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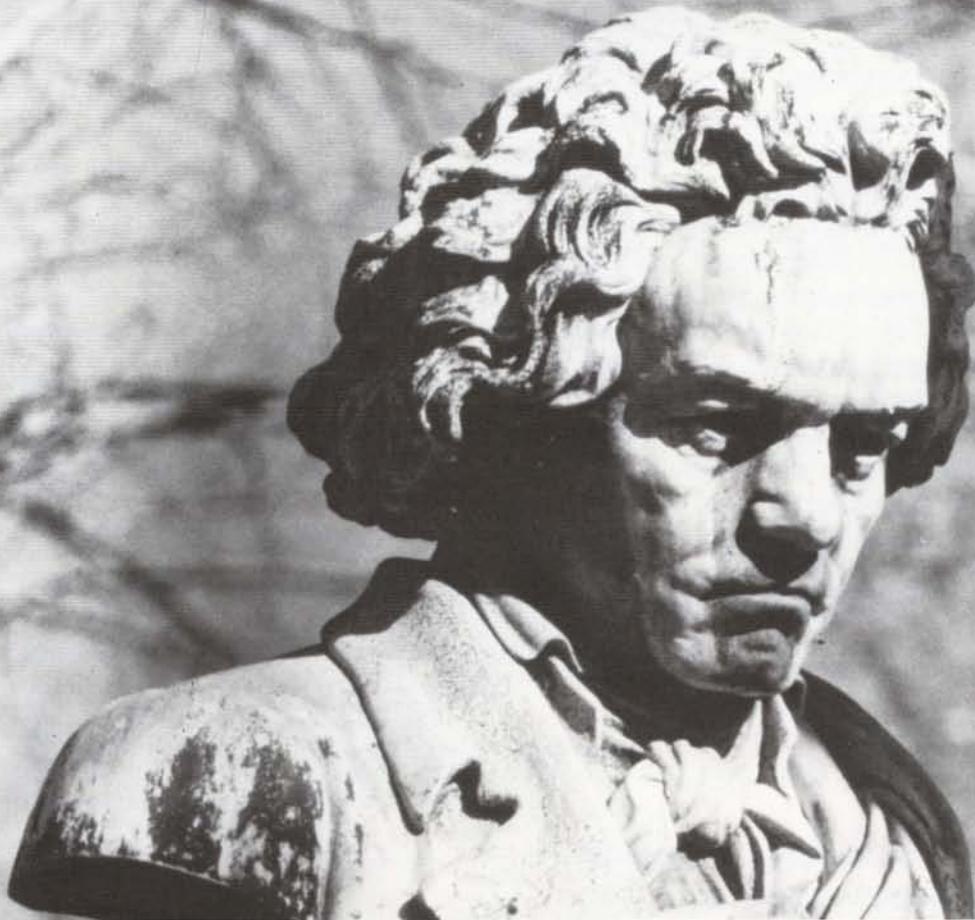
Executive Intelligence Review

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Bush's albatross, Donald Gregg
The new Swedish model: ecological fascism

**Beethoven as a
physical scientist**



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We have to admit to feeling quite pleased about this issue. First, it contains a major theoretical essay by our founding editor, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., written last November shortly before the opening of the shocking political trial that railroaded him and six associates to prison. This writing will give plenty of food for thought to those who have missed LaRouche's philosophical studies in recent months, and will introduce newer readers to the hidden reasons why the enemies of our republic decided they had to lock LaRouche up.

The calculations of that unconstitutional "secret government" have just taken two huge jolts. First there were the May 14 Argentine elections, where an International Monetary Fund government was clobbered at the polls; it reminded us of the July 1988 Mexican elections where there was a similar backlash against an IMF-enslaved regime, except that massive government-backed vote fraud disenfranchised the Mexican voters and their candidate, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, and installed the hapless Carlos Salinas de Gortari as President. (The State Department, lately so sanctimonious about alleged vote fraud in Panama, was totally silent about the well documented case in Mexico!)

And then there is China, a revolution just beginning to unfold as we go to press (see article, page 38, and LaRouche's comments, page 40.) Since it is the liberal Establishment that wants to make a deal with Gorbachov, which railroaded LaRouche to prison, LaRouche's enemies are now in a sobering position, to say the least. Gorbachov expected to make another diplomatic coup by closing a deal with the Chinese leaders. But mainland China's leadership has been repudiated by the Chinese people, and that leaves Gorbachov no one to make a deal with, and badly discredited.

Bogged down in another nomination disaster (Donald Gregg, page 60), the Bush administration has few options now. Divert attention by starting a war in Panama? Americans are already revolting at the thought of a new Vietnam. The only real option is to reverse policy toward LaRouche, who foresaw all these crises and has provided sound advice on how to deal with them.

We note our approval of another rebellion—the growing movement against the spread of overt Satanism—by inaugurating a new regular column, "Satanwatch."

Nora Hamerman

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Mosbacher rains on U.S.-Soviet trade parade

by Scott Thompson

Despite the May 12 "peace in our time" appeasement rhetoric of President George Bush in his Texas A&M speech, the Soviets are increasingly irritated at the slow pace of growth in East-West trade and credits, according to statements from top Soviet officials at the 12th annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (USTEC) in McLean, Virginia May 15-17. Apparently, instead of words of caution combined with significant growth in joint ventures and transfer of modern technology to the U.S.S.R., Czar Gorbachov, facing difficulties with modernization of the Soviet economy, wants the tribute wagons of food and militarily relevant turnkey plants to start rolling toward Russia this instant.

Vladislav L. Malkevich, who is chairman of the KGB's technology espionage front, the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry (as well as Soviet co-chairman of USTEC) went so far during a press conference on May 17 to say that Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher's "cautious" speech to the trade council had been like "having drops of cold rain fall on your head."

Malkevich said unequivocally that there would be high-level deliberation in Moscow to determine whether this cold-shouldering was the Bush administration program or merely the statement of an individual member of the administration who could be outmaneuvered. Malkevich characterized President Bush as "pragmatic, realistic, and a grassroots businessman," who could eventually be brought around to the Soviet perspective for unrestricted trade. There certainly are mixed signals that Commerce Secretary Mosbacher's stance may be simply more of the "cautious rhetoric" put out for credulous gulls.

On May 2, for example, after debate within the Bush administration, it signed on to a sweetheart deal to sell 1.5

million tons of subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union, which may constitute a return to the "great grain robbery" of 1972-73, when then National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger orchestrated a subsidized grain sale as the opening "scenario" of détente. Given the significantly reduced surpluses available because of the drought, this subsidized catering to the Soviet Union will take bread from the mouths of poor Americans, as food prices rise an estimated 8-10% this year. U.S. Sovietologists, who have studied the issue, point out that this grain will go to replenish civil defense stockpiles that are maintained at strategic locations in the U.S.S.R. to feed the Russian people for the first year after a Soviet surprise thermonuclear attack.

American USTEC co-chairman Dwayne O. Andreas, who is also chairman of the board and chief executive of the grain cartel firm Archer Daniels Midland Co., and a member of the Rockefeller-Kissinger Trilateral Commission, defended the Bush administration decision to subsidize grain sales to the U.S.S.R. on the basis that the Soviets were good customers, who paid cash-on-the-barrelhead. Malkevich chimed in that the Soviets will only honor their "Long-Term Grain Agreement" with the United States if they are offered such bargain basement prices. What this overlooks is that the United States is one of a handful of countries with sufficient surplus to cater to the U.S.S.R. and that the drought will likely continue into this year. Canada, another major supplier, has unilaterally decided to curtail sales to the Soviets this year because of the drought, cutting off another of the limited sources.

Malkevich pointed to another harbinger that the Western tribute wagons, steered by the "I Love Gorby" crowd (whom Lenin referred to as the "useful idiots") are getting ready to roll. This was the announcement in March that the American Trade Consortium was in business to invest more than \$10

billion in joint ventures in the U.S.S.R. over the coming decade. Not surprisingly, the head of the consortium, James Giffen, had been a president of USTEC until his recent resignation to create the Mercator Corporation as the mercantile banking linchpin of the Consortium. During his watch at USTEC, Giffen told a nationwide television audience that it was in the interest of United States businessmen to transform the U. S. S. R. into an "economic superpower."

One of the unique features of the Consortium is that it gets around the Soviets' refusal to permit repatriation of profits from Western joint ventures by the participation of Chevron Oil Co., which has an agreement to sell Soviet petroleum products and natural gas on Western markets. At present, the only profits that can be repatriated from such joint ventures must come from the hard currency earnings derived from sales on the world market, which means that if a firm builds an industry in the U. S. S. R., that plant's products must be sold on world markets in competition with those produced by the same firm elsewhere.

Soviet membership in IMF?

The big surprise let out by Andreas at the USTEC press conference was that the Soviets have asked for an International Monetary Fund team to visit the U. S. S. R., and consult with its leaders upon the steps that would be necessary for full membership in the IMF. Such a move had been endorsed by Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller and his deputy, Kissinger, when they met with Gorbachov this January, with the Trilateral Commission delegation. Kissinger reportedly offered to "integrate the Soviet Union into global economic structures such as GATT and the IMF."

One of the chief impediments to fulfillment of this plan, which would place the Soviets in a condominium with the United States as the chief enforcers of IMF austerity "conditionalities" upon Third World debtors, has been the fact that the ruble is not convertible. At the press conference, Andreas said that work was being done in the U. S. S. R. toward such convertibility. But, in reality, the Soviets are unlikely to take such a suicidal measure within the near future, as the only thing they have to back-up a convertible ruble is some raw materials (e.g., gold and petroleum products), some armaments production, and drugs. The ruble would likely plunge through the floor, if it were made convertible.

The secret operating plan for fiscal 1989 of USTEC that *EIR* investigators obtained, belied another point made by Andreas and Malkevich, namely, that USTEC would not "lobby" for repeal of Jackson-Vanik, as that was contrary to its guidelines as a tax-exempt organization. Andreas was explicit in his opposition to President Bush's reservation in his Texas A&M speech, that he would wait to request waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, that keeps the U. S. S. R. from getting Most Favored Nation trading status, until the Soviet Union codified a law that permitted residents to emigrate as they choose in accordance with the Helsinki Accords.

EIR earlier reported that Andreas is so opposed to Jackson-Vanik, that he even met with USTEC board member Edgar Bronfman, who is head of the World Jewish Congress, to attempt to arrange for Soviet Refuseniks to have no other choice than to emigrate to Israel, rather than to the United States, as most Jews presently prefer. However, while Andreas said that USTEC was forbidden to lobby, the objectives of its fiscal operating plan include provisions not only to lobby with the National Security Council, State Department, and other executive agencies, but also to expand contacts with members of Congress who have an interest in such legislation.

The first question at the USTEC press conference came from this *EIR* correspondent, who asked, based upon a declassified CIA report printed by the State Department entitled, "The U. S. S. R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry," why Malkevich's Chamber had seen fit to nominate a lieutenant general of the KGB to USTEC's board. After much shrugging of his shoulders and eyebrows, Malkevich volunteered that General Pitovranov had retired from the KGB before joining the Chamber and then USTEC, and he was now retired from both. On a redirect question as to why the State Department estimated that one-third of Malkevich's Chamber employees were either KGB or GRU agents, Malkevich responded that they had likewise all returned from their intelligence services before entering the Chamber. Andreas piped in that he did not mind dealing with "former" KGB and GRU agents, because, after all, President Bush had once been Director of Central Intelligence.

Actually, the State Department is explicit that the KGB and GRU use Malkevich's Chamber as a front for technological espionage, which, after all, is a major component of Soviet business practices.

Interestingly, USTEC co-chairman Dwayne Andreas has earned the nickname "Bugsy," because he recently offered to buy the U.S. embassy in Moscow, which is riddled with bugs, as a headquarters for the American Trade Consortium. Apparently, James Giffen of the Consortium doesn't care whether advanced technology banned from sale by the Co-com list might leak in this way, since he has already announced his desire to turn the U. S. S. R. into an "economic superpower." The American Trade Consortium, as it is presently conceived, holds the promise of becoming a rebirth of the American International Corporation of 120 Broadway, that, shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution, was used to negotiate secret U. S.-Soviet treaties, to design all the major industrial projects of the Soviets' first Five Year Plan, and generally to act as a back channel for the notorious "Trust" deception of Felix Dzerzhinsky: that the New Economic Policy meant a "retreat from socialism," as Lenin wanted Westerners to believe. Czar Gorbachov has shown a remarkable capability to carry out the same sort of deception operations today, using traders who claim that they are not really traitors.

Swedish Socialists prepare model for 'fascism with an ecological face'

by Mike Ericson

Recall the old "Swedish model" in the days of Prime Minister Olof Palme? The model for the world of solidarity, neutrality, and social security, which was said to be the golden way to reach both peaceful cooperation on the labor markets as well as a consensus on the political scene.

That Swedish model brutally collapsed with the revelations made in the aftermath of the still unsolved assassination of the Swedish prime minister in February 1986. Behind the talk of solidarity with starving people, the dirtiest arms trade was uncovered; the neutrality policy turned out to be a foreign policy of proxy to Moscow; and behind the social security facade, a full fledged social-fascist state in the making was uncovered, which turned a once prosperous country with the highest wages in Europe, into a country where a decent wage was not available. Today, you have to go to countries like Portugal, Spain, and Greece to find wages lower than in Sweden.

A second Swedish model is rapidly taking form now, and will be launched through the 100th anniversary congress in Stockholm of the Socialist International on June 19-23.

In a remarkable competition between the new Swedish prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, and the Norwegian prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Scandinavian peninsula is being built up as the launching pad for an ecological economic model that will be the new ideological dress for a superpower police state rule of the whole Earth. Paralleling Mikhail Gorbachov's December 1988 U.N. speech, Brundtland, with the U.N. Commission named after her, now runs a worldwide campaign to establish a World Court for settling "international environmental conflicts."

At that congress, a new declaration of principles will be made, devoted to the ecology agenda. Ingvar Carlsson is preparing to put forward Sweden as the model of a country already going green. He is already bragging about the Social Democratic Party of Sweden being the only party which has put the dismantling of an advanced nuclear industry on their agenda, and that already, according to a poll done by the party, over 90% of Swedes give a "Yes" answer to the question if they are prepared to reduce their living standard "to save the environment."

An interesting article revealing the thinking behind this

green agenda was written by the agricultural minister of Sweden, Mats Hellstroem, in *Tiden*, the monthly theoretical publication of the Swedish Social Democratic party, this past February. A major problem for designing a new political platform for the Socialist International is, according to Hellstroem, how to overcome the present split in the organization between the parties from "northern and middle Europe," which have abandoned belief in the benefits of economic growth, and their southern colleagues, who haven't. It's clear from the article that the northern branches are going to try to ram through their line against the representative opposition from the southern parties, with the arguments of "global ecological crisis."

A draft of the declaration, worked out under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt, is in circulation among the member parties. In the article, Hellstroem gives a summary of the thoughts in that draft and starts off under the subtitle *Global Challenges* with the "contemporary present changes." Interestingly enough, he here mainly brings up conditions developed out of the 1970s oil crisis. That crisis led, according to the draft, to a situation where everyone in the world was dependent on everybody else. He then talks about the second oil crisis of 1979, when "the nervous speculations on the developments in Iran done by a single oil company quickly radiated through the economies in a way that set off a break on a just-started upswing."

'The globalization'

This trend of the economic shocks since the 1970s is dubbed by Hellstroem, *The globalization*, obviously one of the main code words of the document: "Through nuclear technology the whole of *mankind* is exposed to a threat of mass extinction that can extinguish all life. Correspondingly, parts of the destruction of the environment are a threat of global character through the ozone depletion and the changes in the world climate. . . . On the other hand, there are political structures that by no means have followed this globalization. It is obvious to everybody that this process contains a series of threats—militarily, environmentally, and socially."

After talking about the forests dying from industrial emissions in the North and devastation in the South, Hellstroem

uses a bizarre argument, indicative of the present mental state of leading Socialist International circles: "There are estimates that a fifth of all species on Earth is threatened to disappear in the next 20 years. . . . Therefore one of the great challenges for the 1990s must be to recreate (sic) a rich and living flora and fauna; a new (sic) richness of species in both north and south." With such a world there can, of course, be no higher priorities than following Hellstroem's global ecological agenda.

Everything else, such as eliminating starvation and hunger from the world or giving every family a home of their own, has to be far down the list of priorities. In reality, of course, the opposite is the case; only with a high living standard can you afford to take good care of nature. But then you have to first dissolve the International Monetary Fund and World Bank financial dictatorship over the developing sector, something which is not on the Socialist International agenda.

Four paradigm shifts

To stress the need of putting this green fascist agenda foremost, Mats Hellstroem refers to an argument by Thomas Meyer of the West German socialist SPD party. He praises Meyer, who works "with the West German new party program and the very interesting dialogue that the SPD now has with a number of communist parties in Eastern Europe," around a new paradigm shift for the SI. Meyer has identified four "paradigm shifts" that the SI has gone through during its existence. The first was in the 1860s and 1870s when the fight between the anarchists, who said that no social change was possible without totally new alternative institutions being established, and the Marxists, who believed you could change society working through the old institutions. The second paradigm shift came during 1880s and 1890s, when the revisionists came on the scene explaining that socialism is "a process" which can start long before the breakdown of the old society, which the other Marxists, thinking of socialism as "a structure," didn't believe. The third paradigm shift was when the SI decided that it was necessary to develop socialism through democratic means.

The fourth shift, however, didn't come until the 1970s, when the threats against our survival led "to a breakdown of the consensus about the benefits of economic growth" among the Northern and Middle European parties. "Environmental questions, the danger of mass extinction through nuclear weapons, the disturbance of the ecological equilibrium caused by unrestrained growth and irresponsible energy consumption" are named as the causes for the shift. But as Hellstroem notes, "In Southern Europe and in the countries bordering on the developing countries, the earlier optimism around the general economic modernization projects is still alive."

With a farmer's revolt, fueled by recent "environmental protection" legislation, boiling under his own feet, and a popular uprising against the last austerity package proposed

Amazon nations reject foreign interference

On March 7, the eight member nations of the Amazon Pact met to offer their backing to Brazil in its fight to defend national sovereignty against efforts to "internationalize the Amazon" in the name of environmentalism. In this first summit, held in the Amazon city of Manaus, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, and Surinam issued a document proclaiming, "Pressure exerted on any one member forces all of us to act jointly and in sympathy. . . . The nations reject any foreign interference over member countries' actions or policies in Amazonia."

The document urged the industrialized nations to provide money for the preservation of the rain forest and for the economic development of the region, but *with no strings attached*. International attention to the Amazon problem, said the document, should be converted into "measures of cooperation on the financial and technical levels," but "attempts to impose conditionalities on the granting of resources" were denounced as unacceptable. In particular, Brazil condemned "debt-for-nature" swaps, whereby part of the foreign debt is forgiven in exchange for a pledge to protect a specified area of ecological interest. The declaration stressed that "the debt cannot be paid under current conditions and circumstances."

Also noteworthy was the accusation, from the Presidents of Colombia and Peru, that much of the destruction of the rain forest was due to the cultivation of illegal drugs, which they blamed on the demand coming from the advanced sector. Millions of hectares of virgin Amazon forest have been burned to cultivate coca and marijuana plants, with devastating effects on the ecology. Said Colombian President Virgilio Barco, "The drug trade is a silent threat against Amazonia, which comes from the First World."

by the government in which he is agriculture minister, Hellstroem could soon have to realize that such an "optimism" concerning economic growth is still alive, even in his own population. Ironically, the new prophet of global "ecological peace and serenity," Hellstroem, as minister of foreign trade under Palme's government, was implicated in the vast illegal arms trade from Swedish companies to Iran and other countries forbidden under Swedish law. Some Swedish observers report Hellstroem was quietly shifted to the agriculture post in the furor over the post-1986 Iran arms revelations.

British networks and the Brazilian Amazon

by Mark J. Burdman

In recent months, the destruction of the Amazon rain forest brought on by International Monetary Fund and World Bank policies (see EIR, May 19, 1989) has been seized upon as a pretext by "environmentalist" circles to demand an "internationalization" of the region—i.e., an end to Brazilian, and other nations', sovereignty over the Amazon. Among the reports EIR's investigation into the conspiracy against Brazil has produced, is the following.

For all intents and purposes, Britain—with crucial support from the United States, the Netherlands, and Norwegian President Gro Brundtland's Socialist International apparatus—is the command-center for targeting of Brazilian sovereignty. Prince Charles's end-of-February trip to the Amazon, and the British rock star Sting's patronage of Amazonian Indians' tribal causes, are only the more visible aspects of the campaign.

A key center for coordinating such activities is Scotland's Findhorn Foundation, which has been described as the "Vatican City" of the New Age movement. Certain of Findhorn's trustees, such as Ed Posey of London, are deeply involved in the Amazon issue. Posey is a co-director of a London institution called the Gaia Foundation, which is one arm of an Aquarian organization called the Business Network, which seeks to implant New Age ideas within City of London milieu. The Gaia Foundation houses an organization called Forest People's Support Group and the Education of the Awakening Earth. It sponsored top Brazilian ecologist José Lutzenberger for a tour of Britain in the autumn of 1988, during which time Lutzenberger was in touch with other Findhorn circles in Britain. Lutzenberger is the head of Gaia Foundation in Brazil.

Lutzenberger was one of the recipients of an award given out by the Gaia Foundation and collaborators, the Right Livelihood Award, given to individuals for their "vision and work contributing to making life more whole, healing our planet, and uplifting humanity." Recipients are chosen by an international jury panel, all of whom also serve as directors of the Right Livelihood Foundation. Some of these jurors have included in recent years: Rodrigo Carazo, ex-President of Costa Rica, Founder and President of the U.N. Peace

University; Monika Griefahn, Greenpeace; and Robert Muller, former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and important international collaborator of the Lucis Trust.

Recipients of the Right Livelihood Award in the 1980-86 period included: Petra Kelly, co-founder of the West German Green Party; Sir George Trevelyan, founder and head of the Wrekin Trust, a leading Aquarian institution; Erik Dammann of Norway, author of *The Future in Our Hands*, which advocates reducing consumption to "minimize environmental impact" and to "assist the poor"; Dr. Leopold Kohr of Austria, a guru of the "small is beautiful" movement; and Dr. Robert Jungk, also of Austria, one of the true-blue fanatics of the modern-day environmental/ecological movement.

The creator of the Right Livelihood Award and director of the Right Livelihood Award Foundation, is a Swedish-German writer based on the Isle of Man, Jacob von Uëxkull, whose writings are also popular among European "New Right" institutions, such as the Kassel, West Germany-based Thule Seminar.

The "Gaia" ideology of another New Age organization, Living Earth, or Living Mother Earth, has gotten spectacular publicity and accreditation in New Age and liberal circles in past years. But make no mistake: The core of its belief-structure is beyond genocidal. Says Oxford University author Anna Bramwell in her just-released book, *Ecology in the 20th Century*: "According to this belief, 'Gaia', the Earth, has its own serene ecological balance, its own will to live. It is capable of preserving its own existence. It can shrug off disturbing intrusions, whether from comets or from man. Like any other species, Gaia has its own natural term. It lives and it will die."

That is, if man is a "disturbing intrusion," he can easily be gotten rid of.

From April 7-9, there was an international conference in Winchester, Britain on the theme of Gaia, attended by 300 individuals. It was sponsored by the Wrekin Trust, founded in 1971 by Sir George Trevelyan, who is also a senior figure at the Findhorn Foundation. Wrekin is intensively involved in popularizing some of the same "New Age" mysticism that Hitler, the Hitler-precursor Thule Society of the 1920s, and the Nazi Occult Bureau were involved in, including astrology, studies of the Holy Grail, and reincarnation. From April 27 to May 7, Sir George and a handful of disciples met in Le Plan, Provence, France, to discuss "The New Gnosticism."

Britain's 'Amazon Network'

Clearly, therefore, paganism, gnosticism, and occultism are at the root of the "Amazon" campaign. The umbrella organization for discussions of the Amazon issue is something called the Aid and the Environment Group, which meets regularly in London. Participating organizations include Friends of the Earth, which has a Tropical Rainforests Campaign (26-28 Underwood Street, London); Greenpeace; Survival International (310 Edgeware Road, London), which is

seeking to cut *all* aid to Brazil until the Brazilian government recognizes "legitimate Indian rights"; Oxfam (274 Banbury Road, Oxford); and the Brazil Network (9 Poland Street, London), described as "an independent organization founded to further exchange of information by groups committed to furthering Human Rights and environmental protection in Brazil."

Publicity for such planning and activities is channeled through something called Television Trust for the Environment (TVE), based in London and Washington, which specializes in patronizing and/or filming Goebbels-like "Big Lie" documentaries on the environment. TVE was founded in 1984 with sponsorship by the U.N. Environment Program and Britain's Central TV. The title of the January 1989 *Moving Pictures Bulletin*, the quarterly publication of TVE, was "Amazonia Ablaze."

The work of the TVE is praised by the Lucis Trust's *World Goodwill* newsletter. TVE's International Advisory Council is chaired by Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program. On the Council are the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, head of the Groupe de Bellerive; Charles de Haes, director general of the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF); Kenton Miller, director general of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary general of the British Commonwealth Secretariat; Gustave Speth, president of the World Resources Institute; and Maurice Strong, one-time United Nations undersecretary general. Its board of trustees include top officials from the Worldwide Fund for Nature, the U.N. Environment Program, the IUCN, British Broadcasting Corporation, and the International Institute for Environment and Development.

Among "organizations contributing to TVE projects," one finds the Bellerive Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, the Environment Liaison Centre, the European Cultural Foundation, the European Community, the German Marshall Fund, Sadruddin Aga Khan's Independent Commission for International Humanitarian Issues, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, the World Food Program, the Swiss Foreign Ministry, IBM-UK, and the Worldwide Fund for Nature.

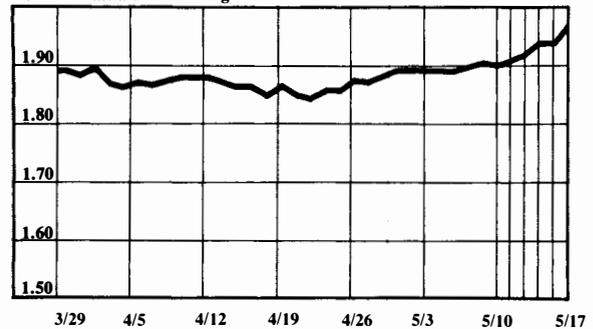
One of the documentaries featured in the *Moving Pictures Bulletin* is entitled "The Rainbow Warrior Conspiracy," a sympathetic portrayal of the 1985 sinking of the Greenpeace *Rainbow Warrior* ship in New Zealand waters.

A U.S. group working closely with the British nexus on the Amazon issue, is the Washington, D.C.-based Environmental Defense Fund. A top EDF trustee and patron of environmental issues in the United States, Jennifer Hobby Catto, is the wife of the new American ambassador to the United Kingdom, Henry Catto, who is one of President George Bush's closest friends. Will the American embassy in London now become a logistical support center for the "Amazon network" of Britain?

Currency Rates

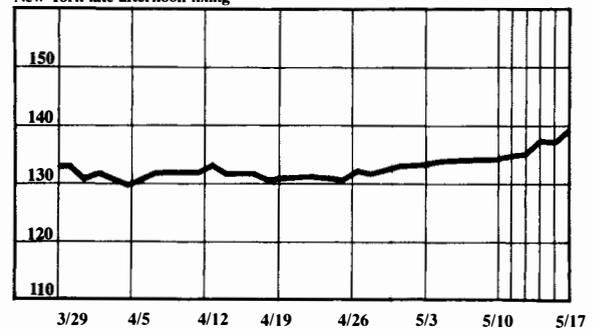
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



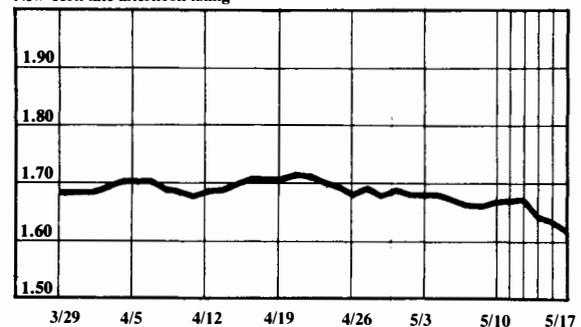
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



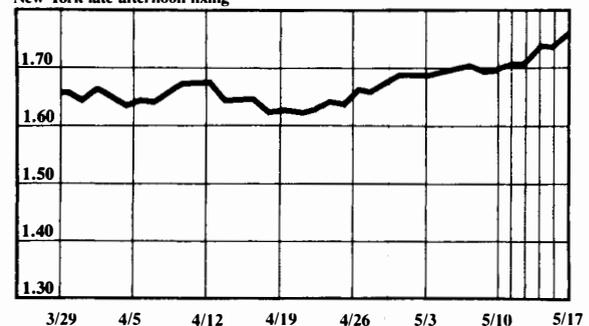
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Pakistan braces for a 'tough' budget

by Ramtanu Maitra

A great deal of attention is now focused in Pakistan on Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's first budget, for fiscal year 1989-90, to be unveiled before the National Assembly on June 1. Warning that the budget will be a "tough" one, the prime minister acknowledged that under the prevailing circumstances, Pakistan has no other choice but to bite the bullet.

