed trains, waterways, and roads, through the production and distribution of advanced energy, a single market of 500 million persons would be created, to act as a locomotive to get out of the world economic depression. Lyndon LaRouche ended up in jail because he tried to lead a movement for that economic recovery which Mattei had earlier tried to implement. He had proposed a development project to put the East-West relationships on new bases, on the idea of ‘peace through development,’ at the moment when, with the fall of communism, the Yalta order was over. Mattei was working for a project for potential European collaboration among Italy, France, and Germany, respecting national sovereignty, and disrupting the Yalta order based on the idea of a divided Europe, subject to the two superpowers. A project that broke the ‘continuity’ of the system of domination in Europe, run by the major international monopolistic groups. History has unfortunately taken the opposite direction.”

### Mattei’s death

Enrico Mattei died Oct. 27, 1962, between 18:58 and 18:59, when his ENI Morane-Saulnier jet exploded over a small city near Milan, as he was coming in from Catania in Sicily. At 18:57, Mattei’s pilot, Imerio Bertuzzi, communicated to the Milan control tower that he was making his final approach, and would be landing in one and a half minutes. Witnesses saw a mid-air explosion; within a few minutes, the ground was littered with debris from the airplane. An investigating commission, chaired by Air Force generals, established that the airplane had crashed on the ground and then exploded. The commission did not even consider the possibility of sabotage. Soon, those same witnesses who had seen the mid-air explosion, changed their line. The journalist who had collected their reports soon became very successful, and eventually became chief editor of Italy’s leading daily. Later, his name was found in the membership list of the famous P-2 secret masonic lodge, which a Parliament committee found at the center of a conspiracy to overthrow republican institutions.

Li Vigni offers much evidence to demonstrate that the

plane crash was no accident, some from already-published material, some the result of his own investigations. “Commemorating Mattei on the 20th anniversary of his death, [former Premier] Amintore Fanfani said: ‘Maybe, the destruction of his plane was the first terrorist act in our country, the first act in a plague that has persecuted us.’ ”

Li Vigni stresses the role of *EIR* in the effort to re-open the Mattei case: “In support of the hypothesis of sabotage, among the others, are the Schiller Institute and *EIR*, which in November 1992 organized a conference in Milan . . . where all participants (Italian and foreign journalists and economists) issued a call to the President of the Republic to re-open the Mattei case.” Li Vigni notes later that “In the summer of 1995, Pavia prosecutor Vincenzo Calia re-opened the investigation, taking everything into account, and confronting one of the most intricate mysteries in Italy’s republican history.”

Contrary to the existing literature on Mattei’s death, which at best accuse “the Seven Sisters” of killing him, Li Vigni is more accurate, and points the finger at the control apparatus behind the oil cartel: the City of London:

“There is a characteristic of Mattei’s death, seen as murder, whose connections could lead to a conspiracy, in which chunks of the American parallel intelligence structure worked in league with organized crime, and on behalf and under control of British secret services and the British oligarchy. This hypothesis was debated during the [*EIR*-Schiller] international conference . . . and would lead to the notorious Carlos Marcello, the powerful Italo-American mafia boss in New Orleans, who had been seen in Catania, two days before that tragic Oct. 27, 1962.

“What was Carlos Marcello doing in the Sicilian city that day? Only a strange coincidence? The question grows when one recalls that Marcello was one of the largest shareholders of United Air Taxi, for which pilot David Ferrie worked. Ferrie and United Air Taxi were engaged, among other things, in illegal weapons traffic for Clay Shaw’s International Trade Mart and Permindex; it was those same people and the same British intelligence structure involved in the assassination of President J.F. Kennedy.

“Former colonel of the American secret services, Fletcher Prouty, the famous ‘Mister X’ in Oliver Stone’s movie “JFK,” speaking at the Milan conference, has pointed to the same strategic interests as responsible for the Kennedy and Mattei assassinations. Kennedy had become more and more energetically independent, out of the control of the Anglo-American oligarchy. Mattei had succeeded in deeply shaking the imperialistic system of the Seven Sisters’ oil cartel, that is one of the world power centers of the same oligarchy. ‘Kennedy and Mattei,’ said Prouty, ‘were not accidentally killed.’ ”

Li Vigni supports the *EIR* thesis: “It was evident that Mattei, strengthened by the full political recognition which would have been solemnly established with the scheduled meeting with J.F. Kennedy, would have increased his political

influence, especially had Italy taken a center-left turn, a turn strongly opposed by those political sectors, even inside his own party, which feared and fought Mattei's 'counterpower.' The Algiers oil deal, which Mattei was supposed to sign with Ben Bella on Nov. 6, 1962, was part of a vast energy and infrastructural project for Western Europe, linked to North Africa and Eastern Europe. An agreement of enormous strategic importance, whose potentiality was strengthened by the French policy shift imposed by General de Gaulle.

"The convergence of the United States, France, Germany, and Italy in a strategic perspective of economic development would have isolated and definitively defeated the center of colonialism, establishing an era of stability without precedent. It was clear that the realization of these great objectives represented a danger, threatening in depth the power of the international oil cartel which had in London, in British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell, its strategic and decision-making center."

### The 'New Silk Road' perspective

Had Mattei lived to see his strategy succeed, his plan would naturally have evolved into what Lyndon LaRouche calls today the "Eurasian Land-Bridge" policy, or "the New Silk Road": the cooperation with China in building modern infrastructure corridors to extend a "land-bridge" connecting the Atlantic to the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This is more than speculation: Mattei had already made the first steps to involve China, pioneering western collaboration efforts with Beijing. At that time, Maoist China was on the brink of the regressive "Great Leap Forward," pushed by radical anti-Confucian factions, which resulted in terrible devastation of its agricultural and industrial capabilities, and in the deaths of millions.

When Mattei opened contacts with Beijing in 1958, China was totally isolated, as a result of Anglo-American geopolitics and nearing its break with Russia. His initiatives, hooking up with pro-western circles in the Chinese party leadership, had the potential to break that isolation and "bring China into the 21st century." On his first Beijing trip in 1958, Mattei met Foreign Minister Chen-li, and had a favorable impression, reported by a witness: "If the Russians do not weaken, the Chinese will surpass them," he said, meaning economic cooperation with the West. Three years later, ENI's "foreign minister" Giuseppe Ratti was sent to Beijing to sign a deal, by which ENI started to supply fertilizer and capital investments, at exactly the point when the radical Maoists were pushing a complete abandonment of the modernization of agriculture.

In 1971, Chinese leader Zhou Enlai would say of Mattei: "He was a great friend of the Chinese people. He came often to visit us in difficult years. . . . He was really a great friend; he has been one of the first western representatives to believe in China and to have confidence in it."

## Sudan breakthrough: winning the peace

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

On April 21, in the capital city of Khartoum, the government of Sudan signed a peace treaty with the majority of the rebel factions that had been waging war against the central authority since 1983. The treaty, signed in the presence of foreign dignitaries, international organizations, and press, signals the end of a period of strife which has not only divided the country, but bled it of its resources, especially its most precious resource, its people.

The document signed by five rebel factions, formerly associated with Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) faction leader John Garang, is more than an agreement to cease hostilities; it is more a blueprint for a common strategy to overcome and eliminate the root causes of the war (see *Documentation*).

The Sudanese civil war, from the time of its outbreak in 1983 to last year's initial agreement on the principles of a treaty, has been orchestrated by the British, who, while withdrawing from Sudan after it gained its independence, threw a hand grenade, so to speak, over their shoulders, to keep conflict alive. Since it was rekindled in 1983, and, especially since, the current government of Gen. Omar al-Bashir took power in 1989, the British have accelerated their commitment to the southern rebel forces, and, over the last year, have deployed military and political forces of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda, under one unified command, in a bid to overthrow the government. John Garang is their remaining "rebel" asset, in what has become increasingly obvious as an imperial war of aggression by Britain against the nation.

Notwithstanding this dominant British role, there have been real grievances felt by the people of southern Sudan, grievances in large part inherited from the British colonial period, when London followed a policy of divide and conquer, imposing an artificial line between north and south, preventing any communication between the two populations, and imposing strict divisions through language, religion, and tribal distinctions. Since independence, through continuing military insurrection, and artful psychological manipulation using non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the British have succeeded in maintaining and exacerbating these differences.

## The substantive issues

The question posed, therefore, by those rebel leaders from the South, who indicated willingness, for the good of the country and its people, to enter a dialogue with the government, to end the war, was the question of justice for the South. Three issues became dominant in the discussion process between the government and rebels, which was to lead to the signing, on April 10, 1996, of the Political Charter, and subsequently to the Peace Treaty of today. These were the issue of law, political organization of the South, and future status of the South.

The issue of law, as it was explained to Lyndon LaRouche in December 1996, during his second visit to the country, by a group of former rebel leaders, was the following: How can a unified nation, made up of a population of diverse religious faiths, be ruled by a single law? Specifically, as Sudan has a Muslim, Christian, and animist (traditional African) population, how can a legal system function for all, while respecting religious freedom for each? The Christians and those adhering to African creeds objected to the perspective that Islamic law, known as Sharia, would be applied to them. In the Peace Treaty, a solution was found, to ensure that all rights are defined on the basis of citizenship, and, "Freedom of religion, belief and worship shall be guaranteed." The formulation is, that "Sharia and Custom" (meaning the African Custom in the states of South Sudan) shall be the source of legislation." Furthermore:

"On the issue of Sharia, the parties agreed on a formula under which Laws of a general nature that are based on general principles common to the States shall apply at the National level, provided that the States shall have the right to enact any complementary legislation to Federal Legislation on matters that are peculiar to them. This power shall be exercised in addition to the powers the States exercise on matters designated as falling within their jurisdiction, including the development of customary law." In addition, "There shall be no legislation which would adversely affect the religious rights of any citizen." Thus, law at the national level is informed by universal principles, common to the religious creeds, and laws required to cover areas peculiar to one religious tradition, can be made by the relevant states. Finally, under the rubric of Constitutional Guarantees, it is specified, "All personal matters, such as marriage, divorce, parentage and inheritance shall be governed by the religion and customs of those involved."

The second major issue involved the nature of political organization of the ten states of the South, during the transition period, set at four years, before a referendum will be held. Would the group of states form an entity separate from the other 16, and in conflict with the central government, or would the body of states function as an integral part of the federal system? The solution found, was in the form of a Coordinating Council in Southern States, whose members have the status

of federal ministers. The Coordinating Council, responsible to the President, has vast legislative powers, and is "responsible for coordination, supervision, socio-economic planning, confidence building, peace nurturing, policymaking as well as political mobilisation." As outlined in great detail in Chapters 4 and 5, the Coordinating Council will work to repatriate displaced persons, rehabilitate the war-torn regions, reconstruct, launch economic development programs, and thus, lay the basis for full integration of the citizens of the South, into the national economy and political structures.

The Coordinating Council, invested of the powers listed in Chapter 5, is charged with implementing the peace agreement, and with coordinating legislation with the legislative assemblies of the states in matters common to all. It has important responsibilities, as well, in planning education, economic development, infrastructure, and organizing scientific research, technological, industrial and commercial development, as well as conducting international agreements to promote trade and economic cooperation. Thus, the Coordinating Council is an organism which forges the unity between the states of the South and the federal government, not in a formal sense only, but in terms of policy implementation.

The third major stumbling block in the peace talks, concerned the final status of the South. Although the Political Charter of 1996 stipulated the unity of the nation as a premise, demands by representatives of the former rebel forces, for the option of independence, led the parties to agree to it. Thus, in the Peace Treaty text, it is stated unequivocally, that the "right of the people of Southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development is hereby affirmed." This right is to be exercised "in a referendum before the end of the interim period" in which the options shall be "unity" or "secession." The referendum will be open to voting age citizens of the South, and will be monitored for fairness, by international observer agencies.

## Is secession really an option?

One might ask, with good reason, why the Sudanese government would even contemplate the possibility that, after the transition period, the southern states could secede. After all, it has been the leading political aim of the British and their proxies, throughout the war, to split the South and divide the country up, perhaps into as many as six micro-states. The Khartoum government has very clearly accepted the option of secession, because it is convinced that it can politically defeat the secessionist tendency, not through referendum campaigning four years down the road, but through concrete changes in the lives of the citizens of the South in the interim period. The federal government authorities are confident that, by rehabilitating the population and the resources of the South, through economic development programs, repatriating those hundreds of thousands or millions who have been displaced or even fled to neighboring countries to escape the

ravages of war, they can bring about a net improvement in the standard of living of the citizenry. At the same time, they are confident that the people of the South will opt for remaining in the federal system, once they have experienced the benefits, both economically and politically, which it can provide them.

To be sure, allowing the option of secession involves a risk, but the fact that the government is willing to take that risk, speaks volumes for the commitment of the government, to make the peace agreement work. It is summed up in the preamble, in which the parties to the conflict state their awareness of the "courage, statesmanship, political daring, and challenging vision" required of them. They also state that they are "fully cognizant of the fact that the unity of the Sudan can not be based on force or coercion, but on the free will of the people."

Thus, the Sudan Peace Agreement is a document worth careful consideration, on its own merits, as well as in respect to other areas of conflict in the world. The political agreement which has been reached, which represents over a year of intensive discussion and negotiation, and extraordinary courage on the part of both parties, deserves the full, enthusiastic support of peace-loving nations throughout the world. It is to be hoped, that the protagonists of the Peace Treaty, particularly those from the South, will be invited to present the fruits of their labor and the aspirations for the future to legislative and government bodies. It is to be hoped that responsible political and moral authorities will intervene, to prevail upon the lone, remaining rebel faction leader, John Garang, to come to reason, and abandon the option of continuing hostilities, which has been politically defeated.

---

## Documentation

---

*The following are excerpts from the Sudan Peace Agreement.*

### Preamble

We the parties to the conflict in the Sudan,

Deeply committed to an immediate end to the current armed conflict through peaceful and political means;

Aware that the attainment of a just and lasting peace requires courage, statesmanship, political daring and challenging vision from the parties;

Aware that only a sustainable peace based on justice, equality, democracy, and freedom can lead to a meaningful development and progress which would assist in the solution of the fundamental problems of the people of the Sudan;

Fully cognizant of the fact that the unity of the Sudan cannot be based on force or coercion, but on the free will of the people;

Hereby agree to make and abide by this agreement. . . .

## Chapter 2—Agreement

### Parties to the Agreement

1. The Government of Sudan;
2. The South Sudan United Democratic Salvation Front (UDSP) comprising of a) The South Sudan Independence Movement (SSIM), b) The Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP); and
3. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM);
4. The Equatoria Defence Forces (EDF); and
5. The South Sudan Independents Group (SSIG). . . .

## Chapter 3—Political Issues

### A. Religion and the State

1. Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious society. Islam is the religion of the majority of the population and Christianity and the African creeds are followed by a considerable number of citizens. Nevertheless the basis of rights and duties in the Sudan shall be citizenship, and all Sudanese shall equally share in all aspects of life and political responsibilities on the basis of citizenship.

2. Freedom of religion, belief and worship shall be guaranteed.

3. A suitable atmosphere shall be maintained for practicing worship, dawa, proselytization and preaching.

4. No citizen shall be coerced to embrace any faith or religion.

5. There shall be no legislation which would adversely affect the religious rights of any citizen.

6. a) Sharia and Custom shall be the sources of legislation. b) On the issue of Sharia, the parties agreed on a formula under which Laws of a general nature that are based on general principles common to the States shall apply at the National level, provided that the States shall have the right to enact any complementary legislation to Federal Legislation on matters that are peculiar to them. This power shall be exercised in addition to the powers the States exercise on matters designated as falling within their jurisdiction, including the development of customary law.

### B. The Constitutional Guarantees

1. The Supreme Court is the custodian of the Constitution and is thus entrusted with the protection and interpretation of the Constitution.

2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: a) There shall be no punishment except as provided for by the law. b) Every person is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. c) Litigation before courts is a right guaranteed for every person. d) The Constitution shall guarantee the equality of all citizens before law without any discrimination; no immunity shall be without law. e) The Constitution shall guarantee the application of the Rule of Law.

3. The bill of rights and freedoms shall be enshrined in the Constitution.

4. Any law or decision that contravenes the Constitution may be challenged in court by any aggrieved person.

5. All personal matters such as marriage, divorce, parentage and inheritance shall be governed by the religion and custom of those involved.

### **C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms**

[Basic rights and freedoms are guaranteed, such as freedom of thought; the right to property; freedom of expression; freedom of movement; freedom of the press; freedom of association and assembly as shall be regulated by law; immunity from arbitrary arrest, detention, and torture; freedom of worship—ed.]. . .

#### **Wealth Sharing**

1. The Federal Government shall lay down a comprehensive economic and social plan to develop the country in general and to bridge the gap between the various States in particular, so that within a definite period, a parity in provision of basic needs such as security, employment, water, food, education, health and housing could be reached.

2. In order to consolidate the economic policies: a) The economy in the Sudan shall be based on free market forces. b) The Federal Bank of the Sudan shall be responsible for regulating internal and external value of the Sudanese currency. c) There shall be an independent Stock Exchange Bureau. . . . d) There shall be established development projects to promote and maintain peace and stability among the people of the Sudan. . . .

6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war affected areas, the following shall be observed: a) The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from the sisterly and friendly countries and international benevolent organizations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons. . . .

#### **Participation of the Southern Citizens in the Federal Institutions**

1. Mindful of the present participation of the Southerners in the Federal institutions, the Agreement is putting forward further balanced representation in the Federal institutions.

2. The participation shall be based on values of efficiency, qualification, honesty, justice, responsibility and equality between all the citizens without discrimination. . . .

### **Chapter 4—The Interim Period**

i) The length of the interim period shall be four years. However, it may be shortened or extended if need arises by recommendation from the Coordinating Council to the President of the Republic.

ii) The interim period shall commence as from the date of the formation of the Coordinating Council and shall end as soon as the referendum is accomplished and the results are declared.

iii) The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period:

1. To assist, repatriate, resettle and rehabilitate the displaced and the returnees.

2. To reconstruct the war devastated areas.

3. To remove effects of war by clearing mine fields, opening up roads and water ways.

4. To promote reconciliation, peace and confidence building amongst the Sudanese citizens.

5. To draw development plans for the Southern States and solicit funds from national, regional and international bodies and institutions for implementation of the peace agreement.

6. To draw a political mobilisation plan to strengthen peace and unity in different parts of the country.

7. To strengthen the Federal rule in the Southern States. . . .

### **Chapter 6—Security Arrangements During the Interim Period**

i) The South Sudan Defense Forces (SSDF) shall remain separate from the National Army and be stationed in their locations under their command.

ii) Police, Prisons, Wild Life, Civil Defence, Fire Brigade and Public Security in the Southern States shall be drawn from the people of Southern Sudan.

iii) The aim of the Sudanese Armed Forces in South Sudan shall be reduced to peacetime level once peace is established. . . .

### **Chapter 7—Referendum**

1. By this Agreement the right of the people of Southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development is hereby affirmed.

2. The people of Southern Sudan shall exercise this right in a referendum before the end of the interim period.

3. Options in the referendum shall be: a) Unity. b) Secession.

4. Referendum shall be free, fair and be conducted by a Special Referendum Commission (SRC) to be formed by a Presidential decree in consultation with the Coordinating Council.

5. Eligible voters for the referendum shall be Southern Sudanese people who attained the age of eighteen years and above residing inside and outside of South Sudan.

6. The vote shall be by secret ballot.

7. To ensure free and fair conduct of the referendum, the SRC shall invite observers as follows: a) OAU, Arab League, UN, Religious bodies, IGAD, National and Foreign NGO's and any other countries; b) National and international media and journalists.

8. The parties agree to respect, abide by and implement in good faith the result of the referendum. . . .

## Queen rewrites Australian Constitution

*Her Majesty's royal retainers are leaving the Queen out, but will put a lot of other evil things in.*

Only a satirist with the powers of François Rabelais or Jonathan Swift could possibly capture the absurdity of the debate on "constitutional reform" now gripping Australia. The greatest passion expended in this debate, is whether to replace Queen Elizabeth II as head of state, with a popularly elected President. In one corner, cheering for "God, Queen, and Country," is Prime Minister John Howard, who reluctantly pronounces himself willing to accept "community sentiment" on a Presidential system. In the other corner are the fire-breathing "republicans," virtually knocking each other over in their haste to dump the Old Bag.

But, there is an anomaly here: The fire-breathers are precisely those who are closest to the Crown! They include: Sir Ninian Stephen, a longtime member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's former governor general of Australia, and chairman of the Constitutional Centenary Foundation (CCF), the main body pushing for constitutional reform; Gov. Gen. Sir William Deane, Her Majesty's current official representative in Australia; and Malcolm Turnbull, a merchant banker who heads the Australian Republican Movement, and who for a long time was the in-house lawyer for billionaire gambling and media magnate Kerry Packer. The latter is seen from time to time in Her Majesty's box at Ascot, and is bosom buddies with several of Her Majesty's favorite financiers, including Lord Jacob Rothschild and Sir Jimmy Goldsmith.

That said, it must be admitted that the present constitution is nothing to

write home about. First drafted in Australia in the lead-up to the 1901 federation of the British colonies on the Australian continent into a single commonwealth, it was taken back to London and secretly rewritten to remove any residual "American tendencies" (as the British Home Office called them), and to give final power on crucial issues to the Queen, through the governor general. But, what is being planned now, is much worse. And, like the first one, this one is being written in London.

One of the tip-offs that this one is worse, is that those who are most fanatical about rewriting the constitution, are the fiercest partisans of "aboriginal land rights." The overlap is not surprising: As *EIR* has documented, "aboriginal land rights" is part of a Crown plot to splinter the Australian nation-state; in 1963, Prince Philip founded the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), the "god-mother" of all environmentalist and aboriginal land rights operations in Australia.

Her Majesty's loyal retainers want the constitution rewritten by 2001, the centenary of Federation. Toward this end, the CCF and the South Australian government sponsored a convention in Adelaide on April 20-23. The delegates voted for an Australian head of state, and to enshrine "indigenous customary law" as part of the constitution.

Such "indigenous law" is, in fact, customarily written by Prince Philip's buddies. One notorious case involved CCF Vice Chairman Cheryl Saunders, a professor of law at Melbourne University. On the basis of her report that

Hindmarsh Island in South Australia was a sacred site for aboriginal women, former Aboriginal Affairs Minister Robert Tickner banned the construction of a bridge to the island. An uproar ensued, during which it emerged that the "secret aboriginal women's business," as it was called, had in fact been cooked up wholesale by white anthropologists.

Another reason proffered for why the constitution must be rewritten, is to "update it economically," to enshrine "globalization" and a "balanced budget." Lawfully, another key board member of the CCF is Gary Sturgess, one of only 12 Australian members of the Mont Pelerin Society, the Crown's foremost economic warfare body.

The CCF is jointly funded by the federal and state governments, and by some of the largest establishment banks and insurance and mining companies, all of which are closely tied to British finance. Such companies have also poured in funds to the Melbourne University Law School Foundation, which sponsors Saunders's "school of law." These include BHP, RTZ (which provided the funds for Prince Philip's ACF), Western Mining Corp., AMCOR, Coles Myer, Pacific Dunlop, NAB, and the Smorgon Charitable Trust.

With this backing, the project is galloping ahead. Prime Minister Howard has called an historic "people's convention" for November or December, for which half the delegates will be elected in a nationwide poll in August, and the other half appointed by the federal government. Speaking at the opening of the just-concluded Adelaide convention, the Queen's governor general, the pro-land rights Sir William Deane, gave a foretaste of what is to come. Deane declared that at least 25% of the Australian constitution was "superfluous," and that much of the rest should be "altered" as well.