When she assumed power last December, Bhutto was quite blunt about the fact that she had inherited a sick economy. She found Pakistan's Treasury empty, and the previous regime, after making its due contribution to bankrupting the economy, had already signed on the dotted line with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), handing the country's economic management to the Washington-based technocrats.

Looking at the fiscal part of Pakistan's economy, it is evident that foreign debt is on the rise and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future. Pakistan has a foreign debt of about \$15 billion now, compared to \$3.86 billion in June 1973, and debt service in 1987 was \$1.23 billion. Internal debt, because of years of budget deficits, an inability to mobilize resources from investments, and high-cost domestic non-bank borrowing, has reached the point that 20% of current expenditure is siphoned off as interest payment.

The Pakistani rupee has been devalued severely during the last seven years. In 1982, 100 Pakistani rupees could buy \$10, but it can fetch no more than half that amount now. A cheaper rupee had promised large exports. But has anything like that happened? No. More than 70% of Pakistan's exports are cotton and cotton-related merchandise, and thus immune to whether or not the rupee is cheap. Cheapening the rupee has resulted only in the increase of the cost of imports.

Looking at the physical side of the economy, the picture is even bleaker. The new aid committed to Pakistan by the Paris Club of \$3.1 billion, which translates into Rs. 62 billion—more than Pakistan's entire Annual Development Plan (ADP) for the year 1988-89, which was Rs. 57.84 billion.

But most of that aid will remain unused because of the lack of matching funds. In fact, Pakistan has consistently failed to utilize project-directed aid money, which calls for a matching amount in rupees. Right now, leaving aside this year's aid, about \$4.8 billion (Rs. 96 billion) is sitting in the pipeline unutilized, and the government has to pay about \$25 million annually as interest to keep it there. That \$4.8 billion is about 50% of Pakistan's annual budget and almost twice the ADP. The inability to mobilize resources from within the economy is an indicator of Pakistan's real problems—an inherently weak physical economy, which shows the real problems Ms. Bhutto faces.

A weak physical economy

It is estimated that 35-45% of the population lives below the poverty line, which means they consume nothing more than the minimum calories of food. About 40% of Pakistan's population has no purchasing power; they come to market only to buy perishable consumer items such as vegetables, fruit, and milk. Unemployment runs as high as 15%.

Pakistan started off as a food-surplus nation, but it is now importing wheat regularly. Agriculture, because of a simultaneous lack of water and waterlogging of land, and rampant feudalism, remains highly unproductive, while absorbing more than 50% of the workforce. This year Pakistan faced a shortfall of 3 million tons of wheat, and Ms. Bhutto has arranged so far to procure 1.8 million tons abroad, at a net cost of \$335 million.

At the time of independence in 1947, less than 30 million Pakistanis were illiterate. Today, 42 years later, 75 million out of 105 million Pakistanis cannot read or write. According to some, the number of illiterates is actually closer to 90 million. Pakistan can provide enrollment in primary educational institutions to only 61% of boys and 32% of girls. The figure drops sharply at the secondary level. Existing schoolhouses can accommodate only 24% of the boys and 9% of the girls. At the post-high school level, Pakistan's colleges can enroll only 5% of the applicants. While developing nations such as Thailand, South Korea, and the Philippines spend more than 15% of their revenue on education, and the People's Republic of China and India spend close to 10%, Pakistan's last 35 years' average was close to 3.5%.

The situation is similar in the public health sector. In 1986, federal expenditure on public health, in a nation where almost half the population does not have money to buy any medicine, was only 1% of the total government expenditure. This means that on an average, Pakistan spends \$1 per person per year for the public health facilities. This neglect of public health shows up where it hurts most: infant mortality. While 69 infants out of 1,000 below one year of age die on average in developing nations, in Pakistan 111 infants die. Due to lack of medical facilities, 600 out of 100,000 mothers, on average, died at childbirth in 1980 in the developing nations; in Pakistan the average was almost 1,200.

The lack of concern of the powers-that-be to provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is also glaring. It is estimated that in Pakistan, 70% of the population does not have access to safe drinking water. As a result, 30% of all reported cases of illness and 40% of all deaths are attributed to water-borne diseases.

Housing conditions are equally revolting. About 52% of the houses consist of one room only, and are occupied on average by six people. Fewer than 30% of the houses have electricity; the bulk of those with electricity are in major cities like Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, and Hyderabad. It is likely that four out of every five houses in rural Pakistan have no electricity. Sanitation is available to a limited degree in the cities and major towns. Two-thirds of the houses in Pakistan are built of unbaked mud, and are without electricity, piped water, a bathroom, or even a room in which to cook.

The 'People's Program'

It is not that Prime Minister Bhutto is unaware of these facts and figures. On the contrary, in a recent interview with the Islamabad-based English daily *The Muslim*, Ms. Bhutto showed her exasperation when she said, "We have such a large number of talented people. We have no physical infrastructure."

The prime minister's awareness of these realities helped motivate the government's recently launched "People's Program." The program caused an uproar among the opposition, and was promptly consigned to the wilderness by the vested interest politicians in two of the four provinces, Baluchistan and Punjab, on the complaint that it is designed to secure the ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) a greater "vote bank" through payment of "largess" to the poor. But, as Minister for Local Government Syed Faisal Seleh Hayat said recently in a speech, the People's Program is aimed at "creating infrastructure in the society necessary to prepare the nation for stepping into the 21st century with confidence and courage."

There is no reason to second-guess the government's motives in launching the People's Program. In truth, however, it is not clear what a mere \$100 million—the People's Program budget—can really accomplish. It seems almost absurd even to suggest that \$100 million, which would shrink significantly by the time it reaches the poor, could make a dent in Pakistan's poverty or the infrastructure backlog.

Yet it is imperative for Ms. Bhutto and her colleagues to work out a comprehensive plan which *will* provide adequate electricity, safe drinking water, minimally livable housing, and a tolerant transport and communication system, and mobilize the population to achieve such a program using internal resources. No task before the prime minister is more important. But to do this will require fighting and winning some battles. The most immediate is with the IMF and the bankers who are circling overhead like vultures, ready to swoop down and devour what is left. The current IMF diktat directs the coming budget to reduce the budgetary deficit. The Fund

wants the deficit, which is now 8.6% of Gross Domestic Product, to be reduced to about 6.5% of GDP. In monetary terms, it means slashing about \$350 million from a \$10 billion budget, already geared to do nothing more than maintain the status quo.

Few choices

Given the constraints under which she is forced to operate—including Pakistan's formidable defense requirements and the economic burden of nearly 4 million Afghani refugees—Ms. Bhutto is left with very little choice. She will have to either cut the expenditure or impose fresh taxes to enhance revenues, or both. However, it is quite certain that she will have to follow the three-year fiscal plan given by the IMF—which is fully backed by the U.S. government—under the agreement to advance \$813 million in aid money.

On the expenditure side, as Maleeha Lodhi, editor of *The Muslim*, pointed out in a recent column, "two-thirds of all current spending goes into defense and debt-servicing. The latter, the government can do little or nothing about. On defense, the largest single item in the budget, the government's room to maneuver is obviously limited by the political and security conditions." This has also been echoed by the prime minister herself in a recent speech, when she vowed to strengthen the country's defense.

This leaves Ms. Bhutto between the Scylla and Charybdis of cutting food subsidies or slashing the development plans. Cutting food subsidies may have dangerous fall-out. Recent incidents in Venezuela and Jordan should be eye-openers to those who are pushing that particular IMF recipe. In the case of Jordan, King Hussein replaced Prime Minister Rifai as a token of punishment for the food riots. It is not inconceivable that Ms. Bhutto could face a similar "punishment" at the hands of President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in the event she orders a cut in food subsidies.

Given the nature of the choices, and her own political acumen, Prime Minister Bhutto will most likely keep the development plan as it is, and instead agree to widen the sales tax net, a measure that the World Bank-IMF has also been pushing. Officials are considering imposition of sales taxes between 6-7% on an additional 150-odd items, a move which may yield about \$50 million. Additional tax reforms may fetch about \$200 million more from income taxes.

The IMF has also suggested trade liberalization, whereby restricted items will be allowed to be imported with a high customs duty to generate revenue in the process.

In any event, the government will have to take some painful measures which could be politically risky and, in all likelihood, will do little to improve the basic structure of Pakistan's economy. Unless the prime minister treads warily, the IMF-directed austerity budget may prove to be a perfect political weapon in the hands of those politicians who have made no secret of their desire to oust Ms. Bhutto on any available pretext as soon as possible.

Financial brush-off

A foreign aid cut-off in the midst of accelerating economic crisis may throw Brazil back on its own devices.

The international banks and financial entities have decided to cut all credit aid to Brazil. The World Bank has decided to up the pressure by suspending all financing projected for this year. At the same time, the non-existence of the so-called Brady Plan has been proclaimed to the four winds, signifying that no hope of aid can be expected from that quarter.

Faced with this situation, Brazil is returning to a period worse than that prior to the 1987 debt moratorium. It was supposed that when Brazil renounced its moratorium, the banks and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would revive the flow of funds. This proved a costly illusion—the country instead plunged into a new industrial recession, the labor force underwent new levels of wage gouging, and the political structure of the country was further weakened.

During the first week of May, the directors of the World Bank informed the Sarney government that the Bank would not approve any more sectorial loans to Brazil until it signed a deal with the IMF. A total of approximately \$1 billion in credits allocated to the vital energy sector and for administrative projects was canceled.

At the same time, the IMF urged Brazil to set new economic policy goals, especially vis-à-vis the public deficit, and to further tighten its already murderous wage policy. The Fund also urged the re-indexation of the economy. In its talks with the Fund, the Sarney government stalled on putting any final touches on the agreement, in hope that some pragmatic deal

could be struck with the United States which would alleviate increasingly severe social pressures.

But the stall was in vain, as a delegation of labor leaders and influential industrialists from the state of São Paulo discovered during their recent trip to Washington and New York to familiarize themselves first hand with the Bush government's plans for Brazil. In view of the responses they received, the only conclusion they could reach was that the Brady Plan—Washington's only offer—simply did not exist! The truth, is that the idea of the Plan has been kept alive merely to pressure docile governments into surrendering their sovereignty.

What the Bush government really thinks about the Brady Plan is "to include some countries that have already begun reforms, such as Mexico, Venezuela, and perhaps the Philippines and Costa Rica," said Michael Skol, a State Department specialist on Latin America, to the visiting Brazilians. Skol characterized these countries as "major debtors with the political will to make reforms." Brazil, he asserted, "could theoretically participate in the scheme, but it is difficult to carry out [reforms] in the midst of a presidential campaign."

Seeking a more positive response, the Brazilian delegation visited the office of Democratic congressional delegate Walter Fauntroy (D.C.), chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on International Development, Finance and Trade. Fauntroy, a Brady Plan advocate, confessed to the delegation that "the bankers were not re-

sponding positively."

At the Commerce Department, the response was equally hostile. Advisor Geza Faketekuti met the delegation with the complaint, "I have the feeling that it is very difficult to have a completely rational discussion with Brazil; the nationalist sentiment is so large that it is difficult to converse." Faketekuti was referring to the insistence of a nationalist elite, comprising military, political, and industrialist circles, on maintaining legislation that safeguards national industry, versus the neo-liberalism which the mafia at the U.S. Commerce Department has sought to impose on Brazil.

Faketekuti's free-trade diatribes reached the extreme of revealing heretofore unknown trade negotiations. For example, he said that the Commerce Department has been forced to hold "secret talks" with the general secretary of Brazil's foreign ministry on the highly sensitive computer technology law, to avoid wounding "nationalist" susceptibilities.

The delegation's marathon tour included meetings with the IMF, World Bank, U.S. government offices, Congress, and select institutions of the Eastern Establishment such as the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Also included, of course, was Kissinger Associates.

The delegation has apparently reached the conclusion that there is no sane U.S. policy for helping its most important hemispheric ally. Union leader Luiz Antonio Medeiros declared, "Some American authorities told the press that not even a total pardon of the debt would solve the problem because of the disorder of our economy." Medeiros concluded that Brazil should do things on its own, "without expecting help from abroad," including "the adoption of a unilateral scheme to alleviate the foreign debt."

The groundwater pollution scare

Farmers are being blamed for a problem that is easily solved, in yet another move to undermine the family farm.

On both sides of the Atlantic, there is a mobilization by government agricultural and environmental agencies to target farmers as culprits in the alleged crime of polluting groundwater. Dozens of restrictions and pilot programs are in motion to implement this outlook, which is inhibiting farming to the extent of threatening the future basis of plentiful, wholesome food.

The issue involved is not, as stated, the matter of a threat to groundwater from farming—except in a few isolated cases. In densely populated parts of Europe and the United States—for example, the Low Countries of northern Europe, or the densely populated counties of the Conestoga River shed in southeastern Pennsylvania—sweet water supplies could be easily maintained through the right civil engineering projects—water treatment, sewage plants, etc. Special arrangements would need to be made for the limited number of farms and rural residences dependent on well water, but individual wells and septic fields would not be the common mode of water management.

Instead of this approach, bureaucrats are using the issue of protecting groundwater supplies—wells and running water—to place severe restrictions on farming. These restrictions range from specifying how many head of livestock may be kept per acre to prevent generation of excessive excrement, to how little—if any—fertilizer may be applied, and when, to prevent run-off into the groundwater.

On May 10, British Environmen-

tal Secretary Nicholas Ridley told a meeting of the Agriculture Forum in London that it was “extremely disappointing” to see that cases of pollution caused by agriculture had risen by 6% during the past year. He said, “The overall position has reached an unacceptable level. The time has come not only for this trend to be stopped, but to put it firmly into reverse.”

Ridley warned that through the process of privatization now under way in Britain, a National Rivers Authority would be established, and it would be empowered to take harsh action against farmers wherever necessary.

The same week, the British Ministry of Agriculture announced a proposal for curbs on the use of nitrogen fertilizers in pilot areas.

The European Community Agriculture Commission in Brussels has designated almost one-third of the crop areas of Europe as “water protection target zones,” where farming is eventually to be so regulated as to cease to exist, as it is now known.

In the United States, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency have teamed up on similar plans. The immediate line of attack is in the state legislatures, in coordination with the USDA.

In Minnesota this spring, protecting groundwater is the number one legislative issue. Two bills have been introduced that contain measures ranging from research and public education, to monitoring supplies, restrictive laws on new wells, and tight-

ened control over the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

In Nebraska, a groundwater map is expected to be released and circulated in June, which will show new areas of nitrate contamination, and also areas of concentration prior to 1984. The agency in charge, from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, is expecting that the map will show the presence of heavier concentrations of nitrogen and a broadening pattern of contamination.

By the end of the year, the USDA and the EPA plan to put out a national map of these patterns, in order to use it as the basis for imposing heavy restrictions on agricultural practices. They do not plan to call for water development projects. The Conservation Foundation/World Wildlife Fund, which EPA head William Reilly headed before coming to EPA, has charged in recent years that new water projects—dams, sewage systems, water purification facilities—were simply “boondoggles” for civil engineers. The Conservation Foundation and similar agencies are behind the scare over nitrates in groundwater. The outlook of these agencies is that the world has too many people, and does not need more farmers, food, or population.

These zero-growth Eastern Establishment conservation agencies are heavily funding state and local “water protection” rackets to be used against farm and residential population expansion. In Nebraska, for example, an entity called the Environmental Coordinating Council has been formed to gain support for water and waste issues.

Among the backers are the Nebraska Wildlife Federation, the Nebraska chapter of the Sierra Club, the Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society, and the Center for Rural Affairs, which itself is an Eastern Establishment arm in the farm belt.

Business Briefs

Mexico

New rules permit foreign ownership

New regulations announced by the government of Mexico on May 15 make major changes in the protective system for Mexican businesses set up in 1973. Now, foreigners will be allowed 100% ownership of tourism-related companies and *maquiladoras*, the sweatshops along the U.S.-Mexican border. They will also be allowed 100% ownership of many industries, provided certain conditions are met.

For the first time, foreigners will be allowed up to 49% ownership of secondary petrochemical industries, breaking the monopoly formally held by Pemex, the state oil company. Pemex has been decapitalized and forced to cut back on its own investments, leaving room for foreigners to gain the benefits of its low-priced feedstocks.

The same 49% ownership will be allowed in some other strategic sectors previously reserved for Mexicans. Foreign speculators will be encouraged to play the local stock markets through mutual funds, which will serve as vehicles for denationalization of industries. Oil, basic petrochemicals, banking, railroads and electricity remain state monopolies.

Mexican authorities say that the liberalization is another step in their effort to get the country's foreign debt renegotiated.

Ecological Holocaust

New malaria cases are double WHO estimates

New malaria cases total five times more than the World Health Organization admits, the magazine *Parasitology Today* reports. After studying data world, the magazine came to the conclusion that 500 million people annually contract malaria—not the WHO's "official" 100 million.

This includes 300 million cases in Africa, 170 million in Asia, and 15 million in the Americas. Of those who contract a spe-

cial form, *Malaria tropica*, 2.3 million die each year.

'Environmentalism'

Vermont to ban automobile CFCs

Vermont will soon become the first state to ban the use of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) in automobile air conditioners when the governor, Madeleine M. Kunin, a fanatical environmentalist, signs a bill passed by the legislature on May 2.

In the latest propaganda hoax supplied to the international "environmentalist" movement by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, CFCs are blamed for causing a "hole" in the ozone layer and general ozone depletion which they could not possibly have caused.

The Vermont bill, called by Kunin "landmark legislation," will ban the sale or registration of automobiles equipped with air conditioners that use CFCs for coolant, starting with the 1993 model year. The bill also bans the use of CFCs for cleaning private photographic or electronic equipment, beginning in 1990.

Kunin stated that Vermont is "a role model, and we may be the role model for the U.S. Congress." At present only DuPont and Imperial Chemical have a potential replacement for auto refrigerants. So far, this "replacement" has been found to be highly inefficient, corrosive, quite toxic to human beings, and 500% more expensive than CFCs.

Industry

Nuclear executives meet in Moscow

Representatives from nearly all of the 150 companies that operate nuclear power plants in 31 countries met in Moscow to form a new organization, the World Association of Nuclear Operators, to help prevent nuclear accidents, Reuters reported on May 15.

The group will be headed by Lord Mar-

shall, chairman of Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board, who told the opening session of the meeting, "The world would be a better place if we, the utilities, had set up this school in earlier years. It is sad that we have needed accidents to persuade us of the necessity of it, but we are now persuaded."

Hans Blix, International Atomic Energy Agency director general, said that nuclear power is vital to reduce the "greenhouse effect" and that "conservation and a greater use of renewables are not seen as solutions. The choice is between fossil fuels and nuclear power."

Nikolai Lukonin, the Soviet atomic energy minister, said that the Soviets have ended a ban on divulging information on power plants and the environment, and that the Soviets' new energy plan, to be published soon, calls for the construction of new power plants and the extension of existing sites. The new plants are to be mainly in the European part of the country, he said.

However, the chairman of the Soviet State Nuclear Supervisory Committee, Vadim Malyshev, told a reporter for *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* that his committee has held up approval on the expansion of two nuclear plants, Balakovo and Rostov, and has proposed to stop the Armenian, Beloyarskoye, and Novo-Voronezh plants because of safety concerns.

In an April 8 interview made available to *EIR*, Malyshev said that his committee had submitted a proposal to the Supreme Soviet to set up standing commissions for the use of nuclear power that "should consist of representatives of different social groups" to consider "major problems, such as location of atomic power plants, acceptable standards of their safety, protection methods, etc."

Banking

Wall Street groups to buy up S&L assets

Salomon Brothers has formed a joint venture with Council on Foreign Relations head Peter Peterson's Blackstone Group, according to mid-May reports in the financial press.

The aim is to raise \$300-600 million which will then be used, under current law, "with government assistance," to buy up to \$10-20 billion worth of savings and loans assets.

Salomon/Blackstone's new Stone Group now joins similar S&L looting funds put together by big Wall Street brokers Shearson Lehman, Hutton-Amex, and Merrill Lynch, whose former chairman, Don Regan, has been accused of setting off the early 1980s deregulation in a deliberate plan to produce the present S&L crisis to allow his Wall Street friends to grab a huge market. (See *EIR*, Feb. 3 and Feb. 10, 1989.)

Salomon estimates that some \$400 billion in S&L assets will be sold off in the next several years, with government subsidies going to the Wall Street sharks who purchase them.

But the May 14 *New York Times* voiced its worries about this process, when it reported that 90% of the assets of failed S&Ls are real estate. If the government "dumps" those assets on the market, the real estate market will crash, but if it simply keeps hold of them, prices will remain low, exacerbating the insolvency of the banking system.

Europe

Bush names coordinator for EC relations

The Bush administration has set up a special coordinator to handle U.S. relations with the European Community. The European edition of the *Wall Street Journal* reported from Brussels that Bush has nominated Raymond Seitz to be assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

Seitz was number-two man at the U.S. embassy in London. His mandate will be to coordinate U.S. policy toward the European Community for the State Department, the Commerce Department, and the U.S. Trade Representative's office.

The *Journal* reports that "after a four-month policy review," the Bush administration has decided to "cautiously emphasize the EC's positive role in the newly emerging order in Europe." In 1992, European customs barriers are to be dropped, making of

the EC member-nations a "single market." But U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills is telling Congress that they should not fear "Fortress Europe" protectionism, and U.S. multinationals are reportedly "enthusiastic" over the potential markets of an integrated Europe.

Trade War

Taiwanese denounce U.S. "unfair" list

Vincent Siew, speaking for the Republic of China-U.S. Trade Panel of the Taiwan Executive Yuan, denounced the U.S. government for putting Taiwan on its "unfair trade" list. The list was disclosed in a report recently released by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills.

"This is an unfair act confounding right and wrong," Siew said.

He outlined the 22% drop in Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States from 1987 to 1988, from \$18 billion to \$14.1 billion, due to the United States's "Buy American" campaign and other efforts, and the appreciation of the Taiwan currency by 49% against the dollar over recent years.

He also noted that Taiwan has instituted tariff cuts on 4,739 items, reducing the average tariff from 5.7% to 4.7%, which is now significantly lower than the average U.S. tariff.

Energy

Major gas deal signed between Iran, Soviets

Iran will supply the Soviet Union with 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas by January 1990. Two days of negotiations on May 16-17 also produced an agreement to jointly build an Iranian offshore oil platform in the Caspian Sea, the building of a Soviet-Peruvian Gulf railway, and restarting the Isfahan steel mill in Iran.

Briefly

● **JAPANESE** investors, according to informed sources, were conspicuous by their absence from the mid-May quarterly Treasury bond auction. On average for the three-day auction, Japanese investors bought only 20-25% of the total compared with recent levels of 30-40%.

● **BRITISH** Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell have reported enormous first-quarter profits. BP and Shell are the major producers in the North Sea and Alaska, and the main "victims" of the rash of "accidents" at oil platforms in recent months. Despite a claim that overall results for the January-March period were "mixed," Shell's net profit for the period jumped by 55%, while BP's increased by 100%.

● **A FEDERAL** bankruptcy judge in Alabama ruled in April that the 1972 conviction of Emprise Corp. for fronting for organized crime elements, can't be held against its descendant company, Delaware North Companies, Inc. The court ruled that Delaware North is not the same company as Emprise, and is therefore eligible for an Alabama racetrack license. Delaware North, however, is run by the Jacobs organized-crime family. Its current chief executive is Jeremy M. Jacobs, son of Louis M. Jacobs, the founder of Emprise.

● **U.S. HOUSING** starts were at a six-year low in the first quarter of 1989, with analysts blaming the effect of a 3% interest rate hike by the Federal Reserve on mortgage rates. Single-family home construction stood at 1.01 million in April, up from 986,000 in March, but 3.8% below levels of a year ago.

● **MINORCO**, the South African mining giant, on May 17 ended its long effort to take over Britain's Consolidated Gold Fields, the largest mining concern outside South Africa, because a U.S. bankruptcy judge refused to lift an anti-trust injunction against the takeover.

Beethoven as a physical scientist

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

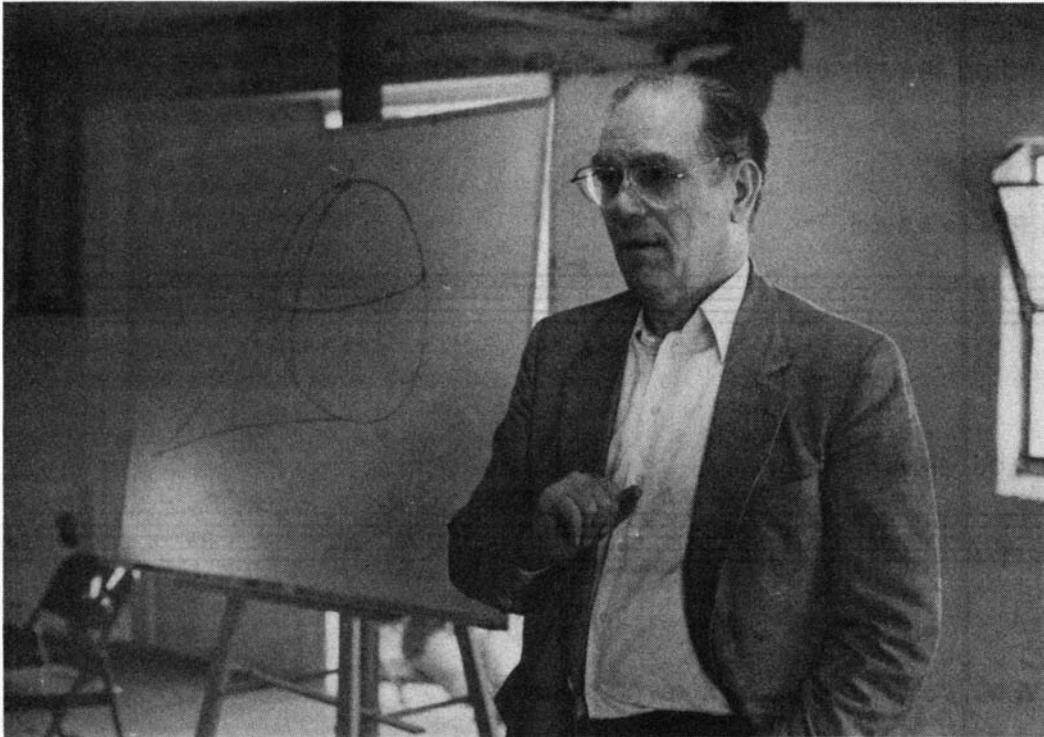
*Executive Intelligence Review is pleased to publish in a preliminary version the following paper, originally written by Lyndon LaRouche on Nov. 2, 1988. We believe that the ideas here are so crucial to the survival of our civilization, that there should be no further delay in making them widely available. Not all of the illustrations originally called for by Mr. LaRouche have been sufficiently researched to be publishable at this time, and this is partly due to the fact of the author's trial and unjust imprisonment as of Jan. 27, 1989, which has made it difficult for him to personally guide the scientific work at the necessary pace.—
The Editors.*

Like a skilled cabaret mimic, purporting to mimic well-known public figures of politics and entertainment, significant numbers of professional musicians have produced short improvisations which audiences might recognize as parodies of a Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and so forth. Yet none of them could have produced a composition which might be confused with an actual work of those or other classical composers.

Thus, the ability to compose artistic statements in the literate language of music common to all classical composers, is virtually as lost today as the ancient Egyptian was lost until the discovery of the Rosetta Stone. Fortunately, the lost language of classical composition can be reconstructed, and the result proven conclusively to be an accurate one. This accomplishment is one of the leading projects which this aging writer is determined to see completed before he "shuffles off this mortal coil."