# International Intelligence

---

## **Danish court will hear anti-Maastricht case**

In an April 28 ruling, Denmark's high court ruled that a case brought by 10 Danish citizens, charging that the Maastricht Treaty for a single European currency in 1999 violates the Danish Constitution and sovereignty, is sound and must be examined in a formal court procedure.

The case will be heard on May 26, and for the several months' duration of the trial, the Danish government is enjoined from signing any agreements with the European Union that impinge upon Denmark's fundamental laws. Should the court rule in favor of the plaintiffs, then, either all agreements signed since Denmark joined the European Community (the EU's Maastricht predecessor) in 1973 have to be renegotiated entirely, or a national referendum has to be held on the EU and the Maastricht issue.

The court ruling will not only considerably inconvenience the government and its EU diplomats, but is also certain to influence the debate throughout the rest of the EU. The treaty criteria for joining the single currency, have caused such budgetary bloodletting, that it is unlikely that voters would pass a referendum in any of the European Union's 15 member-nations.

---

## **Euthanasia hydra reappears in Australia**

Almost no sooner had the ink dried on national legislation to overturn the Northern Territories' law legalizing "physician-assisted suicide," than the ugly hydra of euthanasia reared its heads again, this time, even earning praise from ostensible opponents. N.T.'s Deputy Leader of the Opposition Labor Party, John Bailey, announced that he would introduce a private member's bill to the state parliament on April 23, which would follow the Netherlands' model, by "regulating" so-called physician-assisted suicide. It won't be legal for physicians to kill patients, "but if you do it," said Bailey,

"you may be guilty of an offense, but that's all it will be. In other words, you make a nil penalty—no prosecution would follow if you stay within the regulatory guidelines." The Australian Democrats party has announced that it will push for a national referendum on voluntary euthanasia in the three states where they have representation.

Meanwhile, since the overturning of the N.T. euthanasia law, the Jack Kevorkian of Australia, Dr. Philip Nitschke, "helped" a terminally ill nursing sister, Esther Wild, "into a drug-induced coma," causing her death. Incredibly, this act of murder was applauded by MP Kevin Andrews, who drafted the federal anti-euthanasia law, because it was "within the law." Nitschke gloated that his action was "slow euthanasia," and was in the gray area of the law.

Andrews's office called Nitschke's act legal "palliation of pain with drugs that can hasten death."

---

## **Is Soros buying Balkan land to grow dope?**

Parliamentarian Irene Pivetti, former chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, speaking in April during a foreign policy debate, accused global speculator and drug-legalization financier George Soros of buying land in Albania for drug plantations. Referring to an article published in a small Rome publication, *Famiglia Domani*, Pivetti stated: "The largest world financier, George Soros, who has already intervened in other Balkan countries, invested \$15 million to purchase land to grow drugs, 'in view of drug legalization in Italy.'" She continued, "They want to turn Albania, whose authorities and political system have been weakened, into a sort of European Colombia; for the production, marketing, spread of drugs into Italy and Europe, with the support of huge financial powers," adding that "illegal refugee smuggling, ruthlessly using women and children as a shield, is the way to spread the criminal network into Italy and Europe."

*Famiglia Domani's* editor told *EIR* their

information concerned Soros's land investments in the Balkans and not specifically Albania, and that Pivetti had misread the article. However, Pivetti confided to *EIR* that, within half an hour of her address, she received a phone call from a "journalist," on behalf of an "Albanian colleague" who wanted to know who her sources were. She believes that Soros's people had watched the televised debate from Albania. "If I had some doubts before on the substance of my allegations, now I no longer have them," she said.

Pivetti founded Federal Italy, after splitting with Umberto Bossi's separatist Northern League, and she is running for mayor of Milan. She sees the chaos in Albania as leading toward a second Balkan war, and she sees the threatened breakup of Italy within the context of that broader destabilization. In her Parliament speech, she called for a Marshall Plan to rebuild Albania, although she opposes the strategically crucial multinational force, which Italy is leading.

---

## **James Baker meddling in Western Sahara dispute**

George Bush's Secretary of State, James Baker III (the man who gave the green light to Serbia to invade Croatia in 1991), is currently touring the northwest African countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania as an envoy of the UN, to "help" settle the knotty disputes over borders and separatist claims involving Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania. The dispute centers around Morocco's 20-year-long territorial claim over the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony. Although the UN cease-fire agreement between the Moroccan government and the Polisario liberation movement continues to hold, a planned referendum has not been implemented. Baker's deployment is said to be aimed at getting the process back on track.

An Algerian source outlined for *EIR* some of the inflection points in the region that might explain the UN's sudden interest:



## Briefly

**THAILAND'S MILITARY** is aiding Cambodia in knocking out the last of the Khmer Rouge insurgency, according to the April 12 *Bangkok Post*, which reported a "flurry of Thai-Cambodian secret talks." The remaining Khmer Rouge area is run by Ta Mok, Pol Pot's last remaining loyalist, who was nicknamed "The Butcher" during the Khmer Rouge's rule.

**UGANDAN MP** Ken Lukvamuzi told newsmen recently that he has received anonymous death threats telling him he was a target for assassination, because he has been insisting that the government of British marcherlord Yoweri Museveni begin negotiations with the Lord's Resistance Army and other insurgencies in the north of Uganda, instead of trying to exterminate them. "I am a bone in the flesh of some people," Lukyamuzi said. "But I will continue speaking up, we are fed up with war."

**PRINCE ERNST AUGUST** of Hanover, Germany is seeking to have his family resume the British title as Duke of Cumberland. The title has remained vacant since after World War I, when the British Hanoverians changed their names to the House of Windsor. Similarly, Prince Eduard of Saxe-Coburg, a descendant of Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, has applied to assume the title of Duke of Albany.

**BRITAIN'S PRINCE** Charles has been invited by the German Green Party to visit the ecologist farming cooperatives in Hesse. The heir to the British Empire prides himself on being a "bio-farmer."

**AUSTRALIAN CASINO** mogul Kerry Packer devoted four pages of a recent issue of his weekly *The Bulletin*, to a call for the legalization of illegal drugs, demanding in the headline: "Drugs: Why Fight a War We Can't Win?" Packer owns a major stake in Melbourne's Crown Casino, and has applied to buy the management company of, and a 10% stake in, the Sydney Harbour Casino in New South Wales.

Neighboring Algeria is in the throes of a civil war where the military-backed government has the full support of the World Bank and international oil companies. Furthermore, Algiers supports Polisario, and would never accept the Western Sahara becoming part of Morocco. Relations between Rabat and Algiers have always been tense, with the Algerian military traditionally favoring the overthrow of the Moroccan monarchy.

*EIR's* source added that Morocco's long-reigning King Hassan II is said to be very sick: A succession struggle could be in the offing between Crown Prince Mohamad and Prince Hisham, the king's nephew.

### **China 'Conflict' book filled with 'lies'**

*China Daily* of April 21 published a feature by Chinese strategist Mi Zhenyu on the book by Ross Munro and Richard Bernstein, *The Coming Conflict with China*, in which he denounces their attribution of several quotes to him: "I would like to advise people like Bernstein and Munro not to lift a rock which will only drop on their own feet," he wrote, characterizing the book as filled with "fabrications" and "lies." "What shocked me," wrote Mi, "is that the authors' headline quotation in the book's introduction quoted remarks attributed to me, that I never made," referring to the supposed quote that, "[As for the United States], for a relatively long time, it will be absolutely necessary that we quietly nurse our sense of vengeance. . . . We must conceal our abilities and bide our time." In the only book published in China in 1996 that includes his work, he stressed the concept of "active defense," aimed at "avoiding and stopping wars. . . . I didn't mention the United States anywhere in the article, nor did I say anything similar to what the U.S. book attributes to me."

It is apparent to Mi, that the quote is "sheer fabrication." "It is hard to understand why the two authors turned a deaf ear to the principles of 'increasing mutual trust, reducing trouble, developing cooperation and avoiding confrontation,' which President

Jiang Zemin has stated repeatedly to guide Sino-U.S. relations."

Further, contrary to Munro and Bernstein, Mi wrote, "China's per capita defense spending ranks among the lowest in the world. . . . If this was true, where and how [do] they think China got the money to invest in infrastructure construction, the development of education, science, health care, cultural service, and the improvement in people's living standards? And how could China have achieved its rapid economic growth?" Munro and Bernstein, Mi asserted, are among "a handful of people in the United States who are unwilling to see China becoming a unified and powerful country, and who do not want to see Sino-U.S. ties being improved."

### **Bishop Kuharic, Iranian leaders meet in Zagreb**

Archbishop Cardinal Franjo Kuharic of Zagreb, Croatia, met with Iran's Ayatollah Tashiri, chairman of the Council for Islamic Doctrine (considered second in authority in Iran after Ayatollah Khamenei), at the archbishop's residence on April 25, according to the Catholic press agency, IKA. Ayatollah Tashiri's words of greeting emphasized "how it is desirable to establish the best possible relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Croatia, not only on economic and political levels but on the spiritual and religious levels."

Those present at the meeting included: Islamic Community of Croatia and Slovenia President Sevko Omerbasic; Zagreb Auxiliary Bishop Juraj Jezerinac; Iranian Ambassador to the Republic of Croatia Mohammad Javad Asayesh; and, secretary for the Council for Ecumenism and Dialogue of the Croatian Conference of Bishops, Dr. Anton Skvorcevik.

Ayatollah Tashiri is about to participate in a symposium prepared by Croatia's Islamic community on "Islam and Muslims in the West," which commemorates the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Zagreb mosque.

## Corruption in the DOJ: 'Enough is enough!'

by Debra Hanania Freeman

When Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) brought down his gavel on the morning of April 30, calling his committee's Oversight Hearings on the U.S. Department of Justice to order, the air was thick with anticipation. Since the beginning of this year, the Department of Justice has come under heavy fire by both the Congress and the White House, as evidence of widespread corruption, judicial misconduct, and subsequent cover-ups, especially by long-time Department of Justice "careerists," has continued to build. U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno's appearance provided a key opportunity for U.S. senators, on both sides of the aisle, to initiate the kind of broad investigation necessary to effect the clean-out of the corrupt permanent bureaucracy that most agree is long overdue.

But, as the questioning began, it was clear that committee members had agreed, in advance, that there would be no serious tackling of the department's persistent pattern of misconduct, nor of the fact that both Attorney General Reno and FBI Director Louis Freeh have actively engaged in a cover-up of abuses committed by their predecessors and subordinates.

Republicans, led by Hatch, criticized Reno's decision not to seek an independent counsel's investigation of campaign financing, insisting that she had misread the law and ignored clear conflicts of interest. Reno responded, as she has in the past, that there was no specific and credible evidence of any wrongdoing by the Clinton administration that would warrant appointment of an independent counsel. Democrats protested that they did not criticize Reno's Republican predecessor, William Barr, when he used the same standard not to seek an independent counsel at one point during the Bush administration. And, so it went. Both sides prefaced their

remarks with high praise for Reno's overall performance and conduct.

While there is little doubt that there are members of the committee, in both parties, who have serious concerns about the department's behavior, they chose not to take this opportunity to voice those concerns. Whether or not these questions will come up during further hearings scheduled to occur before the summer recess, remains an open question.

Meanwhile, other elected officials, trial attorneys, and constituent leaders, are growing increasingly impatient with the continued failure of the Congress to exercise its oversight responsibility. Earlier this year, members of an independent panel of state legislators, led by former U.S. Rep. James Mann and Alabama attorney JL Chestnut, who had conducted hearings to investigate misconduct by the Department of Justice almost two years ago, renewed their call for Congress to conduct broad investigative hearings. They specifically cited cases of politically and racially motivated targeting of victims, including the FBI's Operation Frühmenschen, and the DOJ Office of Special Investigations' "Nazi-hunting." The members of the Mann-Chestnut Commission particularly cited the judicial railroad of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates as the worst case of systematic Department of Justice misconduct to date.

Earlier in the day on April 30, a group of 18 prominent African-American legislators submitted a stinging statement, for inclusion in the Judiciary Committee's official proceedings of the oversight hearings, in which they insist that any continued failure by the Congress to examine all the relevant evidence in the cases cited by the Mann-Chestnut Commission would constitute Congressional complicity in political corruption and cover-up.

The U.S. government's ongoing failure to correct such past abuses, particularly its failure to exonerate LaRouche and his political associates, five of whom remain incarcerated in Virginia prisons, is becoming more and more of an issue internationally, as leaders from around the world stress the critical importance of LaRouche's direct participation in shaping a solution to the current global economic and financial crisis. (See p. 62, for example, for a report on a forum in Washington addressed by former Jordanian parliamentarian Laith Shubeilat, calling for LaRouche's exoneration.)

---

## Documentation

---

*The following statement, titled "Enough Is Enough! Clean Out Department of Justice Corruption Now!," was entered in the record of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on April 30.*

Recent revelations that the FBI intentionally mishandled evidence and gave false testimony that resulted in the 1989 impeachment of U.S. District Judge Alcee Hastings from the federal bench, when viewed along with the landmark decision by U.S. District Judge Falcon Hawkins, dismissing the notorious "Operation Lost Trust" frame-up cases in South Carolina because of evidence of massive corruption and misconduct within the U.S. Department of Justice, confirm what many of us have known for some time. The "permanent bureaucracy" inside the Department of Justice, working as a virtual political assassination bureau, has routinely engaged in a repertoire of practices that includes cover-up, corruption, fraud, judicial abuse, and prosecutorial misconduct.

This fact was indisputably documented by a series of Independent Hearings to Investigate Misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice, conducted on August 31-September 1, 1995. At those hearings, a panel that consisted of prominent state legislators from across the nation, and co-chaired by former U.S. Congressman James Mann, and distinguished Alabama attorney JL Chestnut, reviewed evidence and testimony of racially and/or politically motivated targeting of victims by the DOJ, that the United State Congress refused to hear. They examined cases of the targeting of African American public and elected officials under the FBI's Operation Frühmenschen, including the above-mentioned "Operation Lost Trust." They heard startling testimony of the misconduct of the DOJ's "Nazi-hunting" Office of Special Investigations, including the case that almost resulted in the execution of Ukrainian-born Cleveland auto-worker John Demjanjuk. And, they examined the judicial railroad of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates; a case that former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark described as "represent[ing]

a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct, over a longer period of time, utilizing the power of the federal government, than any other prosecution by the U.S. government, in my time or to my knowledge."

Attorney General Janet Reno and FBI Director Louis Freeh have not only refused to clean out the "permanent bureaucrats," like Deputy Assistant Attorneys General Jack Keeney and Mark Richard, who are responsible for these abuses, but they have covered up for their past abuses, and allowed them to continue. And, thus far, the failure of both the Senate and House Judiciary Committees to fully exercise their oversight responsibility and hear *all* the relevant evidence of this massive corruption, especially in the cases cited above, has perpetuated a persistent pattern of cover-up.

It is time to put aside partisan concerns, and act to restore the American people's faith in their government. Clearly, there could be few issues more deserving of full Congressional oversight than this long-standing pattern of massive corruption within the U.S. Department of Justice.

Some of us have been victims of this corruption. All of us have been witnesses to it. Now we say, enough is enough! A clean-out is long overdue. And, it is our position, that if the relevant committees of the Congress refuse to hear this crucial evidence once again, we will see to it, that the stench of political corruption and cover-up follows them to the end of what will be very short political careers.

(Signed)

State Sen. Theo W. Mitchell, Greenville, South Carolina\*

State Rep. William Clark, Prichard, Alabama

State Rep. Andrew M. Hayden, Uniontown, Alabama

State Rep. Tommie Houston, Birmingham, Alabama

State Rep. Thomas E. Jackson, Thomasville, Alabama

State Rep. Bryant Melton, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Alabama

State Rep. James L. Thomas, Selma, Alabama

State Rep. Ben McGee, Marion, Arkansas

State Rep. Ben Swan, Springfield, Massachusetts

State Sen. William L. Clay, Jr., Jefferson City, Missouri

State Rep. Charles Quincy Troupe, St. Louis, Missouri;

second vice president, Transit (ATU) local 788

State State Rep. Milton Toby Fitch, Wilson, North Carolina

State Rep. Howard J. Hunter, Jr., Conway, North Carolina; Deputy Minority Leader

State Rep. Harold James, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; chairman, Pennsylvania Black Caucus

State Sen. Robert Ford, Charleston, South Carolina

State Sen. Maggie Glover, Florence, South Carolina

State Sen. John Ford, Nashville, Tennessee

State Rep. Ira Murphy, Memphis, Tennessee\*; General Sessions Judge\*

\* indicates former

# Shubeilat in U.S.: Exonerate LaRouche!

by Bonnie James

On April 28, the eve of scheduled Senate Judiciary Committee oversight hearings on the Justice Department, Laith Shubeilat, a former Jordanian parliamentarian (1984-93), addressed a seminar of the FDR-PAC in the nation's capital, on behalf of the urgent necessity to exonerate Lyndon LaRouche.

Umberto Pascali, who moderated the meeting, announced that we are engaged in a "war of ideas," and that the case of Lyndon LaRouche is the clearest way to understand the conflict. "The world needs LaRouche's exoneration," he stated, striking a theme which would be carried through the presentations of all four speakers.

Keynote speaker Laith Shubeilat was among the earliest international dignitaries to call for LaRouche's release from prison. Also addressing the meeting were Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, national spokesman for Nation of Islam leader Minister Louis Farrakhan; Dr. Sabah Karam, Director of Islamic Schools of North America; and Bruce Director, trustee of the Constitutional Defense Fund, which funds the LaRouche legal cases.

Director spoke first, reviewing the extraordinary events surrounding the railroading and imprisonment of LaRouche, and demonstrating that LaRouche's exoneration was the single most important issue in the world today. History is replete, he said, with examples in which the persecution of a single individual becomes the defining moment for society; the LaRouche case is such a case.

Dr. Sabah Karam then outlined Islam's historic ban against usury; he said that LaRouche's unswerving opposition to usury, as practiced today by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has a basis in Islam, since any form of interest, not just "exorbitant" interest, is prohibited by Islamic law. Dr. Karam also called for LaRouche's exoneration, even though, "those who are not exonerated in this life, will be exonerated by God, on Judgment Day"—adding that this does not mean we should not fight for justice now.

## All people deserve justice

Shubeilat, an engineer by profession and president of the Jordanian Engineers Association, was introduced by Pascali as being one of the most beloved figures in the Muslim world, because of his courageous defense of the human rights of all people. Twice a political prisoner himself, Shubeilat ex-

plained why he took up LaRouche's case, despite being told repeatedly, "Don't listen to those people." After being contacted by *EIR* in 1990, during the buildup to the Gulf War, when the LaRouche movement was virtually a lone voice in the West opposing that war, Shubeilat began to realize that "those people are being targeted by the same agencies who are targeting me."

Despite his unjust imprisonment in 1992, Shubeilat, like LaRouche, continued his political activity.

He is best known for his philosophical commitment to an ecumenical alliance among the "Abrahamic" faiths—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—based on the common principle that all men are made in the image of God. Shubeilat is also known as the leading opponent in Jordan, of the usurious policies of the IMF and World Bank. He commented that the only time Jesus ever became angry in public, was when he threw the usurers out of the Temple!

Although Shubeilat knew the risks of activities of conscience in his own nation of Jordan, a monarchy, he was shocked to learn, in reading the book *Railroad!*, about the LaRouche frame-up and show-trial, that such things could occur in the "American democracy." This led him to investigate LaRouche's ideas in depth. "I found an 'encyclopedic man,'" he reported; although he disagreed with certain views expressed in LaRouche's publications, he recognized that the underlying principles of the movement were identical with his own. He described a meeting with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, where LaRouche spoke at some length about the importance of music in educating young people. "I was very impressed" by the depth of his knowledge, said Shubeilat. "I was also impressed with his courage"; in his decision to "go against the mainstream . . . I saw a bit of myself. I don't want to be against the mainstream, but if the mainstream is wrong, I must be against it."

So, Shubeilat decided to fight for LaRouche's freedom, although his stand may have contributed to his own second imprisonment during 1996. "Why should I take up LaRouche's case?" he asked. "Why should I meddle? Because if I don't meddle, I will lose my humanity, my self-respect."

Shubeilat then recalled the courage of Michael Billington, the LaRouche associate who is serving a barbaric 77-year sentence in a Virginia state prison. "I cannot forget Mike Billington—when the day came that he should go to jail, first he went to a demonstration, calling for my freedom; facing his darkest day, going to jail for 77 years. I cannot forget that."

The final speaker was Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, who runs an AIDS clinic in a poor, black ghetto of Washington, D.C., as well as acting as national spokesman for Minister Louis Farrakhan. "The people who persecuted Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed, are the ones who are persecuting Mr. LaRouche," he declared. "LaRouche has been persecuted, because he has a vision."

# Chinese minister's visit paves the way for U.S.-China summit

by William Jones

Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Prime Minister Qian Qichen concluded his visit to Washington with a meeting with President William Clinton on April 30, and conveyed greetings from Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who will be coming to Washington in the fall, in an exchange of state visits with the U.S. President.

The Chinese have been anxious to have an exchange of state visits for some time, but the personal dialogue between the two world leaders has up until now been limited to the bilateral meetings they have held in the context of the annual Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum leaders' summit (a special project of President Clinton), or at the UN General Assembly meeting. Since U.S.-China relations had been put back on track after the show of military force in the Taiwan Strait during the Taiwan elections last year, the Clinton administration has been intent on making an exchange of state visits a reality.

While the government-to-government relationship has been put on an even keel, a vicious, British-orchestrated campaign launched in the wake of the publication of *The Coming Conflict with China*, a book by Canadian journalist Ross Munro, is attempting to drum up a new "red scare" over China, and is calling for a new "containment" policy. Circles in the Democratic Party opposed to the Clinton policy of "constructive engagement" with China, around Katherine Graham and her house organ, the *Washington Post*, have begun to drag out a variety of accusations about Chinese "influence peddling" and "campaign funding" in Washington. If these circles can't totally sabotage the policy of engagement, they hope to intimidate the President, to induce caution with regard to U.S.-Chinese relations.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on April 25, the President met these attacks head-on. "I think it is important that we not accuse people of something that we don't know for sure that they have done, number one," he said. "Let's keep in mind [and] think about what you would define as improper influence. A lot of our friends in the world, countries with whom we are very closely allied, have friends in the United States that advocate for the policies of the governments all the time. It's true—to take two obvious examples—it's true of Israel,

it's true of Greece. I would not consider that improper. It's publicly done; there's nothing secret or covert about it, we know that it's done. It's part of the political debate in America, and we don't take offense at it."

When asked about this at his press conference, Minister Qian simply replied, "I believe it's very usual for people to see political contributions and money politics in the United States; however, they have nothing to do with China." Foreign Ministry spokesman Sheng Guofeng made the keen observation, when asked about the alleged campaign contributions, that information coming from the U.S. media was "more often than not inaccurate."

Speaking at a meeting arranged by the U.S.-China Business Council and the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Minister Qian addressed the issue of the British-instigated policy of "containment." "According to their argument," Qian said, "China has replaced the former Soviet Union as the main threat to the United States. Others predict that China and the United States will move toward confrontation and, therefore, call for containment against China. There are also people who liken today's China to Germany and Japan at the end of the 19th and the early 20th century. They believe that as its economy and national strength grow, China is bound to pursue external expansion. I think these views could not be more wrong. A review of China's history shows China does not have a tradition of expansion. On the contrary, it was the victim of repeated foreign aggression, domination, and bullying."

## Trade and economic cooperation

Qian underlined the importance of the U.S.-China relationship. "Ours is the largest developing country, and the U.S. the largest developed one," he said. "The need for both countries to stay engaged with each other is increasing, not decreasing. The potential for both countries to cooperate in various fields is expanding, not dwindling."