It is the solution to that problem, which is identified here.

The timing of the appearance of this report reflects the recent progress of work on the subject of Eugenio Beltrami's crucial discoveries respecting the negative curvature of physical space-time. Crucial proof of Beltrami's corrective supplement to Riemann curvature renders intelligible to a much deeper degree, the otherwise empirically demonstrable principles of composition of classical music.



Stuart Lewis

The author gives a class in geometry and physical economy in 1985, at the barn of Ibykus Farm in Loudoun County, Virginia.

It is therefore the appropriate time to publish a summary account of key points of progress toward the goal of defining rigorously the principles employed by such composers as Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Excepting the indispensable function of advanced geometries, for rendering musical principles truly intelligible, most of the pieces of evidence to be brought together are already well-known among relevant classes of scholars and fine-arts professionals.

The principle of natural beauty, for example, has remained constant in classical fine arts, including music, since before the time of Plato in ancient Greece. It is also more or less well-known among relevant scholars and professionals, that the mere imitation of natural beauty, as we find it common to the morphology of growth and function of living processes, is not sufficient to class a painting or song as a work of classical fine art. While remaining ever-faithful to demonstrable harmonic principles of natural beauty, the work of art must incorporate and radiate that special quality of mental life which sets mankind apart from, and above the beasts: the unique potential of persons, the development of the creative powers of the human mind.

Respecting classical musical composition as such, most of what is verified as knowledge of the performing techniques of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, is either valid beyond doubt, or, at worst, not untruthful as far as it goes. The breakdown in knowledge occurs wherever modern professional musicology, as taught in the relevant classrooms of universities and music conservatories, is confronted with a topic which bears upon presenting the method of composi-

tion commonly employed by classical composers in the form of an intelligible, and verifiable principle.

The most immediate, practical objective of this undertaking, is both to enhance the powers of the best classical performers, and to enable amateurs among their audiences to read a classical score as the composer intended it should be read. More broadly, the purpose is to develop means by aid of which the beauties of the greatest classical fine arts might more easily beautify and otherwise enrich spiritually the lives of the vast numbers of persons suffering the frightening pangs of spiritual want, experienced by all who lack enrichment of this aspect of their living.

Had a student of music been reared in the relevant places in Western Europe, during the period from Brunelleschi's Florence, through as late as 1849, he or she would have learned to speak the language of classical musical composition to a literate degree, and with comprehension of principles involved as intelligible ones. Since the language of classical poetry and music has been lost, in that sense, over a period of more than a hundred years, to adduce the same principles of literacy today is far more difficult than would have been the case in those earlier times.

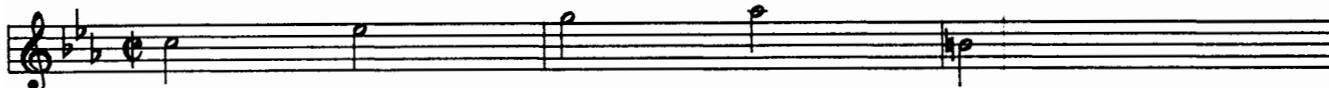
For reasons to be indicated here, the required reconstruction can not be accomplished without reference to principles of physics associated with the work of such as Gauss, Riemann, Beltrami, and Georg Cantor, during the mid-portion of the nineteenth century. It is certain that Ludwig van Beethoven did not know his principles in that form of representation; yet, in a relevant sense, he mastered those principles very well, as we, today, can show beyond all reasonable

FIGURE 1

Ascending and descending sequences in nine related musical compositions

ASCENDING

J.S. Bach, *Musical Offering*, Ricercar à 3 voci



W.A. Mozart, Sonata for Piano in C minor, K. 457



W. A. Mozart, Quartet for 2 Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, K. 465 ("Dissonant")



doubt.

Hence, it is not only permissible to refer to Beethoven as a physical scientist; under today's circumstances, it is more or less mandatory that we do so.

On this account, the author has adopted the view, that no statement of principles of composition is truly intelligible and also verifiable musically, unless it enables professional musicians to reach a point of breakthrough to deeper understanding of the most astonishing episode in all classical composition, the exemplary compositions of Beethoven's last period of work. The last quartets, including the "Great Fugue," beginning with Opus 127, should be singled out as the most concentrated expression of this most challenging episode in the entire history of music to date.

The proof that any progress in unraveling this singular episode is valid, depends upon showing that Beethoven's principles during that last period of his work are coherent with what we may adduce from study of the most relevant work of J.S. Bach. For musical-historical reasons, the simplest way to establish that connection is the influence of Bach's "Musical Offering" on the leading work of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Chopin, for example, later. (Figure 1.)

A reexamination of the work called "Bach's Art of the Fugue," must be considered from the standpoint of what the later work of Beethoven shows to be the deeper principles embedded implicitly in the Bach canons of polyphony, as later the composer's treatment of the "Musical Offering" enables us to trace the connections most explicitly.

The singing of classical poetry

In physical science, except as we demonstrate the power to create physical states which have not existed in the known universe before man's artificing such states, every valid fundamental discovery in physics is premised upon what are termed "crucial experiments" showing a fallacy in reading of what nature has already accomplished. Such is the history of music.

With aid of development of what is known as the study of nonlinear spectroscopy of optical biophysical processes, we are enabled to understand, as a matter of biological principle, whence certain characteristic and crucial features of the singing and hearing of a sung bel canto scale pivoted on either middle C at 256 cycles, or approximately midway between 256 and 257, a value almost precisely 42 octaves below the characteristic frequency of living DNA. (Table 1.)

Ascending and descending sequences in nine related musical compositions

ASCENDING

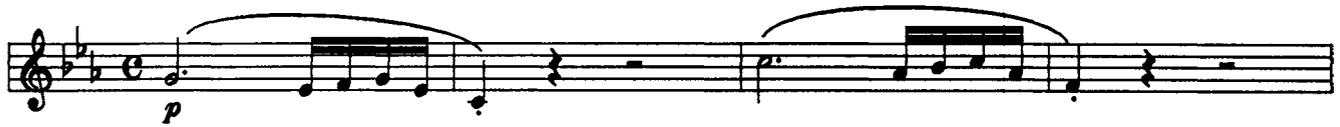
W. A. Mozart, Fantasy K. 475



L. v. Beethoven, Sonata for Piano in C minor, Op. 13 ("Pathétique")



L. v. Beethoven, Sonata in C minor for Violin and Piano, Op. 30, No. 2



L. v. Beethoven, Sonata for Piano in C minor, Op. 111



F. Chopin, Sonata for Piano in C minor, Op. 4



F. Schubert, Sonata for Piano in C minor, D. 958 (Posthumous)



DESCENDING

W. A. Mozart, Fantasy, K. 475



L. v. Beethoven, Sonata for Piano in C minor, Op. 13 ("Pathétique")



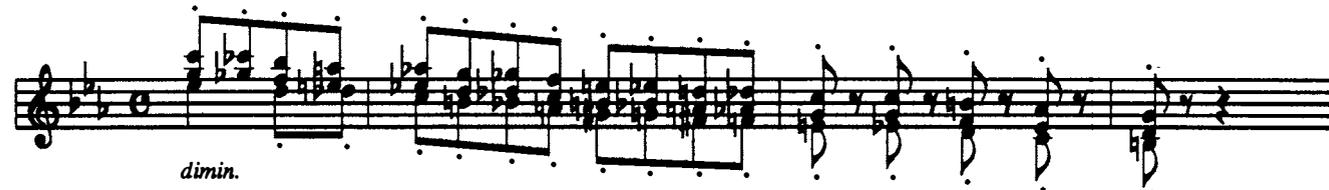
L. v. Beethoven, Sonata for Piano and Violin in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2



L. v. Beethoven, Sonata for Piano in C minor, Op. 111



F. Chopin, Sonata for Piano in C minor, Op. 4



F. Schubert, Sonata for Piano in C minor, D. 958 (Posthumous)



vowel, or consonant-inflected vowel. What is fixed is the relative value of the intervals separating these intonations from one another.

In both classical poetry, and classical song based upon classical poetry, the absolute value of the intonation of a vowel or consonant-inflected vowel shifts as the reference tone for C set to, for example, Guido's "ut" changes. This is easily demonstrated by reference to the practice of placing a

sequence of tones in the bass part, as pedal-point, and using those tones as the reference tones for the choices of absolute tone-values corresponding to the selected intervals among the indication vowels and consonant-inflected vowels.

Thus, the prosodic determination of the intervals now interacts, in both classical reciting of poetry, and classical song, with an harmonically ordered sequence of tones in the actual or implicit pedal-point. These pedal-point sequences are either directly the Kepler intervals, or consistent derivatives of those intervals, such as the well-tempered octave-scale itself: octave, fifth, fourth, major third, minor third. In constructive geometry, this interaction is represented as doubly-connected action.

However, actual musical composition must reference immediately two additional degrees of such interaction, confronting us with an elementary musical domain which is, respectively, triply-connected, and quadruply-connected.

From the human singing voice, we have the following consideration. Each species of singing voice is characterized, in each of all cases, by a set of unique intervals of the well-tempered scale, referenced to C = 256, at which the quality of the singing voice must change (or incur damage to the singing voice). (See Figure 3.)

So, when the classical composer sets a classical poem to song, the composer must choose, in the simplest case, a definite species of male or female singing voice. He must choose a major or minor key-signature, such as C-major or C-minor, which causes the natural voice-register shift of the bel canto-trained singer to change quality at some desired place in the vocal line.

Thus, as the table shows, a song written for a species of female voice might be transposed for another female voice, but not for a species of male voice, without losing something important in the classical composer's original musical intent. The distribution of register-shift intervals in the male voices differ from the distribution in the female voices.

In the case of vocal polyphony, using perhaps two different species of female voices (e.g., soprano and mezzosoprano, and tenor and bass or baritone), the classical composer is confronted with some interesting problems, on account of the principle just referenced. The simplest canon, based on such a polyphonic combination of species of voices, incurs extremely fascinating requirements.

The intent of the poem as a poem, as read by the composer, must be served. Hence, the natural voice-register shifts of all of the voices must be treated accordingly.

This fascinating problem in the most elementary feature of the composition of the classical principles of polyphony, even in the form of the simplest canonical exercises, defines the most rudimentary features of the principles of well-tempered counterpoint.

These voice-registration considerations must be superimposed upon the doubly-connected domain identified above. In the language of constructive geometry, the most rudimentary classical counterpoint is already triply-connected.

TABLE 1

The musical scale and the biological spectra

Mitogenic radiation	42 octaves + F-341 Hz (200 nanometers)
Pure protein alpha helix	42 octaves + E-326 Hz (208 nanometers)
DNA	42 octaves + C-256 Hz (265 nanometers)
Protein complex	42 octaves + B-243 Hz (280 nanometers)
Vision (lower bound)	42 octaves + G-188 Hz (360 nanometers)
Register shift between ultraviolet and visible F—F-sharp	
Chlorophyll-a	42 octaves + F-158 Hz (430 nanometers)
Carotene	42 octaves + D-141.5 Hz (481 nanometers)
Photosynthesis action spectra	42 octaves + C-128 Hz (536 nanometers)
Vision peak	42 octaves + B-122 Hz (560 nanometers)
Cytochrome	42 octaves + B-flat-114Hz (595 nanometers)
Chlorophyll-a	42octaves + A-flat-102.25Hz (660 nanometers)
Bacteria photosynthesis center 1	42 octaves + G-94 Hz (720 nanometers)
Register shift between visible and infrared F—F-sharp	
Bacteria photosynthesis center 2	42 octaves + E-80 Hz (850 nanometers)
Bacteria photosynthesis center 3	42 octaves + E-flat 75.5 Hz (900 nanometers)
Biosphere maximum radiation	42 octaves + C-64 (1,072 nanometers)

The key moments of biological processes range 42 octaves up from the F above middle C to the C two octaves below middle C, which is itself 40 octaves above C = 256. All values are precise musical tones in cycles per second (Hz) plus 42 octaves. The initial experimental values in wavelengths are given in parentheses.

Source: Warren J. Hamerman, "The Musicality of Living Processes," *21st Century Science & Technology*, March-April, 1989, p. 34. Reprinted by permission.

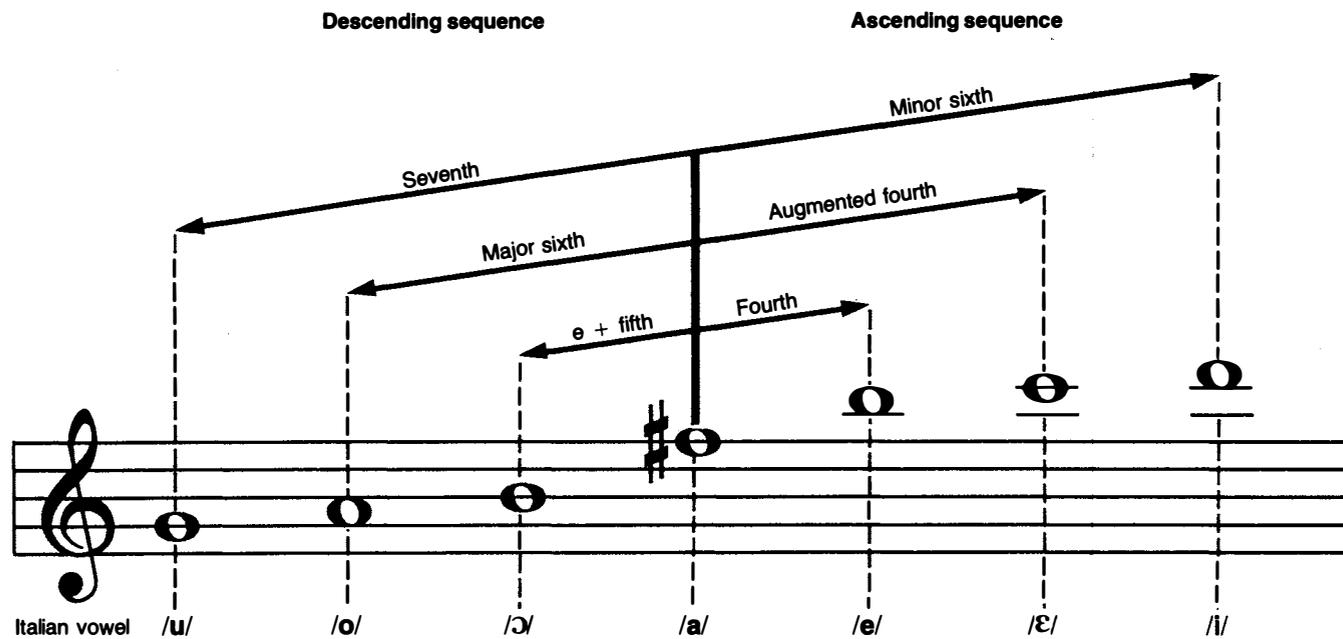
In the cases of the instruments, we must expand the notion of counterpoint, without changing any underlying principle. We must treat each instrument as a species of singing voice, and view its intrinsic registral characteristics accordingly. The case of the duet between a classical soprano oboe, constructed with reference to C=256, and a true soprano or mezzosoprano, is among the most beautiful phenomena in

the repertoire, and thus beautifully instructive of the point we have just made. The same relationships, with differences duly noted, are relevant to all cases.

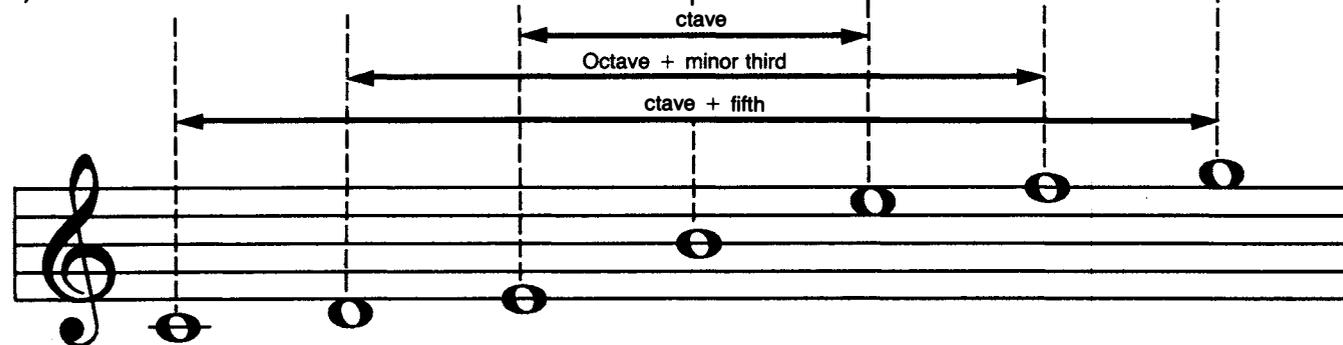
Yet, except as such triple-connectedness is applied to the interpretation of classical poetry for composition of song, we have not exceeded the domain of natural beauty. In all cases of exercises in classical counterpoint according to the prin-

TABLE 2
Vowel harmony: relative pitch of Italian vowels
 (based upon second formant, F²)

A) Transposed down one octave



B) Relative Intervals with /u/ set at C=256 Hz



The musical quality of vowels in speech is lawfully determined. This chart shows the musical-interval relations among the seven Italian vowels based upon vowel quality. It is based upon recent studies of native Italian speakers and is derived from the second formant, or resonance peak, as measured for the different vowels in Hertz. The test data was based upon men's voices only. For clarity, the tones have been transposed down one octave in (A). In (B) the intervals have been transposed so that the /u/ vowel corresponds to the syllable "ut" (the first tone of the Guidonian singing scale) set at middle C of 256 Hertz.

Source: Schiller Institute research team.

FIGURE 2

Leonardo da Vinci's chart of vowels



Leonardo showed his interest in the apparatus of voice production in this sheet of studies which includes a detailed analysis of the tongue muscles, and a chart of vowels combined with various consonants (upper right corner).

ciples of triple-connectedness, we have not yet bridged the distinction between the imitation of natural beauty and fine art.

In true classical fine art, whether in painting, architecture, city-planning, drama, poetry, or music, we must never violate adducible lawful principles of natural beauty in the composition as a unit-conception; yet, unless this is accomplished by adding something crucial, it is mere describing of nature, and, however useful that description might be, it is not yet a creative work, and hence not a work of classical fine art.

The essence of music, which carries it beyond a mere description of natural beauty, is the use of the medium of natural beauty as the medium of expression of the creative powers of the individual human mind. These are the same powers represented by the generation of a valid fundamental discovery in physical science.

Most briefly, merely to identify the point: The characteristic of classical music, is the lawful generation of a combination of harmonic and metrical dissonances, typified in harmonics by the interval between C and F#. F# is the tone at which the soprano voice must shift naturally to a higher register, and the tenor must pass from the second to third register, so. Thus, the soprano and tenor voices divide the octave referenced to C = 256 into two tetrachords, as a study of the score of the relevant *Urtext* of songs of Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert illustrates the point.

The *relative* dissonance must never be reached arbitrarily, as irrationalist forms of composition, such as chromatic Romanticism, Modernism, and jazz do. It must never occur except as a necessary occurrence within the elaboration of polyphony according to lawful principles of classical counterpoint.

The essential feature of any classical composition as a work of art is the generation and resolution of such combined harmonic and metrical *relative* dissonances. Having posed the occurrence of such *relative* dissonances as a musical problem, the composer must resolve that problem. The composer must elaborate a process of contrapuntal development, as Beethoven does with his musical-compositional montages, which carries the process of composition as a whole to a resolution. At the end, the affirmation of the resolution imparts to the listener's mind the fact that a complete musical idea has been stated. At least, this is the case if the performance of the entire composition has been articulated to effect a kind of "long phrasing" which is coextensive with the performance as an entirety.

This problem and its resolution, completed by the final sequence of tones of concluding affirmation, represents a musical idea. Nothing less does.

Among the best available, simpler illustrations of this process, is the surviving notes of Beethoven bearing upon the compositional pre-history of his Opus 106 "Hammerklavier" piano sonata. The fact on which we wish the reader to focus, is the enormous span of intellectual work which occupied Beethoven in successive revisions of the design of what became the opening thematic statement of that composition.

In effect, in this work, Beethoven was working backwards, from the definition of a musical idea, to shaping a germinal thematic statement, whose contrapuntal elaboration would lead to the generation of the musical idea through such a compositional process.

Later, in referencing the last stages of polishing of the completed composition, and in viewing the succeeding piano sonatas, Opus 109, 110, and 111, as a unit of compositional process output, we see Beethoven's repeated retrospective reference to the same musical idea which preoccupied Mozart before him, that of J.S. Bach's "Musical Offering."

By considering the Opus 106 in these enlarged terms of reference, we see more deeply. Note the prefixed amendment of the second movement of the 106, the *Adagio sostenuto*. Note the last movement, its great double fugue. Compare the conclusion of these series of compositions, the Opus 111, with the first movement, and more, of Chopin's "funeral march" sonata.

It ought to be obvious that Beethoven's last quartets, beginning with the Opus 127, and including the Great Fugue Opus 133, must be treated as a unit-series of exposition of the same species of musical idea, in the same sense that the Opus 106, 109, 110, 111, must be viewed as a unit-idea

series.

This sequence of unit-idea series, in Beethoven's last period of composition, begs comparison with a succession of stages of valid scientific revolutions. Each unit-series of compositions is much more than a specific musical composition; it is a musical scientific revolution, from which music must not turn backwards. Hence, the occurrence of these so emphatically in clusters of closely related compositions, even much more so than in Beethoven's earlier publishing practice.

In the simplest of all possible cases, an harmonic series corresponding to a creative developmental process may be referenced to no less than three notes, and the same interval expressed by other sequences of notes. On this account, and expanded considerations, the minimal requirement of any classical musical composition is that it be defined as a quadruply-connected process of composition.

We mean that statement in the fullest sense of the topological implications of such a statement. This brings our inquiry, implicitly, into the mathematical-physics domain of Gauss, Dirichlet, Weierstrass, Riemann, Cantor, and the great Beltrami.

Science and music are 'non-euclidean'

For this writer, any effort dedicated to the defense and

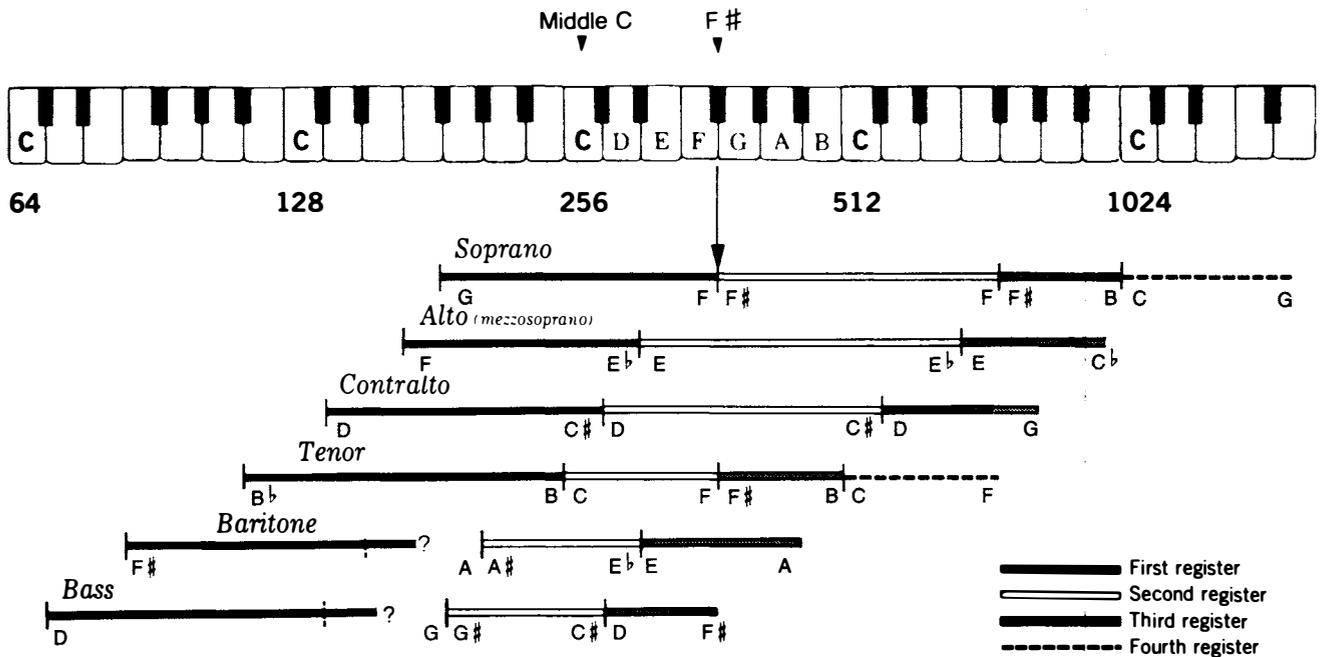
enrichment of the practice of classical fine arts, classical music most emphatically, is always a labor of love. That is the principal motivating purpose here; however, this report and the shaping of its content as a whole, are prompted by three additional considerations.

1) Modern Western European civilization, including that of North and South America equally, rests upon the reaffirmation and further development of Augustinian principles accomplished by chiefly the fifteenth-century Italian Renaissance, as centered around the work of the 1439 Council of Florence. Modern classical fine art is an integral part of the continued functioning of that heritage.

Presently, the very existence of that civilization is imperiled by cultural warfare against everything associated with the Augustinian heritage generally, and the heritage of the Council of Florence most emphatically. The most visible expression of this cultural warfare imperiling our civilization is everything typified by bolshevism and the satanic influences centered around the work of Theodore Adorno's Frankfurt School, and the satanic evil of the Adorno-Arendt dogma of "the authoritarian personality," the cultural dogma of the modern Anti-Christ.

Under such circumstances, the defense of classical music against both the Muscovite influence and the quite literally

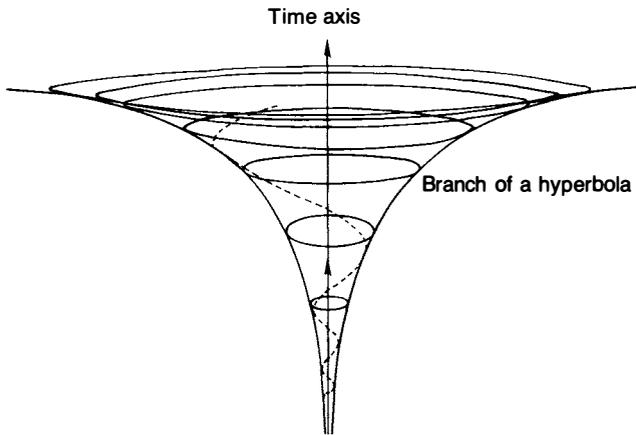
FIGURE 3
The six species of the human singing-voice



Source: Schiller Institute research team. Ranges are based on known examples in the classical vocal repertoire.

FIGURE 4

Model of an ordinary hyperbola



The surface of revolution of one branch of the hyperbola is the least-action representation of the process of the flaring horn. This mapping of the singularities of a Riemannian hyperspherical continuum is correct, but ultimately inadequate.

satanic irrationalism of such as Adorno, is an indispensable feature of the defense of Western civilization as a whole.

This defense requires that principles of music be liberated from the authority of sundry musicological and related cults of “art for art’s sake,” including the gifted Schenker’s false, Helmholtzian dogmas on tuning and irrationalist absurdity of “absolute music.” The essence of classical fine art is, as we have indicated for classical music, not a matter of varying mere musicological opinions; classical composition expresses a principle which is implicitly a fully intelligible one, and subject to the same authority of proof as a theorem in physics.

2) The intelligible representation of a quadruply-connected manifold, the minimal conception of classical composition, is, at a minimum a proposition in topology lying specifically within the domain of Riemannian physics. However, this representation is not, by itself, an adequate one.

The functional mapping of the singularities of a Riemannian hyperspherical continuum, is merely approximated by the relevant point-set mapping of hyperbolic-trigonometric forms of discontinuities. That mapping is correct, as far as it goes, but is ultimately an inadequate one. (Cf. **Figure 4**.)

In brief, on this specific point, self-evident points do not exist in the non-euclidean constructive geometry upon which the Gauss-Riemann complex domain rests. Therefore, the existence of such determined points, as points, has no causal significance in a continuing, non-linear process, but the purely negative one, discontinuity, addressed by Dirichlet. Had the Riemann Surface Function been examined more thoroughly than it has been, this problematic feature of that func-

tion would have received wider attention than it enjoyed in the hands of Riemann’s student, collaborator, and critic, Eugenio Beltrami.

This problem has systematic relevance for thorough comprehension of the quadruply-connected, minimal domain of classical musical composition. It has crucial relevance for leading questions of experimental physics today.

The problem is, to restate the nature of the Riemannian point-set, both with respect to each point and to the topology of the Riemann Surface as a whole, to the effect of eliminating the paradoxical nature of the point as such. The solution of that paradox accords, at first and second impressions, with Beltrami’s arguments on the subject of negative curvature. Beltrami’s argument accords also with the writer’s geometrical definition of *negentropy*, as adduced from a refutation of a related problem, his refutation of the axiomatic fallacy underlying the so-called Kantian Paradox. This bears also upon the solution to the Parmenides Paradox, whose form of solution is the central feature of Nicolaus of Cusa’s work founding modern non-euclidean geometry, *De Docta Ignorantia* [*On Learned Ignorance*]. The writer’s own formal solution to the Parmenides Paradox was elaborated as a feature of his refutation of Kant.

The writer has identified some of a set of crucial experimental problems of present-day physics, which beg implicitly the issues of Beltramian negative curvature, and has proposed that the history of the development of the conceptual basis of modern physics be traced from relevant work of Brunelleschi, to the present, to the purpose of putting the conceptual nature of the problems in appropriate historical focus.

The history of the refinement of the principles of classical polyphony, since the period of Brunelleschi, through the work of Kepler and beyond, is intertwined with the developments leading into the articulation of Beltramian negative curvature. Otherwise as indicated proximately above, there are conceptions bearing upon the principles of classical composition which beg attention to the same conceptual matters.

3) The memoranda which this writer has circulated earlier to sundry scientists and other researchers, on the subject of an historical background approach to the issues of Beltramian negative curvature, have already borne useful fruit, including a report on relevant work-to-date among the writer’s associates, including a significant such report by Dino de Paoli.

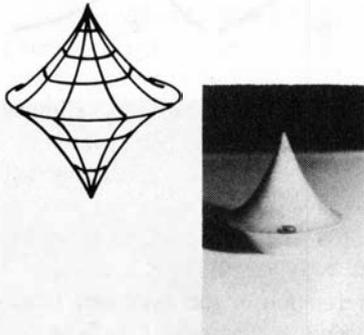
Elements of that latter report help to situate the issues of quadruple-connectedness. I shall quote passages from that report, and reference some of the illustrations supplied.

A surface of constant negative curvature, or Beltrami pseudosphere, has the topological characteristic of triple connectivity. There are at least two singularities built into the surface, which does not allow a simple topological closure. In contrast, a surface of

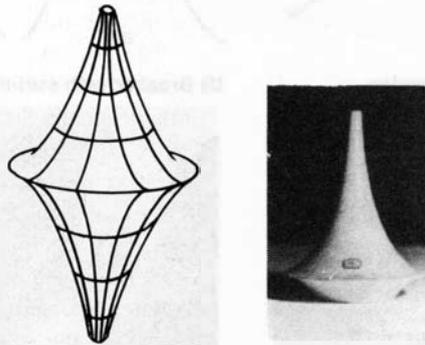
FIGURE 5

A) Surfaces of constant negative curvature elaborated by Beltrami

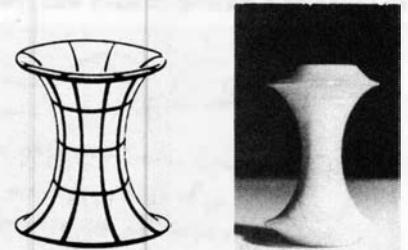
A-1 Solid generated by the rotation of a caustic



A-2 Pseudosphere generated by a tractrix (see Figure 5c)



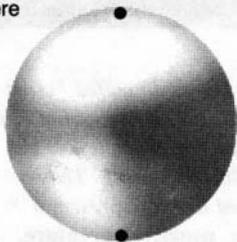
A-3 Catenoid type generated by rotation of a catenary or a cycloid (see Figure 5C)



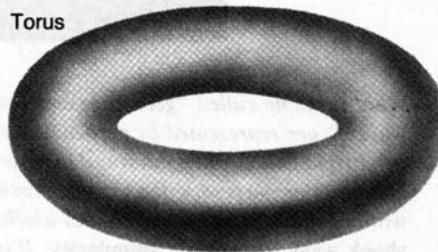
Beltrami showed that there are only three constructible solids of constant negative curvature. He named only one of these, the pseudosphere. The photos by Dino de Paoli show Eugenio Beltrami's original models, which are kept at the University of Pavia in Italy.

B) Multiply connected surfaces

Sphere



Torus



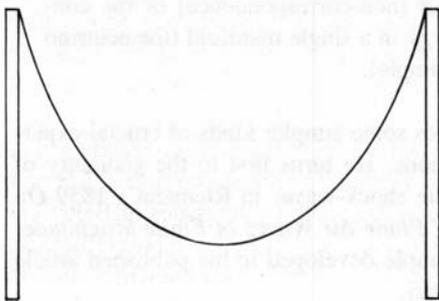
Pretzel



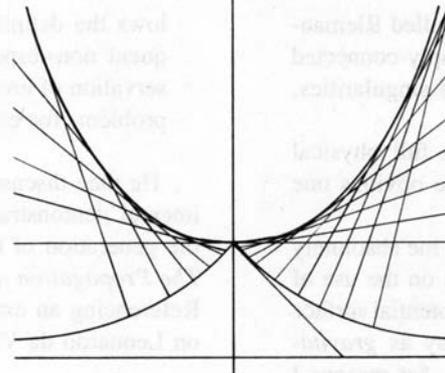
The topology of the projection of a sphere (constant positive curvature) has simple connectivity; there are no singularities (holes), only poles. The projection of a torus, with its center hole, is doubly connected, and the projection of a pretzel shape, with two holes, is triply connected.

C) The catenary and the tractrix

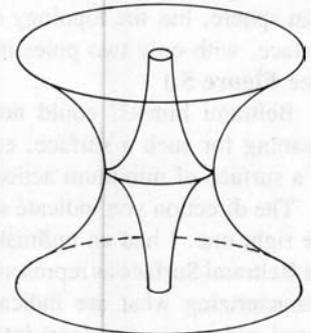
C-1



C-2



D) Combination of two negative surfaces generated by the catenary and tractrix



The catenary is the form assumed by a chain or rope suspended from two fixed points and hanging under its own weight (C-1). To find the involute of a catenary (or of any curve), imagine a thread on the surface of the curve, which is then cut and unwound from the lowest point on the curve to the left and right. The ends of the thread on a catenary rope trace out the tractrix shown below. Each step of the unwinding is like constructing a tangent of the catenary to the tractrix. If the normal (perpendicular) is drawn to the tangent of the tractrix at any point, it can be seen that this normal becomes a tangent to the catenary. Note that all tangents from the inside of the tractrix to its base are equal in length.

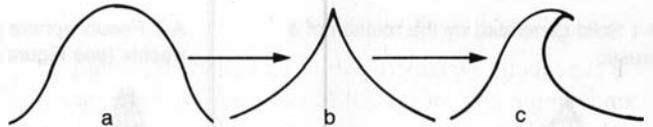
Of this type of curve, called "mechanical curve," the most general is the cycloid. The cycloid is important in two respects: It has the physical characteristic of being the path which requires the least time for a body to descend from one point to another (brachistochrone). Also, descending bodies all arrive at the end of the curve at the same time, independently of the initial position (isochrone).

FIGURE 6

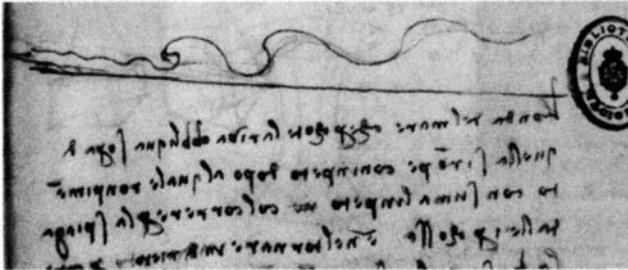
A) Simple sine-wave with underlying parabolic geometry



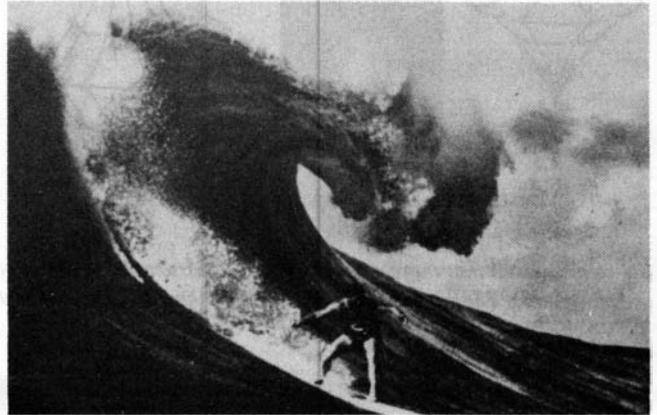
B) Formation of a breaker: schematic



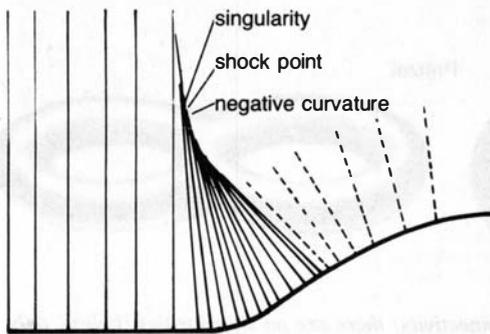
C) Leonardo's drawing of wave with breakers forming



D) Breaker with surf-rider



E) Theory of characteristics



What Riemann called “geometric characteristics” and Leonardo called “cross waves,” are represented by perpendicular lines when the speed is constant, and bend right or left when the speed increases or decreases, for example due to enlarging or narrowing the passage through which a fluid is flowing. Thus it will appear that the characteristics touch. Riemann used this to represent a shock wave. It is also a singularity. It is also, clearly, negative curvature, which therefore appears in connection with the formation of a singularity.

constant positive curvature, or the so-called Riemannian sphere, has the topology of a simply-connected surface, with only two poles instead of singularities. (See Figure 5.)

Beltrami himself could not find a full physical meaning for such a surface, except the obvious one of a surface of minimum action.

The direction you indicate seems to me absolutely the right one. I had an unfinished idea on the use of the Beltrami Surface as representing a potential surface characterizing what are indicated today as *gravitational* and *strong* (nuclear) interaction, for reasons I have to elaborate fully.

The positively curved surface, represents the potential surface of the so-called *weak* and *electromagnetic* interaction, which it is known are coupled. The unification of all interactions in the direction of a *continuous* surface, where the positive/negative curvatures are not simple polars, but where indeed the negative represents “holes,” but of the Beltrami type.

The dissymmetry in the negative/positive ratio al-

lows the definition of absolute time, and the consequent non-respect [non-correspondence] of the conservation of energy in a single manifold (the neutrino problem, for example).

He then discusses some simpler kinds of crucial-experimental demonstrations. He turns first to the geometry of the generation of the shock-wave, in Riemann’s 1859 *On The Propagation of Plane Air Waves of Finite Magnitude*. Referencing an example developed in his published article on Leonardo da Vinci,

Take the surface of water as representing an equipotential surface. The energy of the surface tension is then seen geometrically. A simple sine-wave, including a soliton, is characterized and mathematically representable by a surface of positive curvature (elliptic function). (See Figure 6.)

The formation of water breakers—that is, the “breaking of the surface”—creates a topological transformation, given that the breaks, or holes, or singu-

larities increase the connectivity, and, mathematically, with shift to hyperbolic functions (Beltrami). That is, a surface of negative curvature. This is the shock-wave description [of this phenomenon, according to the referenced paper of Riemann].¹

Referencing his papers published earlier, he supplies a second simple kind of crucial illustration. His reference to the glass of wine should signify a wine-glass whose bowl is of constant positive curvature, and red wine produces the clearest results for laymen repeating this demonstration.

If you take a glass of wine, and put it in front of a lamp, the projection of light on the table does not produce a *point-light*, but a characteristic figure called a *caustic*. (Figure 7.)

If you try to transform perspective linearly on a curved surface, a simplistic interpretation of the so-called *Leonardo* curved perspective, you end up with the following problem. Your *focal points* are no longer points, but *caustics*. (Figure 8.)

He concludes with the following summary:

The amount of Leonardo's illustration on this field, and on the related reflection on a curved surface, proves that he faced it, and solved it.

His solution, through the discovery of the parabolic or elliptic mirrors, which eliminate the caustic, and reestablish a *focal point*, is geometrically equivalent, in avoiding of projective distortion between a curved surface and a plane, to using what is called "Gaussian" curvature, that is, the elliptic type. (Figure 9.)

But, projectively, Leonardo's solutions, through the compass of proportion, lead, if elaborated, to Desargues's theorem, and, more interestingly, to the establishing of proof of the projective invariance of the Golden Section.

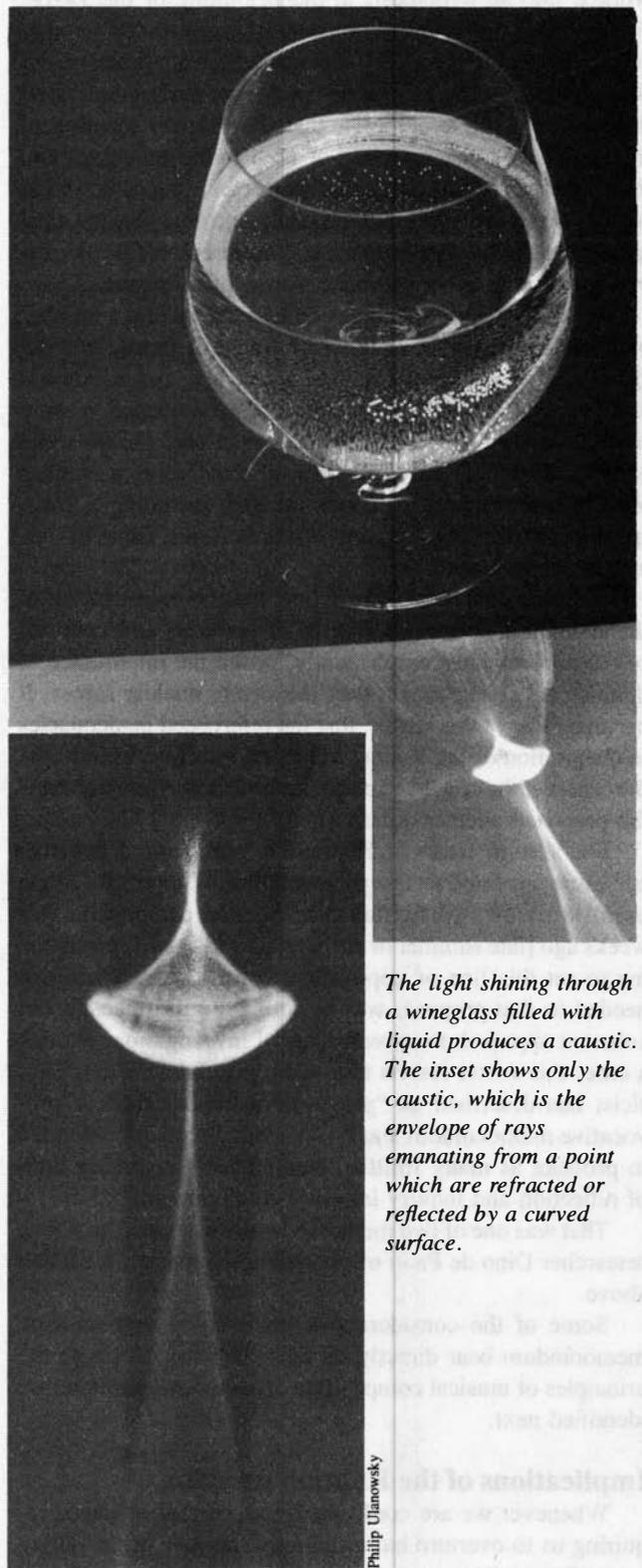
As said, such *caustics* are second-order Beltrami surfaces; they are key. Briefly, they were then studied geometrically by Kepler, [Christiaan] Huygens, but especially by [Gaspard] Monge. (Figure 10.)

A step further, and the same method, at least visually, leads to the graphic use of the *characteristic lines* by Riemann to describe the shock-wave [On The Propagation of . . . , 1859].

As we introduced this material here, the foregoing quotation, and accompanying figures supplied by de Paoli, were one of numerous responses to an earlier research memorandum. The issuance of that memorandum has a pre-history, which is relevant to the purpose of citing de Paoli's remarks and illustrations in connection with the quadruply-connected geometry of the classical musical domain.

For more than two decades, this writer had been persuaded that the physical space-time curvature of sub-atomic

FIGURE 7
Caustics



The light shining through a wineglass filled with liquid produces a caustic. The inset shows only the caustic, which is the envelope of rays emanating from a point which are refracted or reflected by a curved surface.

Philip Ulanowsky

microspace must necessarily represent a Riemannian space of harmonically ordered curvature. This view had been reworked into an hypothesis at the beginning of the 1970s. At that time, the practical function assigned to that hypothesis, was the mapping of the characteristic functions of development of the biosphere, on the working assumption derived from the hypothesis, that the primary location of the *negentropy* characteristic of both living processes and their interaction with inorganic processes, is located in the subatomic domain of microphysics, and that the physical geometry of that domain is itself representable as *negentropic* in Riemannian geometric terms of reference.

This writer had “shopped” the hypothesis into a number of the scientific seminars in which he participated. In 1985 and 1986, that hypothesis was taken up, and a crucial-experimental proof of it supplied. The evidence is now conclusive, that hypothesis is the correct one. On the basis of the submission and discussion of that proof, a number of new projects were set into motion, including a fresh approach to the determination of the Periodic Table of elements and isotopes.

Several of those lines of work, but the investigation of the Periodic Table’s ordering of the protons and neutrons of the nucleus most emphatically, posed the importance of defining in a Riemannian way the *strong* nuclear forces. It became clear to this writer, that the referenced inadequacies in elaboration of the Riemann Surface Function were put at the center of the crucial-experimental work needed to address the proposed nuclear ordering.

For several reasons, Beltrami’s treatment of negative curvature appeared to be a profitable line of approach. Some useful work by a young Italian researcher, completed a few weeks ago [late summer or early fall, 1988—ed.], prompted me to set this line of approach into high gear. What was needed to that purpose, was to define a multi-faceted, but coherent approach to several lines of investigation. In such a case, this writer resorts to a tactic which one senior physicist has described as “provocative hypothesis.” A provocative memorandum was written and circulated, intended to provoke as many fruitful, parallel but converging lines of reflection and inquiry into motion as possible.

That was one of two memoranda on this matter, to which researcher Dino de Paoli responded in the manner indicated above.

Some of the considerations involved in that research memorandum bear directly on the relevance of this to the principles of musical composition. Those considerations are identified next.

Implications of the Kantian paradox

Whenever we are confronted with crucial evidence requiring us to overturn hallowed presumptions of prevailing scientific opinion, we must take two approaches simultaneously. We must direct our attention to relevant sorts of con-

temporary scientific work, but we must also examine both the conception we are overturning, and its proposed successor, from the standpoint of relevant features of the internal history of science.

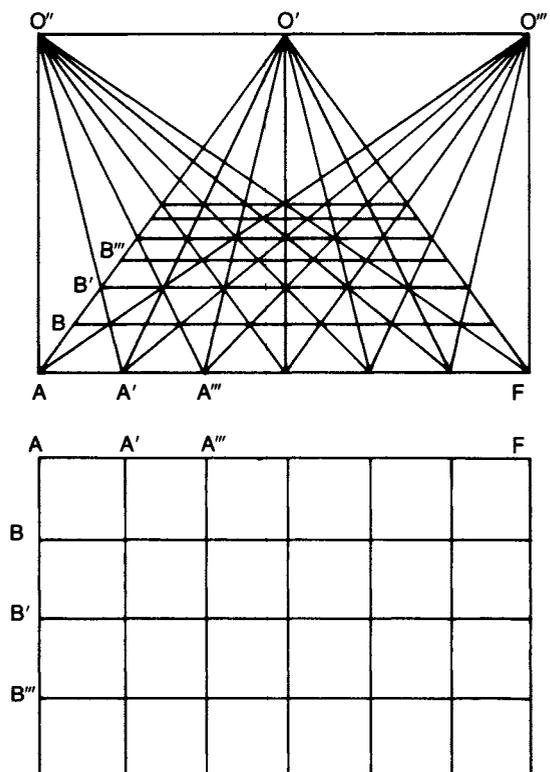
We must examine the underlying assumptions of extant prevailing scientific opinion, in their character as assumedly axiomatic assumptions of method and ontology, and do this in a Socratic way. We must, simultaneously, examine the kindred roots of the kinds of notions of method and ontology we are putting forward as alternatives, variously explicitly and implicitly. We must also combine these two approaches to the relevant internal history of science, to trace the history of interaction between the tendencies toward, and conflicts among the contrasting views under consideration.

Since, in all such cases, we are addressing directly “axiomatic” qualities of conception of method and ontology, our attention is focused almost entirely on that which is profound and simple, and to the crucial experimental evidence which always corresponds to the most profound, and hence simplest matters.

It is the case, that all of the fundamental laws of physics,

FIGURE 8
Perspective constructions

A) Simple linear perspective

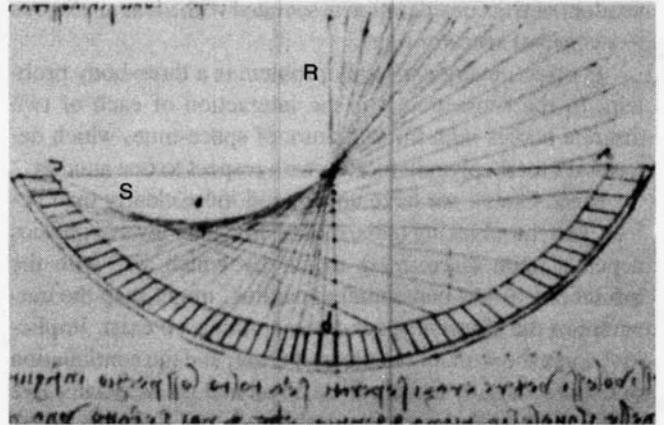


and crucial evidence pertaining to fundamental laws, are always properly to be examined in terms analogous to the approach of Kepler. For reasons of the physics of non-euclidean geometries, fundamental physical laws are always rooted in congruence with a definite curvature of physical space-time. Indeed, any statement respecting the curvature of physical space-time, and any statement respecting elementary notions of universal physical laws are, respectively, but two ways of saying the same thing, as the instance of the *fine-structure constant* merely illustrates the point in an implicitly conspicuous way.

Contrary to the popularized delusions associated with a formal euclidean, deductive geometry, such as a Cartesian form of Newtonian or formal-statistical discrete manifold, all physical space-time is curved in effect. This curvature reflects a self-bounded character of physical space-time as a whole. This has two practical implications which must be drawn out here.

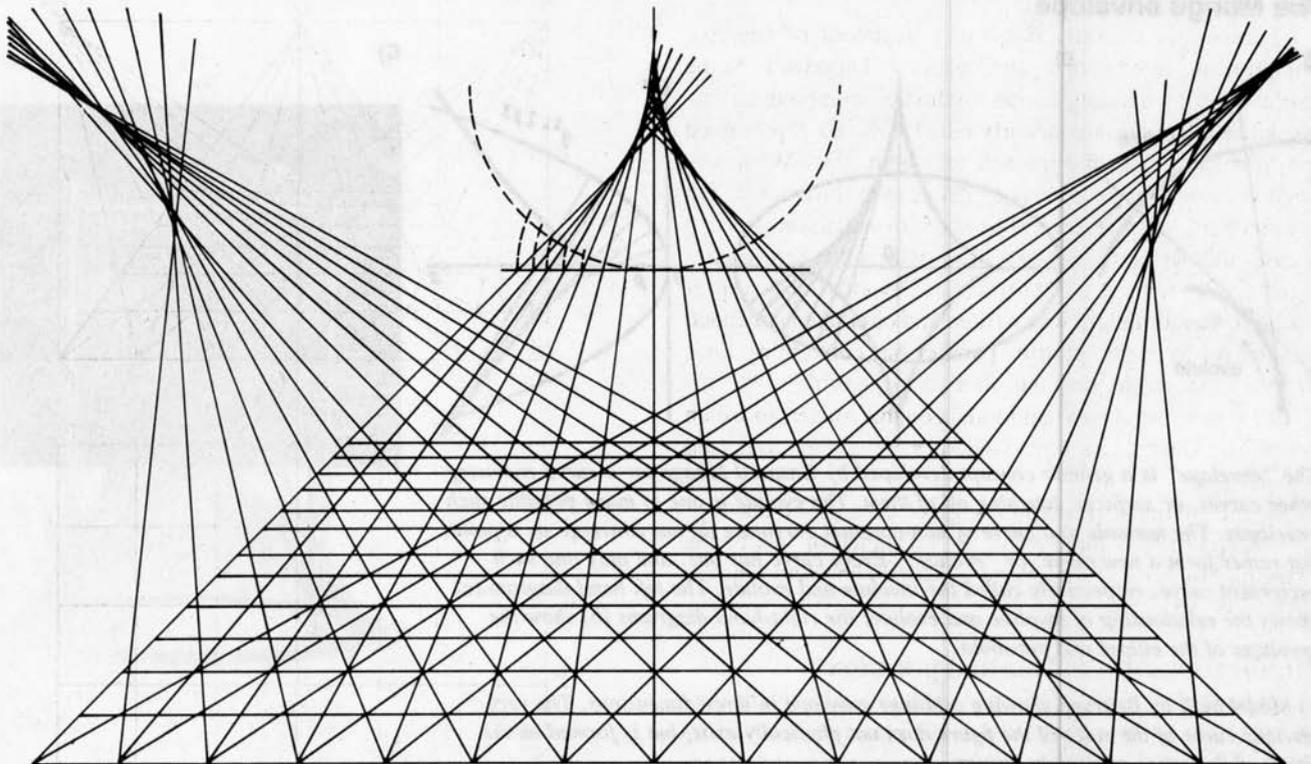
First, as Kepler's astrophysics illustrates this, the fundamental laws of motion in physics are not determined by the interaction, as "at a distance," between two bodies in empty

FIGURE 9
One of Leonardo da Vinci's drawings of a caustic



RS represents the caustic.

B) A simple reflection between linear perspective and a curved surface produces caustic points instead of focal points.



space and empty time. The fundamental laws of motion exist independently of any bodies affected by them, and independent of any ideas commonly associated with a Cartesian or neo-Cartesian sort of discrete manifold. Those laws exist everywhere in the universe, at all times, in a manner independent of any consideration associated with ideas analogous to a constant speed of light.

In effect, every two-body problem is a three-body problem, in the sense that it is the interaction of each of two discrete bodies with the curvature of space-time, which determines their apparent motion with respect to one another.

Since Gauss, we have understood more clearly than before, that the adducing of the most elementary laws of physics depends upon discovering means by which we, with the limitations of our perceptual apparatus, might map the curvature of the physical space-time in which we exist. Implicitly, since the work of Nicolaus of Cusa, and the continuation of Cusa's work by Leonardo da Vinci and his associates, we have understood that there are three special domains of experience in which this mapping must be conducted. These three domains represent, geometrically, the extremes corresponding to the self-bounding of physical space-time as a whole. These three are, the extreme scale of astrophysics, the extreme scale of microphysics, such as subatomic micro-

physics, and the characteristics of all living processes which characterize the difference between living and non-living processes on the ordinary scale of perceptual experience.