It is understood that that potential can be realized particularly in the areas of increased trade and economic cooperation. Much effort has been made by the media and by the Republican "free-traders" to make a bugaboo of the U.S. trade deficit with China. Minister Qian reiterated that China would like to

buy more from the United States, primarily high-technology goods. Briefing reporters on Qian's meeting with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on April 28, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sheng Guofeng explained that Qian had told Albright that China had previously bought agricultural products, such as wheat and grain, from the United States. Now, China is more interested in buying products such as aircraft, machinery, electronic products, and telecommunications equipment.

"The China-U.S. trade relationship is not one of competition," Qian remarked, "but, rather, one in which the strong points of one side complement the other." Among the items China is interested in purchasing from the United States are nuclear plants and equipment in order to meet the growing energy needs of an expanding population. "Today's China is a developing country," Qian said. "What it desires most, is a peaceful international environment so that it can focus on economic development and improve the life of its 1.2 billion people."

### **Request for permanent MFN status**

One of the roadblocks to such increased trade is the annual debate in the U.S. Congress on Most Favored Nation (MFN) trade status, which provides a forum for every congressman to take up his or her favorite pet human rights issue with China. China is asking that it be granted permanent MFN status, thus establishing a normal trade relationship with the United States. Speaking at a press availability with Qian, Albright commented, "We believe it is very important for the MFN to go forward and we will be suggesting that. It is a strategic imperative, as I mentioned in my opening comments, for this relationship to go forward and the trade relationship is very important in that regard. Frankly, I think that the whole 'Most Favored Nation' term is a little bit of a misnomer since we basically have that kind of a relationship with most countries in the world and it is useful for both sides."

One of the most damaging consequences of the Republican campaign to play up an alleged "China threat," is that MFN will be more difficult to pass this year, with a number of Republicans who have usually voted in favor of granting MFN to China, are now weighing the "political merits" of doing so in an atmosphere of McCarthyite posturing. Many Republicans, however, realize the overriding importance of the China relationship, and the role of MFN in that relationship. Speaking at a conference on the global economy on April 16, Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.), chairman of the House Asia and Pacific subcommittee, argued for granting permanent MFN status to China. "The debate on MFN is eroding U.S. influence," Bereuter said. He complained that the annual renewal was used by Congress to deal with other issues with China. It is unlikely that continued MFN would be denied, but House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and others are mooted shortening the period from an annual

review to a review every few months, which would be an insult to China.

MFN was an item of discussion in the meeting between Qian and Clinton, and the President assured Qian that he would move to have MFN extended. It is less likely that he would, in the present climate, have the support necessary to grant China permanent MFN. Indeed, he may have to utilize all of his influence to get a simple extension for another year.

### **Nuclear cooperation**

China has also been subject to sniping from congressional committees over the issue of nuclear non-proliferation, despite the fact that China has become a party to all the major non-proliferation treaties, and recently submitted instruments of ratification for the Chemical Weapons Convention. Allegations of sales of nuclear components to Iran and missiles to Pakistan have prevented the implementation of the 1985 U.S.-China Agreement for Nuclear Cooperation. Before this agreement can be implemented, the President must report to Congress that China is living up to all the non-proliferation clauses of the treaty. Both the United States and China are intent on meeting those requirements, preferably in time for the Clinton-Jiang summit in the fall.

U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche commented on the potential for nuclear cooperation with China, in an interview with the radio program "EIR Talks" on April 30. "The point here is that if you look at the problems of China," LaRouche said, "every time you build a kilometer of new railroad in China, you load the thing up with steel, cement, and coal. One of the great problems of China is the reliance upon coal for its energy for its industrial and related development. This constitutes a significant pollution problem, a problem which is somewhat alleviated, or will be alleviated, by the Three Gorges Dam, which will supply a very significant amount of hydroelectric energy to that region, but which can not be solved without a conversion to nuclear energy.

"China, of course, is already a nation with nuclear competence. It's been developing a high-temperature gas-cooled reactor, a bit of an established functioning type of reactor, but adapting it for its own production in the recent period. That's extremely important.

"But, more importantly, this is an area in which the United States should be involved. It's in the mutual interest of China and the United States that they both be involved. . . .

"And therefore, the Chinese foreign minister, in visiting the United States, echoing statements made by the Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, has emphasized the importance: 'Let's get this thing cleaned up right now. There is no reason *not* to go ahead with this.' . . .

"So, this is very good. It's a step forward. I don't want to say that everything is locked in. It isn't. There are many problems, many hurdles yet to be crossed. As I believe they say in China, 'We're crossing the river one stone at a time.' But we are crossing, and that's the good part."

## British provocations

Many eyes are focussed now on the July return of Hongkong to Chinese rule, which will be governed as a Special Autonomous Region (S.A.R.). The British will do everything to try to create provocations in their former Crown Colony. In his speech to the U.S.-China Business Council, Minister Qian said, "The law in Hongkong will remain basically unchanged. . . . Hongkong will retain its status as a free port, a separate customs territory, and an international financial center. . . . The Hongkong dollar will continue to be used and peg on the U.S. dollar. The central government of China will not collect a single Hongkong dollar in taxes from Hongkong. The S.A.R. government will be composed entirely of local residents. Foreign economic interests in Hongkong will be protected. The people of Hongkong will enjoy a democracy as well as the press, freedom and human rights." Qian added, "Many such rights were beyond the reach of the Hongkong people under the British rule."

Taiwan still remains "the most sensitive issue" in the U.S.-China relationship," Qian noted. "To end the separation across the Taiwan Straits is the strong aspiration and unshakeable national will of the Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots." He tried to draw lessons from American history to explain the situation to his American audience. "The American people have gone through their own Civil War. You should be able to appreciate the Chinese people's firm desire for reunification and their resolve against national separation." It was Republican manipulations of the Taiwan issue that caused a serious break in U.S.-Chinese relations last fall.

Undoubtedly, the coming months will find the path laden with a good number of "bear traps," put there by the foes of the policy of engagement. But, if our political leaders, and particularly the President, view the perspective, as Qian urged in his talks with Albright, "with the foresight of statesmen," the "bear traps" can be avoided. Commenting on the recent ground-breaking agreements between Russia and China, which had been in the making for seven years and which the containment lobby attempted to describe as a new "Sino-Soviet threat," President Clinton noted the real stakes in this diplomacy. "If you look at, for example, the extent to which the politics of India have been dictated partly by the tensions of Russia and China in the past, how important India is—soon to become the largest country in the world, already with the largest middle class in the world—and how important our relationships with India will be, and then with Pakistan. . . . I think it's a very positive thing that they're talking and working together." The U.S. relationship to China is key for the development perspective of the entire Eurasian land-mass. If that strategic perspective is combined with a commitment to the establishment of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as laid out by statesman Lyndon LaRouche, it can be the determining factor in the shaping of the 21st century.

## Brits are biggest foreign influence-buyers in U.S.

by Mark Sonnenblick

Did you hear that Chinese and Indonesian businessmen were buying political favors in Washington for their foreign interests? This has been the incessant message pushed by the media for the past several months. And, by focussing exclusively on what Americans have been indoctrinated to think of as "coolies" or the "yellow peril," the U.S. media cover up the fact that the overwhelming preponderance of foreign companies involved in purchasing political influence in the United States, are British Empire interests.

Working with data from the Center for Responsive Politics (CRP), *EIR* found that 13 out of the 21 largest foreign company donors to the two major parties represented the British Commonwealth; nine of them were from the United Kingdom itself. Three were Swiss, and one French. The only Asians were the Japanese firms Toyota and Sony. The Third World was represented only by *Petroleos de Venezuela* (Petroven) (see **Table 1**). The British were responsible for 79.4% of the total political largesse of big foreign contributors.

In most sovereign nations, it is illegal for foreign companies to have any involvement in that nation's domestic political process. In January of this year, the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service issued "Foreign Money and American Elections; The Law and Current Issues," a report which states: "Section 441e of the FECA [Federal Election Campaign Act] prohibits contributions by foreign nationals in connection with any election."

However, in the one-worldist spirit of international globaloney, the U.S. Federal Election Commission (FEC) has opened loopholes for U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies, permitting them to give unlimited amounts of money to parties. All they have to do is demonstrate that the money did not come from the parent company, and that foreign nationals did not participate in any decisions related to the contributions. That loophole differentiates these "legal" meddlers from the South Korean Cheong Am America (whose \$250,000 was returned by the Democratic National Committee), because its subsidiary was not yet fully operational.

The rule against foreigners backing candidates has never been enforced against British Empire companies. Perhaps because of their increasing domination of U.S. news media and

TABLE 1

**British Empire companies give most soft money to U.S. elections**

(thousands \$ donated)

Contributor	Total	Democrats	Republicans	Country	Foreign parent
Joseph E. Seagram*	\$1,939	\$1,262	\$677	<b>Canada</b>	Seagram Co.
News Corp.*	675	20	655	<b>Australia</b>	News Corp.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco	643	8	635	<b>United Kingdom</b>	BAT Industries
Glaxo Wellcome Inc.*	510	47	464	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Glaxo Wellcome
CS First Boston Corp.*	297	110	187	Switzerland	CS Holding
BP America*	275	57	218	<b>United Kingdom</b>	British Petroleum
Sony Corp.*	207	102	105	Japan	Sony Corp.
Toyota Motor Sales USA	188	76	113	Japan	Toyota Motor
Citgo Petroleum	188	91	97	Venezuela	Petroven
Zeneca Inc.	185	72	113	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Zeneca Group
Northern Telecom	178	55	123	<b>Canada</b>	BCE Inc.
Great-West Life	156	1	155	<b>Canada</b>	Great-West Life
Sandoz*	155	34	122	Switzerland	Sandoz
ICI Americas	142	54	88	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Imperial Chemical Industries
SmithKline Beecham	131	46	85	<b>United Kingdom</b>	SmithKline Beecham
Gleacher & Co.	130	75	55	<b>United Kingdom</b>	NatWest Group
Ciba-Geigy Corp.	112	23	89	Switzerland	Ciba-Geigy
Genentech Inc.	93	56	36	Switzerland	Roche Holdings
Equitable Companies*	86	55	31	France	AXA S.A.
Hard Rock America	80	80	0	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Rank Organization
Cable & Wireless	75	55	20	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Cable & Wireless

Source: Center for Responsive Politics, based on Federal Election Commission data for 1995-96 contributions to national party organs.

\*Includes more than one contributor affiliated with the company.

*The CRP methodology did not catch such London-based scoundrels as Soros Fund Management, which gave \$250,000 to Republicans, and Sotheby Holdings Inc., which gave \$193,241 to Republicans. Neither gave to Democrats. Sotheby is famous for the discretion with which it auctions collectors items and moves money for the international oligarchy.*

culture, they are not seen as threat to U.S. national interests. Outside of *EIR* readers, it is not widely appreciated that the Queen, with advice from Her Majesty's Privy Council, decides all fundamental questions affecting the Commonwealth, and that Commonwealth corporations implement that strategic policy. Is one to imagine that world-scale dirty-money powerhouses such as the Australian Rupert Murdoch, the Canadian Edgar Bronfman, and Canada's most powerful businessman, Paul Desmarais, had no say in the political generosity of their U.S. subsidiaries? Let us look at who these people are.

### **British Empire political strongmen**

**The Bronfmans:** *EIR*'s bestseller *Dope, Inc.* described the Canadian Bronfman family's history as opium-traffickers and scotch-runners. "Their control of the liquor flow [by decision of His Majesty] during Prohibition U.S.A. gave the Bronfmans life-and-death control over American crime. Refusing to play ball with the Bronfman gang usually spelled

death." They have continued to swing their Canadian club for Crown interests in the United States, Israel, East Germany, and in the world Jewish community. The Bronfmans operate in American electoral politics largely via their Seagrams, Inc. and MCA, Inc.

**Paul Desmarais, Sr.:** The Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Co., which has the most extreme tilt toward the Republicans (see Table 1), is the small U.S. part of the corporate empire of Paul Desmarais, Sr., the richest man in Canada. Desmarais is a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the elite body which runs the British Commonwealth.