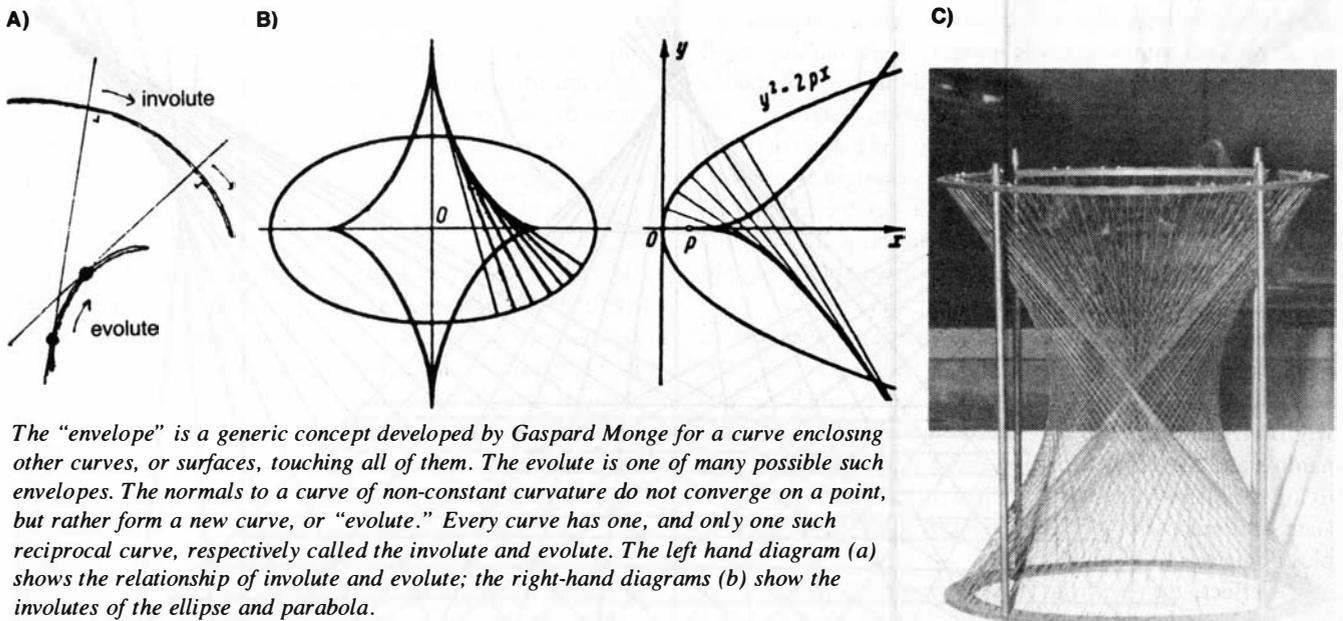
No proposed law of the universe can be considered a law unless, and until it has been demonstrated to be characteristic commonly of all three boundary conditions: astrophysics, microphysics, and optical biophysics.

Whenever we examine the internal history of science respecting elementary issues of method and ontology, our retrospective view must be concentrated upon topics which either were, or ought to have been premised simultaneously on evidence bearing upon astrophysics, microphysics, and optical biophysics as domains in which crucial evidence is sought. On this account, the figures Nicolaus of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, and Johannes Kepler, are paradigmatic for strict usage of the term "scientist."

My own discoveries, bearing upon fundamental principles of economic science, have rendered intelligible a fourth boundary condition, the characteristic curvature of those kinds of mental processes associated with generation of a valid fundamental discovery in science, processes otherwise exhibited in the instance a student, for example, effectively replicates, in his or her own mind, the processes by which a valid fundamental discovery was originally constructed.

FIGURE 10

The Monge envelope



The "envelope" is a generic concept developed by Gaspard Monge for a curve enclosing other curves, or surfaces, touching all of them. The evolute is one of many possible such envelopes. The normals to a curve of non-constant curvature do not converge on a point, but rather form a new curve, or "evolute." Every curve has one, and only one such reciprocal curve, respectively called the involute and evolute. The left hand diagram (a) shows the relationship of involute and evolute; the right-hand diagrams (b) show the involutes of the ellipse and parabola.

c) Model built by Beltrami showing a Monge envelope in three dimensions. The very obvious curve of the sides of the figure does not physically exist, but is formed as the result of the series of straight strings.

Dino de Paoli

So, on the latter account, true education never bases itself upon a student's drill and grill in the mastery of isolated "facts." Rather, true education, as in the footsteps of Groote's Brothers of the Common Life, or the Humboldt reforms, devotes the greatest portion of the teacher's and student's attention to the student's reliving the mental experience of generating a past discovery. Defective education may produce students matriculating with high marks, but they are for the most part merely victims of a process not very much dissimilar from the programming of a moronic digital computer, to elevate it to the status of an "idiot savant."

So, today, we have graduates, even many with terminal degrees, graduating with highest marks, who are incurably bunglers whenever the assigned task requires real thinking. Such is the included effect, of the drift in the direction implied by "programmed learning."

My most important discoveries, in every field to which I have contributed, are based upon my successful refutation of the famous Kantian Paradox reasserted in Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Judgment*. Kant asserted two things of relevance here.

First, he insisted that although creative processes responsible for valid fundamental scientific discoveries exist, these processes themselves are beyond all possible human understanding. That I proved to be false, and from that proof developed an approach to intelligible representation of those creative processes, and hence the implicit measurement of technological progress as such.

Second, on the basis of the first assumption, Kant argued that there were no intelligible criteria of truth or beauty in aesthetics. The toleration which has been gained so generally by all modern irrationalism in matters of art, has depended upon German and other acceptance of this thesis on aesthetics advanced by Kant and Friedrich Karl Savigny later.

On condition that we show, that classical fine art depends upon the generating function of the same individual creative mental processes otherwise responsible for the generation and assimilation of valid fundamental scientific discoveries, and only on condition of that proof, are we able to supply valid general statements about "human nature."

It happens to be the case, that the ordering of the creative mental processes is characteristically *negentropic*, not in the way absurd, popularized "information theory" employs Ludwig Boltzmann's H-theorem, but in the way in which Leonardo's and Kepler's definition of the harmonic ordering of living processes is apprehended from the standpoint of the Gauss-Riemann constructive-geometric mapping of the complex domain.

In effect, the function of creative-mental processes to generate conscious, willful states of the human mind, as no animal species-member can do, and the further possibility of rendering these creative processes themselves conscious, by means of rendering them intelligible, represents man as a living process in whom the characteristic *negentropy* of liv-



Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) claimed that creative processes for valid fundamental scientific discoveries are beyond all human understanding. LaRouche proved him wrong.

ing processes generally has become willful consciousness. In man, life is enabled to act upon itself by "free will," and upon the universe as a whole, too.

Since all formal knowledge of science and other matters is only relative, subject to future scientific revolutions, the question is posed implicitly to us: "How can we pretend to know anything?" The answer is, in terms of those kinds of thought we associate with simple irrationalism, or even with methods of deductive formalism, we know nothing with certainty, and are usually in more or less grave degree of error in our opinions. How, then, can we ascribe the authority of even relative certainty to science?

What we can demonstrate, is the increased per-capita power of mankind over nature as a whole through those processes subsumed by the term "technological progress." What we can show, in this way, is that "technological progress" to such effect is *truth*. This fact locates true knowledge uniquely in the relevant functioning of the creative mental processes, by means of which fundamental scientific progress is generated and assimilated. Formal, deductive statements are relatively true, only to the extent they borrow a shadowy authority from the functioning, not of formal-deductive processes, but of creative processes.

All human scientific, and artistic knowledge is so premised as relatively true knowledge. Thus, everything we might presume to know respecting the curvature of physical space-time depends ultimately upon this scrutiny of the mental processes by which knowledge is developed. Thus, self-consciousness of an implicitly intelligible representation of the individual's creative-mental processes, is a bounding condition, and implied test, to which all scientific opinion must be subjected. Hence, this, added to crucial features of astrophysics, microphysics, and optical biophysics, is the fourth bounding condition of all human knowledge respecting the elementary laws of the universe.

For reasons so implied, this view is the only vantage-point from which the essence of classical musical composition can be adduced.

Now, to the point

This brings us to the juncture, at which the importance of Beltrami's work is shown, both in a general way, and then its bearing upon the principles of classical musical composition. Earlier, we have indicated that we can not be misled into treating the points of a Riemannian point-set as if they were "points" in the same sense euclidean deductive geometry defines points axiomatically. In music, the introduction of a *relative* harmonic or metrical dissonance occurs as the generation of a point in a Riemann Surface; hence, the general case and the musical case are conjoined.

For those readers unfamiliar with the author's proof, it is essential that we supply a summary of the most relevant features here.

To the degree mathematical-physics formalism adopts the standard of consistency associated with deductive method, the entirety of such a physics forms what is termed a theorem-lattice of the form analogous to a euclidean geometry premised upon an underlying set of arbitrary (i.e., unproven) assumptions classed as a set of axioms and postulates. In such a theorem-lattice, there exists no single consistent theorem which states anything which is not already implicitly asserted by the corresponding set of axioms and postulates. This connection is frequently referenced as "the hereditary principle."

Therefore, in the instance a crucial experiment demonstrates any consistent theorem of such a theorem-lattice to be false, this suffices, by virtue of the "hereditary principle," to prove that the underlying set of axioms and postulates contains something false. It therefore also demonstrates that the entire theorem-lattice of mathematical physics is permeated by a corresponding, "hereditary" axiomatic falsehood.

Let a theorem-lattice so discredited "hereditarily" be designated for reference as Lattice A. Any alteration of the set of axioms and postulates effected to correct the errors shown to exist in one theorem, as shown by a crucial experiment, define therefore a second theorem-lattice, "hereditarily" consistent with the reformed, new set of axioms and postulates,

the which we may designate for reference as Lattice B.

It may be the case, and often is, that it is suggested that several alternate modifications of Lattice A's existing set of axioms and postulates, might appear to satisfy the requirement of altering the crucial theorem in such a way as to appear to agree with the crucial experimental findings. Thus, we would have, in such a case, an implicit series of mutually exclusive choices of theorem-lattices, B, C, D, and so on.

The question, which of these alternate lattices is the proper choice, is accomplished by treating every theorem in each such hypothetical lattice as if it were implicitly a new crucial experiment. We require a new lattice which is not only consistent, but in which each derived theorem is in agreement with the relevant crucial experiments implicitly defined by that theorem. The completion of such a process, set into motion by a single crucial experimental disproof of one theorem of an existing mathematical-physics theorem-lattice, is the formal meaning of the term "scientific revolution."

Let us presume that the result of such a scientific revolution is Lattice B. Let us examine the result under two conditions: firstly, as a general condition, for all such cases; and, secondly, under a very specific, idealized condition.

In the general condition, by virtue of the "hereditary principle," no theorem of Lattice B is consistent with any theorem of Lattice A, and vice versa. Thus, there exists such a "logical gap," an unbridgeable gulf, in fact, separating any possible theorem of Lattice B from any possible theorem of Lattice A. In formal, deductive mathematics, the name for such a "logical gap," is a *mathematical discontinuity*. In physics, the name for such a phenomenon, is a *physical singularity*. The notion of a "topological singularity," as referenced by de Paoli in his cited remarks, has the same significance.

In the ideal case, let us assume that the crucial experiment appears to require only the smallest possible degree of change in the underlying set of axioms and postulates. A change in the parallel postulate of euclidean geometry, as already implicit in Desargues's theorem, is an example of such an ideal case. Examine the logical gap, mathematical discontinuity, or singularity, generated between euclidean Lattice A and neo-euclidean Lattice B, by "hereditary" implication.

Since the "logical gap" so defined between the two respective theorem-lattices is of the smallest degree possible, there exists no alternate theorem-lattice, alternate with respect to either Lattice A or Lattice B, which could make the resulting gap between the two lattices deductively intelligible.

That preliminary conclusion, reached by that route, subsumes what Kant mistook for a conclusive proof that the creative processes are not susceptible of intelligible representation for the human understanding.

It should be clear, without more explanation than merely mentioning that fact, that Kant's argument depends upon the presumption, like Descartes' and Newton's identical error



Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon LaRouche (at concert, lower right) have actively sponsored a musical renaissance. Other photos, clockwise from upper left: Baritone Piero Cappuccilli shows the difference in a Verdi aria sung at the scientific pitch of $A=432$ and the modern, higher tuning, at a 1988 conference held by Helga Zepp-LaRouche's Schiller Institute in Milan; French 'cellist Eliane Magnan has recorded all the Bach solo suites at Mr. LaRouche's encouragement; violinist Norbert Brainin (former first violinist, Amadeus Quartet) and pianist Günter Ludwig at a Washington, D.C. benefit for Lyndon LaRouche's legal defense in December 1988.

before him, that his notion of a neo-Aristotelian deductive method is the purest form of human reason.

There is no innocence in Kant's assertion of this. The entirety of Kant's work, both before and after his distancing himself from Hume's "philosophically indifferent" turn to a radical form of empiricism, is devoted to the single purpose of seeking to extinguish even the memory of the work of Gottfried Leibniz from German thought. The central issue in this undertaking of Kant's, is the fact that all of Leibniz's work in science and statecraft depends upon a view of the implicit intelligibility of the creative process, to which Leibniz refers in such locations as his *Monadology*.

This issue brings us to a deeper problem of method and ontology than that explicitly represented by the problematics of deductive theorem-lattices. *If crucial experimental evidence demonstrates the kind of discontinuity shown as a logical gap between two deductive theorem-lattices, to correspond functionally to the existence of a physical state, then, in that case, the crucial experiment suffices to demonstrate that all deductive method is premised upon pervasive methodological and ontological absurdity.*

In that case, rather than correcting the set of axioms and postulates of Lattice A, we throw all of them out, and deductive method and correlated ontological assumptions with them.

At this juncture, it is important to stress, for those readers unfamiliar with this distinction, that our remarks above referenced a change in the parallel postulate as generating not a

"non-euclidean geometry," but rather a "neo-euclidean" one. This distinction bears in a crucial manner and degree upon the popularized error of representing a change in the parallel postulate as generating a "non-euclidean geometry," when this merely produces a "neo-euclidean" one. This is key to the pervasive nonsense to this effect, so widely advertised in efforts to represent Special and General Relativity; it is key to the formal reasons why the learned disputes upon the subject, whether Riemann curvature of physical space-time must incorporate the negative curvature of Beltrami, are such useless muddles.

By a "non-euclidean geometry," we signify a purely constructive geometry, which prohibits any set of deductive axioms and postulates, and prohibits any employment of the deductive method in the elaboration of the theorems of geometry, or of mathematical physics in general. The modern discoverer of "non-euclidean geometry" was Nicolaus of Cusa.

Narrowly, as he reports this fact in some among his sermons, Cusa discovered what modern textbooks identify as the *isoperimetric theorem* of topology, as a solution to the problem which Archimedes had treated in the latter's theorems addressing the subject of attempts to square the circle. In his *De Docta Ignorantia*, Cusa situates the results of that proof in a general form of solution for what is usually known as the Parmenides Paradox.

In a more limited respect, as this bears upon the matters

immediately under consideration here, is the following.

The only consideration from which a non-euclidean geometry begins, is that the intelligibility of developments in this universe must be constructed by reference to nothing but the relative maximal result effected by the relative minimal action. This is the root of the famous central principle of physical science, as first rigorously defined by Leibniz: the universality of a principle of physical least action. This is Cusa's "Maximum Minimum" principle.

In the simplest case, this yields the isoperimetric theorem. What is the minimal perimeter encompassing the relatively largest area or volume? This proof defines the circle or sphere in a Socratic way, to such effect that the proof is independent of any consideration employed in demonstrating it. The method of this proof is the nature of what Leibniz termed *analysis situs*, later termed *topology*. (There are different, defective guises of taught topology, but we may ignore them here.)

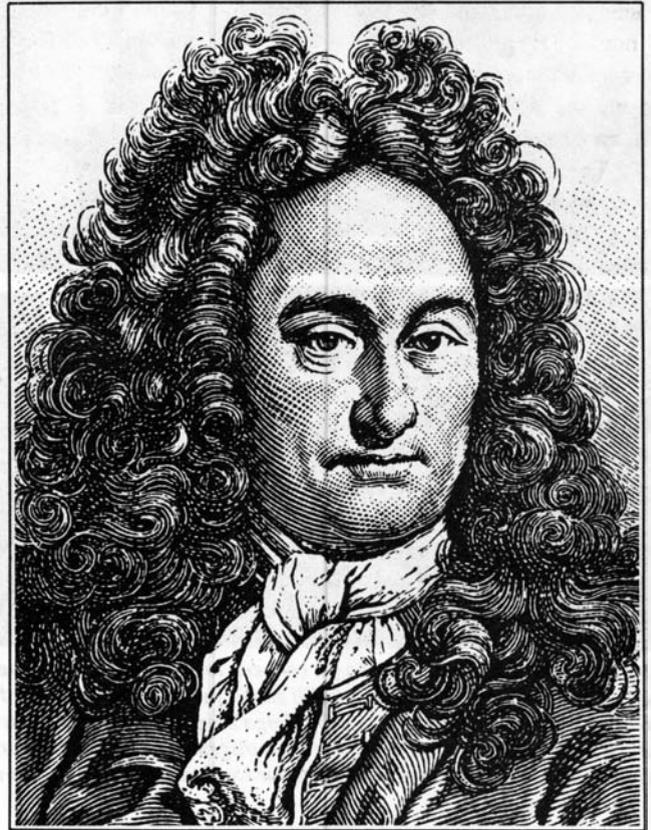
From this beginning, a *constructive* or *synthetic* geometry, otherwise the strict definition of a *non-euclidean geometry*, is elaborated. This is the basis for construction of Riemannian and Beltramanian geometry, and thus the key referent for the propositions considered here. The paramount considerations here, are three:

- 1) That circular action is the root-notion from which the notion of physical least action is derived;
- 2) That circular action is the only standard of measure in physics;
- 3) That, to construct a geometry, we can not begin with less than doubly-connected circular action, and preferably triply-connected.

By "doubly-connected circular action," we signify that every circular action is acted upon, in every smallest imaginable interval, by a second circular action, upon which it acts, similarly, in turn. In "triply-connected circular action," a third circular action acts similarly upon, and is acted similarly upon, each of the two of doubly-connected circular actions.

Such *multiply-connected circular action* suffices to generate points and so-called straight lines. Hence, at this instant, points cease to have any self-evident existence, since we have shown that they have a fully intelligible existence, as generated by construction. The same applies to the generation of so-called straight lines.

From this beginning, the entire scope of the theorems of plane and solid euclidean geometry is generated, solely by construction, never considering anything not generated by nothing more than *multiply-connected circular action*. Hence, *all sets of deductive axioms and postulates are outlawed from geometry, and mathematics generally, and the deductive*



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716), like Leonardo da Vinci and Kepler before him, premised his physics upon a non-euclidean geometry of the type described here.

method, too. That is a non-euclidean geometry.

The physics of Leonardo da Vinci and Kepler is premised upon such a non-euclidean geometry, as is the physics of Leibniz after them.

Without nullifying anything in such a multiply-connected circular-action geometry, Gauss, Dirichlet, Riemann et al. produced a superseding form of *synthetic geometry*, upon which the work of Beltrami is also premised. In this higher *synthetic geometry*, we express circular action in the conic form of self-similar-spiral action: denoting, that in our universe, physical least action is expressed by a constant, self-similar increase, or decrease of the magnitude subtended by circular action.

In a strict application of multiply-connected circular action to physics, the extension of circular action in time is represented by a cylinder. Thus, we are obliged to replace the Cartesian, linear coordinates to which misinformed students are habituated by cylindric coordinates, with the understanding that each of the coordinates is part of a function of multiply-connected action. This carries us, in electromagnetism, for example, as far as Fourier Analysis.

Gauss carries us further. In place of cylindric coordinates, we have double-conical coordinates, expressing such included "elementary" functions as electrical potential, mag-

netic potential, and frequency, each and all multiply-connected. The multiple-connection of such conical (self-similar-spiral) coordinates is the generation of hyperbolic functions, as is the case in the definition of *technology* in the science of physical economy.

The formal mathematical discontinuities generated by such hyperbolic functions might be termed "true singularities," to distinguish their existence and physical significance from the simple singularities (point, line, solids, hyper-solids) of multiply-connected circular action. This organization of physical space-time is the minimal condition for representing adequately the universe in which we exist.

These singularities are everywhere dense, to such effect that their density is harmonically ordered in the manner Kepler ascribes harmonic functions to a physical space-time whose self-bounding curvature is congruent with the harmonic orderings associated with the Golden Section. Indeed, the Golden Section is nothing other than the metrical characteristic of all projections of self-similar-spiral action upon a plane or into a solid.

The generation of these singularities, and how space must be organized topologically to the effect that the continuity of action in physical space-time persists despite such singularities, is the subject of the successive work of Dirichlet, Riemann, and Weierstrass. This defines the mathematics of generalized nonlinear functions.

This leads to the strongest of the theorems of Georg Cantor's elaboration of transfinite functions. The density of singularities within any interval of arbitrarily chosen smallness, of continuing nonlinear action, is implicitly enumerable. A more adequate expression of that theorem conforms to a general theorem for relativistic physics.

The density of discontinuities per interval of action, as this occurs in the triply-connected conical coordinate system introduced as illustration, is the proper meaning of a measure of *physical potential*. Thus, in these terms of reference, we can construct *potential functions*, so defined, represented as surfaces in that triply-connected phase-space. These surfaces are surfaces of equal potential.

Singularities appear in a Riemann Surface as points, or topological singularities, as Dino de Paoli references this. The existence of those points, as topological singularities, poses a pair of interrelated problems. The first is more immediate, from the standpoint of what we have just reviewed; the second takes us directly to the matter of negative curvature.

"Points do not exist." Hence, a singularity in a Riemann Surface represents something other than a point as such. In part, this is already clear from the Riemann Surface Function itself. These points were generated by the kinds of hyperbolic functions associated with multiply-connected self-similar-spiral action, and are not to be apprehended as self-evidently existing points in any sense.

Our problem is, that in that form, we have left them

represented as if they were points. We must recognize them as related to what de Paoli references as *caustics*.

To make short of it, once we treat these properly, as regions of negative curvature of physical space-time, the continued generation of the Riemann Surface Function to a higher order of topological connectivity, must follow.

This renders the unique ordering of the combinations of protons and neutrons, in the Periodic Tables array of elements and isotopes, most interesting, and also renders the so-called "neutrino problem" of nuclear fission reactions most interesting. The necessity of the harmonically ordered Archimedean-solid geometries, which coincide with that ordering of nuclei in the Periodic Table, if otherwise crucially demonstrated experimentally, shows, as de Paoli points toward this, that the apparent strong nuclear forces we must consider fall into place with the indicated role of Beltrami negative curvature as the characteristic of singularities in a Riemann Surface Function.

We are implicitly faced with an analogous state of affairs in the resolution of canonically lawful singularities generated by a quadruply-connected compositional process of classical polyphony.

Beethoven may not have been a specialist in the mathematical physics of the Gauss-Riemann domain, but he has, in a meaningful sense, mastered such principles in effect.

Music and physics

We indicated above, that the fundamental progress of physical science requires us to move upward and backward historically at the same time. Backward, to search out those features of the internal history of science which account for the development of the ideas we must discard, and those to replace what we discard. In the search of the internal history of science, we must emphasize the study of the processes of the human mind, where ideas are generated, as much as the bounds of astrophysics, microphysics, and biophysics.

On this account, every advance in physics and related knowledge, must impel us to reexamine the creative processes' role in the creative features of classical fine art, as at the same time we occupy our attention with the most profound and simplest of the crucial facts of physics *qua* physics.

This is much more than a formal requirement. If we compartmentalize ourselves to such effect, that one function of our mind, acting in one connection, is not efficiently aware of what the same function does in a different connection, we are to that degree schizophrenic, and everything we do partakes of a corresponding degree of schizophrenia.

The fallacy I attack is a widespread one, especially since the influence of Kant and Savigny fostered the idea of an hermetic separation of the methods and ontology of physical science from those of art and social practice generally. To save this civilization, we must end this false, schizophrenic dichotomy, and put the whole human being back together again, as if nothing different should ever have occurred.

New China revolution dooms 'Czar' Gorbachov

by Linda de Hoyos

All the hopes in Washington, London, and Moscow that Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov's historic trip to Beijing would usher in a "New Age" imperial condominium of Russia, the Western banking factions, and the Beijing regime in China, have been abruptly dashed to pieces by the revolution that is hour-by-hour gaining momentum in the People's Republic of China. The geopolitical strategists have been caught off-guard; the condominium chessboard has been thrown into the air by the demands for freedom and dignity in the streets of Beijing, Shanghai, and nearly every city in China. The "impossible" has happened: the 1911 revolution of Sun Yat-sen based on the principles of the American republic of Abraham Lincoln, has effected its resurgence, against the discredited communist dictatorship. The effects on the world are currently incalculable.

One thing, however, is certain: Czar Mikhail Gorbachov is finished. The much-hailed Sino-Soviet summit sealed Gorbachov's doom on several counts:

1) The summit has brought Gorbachov's assiduous efforts to project the Soviet Union as a friendly "Asian power" to a screeching halt. Even had there been no revolution in the streets outside the summit meetings, the Chinese leadership made clear that although it had permitted Gorbachov to visit, Beijing is not prepared for any concessions or accommodations to Soviet designs. There was no progress on the Cambodian conflict—although governments in the region and the United States had relied upon the Sino-Soviet summit to arrive at a *modus vivendi* for a settlement. Discussions on the Afghanistan issue must have also been acrimonious, since Gorbachov let loose with a blasting attack on Pakistan for alleged prolonging of the war, although Pakistan is a close ally of the P.R.C. In short, even on the diplomatic level, Gorbachov went home empty-handed.

2) Gorbachov's glasnost has been exposed to the world by the Soviets' and Gorbachov's own response to the student demands for democratic reform. In the three weeks of students protests leading up to the Sino-Soviet summit, Western pundits had proclaimed that the student movement would welcome Gorbachov as the hero of its demands for reform. The illusion ran that Gorbachov, acting as the head of the student democratic movement, would usher in glasnost for the P.R.C.

The Soviet press played the same theme. Writing before the summit May 15, *Pravda* columnist Vsdevolod Ovchinnikov proclaimed the "convergence" between the P.R.C.: "There are common aims and similar differences to be dealt with. . . . There is a growing businesslike, benevolent interest in the successes and failures of each side, a desire to know the neighbor's experiences, both successful and otherwise."

But when faced with a genuine outpouring of republican aspirations, the Soviet leader was intimidated and hostile. Gorbachov referred to the students as "hotheads," and proclaimed that those who believe that reform can come quickly "believe in fairy tales." To reporters, the intimidated Gorbachov appeared speechless at the prospect that such events might occur in the Soviet Union. From Moscow, meanwhile, columnist Ovchinnikov lied to his Russian readers: "It appears that in an attempt to exploit the current situation in order to put pressure on the government, the students have lost the support of many people who sympathized with them."

3) Most importantly, a process has been unleashed in China which challenges to the core the imperialist assumptions of the Soviet-West condominium, and also the anti-human foundations of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Back in the Soviet Union, there was an initial blackout of the events in China, followed by lies such as those peddled by

Ovchinnikov. There has been no television coverage of the China events, out of obvious fear of the upsurge spreading to the Soviet Union itself. Nevertheless, throughout the republics and in Cracow, Poland, there is mass rebellion against the Soviet boot and economic deprivation. With the total discrediting of Chinese communism, can Russia be far behind?

Under these conditions, the Soviet hardliners have all the arguments necessary to force Gorbachov to close the glasnost door. China shows that once the lid is taken off of communist countries, reality asserts itself with a vengeance. Whether or not Gorbachov remains as the titular head of the Soviet Union, his policies are finished, and so are his condominium deals with Margaret Thatcher's London and George Bush's Washington.

Genie out of the bottle

The student upsurge which has now brought China to the point of revolution is the result of the resurgence of Sun Yat-sen's principles of republicanism in the face of a general breakdown crisis in the People's Republic of China. For 40 years, the Chinese people on the mainland have suffered nothing but extreme economic and cultural deprivation. The event that Chinese on Taiwan have always believed would take place has taken place: In a "great awakening," the Chinese people realize they have been duped.

Western paeans to the Chinese reform process begun by Deng Xiao Ping in 1983 ignore the facts. After an initial increase in agricultural output due to the increase in productivity resulting from the abolition of the communal system, Chinese agriculture is now falling backward—while the population continues to grow. China cannot feed itself. Government policy has only accelerated the breakdown; since 1985, investment in agriculture has steadily decreased.

By the middle of 1988, the rural industries that the government had created with its "Spark Plan" had collapsed after only a year's operation, sending tens of thousands of landless and unemployed peasants into the inhospitable cities. In the cities themselves, inflation has forced food prices up nearly 100% over the last two years.

Against this background, what has been unleashed since the April 15 death of ousted general secretary Hu Yao Bang is an urban revolution against the communist regime. At each point that the student movement appeared to subside at all, it has been further galvanized by new forces—urban industrial workers, the nation's press corps, and students from outside Beijing, who rode to the city on trains with free passes given by railroad workers.