For two decades, Canadian prime ministers from every party have been his lackeys. In the words of author Mel Hurtig, "Paul Desmarais provided much of the money for Pierre Trudeau's campaign, Brian Mulroney's campaign, and Jean Chrétien's campaign." All were his former employees. His son André is married to Chrétien's daughter. Desmarais sits with George Bush on the Barrick Gold advisory board. An official of Great-West told *EIR* that it is engaged in an



TABLE 2

**Foreign PAC money 1995-96**

(thousands \$)

Company	Country	To Democrats	To Republicans
Glaxo	U.K.	71	330
Brown & Williamson	U.K.	72	309
Hoffman-LaRoche	Switzerland	72	149
Seagram/MCA	Canada	121	127
CS First Boston	Switzerland	64	147
Hoechst	Germany	51	111
Zenica, Inc.	U.K.	31	110
Ciba-Geigy	Switzerland	30	103
SmithKline Beecham	U.K.	38	94
Pillsbury/Heublein	U.K. (Grand Metro)	59	65
Shell Oil	Netherlands/U.K.	12	101
Bayer	Germany	18	86

Source: FEC data as processed by CRP and *EIR*.

aggressive drive to obtain state approval for its One Health Plan to become one of the largest health maintenance organizations in the United States. It boasts of cost-cutting through restricting use of "costly diagnoses."

**Rupert Murdoch:** The News Corporation owns the London *Times* and 80 other newspapers, plus Fox TV. When Australian-American Murdoch's London-based company went bankrupt in 1991, Citibank, then subject to Federal Reserve Board intervention, provided a bailout on its \$7.6 billion debt. Murdoch is attempting to grab a large portion of the U.S. cable TV market, but he must first get the U.S. Congress to relax the laws limiting foreign domination of American broadcast media.

**Most money went to the Republicans**

Did most big-buck foreign "soft money" contributions go to the Democratic National Committee? No, the 13 British Empire companies of the top 21 gave 64.3% of their money to Republicans. If the Bronfmans are excluded, 82% of the big British money went to Republicans. The non-Brits gave 59.1% of their "soft" money to Republicans.

A similar pattern emerges when looking at the data for "hard money," the contributions of individuals to candidates, which are subject to tighter FEC limitations. The FEC law encourages interest groups to form political action committees (PACs) to channel funds contributed by individuals to favored candidates. The PACs of foreign-run companies enjoy the same rights as American ones, except that foreign nationals are not allowed to make decisions for the PACs. Although the money for corporate PACs comes from employees, most of the money goes, invariably, to candidates favored

by company management. Again, there is no sign of enforcement in regard to British Commonwealth powerbrokers.

The PACs of the dozen foreign companies giving more than \$100,000 to Congressional and Presidential candidates in 1995-96 are listed in **Table 2**. Once again, half are British or Canadian. And, once again, most of the money goes to Republicans. If direct individual contributions by their employees were included, each of these quantities would be two to three times bigger, according to the CRP.

There has been no scandal in the American media over non-Asian foreign influence-buying in American elections. In fact, the CRP reports little interest even from the half-dozen other Naderite organizations fighting for campaign finance reform. The only significant published item was in the *New York Times*, which used the CRP data (without attribution) to show that Republicans were bigger beneficiaries of foreign money. The *Times*, of course, did not mention British domination.

One might also ask why Chinese investments in the United States are considered a bigger security threat than Commonwealth ones? As of the end of 1995, China had only \$404 million invested in the United States, while the British Empire had \$198 billion invested, almost 500 times more. Perhaps the increasingly pervasive British control over American media has blinded us.

# So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?

So, You Wish  
To Learn All  
About Economics?



by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A text on elementary mathematical economics, by the world's leading economist. Find out why *EIR* was right, when everyone else was wrong.

Order from:

**Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc.**  
107 South King Street Leesburg, VA 22075

**\$10** Call toll free 1-800-453-4108.  
plus shipping (\$1.50 for first book, \$.50 for each additional book). Bulk rates available. Information on bulk rates and videotape available on request.

## Senate okays Chemical Weapons Convention

The Senate approved the Chemical Weapons Convention by a vote of 74-26 on April 24, after the Clinton administration made concessions that were accepted by Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.). During the debate, Lott said that the conditions answered many of the concerns of Republicans and made the treaty a better document than it would have been otherwise.

Lott was seen as the key needed to overcome the opposition of conservative Republicans led by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). Lott's support for the treaty was not certain until he took to the floor during the second day of the debate, to make his announcement. During his remarks, he reported that the treaty was not taken up during 1996 at the request of then-Secretary of State Warren Christopher. "Had we not cancelled the vote," he said, "I would have voted against it and I believe it would have failed."

Lott said he decided to vote for the convention because "I believe there will be real and lasting consequences to the United States if we do not ratify the convention. In a very real sense, the credibility of commitments made by two Presidents of our country, one Republican and one Democrat, is at stake."

Among the conditions accepted by the Senate were ones requiring search warrants for all involuntary searches of U.S. facilities; allowing use by the U.S. military of non-lethal agents such as tear gas, to rescue downed pilots; restricting the sharing of U.S. intelligence information with the international control organization to be established by the treaty; and, a condition precluding the United States from financing the destruction of Russia's chemical weapons arsenal.

However, not all the conditions were accepted by the Senate. Five were voted down on amendments sponsored by Joseph Biden (D-Del.). These related to Presidential certification requirements, Russian elimination of chemical weapons, and the barring of inspectors of certain countries from U.S. facilities.

## Permanent continuing resolution mooted

House and Senate Republicans are taking advantage of the flood disaster in the Northern Plains states to protect themselves from being hurt again politically by another government shutdown. In an emergency supplemental appropriations bill which contains approximately \$500 million in disaster assistance for flood-stricken areas in Minnesota and the Dakotas, as well as additional funding for U.S. operations in Bosnia, Republicans are hoping to attach a permanent continuing resolution that would take effect any time the fiscal year expires without the appropriations process being completed, as happened at the end of 1995.

On April 23, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) urged haste on action on the disaster relief. He said, "The Federal government's role here is very clear. It's to try to provide direct, meaningful, practical, flexible assistance in the most reasonable timeframe that we can. We have to act with haste in order to be helpful to the extent that it is necessary."

Rep. Earl Pomeroy (D-N.D.), after a meeting with President Clinton and other administration officials later that day, said that Clinton's budget request for flood aid was "desperately needed and very welcome to the people of our region."

The House Appropriations Com-

mittee reported out the bill on April 24, but in the Senate, John Ashcroft (R-Mo.) and Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex.) are cosponsoring an amendment to add the permanent continuing resolution to the bill. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) expressed confidence that the amendment would be accepted by the House when the bill goes to conference committee.

Another possible issue will be off-sets in other areas of the budget to pay for the disaster relief. Daschle said on April 24, "I think that will be an issue all the way through the process."

## NATO expansion speedup pushed by House GOPers

On April 24, a group of House Republicans, led by International Relations Committee Chairman Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), introduced a bill intended to facilitate even more rapid expansion of NATO than is now proposed. At a press conference, Gilman said, "It's designed to carry forward the work we began two years ago in the Contract with America, NATO enlargement and ballistic missile defense. Secondly, it's intended to show that contrary to conventional wisdom, both of these important objectives can be achieved without disrupting relations with Russia." The bill includes a sense of the Congress resolution that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania "should be invited to join NATO as soon as they satisfy all of the relevant criteria," Gilman said.

The sponsors of the bill are calling for what Curt Weldon (R-Pa.) called a "new approach to Russia." This approach would shift the focus of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty away from the United States and Russia, toward so-called "rogue" nations such as North Korea and China. Weldon

added that approval of the Conventional Forces in Europe flank agreement (intended to regulate conventional military forces deployed in southeastern Europe), would "signal our strong determination to proceed [with NATO expansion] in a way which is sensitive to Russian interests."

Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) made it clear, however, that larger strategic questions were not to be considered in deciding whether new members should be allowed into NATO. In response to a question on political issues, Solomon snarled, "There can be no vetoes [by members such as Germany or Turkey]." He threatened that if Germany or any other country tried to exercise a veto against any new members, "I personally would lead the fight to pull us out of NATO, period." Solomon claimed that NATO cannot continue in the status quo, because "somewhere down the line we would again fight another world war, or at least, another Cold War."

## **Infrastructure projects on Democratic agenda**

Remarks by two key Democrats accompanying introduction of legislation regarding funding of the Federal highway trust fund, suggest that infrastructure may become a key issue in the 105th Congress.

On April 22, Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) introduced a bill to transfer the 4.3¢ increase in the gas tax that was passed as part of a deficit reduction budget package, to the highway trust fund. The following day, Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) introduced a similar bill that would put 3.8¢ into the highway trust fund and one-half cent into a new account to be used for Amtrak.

In his remarks, Byrd pointed to, not only the overall decline of U.S. transportation infrastructure, but also the shrinking Federal role in building and maintaining that infrastructure. "Few economists would disagree that adequate long-term investment in infrastructure is critical to a nation's economic well being," he said. However, "our nation's investment as a percentage of our gross domestic product in infrastructure has been almost cut in half since 1980."

Byrd pointed out that the Department of Transportation rates 61% of the nation's highways as in fair or poor condition, and 25% of bridges as structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. And, he said, "we would have to increase our national highway investment by more than \$15 billion a year just to avoid further deterioration of our national highway system." Baucus, in his remarks, focussed on the necessity for maintaining Amtrak rail service.

While most Republican legislative proposals regarding infrastructure are a variation of free market privatization, at least two senators have involved themselves in more sane proposals. John Warner (R-Va.) is a co-sponsor of Baucus's bill, and John Chafee (R-R.I.), in March, introduced a major bill to revise and expand the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), which is up for re-authorization this year.

## **Restore benefits to legal immigrants**

A bipartisan group of senators introduced a bill on April 17 to restore benefits to legal immigrants that were cut by the 1996 welfare reform bill. The bill would restore Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Food Stamp

benefits to elderly and disabled legal immigrants, as well as to refugees (who often have no sponsors) who were receiving such benefits prior to Aug. 22, 1996, the day President Clinton signed the bill into law.

John Chafee (R-R.I.) called the approach "a matter of fundamental fairness." Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.), a co-sponsor of the bill, said, "This bill is about making sure that some of the most vulnerable people, the elderly and the disabled, are not pushed out of the SSI and Food Stamp programs." He added, "This is not a welfare bill. It is a bill of fundamental fairness and compassion. These people came to the United States and have been living under our laws for years. It is unfair to change the rules on them suddenly."

## **Budget talks continue, but assessments vary**

Budget negotiations between President Clinton and the Congressional leadership continued in late April, but with each side giving different assessments as to the possibility of an agreement.

On April 21, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) said, "I am hopeful that we can make progress, but I have to say it is imperative that Republicans get off this extraordinarily impractical and insupportable demand for tax breaks; \$200 billion is just not going to cut it."

A couple of days later, Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said that now is the time to move forward. "In every negotiation and every contract agreement there comes a time when you have to enter the final agreement and move forward. I think that time is now. I think the longer we wait, the more difficult it is going to be to get an agreement."

---

# National News

---

## New Age 'cybernetics' invades U.S. military

London's Royal Institute for International Affairs is planning a conference aimed at brainwashing the U.S. military to adopt the "information age" madness as military strategy. Scheduled for May 21-22 in London, the conference, titled "Revolution in Military Affairs? Challenges to Governments and Industry in the Information Age," proclaims in its brochure: "The concept of Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) originated in the U.S.A., in the early 1990s. Its protagonists maintain that the world is undergoing a period of change, with technology as a major driver, which will result in fundamental changes in the way warfare is organized and conducted."

One of the conference speakers, who is neither American nor British, told *EIR* that so-called RMA really began to catch fire in the Pentagon after the Gulf War, and the reversal of the "Vietnam Syndrome," when "American military people fell in love with technology again, and began to speak about the 'new technology.'" He identified the Thatcher-Bush Gulf War as the dawning of a "new kind of war," and described such utopian concepts as including "Information Warfare," whereby "computers can be substituted for most weapons," and the "System of Systems Approach," paraphrasing Vietnam-era Army Commander Gen. William Westmoreland, that the U.S. must be able to "see anything that moves, so that anything we see, we can hit." *EIR*'s source cited the doomsday fantasy *The Next War*, by former U.S. Defense Secretary Sir Caspar Weinberger, as typical RMA mentality.

---

## Sweeney pledges support for Wheeling-Pitt strike

AFL-CIO President John Sweeney on April 26 joined more than 250 delegates from local unions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia in pledging support for the 4,500 members of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) who have been striking for seven

months against Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, America's ninth largest steelmaker. Speaking at a "solidarity conference" in Pittsburgh, Sweeney stressed that this was the first such conference ever sponsored by the AFL-CIO, and promised that "this will be a part of the way we operate from now on." The strike began last Oct. 1, when the steelmaker refused to negotiate its "final demands" for the new union contract. Wheeling-Pitt is demanding elimination of protection for seniority, crafts, and contracting-out, while offering what the union blasted as "a sham pension" and "the worst managed-care program in the steel industry."

Wheeling-Pitt CEO Ron LaBow, a New York financier-consultant, is cut from the template of "Chainsaw Al" Dunlop. According to the USWA weekly strike report, *One More Day*, the company has lost close to \$150 million since the strike began, and its stock has lost half its value, but LaBow cashed in most of his stock last year, and continues to draw a \$5.5 million consulting fee annually from the company.

---

## Maker of Lockerbie exposé film dies

Allan Francovich, the London-based American filmmaker, whose "The Maltese Double Cross" exposed the Bush-Thatcher collusion to cover up the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing, mysteriously died on April 17. The news came from a press release issued by Interfor, Inc., the New York City private investigative firm whose head, Juval Aviv, was the investigator for Pan Am's insurance underwriters, who exposed the role of Syria, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and Mansur al-Kassar in the bomb plot. Francovich's film laid the cover-up of these elements of the international drug- and arms-running networks at the feet of President George Bush and his controller, Britain's Margaret Thatcher.

Interfor's April 21 release said that Francovich "flew last week to Houston, Texas, hand-carrying documents intended for the attorneys working in Les Coleman's defense . . . [and] was detained by Customs officials at the Houston Airport. The cause of death,

according to the statement given to his ex-wife, was cardiac arrest (while being questioned)."

Francovich's film highlighted both Aviv and Coleman, and their separate, but complementary research into the Dec. 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Both were indicted in the United States, in separate cases, each on charges ostensibly unrelated to their Pan Am investigations. While Aviv won acquittal, Coleman was only recently released from prison, after posting a hefty bail, pending his trial.

According to his friends, at the time of his death, Francovich was also working closely with William Pepper, the attorney for James Earl Ray, who is seeking a trial to reverse his coerced guilty plea for the murder of Martin Luther King.

---

## Ala. lawmakers study securities transfer tax

The securities transfer tax legislation introduced earlier this year into the Alabama State Legislature by Rep. Thomas Jackson, was discussed by the House Ways and Means Committee on April 22. Jackson told committee members that the tax is estimated to raise \$540 million per year in new revenues.

Jackson reviewed his proposals that the monies be utilized for a number of key projects, including \$100 million to build the first leg of a maglev train running from Huntsville to Birmingham, and, ultimately, on to Atlanta, Georgia. This project alone, Jackson explained, would generate 6,000 jobs, and gear up high-technology machine-tool industry in the state. He also proposed that \$300 million from the revenues be used for an infrastructure development project, which would build and repair roads, sewers, and water systems in the 10 poorest counties in the state, a project which would generate 12-15,000 jobs and lay the basis for industrial development in these impoverished areas.

The committee voted to table the bill for further study, which creates the possibility that it will be heard at one of the three special sessions on the state budget scheduled for the summer.

## State Dept. confirms U.S. 'One-China' policy

President Clinton was scheduled to have a "drop-in" visit with the Dalai Lama as the latter was meeting with Vice President Al Gore on April 23. One day earlier, State Department spokesman Nick Burns said that Secretary of State Madeleine Albright would be meeting with the Dalai Lama in his capacity as a religious leader. When asked by a reporter about the Lama as a political figure, Burns responded: "I think you know our position. We consider Tibet to be part of China. That has been the position of the United States well before the revolution of 1949, by the way. And we see the Dalai Lama as obviously a person of high moral authority, someone who deserves the respect of many—of people around the world, and as a religious figure. . . . From our part I don't believe the discussion will be on political issues as much as religious issues, because that seems to be the point of greatest concern here."

When asked about the Dalai Lama's proposals for Tibetan autonomy, Burns answered: "We consider Tibet to be part of China—I want to be very clear about that—and have for many, many, many decades. And that position hasn't changed, and it will not change." A little later, Burns reiterated that the United States has a "One-China policy," and that "it's not for the United States to comment on issues of political autonomy within China."

## Don Fowler's 'Jim Crow' won't fly, says court

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia denied a motion by former Democratic National Committee Chairman Don Fowler to dismiss a suit by 1996 Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and his supporters, charging that Fowler had violated the Voting Rights Act by denying elected LaRouche delegates their seat at the Democratic National Convention. Despite broad-based support of over 600,000 votes

for LaRouche in the primaries, Fowler had imposed a "Jim Crow" rule, declaring that LaRouche was not a *bona fide* Democrat, and that therefore, party chairs had to "disregard" any votes cast for him, and deny credentials to any convention delegate pledged to LaRouche.

The DNC and Fowler are represented by John Keeney, Jr., whose father, John Keeney, is a part of the Justice Department permanent bureaucracy hit-squad that ran the frame-up of LaRouche. Keeney, Jr. offered the arrogant argument that the Voting Rights Act "does not apply to the [DNC] nor its chair, Donald Fowler."

## Florida sues to protect immigrant elderly, ill

In late April, Florida became the first state to sue the federal government, in order to protect needy, legal immigrants from losing benefits that will be cut under the 1996 welfare reform act. An estimated 100,000 legal immigrants in the state, many of them elderly or disabled, will lose one or more federal benefits. In announcing the suit, Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) said, "The looming crisis that we are facing . . . stems from a veiled attempt by Congress to balance the federal budget on the backs of Florida's taxpayers."

The suit charges that the 1996 Welfare Reform Act denies equal protection to disabled legal non-citizens, by terminating Supplemental Security Income and Food Stamp benefits.

Included among the plaintiffs, are two people representing the class of individual plaintiffs: Rafael Caramanzana, 32, was born with severe brain damage and cerebral palsy, who immigrated with his parents in 1983. Caramanzana, a quadriplegic, is cared for by his mother; his father earns a taxable income of \$220 a week. He has been denied citizenship because of his mental impairment. Eduardo Marsans, 21, is also a quadriplegic with cerebral palsy, and receives SSI and Food Stamps. Because he has only lived in the United States since 1993, he is not eligible for naturalization until May 1998. His benefits are set to be terminated by May 12.

**DEFENSE** Secretary William Cohen emphasized on April 22 that the United States has "no concrete evidence of any country being directly linked" to the bombing of the U.S. military barracks in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, on June 25, 1996. The Anglophile media have been trying to pin the attack on Iran, and are beating the drums for a retaliatory air strike.

**BARRY CLAUSEN**, a private investigator who exposed the eco-terrorist Earth First! group, has unearthed damning evidence that the Turner Foundation of Atlanta media mogul Ted Turner is financing eco-terrorism in both the U.S. and Canada, according to the Canadian press on April 8 and 9. Earth First! fronts on Turner's dole include the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, Road RIP, Gila Watch, Forest Guardians, the Rainforest Action Network, the Native Forest Network, and the Ecology Center.

**AN IMPLANTABLE** cardiac defibrillator first developed by NASA received a ringing endorsement from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, which announced on April 14 that it found the device so effective in treating some arrhythmias, that it is stopping its study and recommending that the control half of the study's patients, who used traditional anti-arrhythmia medications, consult their doctors about an implant.

**ARIZONA'S** Gov. Fyfe Symington (R) is proposing to build a private 1,600-bed prison in Mexico, across the border, to house the bulk of Arizona's 2,373 Mexican prisoners. According to the *New York Times* of April 20, the state pays \$40 million to incarcerate Mexicans convicted in the U.S., while a private prison builder, using cheap Mexican labor, could halve the cost.

**FDR-PAC** has released an updated version of *A Program to Save the Nation*, authored by Lyndon LaRouche for his 1996 Presidential bid. LaRouche is on the advisory board of the political action committee.

### *The passion to solve the crisis*

An extraordinary seminar took place near Wiesbaden, Germany on April 26 and 27. It brought together representatives of various nations from Africa's Great Lakes region, most of them exiles from countries which are under dictatorships, to discuss the basis for achieving "peace through development" in this region. *EIR* co-sponsored this seminar, along with the Schiller Institute, and the Forum for Peace and Democracy, a Germany-based Rwandan association. Among the prominent participants were *EIR*'s founder, Lyndon LaRouche, and former Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa, chairman of the African Civil Rights Movement.

*EIR* will be featuring major sections of the speeches delivered at this event, as soon as they can be transcribed. The proceedings will fall like a bombshell on the world's capitals, because they expose the role of the British puppet and Ugandan President, Yoweri Museveni, and others, in carrying out the most intense genocide of the modern era. But, even before the texts are available, there are some critical points, made by Lyndon LaRouche in his remarks, that must be stressed.

The first is that Africa's plight must be seen as the future of the entire planet, if the axioms of policymaking since the death of President John Kennedy, are not dumped. The concepts of globalization, Malthusianism, and free trade have dominated the African continent for at least two decades now, and the results are writ hideously large in what is happening in the Great Lakes region.

Africa's problems are not the result of some tin-pot dictators' greed, but of a deliberate policy of global financial institutions, led by those on the British Isles. That policy has starved nations of infrastructure (except for that needed to extract raw materials), has aimed to reduce population, and left nations dependent upon the "global market" for survival. The question of Zaire and its President, Mobutu Sese Seko, underscores the point: IMF conditionalities and cutoffs of credit over the 1990s have done far more to destroy that nation, than anything the "dictator" could do.

Africa's plight, therefore, is not an "African" issue; it's an alarm ringing for the entire world.

In his concluding remarks to the seminar, LaRouche underscored another aspect of the Africa crisis. The horrors now ongoing in Africa must become the source for generating the *passion* for bringing about the global policy changes required, he said. There currently is not a constituency anywhere, to address these problems, and that reflects the dismal nature of mankind's moral condition today. But a constituency for acting morally can be *created*, if we use the full horror of the genocide, to stimulate the conscience of nations, and use the calamity to push mankind into purging itself of the disease which has created that calamity.

There are hopeful signs that, in the United States capital, the reality of the genocide is beginning to provoke action in the right direction. The Clinton administration has begun to distance itself from the murderous activities of Museveni's front-man Laurent Kabila, and the deployment of UN Ambassador Bill Richardson to Zaire was not unrelated to this fact. Richardson, and State Department spokesmen, have been increasingly blunt in recent days, about the fact that the so-called rebel leader Kabila holds responsibility for the ethnic murders of refugees, which have been widely reported in the European press, and even somewhat in the U.S. press.

The LaRouche movement worldwide is currently mobilizing messages to President Clinton, urging that he move to halt the genocide, and stop the "new Hitlers" of Africa. While the likes of Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.) and Pat Robertson still have the nerve to come out and embrace the mass murderer Kabila (as well as the diamond business which they hope he will secure to them), their days of impunity are not likely to last long. They are going to be exposed as the filthy apologists for genocide, which they are.

If we mobilize the passion to stop this British evil, we can be assured of a positive alternative, in the form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge project already under way. We need only make Africa the lever to force the changes in policy, to save all humanity.

# SEE LAROUCHE ON CABLE TV

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (\*) Call station for times.

## ALASKA

• ANCHORAGE—ACTV Ch. 40  
Thursdays—10 p.m.