By the end of the Gorbachov visit on May 16, the revolution had dramatically intersected the ongoing power struggle within the Politburo on the issue of the successor to Deng Xiao Ping. Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang reportedly stood alone in the five-man standing committee as being against a crackdown on the occupation of Tiananmen

Square. By the evening of May 18, Zhao Ziyang had offered his resignation, and as of May 21, he has not been seen in public since he talked to students in the square that evening.

Prime Minister Li Peng, the adopted son of condominium agent Chou En-lai, has apparently taken the reins of power, ordering a full crackdown against the revolution on May 19. In a tirade before a meeting of top military and political leaders (with both Deng and Zhao absented), Li Peng indicated the near-hysteria reigning in party ranks. Li reported, "In some places, there have been many incidents in which people broke into local party and government organs, along with beating, smashing, looting, burnings and other undermining activities that seriously violated the law." He charged that the only purpose of the students is "to overthrow the people's government . . . and to totally negate the people's democratic dictatorship."

But as of the dawn of May 21, the crackdown has not occurred—the army will not move. Reportedly, four out of ten armies in China have refused orders to move against the students in Beijing. General Chen, head of the elite army in the Beijing region, was the first to refuse, and he is now reportedly under house arrest. Also refusing were the armies of Shanghai, Inner Mongolia, and Manchuria. Deng Xiao Ping himself, who, as chairman of the Supreme Military Commission, is basically commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is reportedly in Hubei province, attempting to roust the military there to charge Beijing. Szechuan forces, which reportedly might obey Deng, are tied down in Tibet.

Within Beijing itself, there are reportedly about 5,000 troops, but none have taken actions against the students. Convoys of troops have been stopped by throngs of city workers, peasants, and students from going into the city, or have been stopped by a combination of barricades and people in the giant intersections leading to the square.

Meanwhile, more and more people are arriving in Beijing to join the revolution.

It is impossible to predict the outcome of the current events now unfolding in China. In the next hours and days, this will depend upon the intersection of the ongoing factional process in the army and the broadening of the revolution from the cities into the countryside.

'What about democracy, George?'

Those were the words on signs of P.R.C. students at a demonstration in Washington. The question is to the point. Despite the fact that the students in Shanghai carried a large replica of the Statue of Liberty in their demonstrations, there has not been one word of encouragement for the Chinese revolution from the United States administration. This is in keeping, however, with the longstanding British policy of unadulterated hostility to Sun Yat-sen and everything he stood for. The President will have to wake up—his inanities uttered so far indicate only that he is clinging to a condominium that no longer exists.



China's revolution: the ideas of Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen

EIR's Nicholas Benton spoke with Mr. LaRouche on May 19, by telephone from the latter's prison cell in Alexandria, Virginia.

EIR: Mr. LaRouche, you indicated that you have some breaking information concerning the Chinese situation.

LaRouche: It is now 1:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on May 19 in the United States, which makes it 2:00 a.m. in Beijing. As of midnight this night, that is, at 11:00 a.m. our time, the government of China, through the Standing Committee in Beijing, had issued an order, at least a majority order, ordering the troops to move to bring order back into China, to suppress the students' and others' demonstrations, which have been going on in Beijing. Now, my information is this: that they had attempted to get the 38th Army garrison outside of Beijing to move in and do the job, and there had been a virtual mutiny, in effect, a refusal by these troops to do that. So, Beijing reached out to its forces in Mongolia, where it has a number of major garrisons, and had tried to bring in the 27th Army to suppress the students. And the latest information we have from China, from our friends there, is that numbers of soldiers are deserting, refusing to suppress the students and going over to the side of the students and the others.

So, what we have in process now is a revolution, which means that what happens in the next 24 hours will be important, but it will not be decisive in and of itself. A process has been unleashed which cannot be put back in a bottle, particularly not in that little bottle called Deng Xiaoping.

Li Peng is apparently prevailing for the moment, and what will happen in China will depend on a number of things. The probability is that if the students are suppressed in any degree, that the regime will lash out against Taiwan and will lash out against some people in the United States who are, of course, known to be against the current Deng Xiaoping re-

gime in China, and blame them for stirring up the trouble; but they are more likely to lash out in the direction of Taiwan.

A notable thing is that the student forces have so far *not* been admirers of Gorbachov, and Gorbachov understood that clearly. As soon as he got back to Moscow, he denounced this process and implied that he was demanding, virtually, or giving full support, at least, to suppression of these demonstrations by the government of China, because Mr. Gorbachov might find himself having to negotiate with a government that is not going to be there, an outgoing government. In this case, any deals he did negotiate might not be worth very much.

Anyway, we're in a revolution, in which all kinds of things will happen. The genie is out of the bottle. It cannot be put back in. This means several things of great importance.

First of all, it means that some forces in China, above all, are furious and resentful against the condominium which is being negotiated between the Bush administration and Moscow. The Chinese don't like it. Even though they were negotiating their own deal with Moscow, they don't like the idea of a U.S.-Moscow condominium running the world. They will do whatever they can to screw it up, including, if they have to, blowing up their own government to make sure they put a factor of instability into this arrangement.

Whatever happens, the agreements that were being struck, or negotiated, on the condominium between Washington and Moscow are now in jeopardy, if not destroyed by what is happening in China over the last weeks and days, and continuing.

Again, I would say this is revolution. The ideas of Sun Yat-sen are prevailing. This is the biggest event in China since the Versailles period demonstrations in China in May of 1919. Nothing since then in China has been on this scale. This involves all sorts of students; it involves working people, trade unionists; it will probably reach out to the farmers,

and probably will reach out in part through the farmers to some of the 50-odd million people who are homeless, wandering, unemployed in China, and similar forces.

If that occurs, as it probably will occur, then something very big is going to change, and it will only be in the direction of Sun Yat-sen, the Sun Yat-sen of the revolutionary China of 1919 who admired, in the world outside of China, most of all the memory of Abraham Lincoln, an Abraham Lincoln whose Gettysburg Address was the model for the Three Principles of Fighting Democracy of Sun Yat-sen. What we're seeing in China today is the explosion of Sun Yat-sen's principle of "China a fighting democracy" on the streets.

EIR: Is it your perception that the origins of this movement are internal to the People's Republic of China itself, that it is coming from these elements you indicated that are upset with the flow of events globally?

LaRouche: Partly. The thing is that probably we have a greater concentration of anti-Communists on mainland China than we do in Taiwan today. It's a peculiar thing. It's like the best anti-Communists in Europe are found on the other side of the Iron Curtain, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Ukraine, the Baltics, and so forth. Of course, China is composed of families, and these families extend around the world; whether the family is in China, or outside mainland China, they are still a member of the family. The Chinese people think in terms of their families, their "name" families as well as their biological families. Undoubtedly, these ideas are coming through the families. The Chinese families are unhappy with the failures of the government, the terrible economic failures. They are unhappy with the condominium between Moscow and Washington, because they have a different view of that than idiots around the Bush administration, serving as Bush's advisers. All these things converge.

China is ripe for this. The last Cultural Revolution set into motion something which has resulted in this kind of student rebellion as an anti-Cultural Revolution type of thing. The ideas of Lincoln, the ideas of Sun Yat-sen, being placed foremost in the leadership, especially the leadership of the Chinese students. This is a wonderful thing. It is a very complicated thing. It's not a neatly packaged thing. No one really controls it. Others can influence it. But I think we are seeing the ideas of Sun Yat-sen and Abraham Lincoln surface as an essentially spontaneous—spontaneously germinated if not spontaneously generated, but of course, not spontaneously triggered nor spontaneously led—process.

EIR: What do you think that Deng and Gorbachov were up to, or planning to be up to, at least until they were confronted by these demonstrations?

LaRouche: Gorbachov, of course, was going to China for a long-prepared agreement with Deng Xiaoping and others, and also with the gentleman, Zhao Ziyang, who just submitted his resignation as the head of the party in China, to prepare

with Deng and his succession to the party a foreign policy strategic agreement for a Moscow-Beijing condominium to match the Moscow-London-New York-Washington condominium. This would be the gem in the crown of Czar Mikhail the Fifth.

Now, what happened is that when Gorbachov got there, he was subjected to one humiliation after another by the Chinese students and others. Humiliations in Beijing, one after another. He went to Shanghai. Humiliations. He wasn't even able to get to the place he was supposed to get to. The students wouldn't let him. One hundred thousand to a quarter-million demonstrated there in Shanghai. They prevented Gorbachov from getting to the place. He got his tail between his legs, he got out of town, got back to Beijing, put his tail between his legs, and went back to Moscow, and issued a statement denouncing the whole process.

What Gorbachov intended was a foreign policy coup, in line with what he thought he had on this end with Maggie Thatcher—and he didn't get it.

I think he lost probably everything. The Kampuchea agreements obviously did not come off. That was shown. He expected to get something on Kampuchea there as a token, as cement. They obviously attempted to get secret understandings of all kinds, economic cooperation and various kinds of things, and obviously they did not get it.

EIR: Do you think that this is going to play back into the Soviet Union itself?

LaRouche: The metaphysics is now in fashion. Many things will happen, as happened in China. This is a great demonstration of the power of metaphysical agencies, as Leibniz understood it, not as some queer fellows today understand it. No tea leaves involved.

EIR: Be a little more explicit, if you would, about the power of metaphysical agencies.

LaRouche: Mankind has a certain nature. There is a certain thing called natural law. There are processes and ideas which spread because they are attuned to the natural inclination of the human mind. Take a whole nation like China. People in China have a sense of China as an historic continuity. They try to reconcile the idea of their individual and family identity with this idea of the continuity of China, and obviously what has happened inside mainland China has failed, so that the terrible horror show of the Great Cultural Revolution is something they all fear. They remember that. They don't want that to happen again. Therefore, having encountered the failure of Mao Zedong and the Cultural Revolution, obviously something has been brewing there, looking for different ideas, ideas that were passed down through family tradition.

Remember, Sun Yat-sen is associated as the key figure of the 1919 great demonstration against Versailles conditions imposed on China. Now, what's 1919? That's three years before I was born. Then we have the period of Sun Yat-sen

from the 1920s. We had the domination of China by the ideas of Sun Yat-sen through 1949, through most of China. Now, how far back is that for the memory of living China families today? Families which, in China, have their connections with Taiwan, with all parts of the world, Chinese throughout the world. What do these families do when members of these families come to China to visit them? Or when, in some cases, members of these families go abroad and visit their family members abroad? What are they exposed to? They are exposed to the fact there is an alternate tradition. The economic success of Taiwan and the ideas of Sun Yat-sen are obviously a very viable force, and what I see in the news media, and what I get from British and Swiss and other sources, as well as Chinese sources on the ground, are foremost the ideas of Sun Yat-sen and Abraham Lincoln, and that is the metaphysical force of which I speak.

When this hits Russia, the full impact of what happened in China, even in the metaphysical way it happened in China, it is going to change things inside the Soviet Union in the Transcaucasus, in the Ukraine, in the Baltic states, in Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe, and among the Turkic peoples. It is going to make a fundamental change.

EIR: You're saying it will have the same kind of metaphysical effect in those areas that carry similar kinds of traditions as national groups?

LaRouche: Different metaphysical effects, but the same in those areas which have those kinds of traditions, among the Turkic population a somewhat different one, but a similar one. In times of crisis, ideas prevail rather than pragmatism. The pragmatism has just come to a screeching halt on the streets of Beijing. The period of ideas has come back into its own.

EIR: You seem pretty enthusiastic about these developments.

LaRouche: This is wonderful. After all, I wrote about these things last fall. I was looking down the pike for years for this sort of thing, if necessary. And here it is, six months or nine months after I wrote about these things, here they are, being acted out on the stage, and the world will never be the same as a result of what's happened in China so far over the past days and over the days that are coming.

EIR: If you had to predict now, what kind of timetable do you give Gorbachov, as far as his chances for survival go?

LaRouche: It depends. The Soviet Union is a funny place. They don't like to dump people unless they have replacements. The problem in the Soviet Union is finding a replacement. What they do is, if they want to get rid of a fellow, they hitch him up to a life support apparatus, and when they find a replacement they pull the switch on the support apparatus, as they did with the living corpse Chernenko.

I would think for a time that you would find Gorbachov

is being pushed into a more perceptibly close affinity with Yegor Ligachov and people like that, who will try to hold the line for the Great Russian master race against all kinds of insurgency inside the Soviet empire. But, not too long down the road, based on factors outside the Soviet Union as well as inside, the Soviet Union is going to feel the full effect of what's been unleashed in Beijing in the past days.

EIR: You would say that more significant than internal developments inside the Soviet Union, it is the strategic effect of busting up the condominium arrangement which is more significant.

LaRouche: There will be a chain reaction. Japan will try not to react immediately to events in China. Japan is a nation which is traditionalist. It makes group decisions which they try to live with. They have joint venture deals with China, which their impulse is to preserve and hope that they would continue.

On the other hand, Japan understands China better than anyone else outside of China itself, and they cannot ignore what is happening in China. They will be faced with recognizing the realities very soon, probably quicker than Washington or London, or places like that. But as soon as this begins to gell, Japan is going to change its policy. This is going to inflame the consciousness of Chinese and other people throughout Southeast Asia.

This is going to have a tremendous impact on India. It will have an impact on Pakistan. It will have an impact on Africa and the Middle East, South and Central America. It will be seen in the light of the recent election in Argentina, which is the symbol or symptom of—as even the British press is acknowledging—a phase-change or sea change throughout all of South America and Central America. The age of Donald Regan's case-by-case negotiation of debt, that sort of thing—the Kissinger age—is over in South and Central America. And this will intersect that.

It will intersect Europe, and the United States, where people have deeply imbedded stakes in the so-called "China card," in Soviet détente arrangements, and so forth. All of these things are going to be turned over by events in China. After all, this is 20% of the human race! This affects over 50% of the human race by immediate chain-reaction effects. Something on that scale cannot be bottled up in one section of the world.

EIR: You think that what could result from this is a whole new series of alignments?

LaRouche: We are in a new period of history. The old period is now dying. The coffin for the old period is lying beside the bedside of everything that George Bush and Maggie Thatcher assumed was going to be true. The corpse will be tumbled into the coffin soon. I don't know if it will be one year, one month, two months. But it's coming, and the coffin is going to be taken out, and something new will come.

Argentine voters trounce IMF government, elect Peronist Menem

by Peter Rush

Defying a months-long campaign of vicious political vilification, 8 million Argentine voters cast their ballots for Peronist candidate Carlos Saúl Menem May 14, giving him a strong victory in the country's presidential election. Menem's triumph, with 49% of the 16 million votes cast, to 37% for Eduardo Angeloz, candidate of the Radical Civic Union of President Raúl Alfonsín, his nearest opponent, confounded predictions in the polls of a race so close it would have to be decided in the electoral college. The results sent shock waves throughout the rest of Ibero-America.

The election was a resounding defeat for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with which the Alfonsín government had made repeated agreements during its five and a half years in office. The result continued the pattern established last year in Mexico and Brazil, where the population, given an alternative, voted overwhelmingly against IMF austerity and candidates enforcing it. But vote fraud stole the election for the IMF's candidate in Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Brazil's election only involved municipal positions. So, Argentina will now be the first of the continent's "big three" to have a nationalist, anti-IMF government since 1982.

Should the Menem government demonstrate that nationalist policies can restore economic growth, Argentina would fast become the model against which the populations of every other country of Ibero-America would judge the failed IMF policies being followed by their own governments. As guest columnist Daniel Poneman put it in a May 16 feature in the *New York Times*, "the ability of Mr. Menem and other leaders to find economic order within democratic chaos will shape events in Brazil, Chile and the seven other Latin nations that will hold presidential elections within the next year."

For, despite all the palaver from Washington about offering debt reduction to Latin America, the reality is that no significant reduction of these nations' debt burdens is being offered. Continued sacrifice, in the name of IMF "letters of intent," will continue to be economic policy under the present governments. Explicit hatred of the IMF is very strong in Venezuela and Brazil, and is just beneath the surface in Mexico, and the populations of all three countries are on the brink of mass explosions against their collapse of living standards that will make last March's riots in Caracas, Venezue-

la, pale by comparison.

Moreover, Menem's anticipated aggressively nationalist foreign policy will rally other nations against U.S. attempts to erode the notion of national sovereignty, whether in Panama, the Amazon rain forest, or in the war on international drug traffickers.

Menem buries Radicals

Final results gave Menem 48.5% of the popular vote to 37% for the Radicals' Angeloz, a greater margin than the most favorable poll had previously indicated, and much more than the 2-7 point spread indicated in most polls. This gave Menem a comfortable 310 vote majority in the 600-member electoral college which will formally ratify Menem's victory when it meets in August.

The Radicals were also resoundingly defeated in legislative races. The only contested Senate seat was won by the Peronists, and the Radicals lost 17 House seats, and their majority, to the Peronists, who now control both houses of Congress. The Radicals even lost 3 seats in Angeloz's home state of Cordoba. Dante Caputo, present foreign minister with presidential ambitions of his own, just barely squeaked to victory in Buenos Aires.

The reason for the defeat, and for its magnitude, is summed up in one word: the economy. For five years, economic technocrats led by Finance Minister Juan Sourrouille and his U.S.-trained deputy Mario Brodersohn, simultaneously applied IMF austerity measures to the economy while creating a highly favorable climate for speculation that stimulated flight capital, kept interest rates in the stratosphere, and piled an additional \$20 billion in public debt onto Argentina's already outsized \$40 billion in debt. Until recently, foreign debt payments continued to be made, at the expense of wage levels and production.

This looting finally culminated this winter in a financial blowout and the first stages of hyperinflation. With inflation running at over 50% a month, interest rates more than 150% a month, the currency worth less than 20% of its value in February, and real wages down by as much as 30% since December, the voters "kicked the bums out." The response of the Alfonsín administration was paralysis alternating with

sudden reversals of policy that in all instances made matters worse. While trying to distance himself from Alfonsín's policies, Angeloz was explicit that greater austerity was unavoidable.

Call for integration, infrastructure

By contrast, Menem ran on a platform of raising wages, which have fallen precipitously in recent months, investing in desperately needed infrastructural development projects in the provinces, negotiating a five-year suspension in foreign debt payments, and restarting the nation's nuclear program, the technological "science driver" for the past 20 years which has been all but destroyed by Alfonsín's budget cutters. Menem called for a "productive revolution" to put people to work and to emphasize the physical economy at the expense of the paper, financial one.

Above all, as he reiterated in his victory speech May 14, Argentina must take the lead in pushing for genuine integration of Ibero-America on the lines of the European Common Market, a policy first pushed hard by Menem's mentor, Gen. Juan Perón. He also made clear his uncompromising stance on Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, illegally occupied by Britain (which calls them the Falklands) for over a century.

He also stressed job creation, saying in his victory speech, "Perón used to say that to create jobs is to govern, and we will make that premise a reality, the jobs that will make the biblical phrase come true—you will earn your bread with the sweat of your brow. We will put an end to this Argentina where those who do nothing live well and those who work every day of the year live badly."

Menem's message was clearly heard by nearly half the electorate, many more people than the hard-core Peronist base. Menem himself has repeatedly defined Peronism as not a political party, but a multi-class movement embracing workers, businessmen, intellectuals, students, and nationalist military personnel. It is this variegated support which has so terrified Peronism's detractors. Not only did the trade unions, the traditional political base of the party, vote strongly for Menem, but the Catholic Church also came out a few weeks before the election in thinly veiled support of his candidacy. And the military, which saw its budget halved and its prestige devastated by Alfonsín's Radicals, voted overwhelmingly for Menem, especially the nationalist majority in the Army.

Bankers apoplectic

The *Washington Post* summed up the bankers' view of the situation in a May 16 article with the words, "For years, the prospect that the Peronist party would regain power in Argentina has instilled dread among bankers, economists, and government officials in industrial nations." A victory "seemed likely to radicalize Argentina and set it on a confrontational course with its commercial bank creditors and

with the international financial community. Now that this much-feared event has occurred," the article continued, the only hope is that the Argentine economy will prove to be in such terrible shape that Menem is unable to follow his instincts and break with the international banks.

Article after article since May 15 has attacked Peronism for alleged economic mismanagement. Menem may try to save the country "by way of the proven failing route of Gen. Perón's blend of fascism and fervent nationalism," opined the *Washington Post* May 16. "Argentines have chosen a charismatic populist . . . to lead them out of hyperinflation and bankruptcy under the banner of a political movement with a track record of disaster," wrote Reuters news service the day before. A *Baltimore Sun* editorial called him "a rabble-rouser, a crowd-pleaser, a great promiser," and said, "Peronism is a tradition of high promise and non-fulfillment leading to military dictatorship."

A *Washington Post* article May 16 also attacked Menem's notion of fostering cooperation, a "social pact," between business, labor, and government, to get the economy moving and growing, saying, "To some Argentines, this smacks of Peronism's authoritarian origins. Juan Domingo Perón was an admirer of Benito Mussolini, and had similar ideas about 'corporatist' pacts."

When not slandering him, the U.S. press has been alternately threatening him, and proposing to coopt Menem back into the IMF fold in order to discredit him. Various articles have painted the dire straits into which the country will fall if Menem doesn't abandon everything he campaigned for and adopt the policy of his defeated Radical opponent. The *Wall Street Journal* May 16 said that Menem "will have to initiate tough austerity measures if he is to arrest the country's impoverishment"—just the policies followed by his predecessor that caused impoverishment. The *Journal* mused that Menem "will be forced to be more pragmatic and could use his strong mandate and Peronist credentials to weaken labor unions and push through a badly needed reform of the state." Failing this, said a May 16 *Washington Post* article, bankers will ensure that Argentina "remains among a group of debtor nations, including Ecuador and Peru, that are regarded as international financial pariahs."

A May 16 *Washington Post* article agreed, saying, "It could happen . . . that Mr. Menem . . . will tilt away from the inward-looking Peronist tendency" that favors wages, "and instead will emphasize a somewhat more outward looking tendency that accepts terms of cooperation with international lenders." If this can be achieved, the *Post* goes on, Alfonsín could then implement a full IMF austerity program in the seven months remaining in his lame duck term, with the backing of the incoming Menem administration.

So far, however, the Peronists have ruled out falling into such a self-destructive trap. Sen. Eduardo Menem, Carlos Menem's brother, on May 15 rejected any idea of "co-government" with the discredited Radicals.

Latin cowardice brings U.S. closer to 'Vietnam' disaster in Panama

by Carlos Wesley

It was a shameless display of cowardice. Ibero-American foreign ministers met in extraordinary session at the Organization of American States (OAS) May 17, and bowing to the demands of George Bush's administration, adopted a resolution of condemnation against Panama. Approved by a vote of 20 to 2, with 7 abstentions, it called on the Panamanian government to dissolve itself, and to "ensure the transfer of power," presumably to some transitional government. The delegates also appointed a commission made up of the foreign ministers of Ecuador, Guatemala, and Trinidad and Tobago, who, with the secretary general of the OAS, Brazilian Jão Baena Soraes, is to negotiate this transition with the Panamanian government.

The resolution blamed the entire Panamanian crisis on the Commander of Panama's Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, and did not make any mention of the overt and broadly publicized U.S. attempt to manipulate the May 7 Panamanian election.

In fact, what is at stake in the so-called Panama crisis, is the imposition of "limited sovereignty" upon all the nations of the continent, including the United States. This concept, pushed by the Trilateral Commission, would mean that a supranational body such as the OAS, for example, could take over Brazil's sovereign rights over the Amazon, supposedly to protect the environment. Or, as Henry Kissinger's former business partner Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger proposed, a binational commission would govern the free trade zones on the U.S.-Mexico border.

The OAS's appeasement of Washington has emboldened the Bush government to the point of dragging the United States military into an insane repetition of the Vietnam disaster. Even while the OAS meeting was going on, the administration leaked through the press that the military would be deployed to provoke a military incident, in the State Department's insane drive to rid itself of the nationalist resistance represented by Noriega.

"With the exception of armed confrontation breaking out with U.S. troops," said the *Christian Science Monitor* May 15, "a likely prognosis is that Noriega has several months to sort out his options."

On May 17, the *Washington Times* published a leak from the administration to the effect that the rules of engagement for U.S. troops in Panama had been changed, "countermand-

ing earlier orders to avoid a confrontation" with Panama's Defense Forces (PDF).

In yet another leak, on May 18 the *Washington Post* said that the U.S. Southern Command "was preparing to test Noriega's forces by running convoys through the outskirts" of Panama City. The *Post*, quoting unnamed "U.S. officials," said that "the underlying intention is to rattle Noriega's Panama Defense Forces and possibly, spark a confrontation."

A Pentagon spokeswoman denied that that was the intent. "Absolutely not," she said. The only purpose of the convoys, she said, was the need to move personnel around the 10 U.S. military installations in Panama, and "not to spark a confrontation" with Panama's army.

But, as U.S. vulnerability to the 1983 terrorist bombing of the Marines in Lebanon showed, U.S. military policy is, unfortunately, not determined by the Pentagon, but by the State Department. In Lebanon, the State Department policy prevented the U.S. military from taking adequate measures to protect the Marines from a terrorist attack, and as result, 250 young Americans lost their lives needlessly when a single terrorist drove a truck loaded with explosives into the Marine compound.

In Panama's case, the U.S. soldiers are to be used as cannon fodder to create the incident needed to justify large-scale military operations to "take out Noriega."

No quick operation

Any illusion that this could be a quick military surgical strike, such as in Grenada, will lead straight to disaster. While the United States enjoys military superiority, in the real term, this advantage will quickly be eaten up in an expanding guerrilla war, involving not only Panama, but extending into an already-convulsed Central America and to the terrorist infested Andean region of South America. The head of Panama's militia, called "Dignity Battalions," Benjamin Colamarco, said May 17, that his 7,000-man force was "ready in case U.S. troops decide to penetrate the cities of our country." Colamarco said the alert had been dubbed "Operation Sovereignty."

It is charged that by annulling the violence-torn May 7 elections, "Noriega had thwarted the will of the Panamanian people," who, supposedly, gave a landslide victory to the

Democratic Opposition Civic Alliance (ADO-C), whose electoral campaign was financed by the U.S. CIA. But, as everything else about the Panamanian situation put out by the American media, the “mass popular support” for the ADO-C is just plain Madison Avenue hype. This was shown on May 17, when the ADO-C called a general strike to coincide with the OAS meeting—and almost everybody showed up for work. The strike was such a flop, that even ADO-C presidential candidate, Guillermo Endara, the leader of the strike, kept the doors of his flour plant open.

It was the Bush administration’s blatant interference into Panama’s internal affairs, which led to the annulment of the May 7 elections. This intervention includes the economic sanctions against Panama, which, among other things, have deprived it of the canal revenue due it under the 1977 treaty. And, as a resolution by Brazilian congressmen in support of Panama noted May 17, “A fundamental condition for there to be free and sovereign elections, without outside manipulations, is for the U.S. economic blockade to cease.”

None of this was reflected in the OAS resolution of May 17.

A big brawl

The Washington meeting of the Ibero-American foreign ministers turned into a big brawl over the issue of limited sovereignty. The Venezuelans, whose socialist President Carlos Andrés Pérez, signed on to the “Get Noriega” campaign early on, proposed that the OAS declare ADO-C candidate as Endara Panama’s President. This would have allowed Endara to immediately call for a military intervention, either directly by the U.S., or under the umbrella of an OAS “Inter-American” force. But few countries wanted to surrender their sovereign rights to conduct their own elections to a supranational body such as the OAS, in so brazen a fashion as the Venezuelan proposal demanded. Peru’s President Alan García, who, like Pérez, is a member of the Socialist International, instructed his foreign minister at first to support Jimmy Carter’s proposal to have the OAS become a supranational electoral tribunal, but this proposal met with the same objections as the Venezuelan one.

Peru then came back with a so-called “compromise” resolution, which got backing from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and several other countries. However, the United States insisted that the resolution call for Noriega’s ouster, a stance opposed by most countries, because it violated the OAS principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of a member country.

At this point, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker left the meeting, to return with an ultimatum: Either the Ibero-Americans agree to multilateral action, or the U.S. would intervene unilaterally in Panama. Shortly after, the resolution was amended to call for Noriega’s ouster: “The great events and abuses by Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega in the crisis and in the electoral process in Panama could unleash an escalation

of violence with consequent risks to the life and integrity of persons.”

Baker’s ultimatum was sweetened by financial incentives. As the Mexican daily *El Dia* noted in an editorial, the Mexican government of Carlos Salinas de Gortari surrendered “to the U.S. State Department” to get favorable treatment in its debt negotiations.

Sure enough, on May 18, the World Bank announced it had approved a \$1.96 billion loan to Mexico, and Mexican Finance Minister Pedro Aspe said that an agreement in principle had been reached on negotiations with the creditor banks.

That Mexico abandoned its 150-year policy of non-intervention—adopted during the government of Abraham Lincoln’s ally, Benito Juárez—for 30 promises of debt renegotiation provoked profound disgust, even within Salinas’s own ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). “What is happening to [Panama] could also happen to us,” said Mexico City legislator Jarmila Olmedo of the PRI. “To surrender in order to get better terms, sooner or later will cause us tremendous surprises.”

Elsewhere on the continent, the sell-out of the governments caused laughter. In Venezuela, where on May 18 a general strike was called against the austerity policies of Carlos Andrés Pérez. Unlike the one in Panama the day before, Venezuela’s was 100% successful. “This place looks like a one-horse town on a Sunday afternoon,” said an observer in the capital of Caracas.

Others were profoundly disgusted. Brazilian Rep. Luiz Salomão read a resolution approved by his party (PDT) on the floor of the Congress “repudiating the U.S. government’s efforts to intervene in Panama’s political process, as well as its sending troops, which has contributed to raising political tensions in the region.” His colleague, Aluizio Bezerra of the ruling PMDB party, was circulating a manifesto that was expected to get the support of some 300 congressmen, stating that “U.S. military intervention in Panama would constitute an aggression against all the countries of Latin America.” The manifesto affirmed that the canal belongs to Panama, “that the Malvinas are Argentine and that the Amazon belongs to the region’s countries.”

The Argentine President-elect, Peronist Carlos Menem, showed himself at odds with the stance of current President, Socialist Raúl Alfonsín. “I don’t say that Noriega has to go, because that is an internal affair of Panama, and we are very respectful on these matters,” Menem said May 18.

All indications are that Noriega is prepared to resist to the last any attempts against Panamanian sovereignty. “This is not one man’s struggle, but the struggle of many men and many people here at the banks of the canal,” he said in an interview May 17 with the French TV network Antenne 2. “The United States is using Panama to keep military control over the Caribbean and South America,” he said. “Today it is Panama; tomorrow it will be other countries,” he said. “Panama will not tolerate U.S. imperialism.”

Brazilian lawmakers in defense of Panama

The National Executive Committee of Brazil's Democratic Labor Party (PDT) approved the following defense of Panama, read before the Chamber of Deputies May 16 by congressman Luiz Salomão (PDT-Rio).

The PDT National Executive, at a May, 15, 1989 meeting, examined the grave political-electoral happenings observed in Panama and decided:

1) To repudiate the U.S. Government's efforts to intervene in that country's political process, as well as its sending troops, which has contributed to raising political tensions in the region and to threatening the peace of the continent.

2) To be in solidarity with the Panamanian people and their authentic political organizations, the victims of electoral fraud promoted and financed by foreign elements, and to renew hope for rapidly reestablishing a climate of democratic normality which would permit the holding of new elections.

3) To interpret the ongoing actions to destabilize the current provisional government and the political and social convulsions in Panama as initiatives aimed at creating conditions for non-compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Accords, which call for the Canal being turned over to Panamanian sovereignty in 1999.

4) To express our confidence that Brazil's diplomats will reiterate, at the May 17, 1989 special meeting of the OAS—Organization of American States—the fundamental principles of our foreign policy regarding non-intervention and self-determination of sovereign peoples.

—Rio de Janeiro, May 16, 1989, PDT National Executive.

The following manifesto in defense of Panama and against foreign intervention in that country was read May 17 in the Brazilian Senate by Sen. Aluzio Bezerra (PMDB-Acre) and is now being circulated for signatures of legislators from both houses. The following is a portion of the text as it appears in the Senate Record.

Manifesto Against Intervention in Panama:

The undersigned National Congress members hereby inform the governments of OAS member countries of their apprehension about the unfolding Panamanian crisis, espe-

cially given the repeated U.S. Government statements moot-ing the possibility of military intervention in that Central American country. The recent sending of U.S. military reinforcements to Panama confirms our fears, revealing, at the same time, the Bush administration's tendency for dealing with the Panama crisis which, as we see it, should be solved politically by the Panamanian government and people, in a sovereign way, without any kind of foreign meddling. Sending new military contingents to Panama at this moment is in itself foreign intervention.

The U.S. has repeatedly made public its intentions not to comply with the terms of the Torrijos-Carter Accords on handing over Panama Canal administration to the Panamanian government and withdrawing U.S. military bases from that country. This is the real question.

[U.S. military intervention would] be aggression against all the Latin American peoples. . . . We affirm that the Malvinas are Argentine and that the Amazon belongs to the region's countries.

The Brazilian Lawyers' Order (OAB) federal council passed the following resolution on Panama May 16. The OAB performs the equivalent of the functions of both the American Bar Association and the American Civil Liberties Union. The resolution was transmitted to the U.S. and Panamanian ambassadors May 16.

As reported by the news media, the U.S.A. sent troops to Panama, increasing the contingent of 10,000 troops already based there, on the pretext of defending the security of American citizens residing in that country, and with a direct threat of armed intervention, on the pretext of vote fraud in their elections. This fact does not justify such a threat, since it is a question only in the interests of the Panamanians.

The cause, however, of these militarist provisions is equal to that which brought France and England to try to invade Egypt, seeking to prevent the nationalization of the Suez Canal and violating the contractual clause permitting [Egypt to] rescind it, with indemnization, as the Egyptian government and people demanded, in their struggle to reduce misery in that country.

And, whereas Panama's contract with the U.S. for joint operation of the canal terminates in the coming decade and, whereas the current leaders of the Panamanian people already know that the contract is profoundly prejudicial to the interests of that country, they have taken a nationalist position in not accepting its extension.

That is the real motive for taking power away from those leaders. And, since they did not succeed in doing it democratically, they are trying to do it by force.

Therefore . . . this Council . . . repudiates the threats of disrespect for the cited principles of self-determination and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, principles internationally recognized, including by Brazil.

World Council of Churches declares war on the Renaissance view of man

by Mark Burdman

Just one week after the Schiller Institute held a seminar in Rome May 5-6, to commemorate the 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence and to motivate the revival of the great traditions of the Golden Renaissance that grew out of that gathering, the Russians and their friends in the West convened in Basel, Switzerland, home of the Bank for International Settlements, to declare war on those very traditions.

Ever since the Council of Florence of 1439, which, under the leadership of Nicolaus of Cusa and his friends, temporarily unified the Eastern and Western Churches under the banner of the Renaissance conception of man, the Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy has been seething in anger, seeking allies in the West to subvert that Christian humanist worldview. It has certainly found them now, in the leadership of the World Council of Churches.

Beginning May 15, a week-long European Ecumenical Assembly took place in Basel, Switzerland, sponsored by a World Council of Churches' subsidiary, the Conference of European Churches (CEC). The theme of the conference was "Justice, Peace, and the Integrity of Creation"—an attempt to merge the "ecology" and "peace" movements through the mediation of religions that are subverted by gnosticism. Approximately 1,000 theologians and church officials from many nations gathered for the assembly, representing the Orthodox, Protestant, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches. Several thousand more participants represented smaller denominational churches and activists from groups like the ecological-fascist Greenpeace. The conference was sponsored by a wide array of business, financial, and civic interests from Basel and nearby.

On every level—historical, theological, epistemological, and political—the assembly was designed as an explicit counter to the Council of Florence. As Italian Senator Carlo Tani had put it succinctly at the Schiller Institute's two-day conference in Rome, the false "ecology" movement is the epitome of everything today that is *against* the Council of Florence. His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Palazzini was one of several contributors to the Schiller commemoration, who centered their messages on sharp criticisms of the Green and "animal rights" movements, as contrary to the Christian view of man at the center of God's creation.

In the official welcoming address to the Basel gathering, Dr. Peter Fackham, president of the government of the Canton of Basel City, stated, "The churches of Basel and the government of Basel City are now hosts to an assembly the like of which has not been seen for over 550 years. It is an historic event." That statement implies that the Council of Florence never took place! An official document entitled "Basel—Its Christian History," states the outright lie that the Council of Basel, which began in 1431, "represented the last attempt up to modern times to achieve a union of partnership with the Greeks."

The historical facts are that Pope Eugene IV *dissolved* the Council of Basel and reconvened it in Italy in 1438 precisely in order to include the Greeks, who did not wish to bring their huge entourage overland to Switzerland. The Council of Basel continued as a "rump" session, even excommunicating the Pope in 1439 and electing an anti-Pope, just one month before the historic union was proclaimed in Florence. It took the German-born Nicolaus of Cusa ten years of preaching and organizing in northern Europe, to bring the German and Swiss princes back into harmony with Rome, and end the Basel schism—a heroic feat for which he was made a Cardinal.

Metropolitan Kirill sounds the charge

In the first significant theological-conceptual speech of the week, on May 16, the Soviets' Metropolitan Kirill of Smolensk, one of the half-dozen most senior officials of the Russian Orthodox Church, sounded the battle cry, with an attack on the Renaissance as the source of the spiritual dilemma facing modern man. Since the Renaissance, he charged, economics, science, and technology have been decoupled from the laws of morality and the fundamentals of Christianity, and have taken on a dynamic of their own. Since the Renaissance, nature is no longer considered the work of God, but is rather an object of human activity, with devastating consequences.

Kirill warned that the values of the Renaissance had, to a dangerous extent, penetrated the East. For the past decades, he said, the East "has remained in the state of rosy-red optimism," believing that "science and technology can save ev-

everything,” and that “doomsday prognoses only counted for the bourgeoisie.” In this context, potential alternatives and the notion of “limits to growth” were defamed as bourgeois propaganda. But more recently, with Mikhail Gorbachov, “the tongue of the Church has been loosened,” and a new view has entered in. Kirill quoted a recent article in the Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda* by Dmitri Likhachov, head of the Soviet Culture Fund, that there had occurred a “spiritual orphanization of our society, because the current political system has undermined the moral foundations of society.”

The critical issue: the ‘Filioque’

For the morning prayers and ecumenical Mass celebrated during the week, the Conference of European Churches selected the Nicene Creed of the year 381 A.D. as its point of reference. This means the deliberate exclusion of the *Filioque*—the central theological issue over which the churches of East and West have remained divided. The *Filioque* is the concept that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father (God) and from the Son (Jesus Christ). Adopted formally in the late 6th century at the Council of Toledo in Spain, the *Filioque* concept has been an intrinsic part of the doctrine of the Western churches for centuries, and has been a central causal factor in the superior scientific and cultural development of Western nations, because it embodies the belief in man participating actively in the universal creative process, rather than man osmotically absorbing the Logos in some quasi-mystical way. The denial of the *Filioque* in the East has been one of the chief underpinnings for perpetuating political tyranny on the “Byzantine” model.

So hysterical were the conference organizers about this question, that in an official version of the “Prayers and Hymns” book distributed by the CEC in Basel, the German-language versions of the words “and from the Son” (“und dem Sohn”) were crossed out with black ink! The French and English translations of the prayer simply omitted the words “and from the Son” entirely.

Where did the orders for this crude but highly revealing censorship come? One good clue is that the co-president of the assembly was Metropolitan Alexei of Leningrad and Novgorod, one of the top half-dozen hierarchs of the ROC. A large Soviet delegation was in attendance, primarily composed of members of the ROC, but also including Baptists, the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, Lutherans, and Methodists. Omitted, however, were representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (Uniates), a church which the Soviet authorities claim does not even exist.

The CEC’s ‘New Age’ philosophy

The Conference of European Churches was formed in the late 1950s, primarily through the impetus of Dutch and West German church leaders. It claimed to be a counter to the Cold War, and was created in parallel to the development of such

East-West private back-channel organizations as the Pugwash Conference of Britain’s Lord Bertrand Russell.

At its last meeting, in Stirling, Scotland in 1986, participants resolved to establish a global “Dostoevskyan” religious-spiritual order, to transform Christianity into the mystical-irrationalist form espoused by the 19th-century Russian writer. Dostoevsky was a Russian blood-and-soil chauvinist and anti-semitic, and a herald of the Satanist “New Age”/“Age of Aquarius” project.

The main difference between that 1986 event and the current one in Basel is a problematic and disturbing one. In Basel, there was *Roman Catholic* participation and involvement on a formal level, while in Stirling, Roman Catholics were there only as observers. In Basel now, this included Roman Catholic participation in masses done according to the original Nicene Creed—a scandalous violation of Catholic doctrine.

Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini of Milan, a factional opponent of Pope John Paul II on many key issues, is, together with Metropolitan Alexei, the co-president of the assembly, on behalf of the Council of European Roman Catholic Bishops’ Conferences. This council is a group with no real power, but has become a vehicle for Martini and others to bring their ideas into the Catholic milieu. Martini is known to frequent Mt. Athos, the unofficial world capital of Orthodox monasticism, because of what he calls the “spiritual exercises” he can engage in there.

In interviews with the Italian dailies *Corriere della Sera* on May 13 and *La Repubblica* on May 14-15, Martini praised the Basel Ecumenical Assembly to the skies, as a true ecumenical conference that would contribute to overcoming the divisions in the churches internationally. To *Corriere*, Martini said that the Assembly was “one of the most important ecumenical developments of history,” as it would help “save peace and the environment.”

Throughout the week, the main focus of presentations was on the “ecology/peace” interaction. One example was a talk called “Ecology in Eastern and Western Europe: Environment Groups Link Up.” Another was, “The Sermon on the Mount, From an Ecological Point of View.” A third was, “Antarctica, What Is Our Concern in the 6th Continent?” given by Greenpeace’s regional Basel group.

There is a bridge between some of the influentials in attendance, and some of the chief malthusian political organizations of the Western world. For example, Portuguese European Parliament member Maria Lourdes de Pintasilgo gave a speech in Basel. She is also a member of the Club of Rome and the Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders, which is led by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

WCC organizing drive

The Basel Assembly is key prong of a World Council of Churches gnostic organizing offensive.

- From May 22-June 1, the WCC is having a large meet-

ing on "Mission and Evangelism" in San Antonio, Texas.

- In July, the WCC Executive meets in Moscow, to plan an international conference next year on "peace and disarmament."

- In August, the "Faith and Order Commission" of the WCC meets in Hungary, with the explicit purpose of making unilateral concessions to the Russian Orthodox Church on the matter of the *Filioque*. According to a high WCC official, the consensus on the Western (Protestant, Anglican) side will be to maintain the *Filioque* purely as a formal doctrine for *internal* Western church purposes, but to agree to drop it in an *ecumenical, global* context. Doctrinally, he said, this would mean transforming, in effect, the understanding of the *Filioque* from the concept that "the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and from the Son," to "the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and is associated to (or connected to, or related to) the Son."

With this complex of events, the WCC is effectively targeting the entire Christian world, but that does not leave other religions out of the target sights. As for Judaism, on May 22, a WCC consultant, Dr. Martin Palmer, who heads the ICOREC group in Manchester, England, will be speaking at a press conference at the United Nations together with Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg of New York-New Jersey, a vice-president of the World Jewish Congress. Palmer is also an official consultant to the Worldwide Fund for Nature (formerly the World Wildlife Fund) and to the Fund's president, Prince Philip of Great Britain. Prince Philip will be the official patron of the event, together with Rabbi Hertzberg's boss at the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman.

The occasion will be the official launching of a new British-based group, the Sacred Literature Trust, the aim of which is to publish texts which demonstrate the coherence of religious belief with conservationist and environmentalist perspectives. The Edgar Bronfman Foundation will sponsor the publication of Jewish texts that supposedly show this coherence.

The idea, in significant part, was born out of the 25th anniversary conference of the World Wildlife Fund in Assisi, Italy, in 1986, at which representatives of Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, and other faiths spoke. Judaism, so-called, was represented at that event by Rabbi Hertzberg, who made a short statement citing the mystical Cabbala to prove the coherence of Judaism and the "conservationist" worldview. This is an act of treason against a religion, the moral purpose of which is founded on the Book of Genesis and the laws of Moses, especially given that the Cabbala has served as the in-house "secret doctrine" of the various gnostic, pagan, and satanic sects that are known today under the overall characterization, "New Age." Not surprisingly, Rabbi Hertzberg's and other contributions made at the 1986 Assisi event are contained in a document circulated by the London branch of the Lucis Trust, the umbrella organization of New Age pagans and luciferians.

Brazilian deputies demand fair trial for LaRouche

Brazilian congressman continue to press the U.S. government on the rights of Lyndon LaRouche to receive a fair trial.

On May 8, Rep. Virgildasio da Senna of the Social Democratic Party asserted from the floor of the Chamber of Deputies that "a 65-year-old man cannot be sentenced without recourse to 15 years for a crime which, it seems to me, is essentially one of opinion. I differ with his opinion, but I defend his right to hold his own opinions."

Da Senna was one of 71 Brazilian congressmen who received a nasty letter from the press attaché of the U.S. Embassy, William Barr, after they signed an open letter to U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist requesting a fair trial for LaRouche.

Da Senna noted that Barr had written that "in his opinion LaRouche's imprisonment is just. I want to say that I do not share his ideas, nor do I defend them, because I consider them erroneous; but Mr. LaRouche has the right to a fair trial. It is not irresponsible of me to put my signature on a document which merely asked for a fair trial. I know, Mr. President, we are all tired of hearing that in the Soviet Union dissidents were put into insane asylums. I know how dissidents are treated everywhere; how Sacco and Vanzetti were treated in the United States. I know the Rosenberg case of modern times. In our youth, we all followed . . . the Dreyfus case. I know judicial mistakes are quite possible.

"What we want, Mr. President, is for this dissident to be treated justly. I don't understand how Mr. Oliver North, who lied to the U.S. Senate and Congress and was the instrument of war against Latin American youth in Nicaragua and Honduras, could be sentenced to 10 years, with right to appeal in freedom, while 65-year-old Mr. LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in prison, without right to conditional freedom and without right to post the bond set by law so that he could appeal in freedom, on the pretext he made fraudulent requests for loans and did not file his income tax return," he concluded.

On May 18, Deputy Luiz Salomão also objected to the attitude of the embassy. Salomão sent a letter to the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Brazil, James Ferrer, Jr., reiterating his request that the U.S. answer the congressmen's concerns on the LaRouche case. "I am perplexed at the quality of the information transmitted by Mr. Barr, which concretely constitutes a second trial of Mr. LaRouche, almost lamenting that he 'could have received a sentence of up to 65 years for the crimes for which he was found guilty' and not merely the 15 years set by U.S. courts," Salomão wrote.

Bush ambassadorial appointments target allies Turkey and South Korea

by Joseph Brewda

Now that President George Bush has proclaimed the end of the "cold war" and the beginning of a "new era" in international relations, in a speech at Texas A&M University on May 12, nervous U.S. allies might wonder what such euphoric talk means for them. That Washington, London, and Moscow have been attempting to reach a "new understanding," has been clear ever since the 1986 Reykjavik summit. The December 1987 INF treaty, which removed intermediate-range missiles from Western Europe, thereby putting Western Europe at Russia's mercy, shows how far the deal has already progressed.

The nomination of former Bush national security aide Donald Gregg to the post of ambassador to South Korea, and former State Department intelligence chief Morton Abramowitz as ambassador to Turkey, must be seen as steps toward the implementation of this new policy. The new ambassador to West Germany, **Vernon Walters**, has already boasted that he is intent on neutralizing all of continental Europe.

Why are these diplomatic appointments so important for the overall "New Yalta" policy?

West Germany, Turkey, and South Korea all border the Soviet empire. It is here that the "empires" of East and West collide. Consequently, all three states have been vital to the policy of containment of the Soviet Union, which governed the postwar strategy of the United States and its allies. Now that the cold war is declared to be over, these heavily militarized states must be fundamentally transformed, if the New Yalta is to succeed. Walters, Abramowitz, and Gregg have been chosen precisely because they are so well suited to destabilize their respective targets.

They will be aided in this task by other key State Department figures, notably **James Lilly**, the career CIA official now posted as ambassador to Beijing; and **Michael Armacost**, the ambassador to Tokyo. The entire group will be directed by Deputy Secretary of State **Lawrence Eagleburger** and National Security Adviser **Brent Scowcroft**, both business partners and lackeys of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

What Bush policy is toward West Germany has become fairly clear: to bring down the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, possibly as early as this summer. It is not entirely clear what coalition and what personalities the U.S.

regime will support as a replacement. Whatever the sorting out in this matter, the Bush administration will only support coalitions and politicians committed to the New Yalta deal. U.S. troops will be pulled out of West Germany; NATO will become a mere political unit, deprived of military effectiveness; and the economic power of Germany will be handed over to Moscow to build up its war machine.

Here we consider the two other points where the empires collide: Turkey and South Korea. Both are also targeted for destabilization.

Turkey and the Russian gameplan

The strategic importance of Turkey to the NATO alliance is apparent from examining a map. If Turkey were undermined, the Soviet Navy could enter the Mediterranean Sea in full force, thereby enveloping the European peninsula. All of the Middle East would fall under Soviet domination; oil supplies could be interdicted. The Soviets would also be situated to dominate Western Asia and the Indian Ocean, especially since the Iranian regime has now struck a strategic deal with Moscow.

Russia has been intent on controlling Turkey for centuries, precisely out of such considerations; hence, any rational NATO policy is premised on a strong Turkey. Bush's nomination of **Morton A. Abramowitz** as ambassador to Turkey has consequently provoked concern in many capitals.

As a Carter administration Defense Department official, Abramowitz authored the policy of pulling U.S. ground troops out of South Korea. That notorious doctrine of "disengagement" has now been publicly embraced by Donald Gregg. As ambassador to Thailand from 1978-81, Abramowitz oversaw the 1980 collapse of the government of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan. Like his Korean policy, the fall of that Thai government was designed to aid Beijing. Abramowitz's role in that affair was so notorious that the Indonesian government took the unusual step of rejecting Abramowitz as the proposed U.S. ambassador to Indonesia in 1982.

Then, after failing to place him as ambassador to the Philippines due to strong congressional resistance, Abramowitz was appointed to be the U.S. representative to the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks in Vienna. In 1985, the Bush-Reagan administration made Abramowitz the assistant secretary of state in charge of Intelli-

gence and Research. In that capacity, Abramowitz played a major role in overthrowing the Marcos government of the Philippines, and preparing now ongoing operations against Gen. Manuel Noriega of Panama.

As the chief of State Department intelligence, Abramowitz was naturally up to his neck in supplying arms to Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. The State Department fostering of Muslim fundamentalism was designed to smash modernizing nation-states such as the Shah's Iran. Now, Turkey is on the list.

The demands which Abramowitz will bring to the government of Prime Minister Turgut Özal in Ankara have now been made public.

On July 25, 1988, the so-called American Friends of Turkey (AFT) held a closed-door meeting in Washington entitled "The United States-Turkey Relationship: Agenda for the 1990s." While the AFT is described as a lobby for Turkish interests in the United States, it works closely with the U.S. State Department, Pentagon, and U.S. intelligence agencies. A copy of the AFT confidential report was released to the Turkish government. The AFT also leaked copies of its demands to the Turkish press.

The most important formulations of the report are those of **George S. Harris**, the chairman of the AFT task force on "political aspects of U.S.-Turkish relations." Harris currently directs the Near East and South Asian division of State Department intelligence, and is a top Abramowitz deputy. His remarks represent official U.S. government policy.

Harris demands that the Özal government "place less emphasis in Turkey's agenda for the 1990s on the Soviet threat and more on relations with the Soviet Union." He ridicules Turkey for having a "hairshirt mentality." Implicitly referencing the U.S.-Soviet deal, he gloats, "The Turkish argument that emphasizes geostrategic location and its value to NATO has become a less useful selling point in Turkey's relations with the U.S."

Similarly, former U.S. Attorney General **Elliot Richardson** makes U.S. policy brutally clear in his conclusion of the AFT report: "Gorbachov has embarked on an ambitious program of internal reform. . . . His aim is to reduce both risks of conflict and the cost of Soviet engagement. This kind of realism calls for comparable realism on our side through step-by-step moves that reduce the risk of war." Then, the kicker: "All these considerations apply to the U.S. relationship with Turkey and to Turkey's relations with Western Europe. Turkey and the U.S. should be able to look confidentially toward a lessening of tensions with the U.S.S.R."

The report also calls for demilitarizing Cyprus. It claims that since it is widely perceived that Turkey has a "human rights problem," Turkey must be "sensitive" to the issue. In fact, the perception that Turkey has a human rights problem is fueled by the CIA's National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and other agencies intent on destabilizing that state. AFT conduits NED funds to the Turkish press specifically for this purpose. Any Turkish nationalist would violently

object to such AFT formulations. Reportedly, it was precisely to fuel such a reaction, that AFT vice president **Daniel O. Newberry**, until recently the U.S. consul general in Istanbul, leaked the secret report. Such reactions provide the Bush administration the pretext for further lessening of its commitment to that embattled state of Turkey.

Naturally, mere lip-service is given to the issue of Turkish economic development. Nothing is said about the International Monetary Fund, which is currently attempting to de-

The new ambassadorial appointments, Vernon Walters, Morton Abramowitz, and Donald Gregg, were chosen precisely because they are so well suited to destabilize their respective targets. That, after all, is the intention of the "New Yalta" strategic gameplan.

stabilize Turkey through its outrageous economic demands. If the IMF demands for deindustrialization and cancellation of vital infrastructure projects are accepted, Turkey will be destroyed.

U.S. policy can also be traced out by following the itinerary of AFT activist **Paul Henze** on his numerous trips to the eastern provinces of Turkey, where the Kurdish insurgency is based. Henze is the former CIA station chief in Ankara. His AFT associate, **Heath Lowery**, is reportedly the former CIA section chief in Istanbul. Meanwhile, Kurdish insurgent leader al Talbani and his representatives have traveled on pilgrimages to Washington to seek upgraded support for their anti-Turkish operations. Al Talbani is a CIA asset who is also close to the Iranian secret police.

Another Friends of Turkey operative is **Richard Perle**, an important Abramowitz crony, who recently secured a \$850,000 yearly contract with the Turkish government to lobby on behalf of Turkish interests in the United States. Perle was the Reagan-Bush administration official who authored the INF agreement. He is the protégé of Albert Wohlstetter, who authored the Reagan-Bush administration "Discriminative Deterrence" report that called for the U.S. to lift the nuclear umbrella from Western Europe and Asia.

Reduce troops in Korea

Speaking at his Senate Foreign Relation committee nom-

ination hearings on May 12, proposed U.S. Ambassador to South Korea **Donald Gregg** endorsed the Abramowitz policy of pulling U.S. ground troops out of Korea. "I think we are at the point where we can begin to think about sitting down with the Koreans and negotiating, in a truly consultative way, eventual reduction of our troops," he stated. In those same hearings, Gregg also reported that he would work to ensure "fair access" to Korean markets, part of a policy of U.S. trade war against all of its Asian allies.

As we go to press, it is far from certain that Gregg's nomination will ultimately be accepted by the Senate. At his hearings, Gregg continued to generate controversy through his blatant lying about his own role, and that of then-Vice President George Bush, in the Iran-Contra affair. As Bush's national security adviser, Gregg was central to arming Iran and the Contras.

Like Abramowitz and Vernon Walters, Gregg is no diplomat. He is a career CIA official and coup-plotter. Gregg is the case-officer for the so-called South Korean student movement, which has violently demanded the unification of South Korea and North Korea. Gregg intends to use this movement to force the South Korean government into compliance with Bush's demands. Some indication of U.S. policy is provided by a 1987 report of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, which formally called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Republic of Korea. U.S. administration policy is really not that different from that of the students.

That Gregg has sponsored South Korea's radicals first became publicly known in the early 1970s, when he was the CIA station chief in Seoul. When radical leader Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Japan by Korean security officials, Gregg dispatched a U.S. military team to prevent his asset from being executed on the high seas. Surprisingly enough, a recent confidential letter from Kim to Gregg was released at the confirmation hearings. In the letter, the pro-North Korean insurgent tells the CIA agent, "I am deeply indebted to you for saving my life in 1973 and 1980, and I am looking forward to working with you in our common task of realizing true democracy in this country."

This has not been the only time that Gregg has aided anti-American radicals.