## ARIZONA

• PHOENIX—Dimension Ch. 22  
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

## CALIFORNIA

• CONCORD—Ch. 25  
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.  
• GARDEN GROVE—Ch. 3  
Fridays—7:30 p.m.  
• MARIN COUNTY—Ch. 31  
Tuesdays—5 p.m.

• LANCASTER—Ch. 29  
Sundays—9 p.m.  
• MODESTO—Access Ch. 5  
Mondays—2:30 p.m.

• SACRAMENTO—Ch. 18  
2nd & 4th Weds.—10 p.m.  
• SAN FRANCISCO—Ch. 53  
2nd & 4th Tues.—5 p.m.  
• SANTA ANA—Ch. 53  
Tuesdays—6:30 p.m.

## COLORADO

• DENVER—CTV Ch. 57  
Saturdays—1 p.m.

## CONNECTICUT

• NEWTOWN/NEW MILFORD  
Charter—Ch. 21  
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

• WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25  
Sundays—12 Noon

## ILLINOIS

• CHICAGO—CAN Ch. 21  
*The LaRouche Connection*  
*Schiller Motline 21*  
Fridays—5 p.m.

• SPRINGFIELD—Ch. 4  
Tuesdays—5:30 p.m.

## INDIANA

• SOUTH BEND—Ch. 31  
Thursdays—10 p.m.

## KANSAS

• SALINA—CATV Ch. 6\*

## LOUISIANA

• NEW ORLEANS—Cox Ch. 8  
Mondays—11 p.m.

## MARYLAND

• BALTIMORE—BCAC Ch. 42  
Wednesdays—9 p.m.  
• BALTIMORE COUNTY—Ch. 2  
2nd Tues., monthly—9 p.m.  
• MONTGOMERY—MCTV Ch. 49  
Fridays—7 p.m.

• P.G. COUNTY—Ch. 15  
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.  
• W. HOWARD COUNTY—Ch. 6  
Daily—10:30 a.m. & 4:30 p.m.

## MASSACHUSETTS

• BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3  
Saturdays—12 Noon

## MICHIGAN

• TRENTON—TCI Ch. 44  
Wednesdays—2:30 p.m.

## MINNESOTA

• EDEN PRAIRIE—Ch. 33  
Wed.—5:30 pm; Sun.—3:30 pm  
• MINNEAPOLIS—MTN Ch. 32  
Fridays—7:30 p.m.  
• MINNEAPOLIS (NW Suburbs)  
Northwest Comm. TV—Ch. 33  
Mon.—7 pm; Tue.—7 am & 2 pm  
• ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33  
Fri.—Mon. 3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.

• ST. PAUL—Ch. 33  
Mondays—8 p.m.

• ST. PAUL (NE Suburbs)  
Suburban Community—Ch. 15;  
Wed.—12 Midnight

## MISSOURI

• ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22; Wed.—5 p.m.

## NEVADA

• RENO/SPARKS  
Continental—Ch. 30  
TCI—Ch. 16; Wednesdays—5 p.m.

## NEW JERSEY

• STATEWIDE—CTN  
Saturdays—5 a.m.

## NEW YORK

• ALBANY—Ch. 18  
Tuesdays—5 p.m.  
• BRONX—BronxNet Ch. 70  
Saturdays—6 p.m.  
• BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk)  
TCI—Ch. 1 or Ch. 99  
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

## BROOKLYN\*

Cablevision (BCAT)—Ch. 67  
Time-Warner B/O—Ch. 34  
• BUFFALO—BCAM Ch. 18  
Tuesdays—11 p.m.  
• HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6  
2nd Sun. monthly—1:30 p.m.  
• ILION—T/W Ch. 10  
Fridays—3 p.m. & 9 p.m.  
• ITHACA—Pegasys—Ch. 57  
Mon. & Weds.—8:05 p.m.  
Saturdays—4:35 p.m.

• JOHNSTOWN—Empire Ch. 7  
Tuesdays—4 p.m.

• MANHATTAN—MNN Ch. 34\*  
Sun., May 11 & 26—9 a.m.

• MONTVALE/MAHWAH—Ch. 14  
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

• NASSAU—Ch. 25  
Last Fri. monthly—4 p.m.

• OSSINING—Ch. 19.5  
Wednesdays—3 p.m.

• POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28  
1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.

• QUEENS—OPTV Ch. 57  
Wednesdays—10 p.m.

• RIVERHEAD  
Peconic Bay TV—Ch. 27  
Thursdays—12 Midnight

1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.

• ROCHESTER—GRC Ch. 15  
Fri.—11 p.m.; Sun.—11 a.m.

• ROCKLAND—PA Ch. 27  
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

• SCHENECTADY—PA Ch. 16  
Wednesdays—10 p.m.

• STATEN ISL.—CTV Ch. 24  
Wed.—11 p.m.; Thu.—4:30 a.m.  
Saturdays—8 a.m.

• SUFFOLK, LI.—Ch. 25  
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.

• SYRACUSE—Adelphia Ch. 3  
Fridays—4 p.m.

• SYRACUSE (Suburbs)  
Time-Warner Cable—Ch. 12  
Saturdays—9 p.m.

• UTICA—Harron Ch. 3  
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.

• WEBSTER—GRC Ch. 12  
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.

## YONKERS—Ch. 37

Fridays—4 p.m.  
• YORKTOWN—Ch. 34  
Thursdays—3 p.m.

## OREGON

• CORVALLIS/ALBANY  
Tuesdays—1 p.m.  
• PORTLAND—Access  
Tuesdays—6 p.m. (Ch. 27)  
Thursdays—3 p.m. (Ch. 33)

## TEXAS

• EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15  
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.  
• HOUSTON—Access Houston  
Mondays—5 p.m.

## VIRGINIA

• ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33  
Sun.—1 pm; Mon.—6:30 pm  
Tue.—12 Midnight; Wed.—12 Noon  
• CHESTERFIELD COUNTY—  
Comcast—Ch. 6  
Tuesdays—5 p.m.

• FAIRFAX—FCAC Ch. 10  
Tues.—12 Noon; Thurs.—7 p.m.;  
Sat.—10 a.m.

• LOUDOUN COUNTY—Ch. 59  
Thursdays—10:30 a.m.;  
12:30 p.m.; 2:30 p.m.;

4:30 p.m.; 7:30 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.

• MANASSAS—Jones Ch. 64  
Saturdays—6 p.m.

• RICHMOND—Conti Ch. 38\*

• ROANOKE—Cox Ch. 9  
Wednesdays—2 p.m.

• WOODBRIDGE— , 3  
Saturdays—6 p.m.

• YORKTOWN—Cox Ch. 38  
Mondays—4 p.m.

## WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY—Ch. 29  
Wednesdays—11 a.m.

• SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25  
Tuesdays—6 p.m.

• TRI-CITIES—TCI Ch. 13  
Mondays—12 Noon  
Wednesdays—6 pm  
Thursdays—8:30 pm

## WISCONSIN

• WAUSAU—Ch. 10\*

If you would like to get *The LaRouche Connection* on your local cable TV station, please call Charles Nolley at 703-777-9451, Ext. 322.  
For more information, visit our Internet HomePage at <http://www.axsamer.org/~larouche>

# Executive Intelligence Review

U.S., Canada and Mexico only

1 year . . . . . \$396  
6 months . . . . . \$225  
3 months . . . . . \$125

## Foreign Rates

1 year . . . . . \$490  
6 months . . . . . \$265  
3 months . . . . . \$145

I would like to subscribe to  
*Executive Intelligence Review* for

1 year  6 months  3 months

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ check or money order

Please charge my  MasterCard  Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

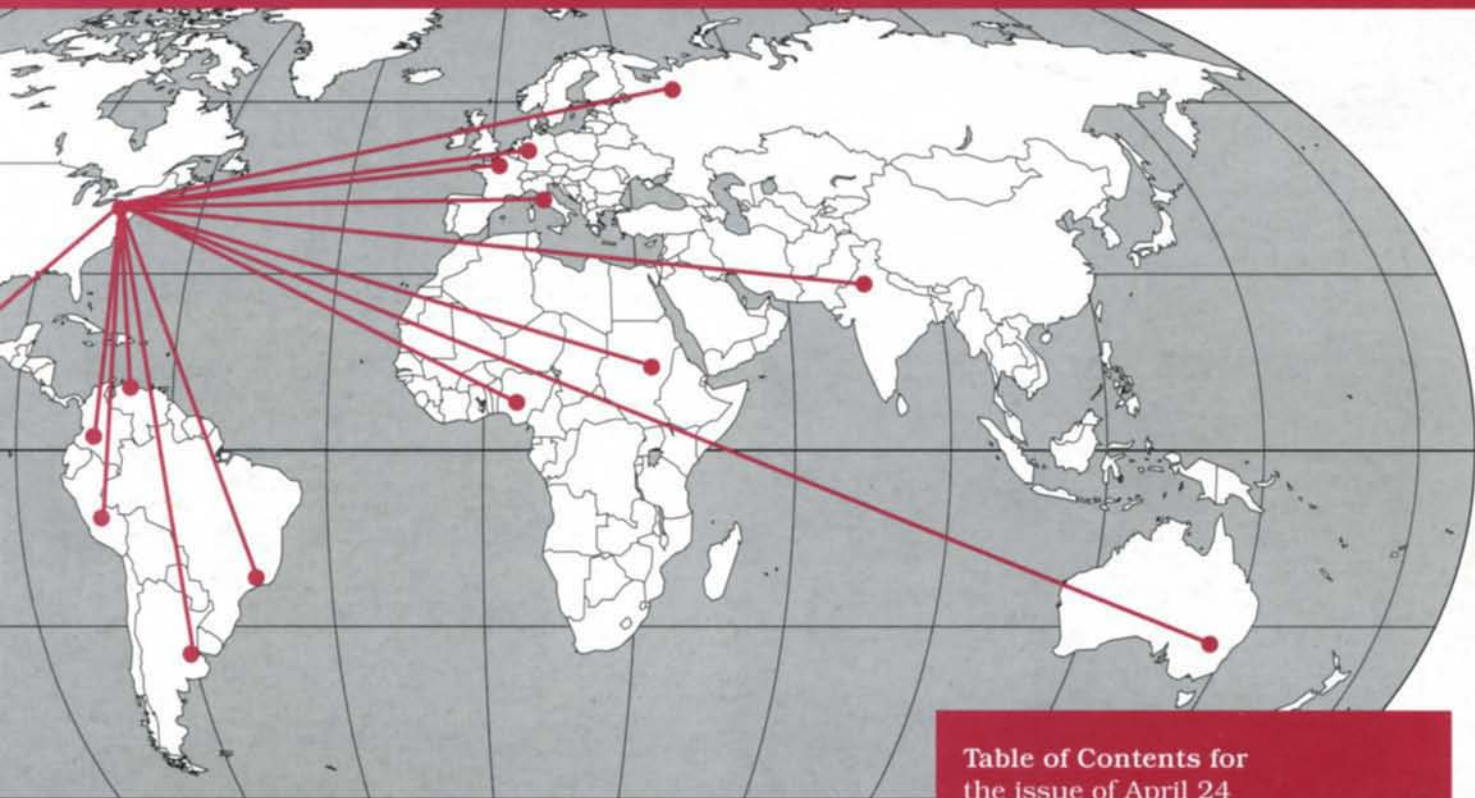
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to EIR News Service Inc.,  
P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.



**Exclusive, up-to-the-minute stories  
from our correspondents around the world**

# **EIR** CONFIDENTIAL ALERT



## **EIR Alert**

brings you concise news and background items on crucial economic and strategic developments, twice a week, by first-class mail—or by fax (at no extra charge).

**Annual subscription (United States) \$3,500**

Make checks payable to:

**EIR News Service**

P.O. Box 17390 Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

**Table of Contents for  
the issue of April 24**

**Iranians hold Silk Road  
conference**

**Gujral had set up Indian Rim  
group**

**Peruvian rescue operation  
confounds Brits**

**U.S. official says China debate is  
over**

**IMF destroying Venezuelan  
agriculture**

**German miners again take to the  
streets**

**Colombian drug kingpin may  
come to U.S.**