As the CIA representative on the Carter National Security Council, with oversight over covert operations, Gregg played a major role in the consolidation of Ayatollah Khomeini's rule in Iran. As Vice President Bush's national security adviser beginning in 1982, Gregg was instrumental in the overthrowing the Philippines government of Ferdinand Marcos, together with Abramowitz. He helped install Raoul Manglapus as the foreign minister of the Corazon Aquino government, which replaced Marcos following the coup. Manglapus is an advocate of throwing the U.S. bases out of the Philippines, and a longtime associate of Kim Dae Jung at the Washington, D.C.-based International Center for Development Policy, chaired by former ambassador Robert White.

The withdrawal of the U.S. military presence from the Philippines and the destabilization and withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from the Korean peninsula are key features of the Bush-endorsed "New Yalta" deal.

A National Council of Churches offensive

Korean dissident leader Rev. Moon Ik Hwan recently traveled to North Korea, where he met with North Korean dictator Kim Il Sung. As if to underscore the Bush administration's hostile intent toward its erstwhile ally, the illegal trip was financed by U.S. government agent Kim Dae Jung, according to his own admissions.

The meeting was the first time that Kim Il Sung has officially met with a South Korean since 1972. At the March 28 meeting, Reverend Moon addressed Kim as "respectable chairman," and referred to the South as being run by "dictatorial forces." Their discussion was devoted to planning the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

As Moon put it, "When I met Kim Il Sung, I said, let us not allow Korea to be divided for 50 years, it is a disgrace. He clasped my hand and said, that is good. We must work together." Moon reported that he supported Kim Il Sung's proposed confederation, under which the two states would supposedly retain their own ideological systems. The official North Korean media praised the talks as "overflowing with compatriotic sentiments."

Reverend Moon, like Kim Dae Jung, is a U.S.-trained radical. He is one of several Korean dissident leaders run by the U.S. National Council of Churches (NCC), which has served as a cover for intelligence operations since at least the days of CIA director Allen Dulles. There is not one important South Korean radical leader now pushing reunification who was not trained in the United States.

Shortly after the Moon trip, the NCC sponsored a closed-door conference of a delegation of North Korean officials with South Korean insurgents in the United States, not far from CIA headquarters. Naturally, every South Korean effort to suppress these insurgents is denounced as a "human rights violation" by the U.S. media otherwise so intent on depicting Korea and Japan as the new "yellow peril."

Whatever ultimately happens to Gregg, the U.S. moves against the government of South Korea will pick up steam. **James Lilly**, the new ambassador to Beijing, will shortly call for a new round of meetings between U.S. and North Korean government officials which began covertly last December. The purpose of these meetings is to "normalize relations." The North Korean ambassador to Beijing, Chu Chang-jun, held a rare press conference open to Western journalists on March 29, to praise the Lilly discussions and report, "We hope to continue them." Prior to his appointment, Lilly had been until recently the U.S. ambassador to Seoul. There, he fostered South Korean radical movements. Lilly is a longtime Bush CIA crony, like Gregg, and can speak directly for the President.

Soviet intentions exposed in Namibia

by Jeffrey Steinberg

If anyone is looking for a concrete test of Soviet President Gorbachov's real intentions, a good place to start is southern Africa, where the Moscow-backed Angola-Namibia accords are now well into their second month of implementation.

May 16 was the deadline for all military forces of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to withdraw from Namibia (South West Africa) into bases more than 100 kilometers inside Angola. But, according to accounts of observers who visited the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) border check points and searched the informal border crossing points, the vast majority of the 2,000 armed SWAPO insurgents who crossed into Namibia on April 1, are still inside the country.

After the independence agreement was signed at Brazzaville last December, some of the Soviet-backed insurgency movement's supporters reportedly shifted their allegiance and have come forward to UNTAG and South West African provisional government authorities. These SWAPO defectors have provided the locations of at least seven large weapons caches hidden in the bush prior to the April 1 startup of the seven-month electoral process that was to lead to the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of all Cuban forces from neighboring Angola. The deal, sponsored by the Soviet Union and the United States, has been heralded as outgoing Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker's "crowning achievement," and the best demonstration to date of Moscow's willingness to deal above board on regional conflicts.

The captured arms caches were reportedly stockpiled with modern Soviet bloc weapons, including assault rifles, sniper rifles with high-powered scopes, grenade launchers, enormous volumes of ammunition, and—most alarming—SAM-7 shoulder-held surface-to-air missiles. SAM-7s have never before been part of the SWAPO arsenal. These underground caches were secured in such a way as to be accessible at any time over the next several years, indicating that SWAPO has had a secret agenda for a protracted insurgency.

The conclusion drawn by some observers is that SWAPO never intended to allow the election process to go forward. Bolstering that view is the fact that during the weekend of May 6-7, in two separate incidents, UNTAG peacekeeping troops carrying out routine patrols were wounded when their jeeps drove over land mines, believed to have been recently planted by the invading SWAPO terrorists. As a result of

those incidents, along with the discovery of the arms caches, all 5,000 UNTAG troops were temporarily ordered to their barracks while arrangements were made to obtain jeeps and personnel carriers armored to protect against mines, and to issue weapons to all U.N. forces. Previously, only 500 of the 5,000 UNTAG troops were to be issued weapons.

However, both the international press corps, swarming all over Namibia, and even U.N. officials overseeing the implementation of Resolution 435, have been playing down the SWAPO violations. Though reporters were given access to the captured SWAPO arms and provided with details of other SWAPO violations of the Brazzaville Accords, no major press coverage has occurred anywhere in the West.

U.N. contingent called 'biased'

Earlier this month, in response to this pattern of media coverup and UNTAG inaction, South African Gen. Loui Pienaar, the Administrative General in Namibia under the transition terms of 435, issued a public statement expressing his concern that the UNTAG contingent in Namibia is heavily biased in favor of SWAPO. He cited a number of instances that demonstrated this bias:

- The presence of Kenyan UNTAG troops in uniform at pro-SWAPO electoral rallies in Windhoek May 13-14;
- At least one instance in which SWAPO terrorists wearing UNTAG blue berets had ambushed South African troops conducting patrols along the Angolan border area just prior to the full transfer of reconnaissance functions to the U.N. forces;
- The appointment by UNTAG of a known SWAPO front group to administer a commission assigned to determine the whereabouts of 300-1,000 Namibian children believed to have been kidnaped by SWAPO during the course of the civil war and smuggled into Angola. At the beginning of May, a parents' group submitted to UNTAG officials photographs and other information on the missing children and held a press conference demanding answers.

Windhoek sources continue to emphasize to *EIR* that if the elections do proceed on schedule, SWAPO will be resoundingly defeated at the polls—particularly since the April 1 guerrilla invasion and the more recent land mine incidents. While Angola enjoyed U.N. Refugee Relief Agency (UNRRA) funding for over a decade for an estimated 70,000 Namibian refugees living in camps inside their territory, the truth has now come out: There were never more than 12-15,000 refugees. That refugee vote had always been cited as one key component of the SWAPO "electoral" coalition.

Whatever the outcome of the so-called "independence process"—and it is far too early to tell how events will unfold over the next five months—the events in Namibia continue to paint a damning picture of what Gorbachov's *glasnost* looks like up close. Perhaps it's time for some of the polyanas in certain Western capitals to wake up to the realities of Soviet irregular warfare.

Self-government reform moves ahead

The Constitutional Amendment Bill took still more wind out of Opposition sails.

On May 15, the last day of the Parliament's budget session, the government introduced the Constitutional Amendment Bill on *panchayati raj*, or local self-government. Whatever little steam the opposition has begun to build up over the anticipated elimination of state government prerogatives over local government institutions—an anticipation this correspondent regrets having fallen prey to as well—the tabling of the actual bill has already undercut it.

The proposed constitutional amendment, which will be brought to a vote in July, does not undermine the powers of states vis-à-vis the local institutions. Rumors that the *panchayati* would be shifted from state jurisdiction to the "concurrent list" under joint state-central aegis proved utterly unfounded. Even the idea of giving state governors, who are appointed by the center, the power to dissolve the *panchayati* under certain circumstances, a measure that was apparently entertained seriously by some sections of the ruling party, was ultimately scrapped.

What the bill does do is to make it a constitutional obligation for all states to establish a three-tier system of *panchayati*—at the village, intermediate, and district levels. (There are some 600,000 villages, 5,000 blocks, and 100 districts in the country.)

The bill mandates that all seats be filled by direct election under the direction of the Election Commission, with reservations to guarantee due representation of women and members of the lower castes and tribes, for

a fixed five-year term.

The bill further mandates the state legislatures to devolve powers and responsibilities for preparation of economic plans and implementation of development schemes to the *panchayati*. Finally, the states are mandated to provide for sound financing of the local bodies by authorizing them to collect certain kinds of taxes and by providing grants or other state funds.

Panchayati accounts are to be reviewed by a state Finance Commission, to be headed by the governor, but constituted by the state legislature every five years, and audited by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as he sees fit.

In presenting the bill to Parliament, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi emphasized that though the Indian Constitution mandated it, full representation of the people had not been achieved. Taking both houses of Parliament and all state legislatures together, Gandhi reminded, there are only 5-6,000 individuals representing a population of nearly 800 million!

"Once we accord to democracy in the *panchayats* the same sanctity now enjoyed by Parliament and the state legislatures, we will be opening the doors to the participation in democratic institutions of something like 700,000 elected representatives," Gandhi said.

Preliminary surveys by several of the country's English-language dailies found general approval among rural Indians for the ruling party's *panchayati raj* campaign, though the enthusiasm is often laced with skepti-

cism about whether the good idea will actually get translated into reality. "Mr. Rajiv Gandhi may send an elephant for us, but we will get only its tail," is the way one Harijan village leader put it. Or, as a bank employee in a Rajasthan village said, "It is a very good bill, but nothing may come out of it."

"I read newspapers regularly," an Uttar Pradesh farmer told the *Times of India*, and from what I understand from them, this is the first sensible step which Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has taken." Indeed, there is universal agreement that from a political standpoint the move was brilliant, bringing back into focus the prime minister of December 1985, who vowed at his party's centenary celebrations that year to challenge the stranglehold of the "power brokers" and feudal barons on India's political system—inside the Congress (I) and out.

What effect it will have on the year-end elections, where more than 450 of the 542 seats up for a vote are rural, remains to be seen. In the meantime, one thing is certain: The opposition has been left high and dry. Their own leading lights advocated exactly this move in 1978, and the "states' rights" complaint which has vanished in thin air would in any case have had little sympathy among the villagers. They are least concerned about the subtleties of the "spirit of federalism" when they have no decent roads, no clean drinking water, no schools or medical facilities within miles.

Most all the villagers from several parts of the country who were interviewed by the media—including those who identified themselves as members of opposition parties—were unanimous in welcoming the initiative, precisely because it would mean more funds for building schools and other development projects in the villages.

Televisa: mass-marketing Satanism

Taking a closer look at the narco-Satanic roots of Televisa's mass brainwashing programming.

Ever since the soap opera *El Maleficio* (*The Spell*) was produced, directed, and starred in by Church of Satan actor and businessman Ernesto Alonso, it has become evident that the powerful Mexican television chain Televisa has been converted into a most efficient means of mass diffusion not only of the Satanic message, but of the Satanic practices into which millions of youth across the Ibero-American continent are now being initiated.

Televisa's programming is based upon the same precepts to which the "Black Pope" of the Church of Satan, Anton Szandor La Vey, adheres. La Vey is both disciple and inheritor of the Satanic school founded by Aleister Crowley and, according to his own claims, is a zealous student of the Satanic works of H.G. Wells, J.V. Widmann, George Orwell, and Aldous Huxley, among other "Age of Aquarius" conspirators.

La Vey asserts that the principle of Satanic action can be efficiently established through television or any other mass media: "The Satanic ritual is effective, as much in the camera as in the outside world."

He explains that "a ceremonial camera in essence provides a stage to whomever seeks the viewers' acceptance. In effect, the spectator becomes a part of the spectacle. In recent years, it has become very fashionable to incorporate the spectator into the theater production. This begins with the spectators' participation. The most select are called onto the stage to help the actor portray his part. Gradually this situation evolves such that it could well

happen that all the spectators end up mixing with the actors."

The television viewer's absorption into the Satanic ritual is the most coveted objective of the producers and actors who are involved in broadening their base of support. This is precisely the goal of the pro-Satanist soap operas, cartoons, and musical groups which seek to invade the real life of the hapless viewer—especially the child—who spends hour after hour in front of the "boob tube."

For the Satanic producers of Televisa, the success of their programs rests upon La Vey's perverse perception, "We are living in one of those exceptional periods of history in which the villain becomes the hero. Worship of the anti-hero means exalting the rebel and the evil-doer."

Thus, Ernesto Alonso, in his *El Maleficio*, plays a despicable criminal who is "protected" by his pact with Satan, and ends up being the main and adored hero of the soap opera. The same is true of *Cuna de Lobos*, where the equally malignant and corrupt woman "Catalina Creel" is the viewers' center of attention and point of cathexis. The objective is to accustom the viewer to the Manichean view that Evil exists on equal terms with the Good.

La Vey asserts that it is through the mass diffusion of his ideas that people will become accustomed to speaking of Satan and to worshipping him as an acceptable and benign figure. "It is incomprehensible," he says, "that logic does not rule, and that Satan is not accepted as a most sensitive-

ly defined term." La Vey wants people to accept Satan the way—he says—they have come to accept so-called "white witchcraft." *Wicca* (witch, in Old English), says La Vey, does not mean "bad woman," "poisoner," or "enchantress," but "wise woman."

Immediately, one thinks of the more popular of Ernesto Alonso's soap operas. For example, "The Strange Return of Diana Salazar," in which a witch burned in a previous century is reincarnated as a "good" and "ingenuous" woman, who nonetheless retains all the powers of the dead witch. The moral of the story? What was bad and condemnable in the past has now become good, respectable, even desirable.

Actress Lucía Méndez could not hide her complicity in the project, when she admitted that she herself was like the character she portrays, and that the soap opera seeks to introduce people to matters of "the occult."

Among the findings of the police investigating the Satanic narco-mafia of Matamoros was a list of Mexican television stars implicated in their network. At the Satanic center discovered in Atizapan, state of Mexico, a woman testified that the place was frequented by Irma Serrano and Alfredo Palacios, the latter the homosexual hair stylist who serviced dozens of Televisa stars.

The police have thoroughly documented Irma Serrano's links with the drug mafia since the time she was the lover of Sicilia Falcón, one of the most famous cocaine godfathers, jailed in Mexico since 1975. Further, Serrano does not hide her worship of Satan. She has often been heard discussing her love of the Devil and her participation in black masses. Serrano was most recently seen at the baptismal ceremony for Lucía Méndez's son. Rosemary's baby?

Superpowers plot over Lebanon, Israel

The agreements between Moscow and Washington mean continued Syrian rule of Lebanon, and more trouble for Israel.

Was there any connection between the massacre which on May 16 killed some 30 persons in a car-bomb explosion in Beirut, including the Sunni Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled, a leading moderate, and the last round of American-Soviet talks on the Middle East held in Moscow, on May 11? Circumstantial evidence—notably respecting Syria's role in Lebanon—does indeed point to the conclusion that responsibility for this latest atrocity can be laid at the doorsteps of both superpowers.

Though Lebanon did not rank very high on the agenda of the discussions between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State James Baker, it was included in the Middle East package they reviewed.

One indication of the agreements reached, was the vote at the World Health Organization on May 13: Both Soviet and American ambassadors voted to postpone for another year any debate on admitting the Palestine Liberation Organization to full membership in the WHO. Washington had previously warned that, should the PLO be given full membership as a member-state, the State of Palestine, it would cut funds to the WHO.

Behind the rhetoric used by both foreign ministers while talking about the Middle East, some clear outlines of their short- and medium-term goals have emerged. Both agreed that in the immediate period ahead, the Lebanese problem has to be "settled," one way or another. The American rationale, to which Moscow agrees, is simple enough, according to intelli-

gence sources. James Baker is set on visiting the Mideast in July. By that time, he wants to have a free hand to concentrate on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and does not want to be hampered by instability in Lebanon.

How this is to be accomplished is another matter. Washington is proposing a *quid pro quo*: In exchange for the removal from the political scene of Gen. Michel Aoun, Moscow will exert pressure on Damascus to exercise "restraint" and agree to a settlement among the rival Lebanese militias. Aoun is Lebanon's Christian prime minister, who brought down the wrath of the Syrians earlier this spring when he closed illegal Lebanese ports that were being used for Syrian-sponsored drug-running, thereby leading to the bloody Syrian siege of Beirut. The U.S. State Department has refused to condemn the Syrian atrocities, and, indeed, has expressed the view that Lebanon is "better off" under Syrian occupation.

Washington is pulling as many strings as it can to influence the Arab League mediation committee to come up "on its own" with the idea that Aoun should step down. It cannot be ruled out that more violent measures against Aoun are also being prepared. Left unstated, but fundamental to a "settlement" of the Lebanese crisis, as envisaged by the superpower condominium, is Syria's domination of the country.

Such a posture has been enough for Syria to feel encouraged in perpetrating even worse atrocities; hence the May 16 massacre. Yet such an atrocity

could very well unleash a spiral of violence, leading to a new regional war involving notably Iraq and Syria.

As for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the goals and options of both superpowers were deliberately kept vague in the Moscow discussions. In parallel to the American-PLO dialogue, Moscow is set to increase the tempo of its diplomatic initiatives toward Israel, while Washington puts more pressure on Israel.

In the first week of May, James Baker sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in which he said that Washington was committed to a "land for peace" policy, did not recognize East Jerusalem as part of Israel, and will consider the result of any elections in the West Bank valid only if conducted under U.N. supervision.

Shamir has called for elections among the Palestinian population of the West Bank—elections that would bypass the PLO. Most Palestinians have rejected the proposal, on the grounds that no democratic elections can possibly be held as long as the territories are under Israeli military occupation.

While this point is well taken, the U.S. position, on the other hand, evades the issue of sovereignty for the Palestinians while antagonizing Israel by threatening it with the "Panama treatment," by means of internationally supervised elections. Such elections, depriving *both* Israelis and Palestinians of the rights of national sovereignty, are no solution for either of them.

But Israel is certainly at least as stubborn as Panama's Gen. Manuel Noriega. Hence, it would not be surprising to see the Israelis dedicating their efforts in the coming weeks to sabotaging Baker's upcoming visit to the Mideast.

International Intelligence

Vatican asks for new pornography laws

In a 13-page paper entitled "Pornography and Violence in the Communications Media: A Pastoral Response," a Pontifical Council condemned the increasing incidence of violence and pornography on television.

The document stated, "Sound laws must be enacted where they are lacking, weak laws must be strengthened, and existing laws must be enforced." The report blasted "faulty libertarian arguments" which suggest that anyone is "free to choose" anything. "The right to freedom does not exist in a vacuum."

At a news conference in Rome presenting the document, American Archbishop John Foley, the president of the commission which prepared the paper, stated that freedom of speech includes the freedom to reject such degrading material and that appropriate actions include organized boycotts of stations pushing such material. "It's their [parents'] right to do so, and if they feel that certain things are damaging to their children, perhaps it is their duty," he said.

The document blasted the media for making pornography and violence available to a vastly expanded audience, including young people and children.

Euro-federalists mount attacks on Thatcher

Did the May 11-14 meeting of the elite Bilderberg Group in Spain resolve to mount a propaganda campaign against British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the "Europe 1992" question? Mrs. Thatcher has been seemingly outspoken in her opposition to the scheme under which all national barriers to the movement of goods, people, and capital will be removed among the 12 member-nations of the European Community.

According to a senior European Bilderberger, the Spain meeting focused heavily on the issue of accelerating the "Europe 1992" integration process. "In the present

situation, we need, more than ever, a united Europe. . . . There was general agreement, that we have to push this forward."

He added, "We spoke to some of Mrs. Thatcher's close friends, who assured us that she is more 'European' than she seems, but who admitted that her harsh words could be a danger."

As the Bilderberg meeting unfolded, Britain saw some of the harshest attacks yet on Mrs. Thatcher from within her own Conservative Party on the matter of "Europe 1992."

Former British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, who has ambitions of succeeding her as prime minister, launched an attack on those in Britain blocking full British participation in the plan. Then, on May 15, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, a disciple of the late European integrationist Jean Monnet, attacked Mrs. Thatcher for having said that Britain should not be subject to a "socialist supra-state" in Brussels. Heath said this was "absolute nonsense," and that Mrs. Thatcher would make Britain into a "second-rate power in a second-rate community."

City of London insiders have been reporting growing dissatisfaction with Mrs. Thatcher among those bankers who fear that London's role as primary financial center in the "Europe 1992" context is being threatened.

Meanwhile, leading Tories are already holding Mrs. Thatcher responsible for what are expected to be big Conservative losses in the mid-June elections to the European Parliament.

Col. Aquino's Satanism exposed in Britain

U.S. Lt. Col. Michael Aquino's Temple of Set has 100 members in Britain, and they may be engaged in ritual sex and child sacrifice, according to the *News of the World* Sunday weekly, published in London.

"Set" is one of the ancient Egyptian terms for Satan, or Dionysos.

Aquino was the house guest of one David Austen, the leader of the British chapter of the Temple of Set, who reportedly admits

having witnessed the ritual killing of a baby.

Among the members is one John Widger, a high-level civil servant in Her Majesty's Tax Office who admits that Satanists "worship before altars, are involved in orgies and ritual sex. They feel the need to drink the blood of freshly-killed chickens before they can perform their craft." He went on to say: "I don't feel the urge for that kind of thing yet. I'm still a learner." Another member, while denying that he engaged in sex orgies, commented, "I haven't been involved in any sex sessions yet—but I'm living in hope." Another member is one Julian Clark, the warden at London and Pensionville Prison. Others include students and businessmen.

One member is an actress who claims she got her introduction to witchcraft while at school. She hosted a dinner party at her fashionable apartment, not far from Westminster Cathedral, for Aquino and his "high-priestess" wife Lilith while they were in London.

While in Great Britain, Aquino allowed a British TV program to film the initiation of David Austen into his temple. Austen is reportedly a homosexual and has "666" tattooed on his wrist.

Wakhan Corridor 'does not exist'

Since its 1979 invasion, the Soviet Union has occupied and depopulated Afghanistan's strategic Wakhan corridor, according to a British press report. The Wakhan is a narrow strip of Afghan land that reaches to China, running between Russia and Pakistan.

"It is as if the Wakhan Corridor does not exist," an Italian priest living in Kabul told Britain's *Daily Telegraph* May 15.

"We used to get a regular check from there when they read out the weather report from various parts of the country. Now, there is never anything from the Wakhan and the Pamir [mountains]. I don't think anybody is living there now," he said.

What happened to most of the population is unknown.

The area is extremely sensitive for both the Russians and Chinese, and although the Soviets never formally annexed the Corridor, they occupied it after the 1979 invasion. They forcibly removed the Kirghiz tribe of 5-6,000 people, most of whom died in refugee camps in Pakistan and Turkey. Even the sheep they based their livelihood on have been scattered and destroyed.

Philippines rebels target Americans anew

Philippines communist rebels shot dead two more Americans, a former sea captain and his wife, the weekend of May 13. The killing of Mr. and Mrs. Jobert Ivan was the second attack on American nationals in a month.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt was quoted May 14 saying that the headquarters of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG), which is now in suburban Manila, will be moved to a safer place following a threat by rebels to attack American military facilities.

Platt said the decision to move the U.S. military headquarters was made in April, after Col. James Rowe, a JUSMAG official, was ambushed and killed. Platt said the JUSMAG would be moved closer to the seaside U.S. embassy in Manila, where security has been tightened.

CIA kidnaping sought to sour Laos-Japan ties

The kidnaping of Mitsui executive Yoshiaki Asao on March 1, according to reliable sources, was a CIA-financed operation aimed at souring relations between Japan and Laos. Japan established diplomatic relations with Laos in 1976, the year after the Communists seized power.

Japan is Laos's largest source of development aid among non-communist countries. In fiscal year 1987, Japan gave \$13.7 million to Laos in official aid. The CIA financed a "Free Lao" commando unit to kidnap Asao in order to destroy Japanese con-

fidence in the Laotian government.

Although officially a businessman and branch manager of Mitsui, Asao also works for Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Asao was placed in Vientiane by the Nakasone faction of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, to build up friendly ties with the Laotian government. Diplomats in the Laotian capital describe Asao as a "very amiable man" who would always go out of his way to help others.

On March 8, Thai police foiled the CIA operation by rescuing Asao, who was unharmed. Two of the kidnapers were killed in a shoot-out and four others were wounded and later arrested.

U.S., Soviet role seen in Ethiopia coup attempt

U.S.-Soviet negotiations over the Horn of Africa, wracked by border conflicts and ethnic civil wars, are the main element in the recent coup attempt in Ethiopia, intelligence sources report. Former President Jimmy Carter's visit to Ethiopia and its rebel-held Eritrea province at the end of April are seen as notable in this regard.

On May 17, Ethiopian ruler Mengistu Haile Maryam cut short a visit to East Berlin and returned to the country to suppress the coup attempt.

Informed sources report that both the Soviets and the United States have agreed in recent months on regional negotiations in the Horn of Africa involving Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia, with the aim of solving local conflicts through the establishment of federal systems. This was the orientation during Carter's visit, which was undertaken on behalf of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

Mengistu has been rejecting such pressures and any idea of making concessions to the rebels, and instead unleashed a new military offensive against the Eritreans in April, which ended in a disaster for the Ethiopian Army. Preliminary reports indicate that this created the conditions for Soviet-linked officers to stage a coup against Mengistu.

Briefly

● **YITZHAK SHAMIR**, Israel's prime minister, has threatened to resign if the executive body of his Likud coalition rejects his plan to hold elections among Palestinians in the occupied territories. He said his "peace plan" was deliberately intended to bypass the PLO, and did not mean a softer policy toward the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising.

● **TANKS AND TROOPS** of one of the Soviet Union's elite fighting units headed for home from East Germany May 16, under Mikhail Gorbachov's program of highly publicized "military cutbacks." About 100 young Soviet conscripts whooped and waved as their train, loaded with T-64A tanks, made a ceremonial departure from Jüterborg station south of Berlin.

● **DEATH THREATS** from Peruvian terrorists have caused the head of the Foreign Press Association and several other foreign journalists to leave the country. *EIR's* bureau in Lima is on security alert.

● **AN INDIAN** journalist chastised U.S. senators who accused his country of human rights violations in Punjab. Writing in *Gujarat Samachar*, he said, "The people in Punjab are terrorists. [Lyndon] LaRouche is a former presidential candidate, who has been preaching what Indira Gandhi preached, for a new world economic order."

● **CIRIACO DE MITA** resigned his post as Italy's prime minister May 19. He tendered his resignation at the concluding speech at the Socialist Party conference in Rome.

● **ELLIOTT ABRAMS**, met with Venezuela's President Carlos Andrés Pérez on May 18, and Peru's President Alan García May 19. The former State Department Latin America expert is touring the continent on behalf of Project Democracy.

As EIR warned, Gregg is Bush's albatross

by William Jones

"Since recent revelations in the Oliver North trial prove that Bush repeatedly lied about his involvement in Iran-Contra operations, Gregg's nomination hearings before the Senate in May could become a media extravaganza targeting the failing presidency," *EIR* warned last April 28. Donald Gregg, George Bush's former aide and proposed ambassador to the Republic of Korea, has indeed become the albatross of the administration.

Ironically enough, it was a number of key Bush nominations which have set up the administration for a revived probing into the Iran-Contra affair, which had been rather successfully swept under the carpet. Already with the appointment of John Negroponte, the former ambassador to Honduras, as ambassador to Mexico, eyebrows were raised. In his position in Honduras, Negroponte was a key link to the Honduran government, whose support was necessary for the Contra supply effort. In hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier this year, Negroponte was grilled concerning his possible involvement in the Iran-Contra affair. The senators, apparently not entirely satisfied with the answers they received, are scheduling more hearings with Negroponte for next month.

Even more problematic was the appointment of Vice President Bush's national security adviser, Donald Gregg, as ambassador to South Korea. Gregg, who had worked under CIA "renegade" Ted Shackley, in Saigon during the height of the Vietnam War, was a key player in the Iran-Contra affair, having introduced then-Vice President Bush to Felix Rodriguez, an on-the-ground controller in El Salvador for the Contra resupply effort. Working hand-in-hand with Oliver North, Rodriguez remained in close contact with his old Vietnam buddy Gregg in Washington.

The other factor pushing a renewed investigation into the

Iran-Contra affair was the trial of Lt. Col. Oliver North. North, who was convicted on three of the charges raised against him, but pronounced innocent on nine others, was one of the people who were hung out to dry. The fact that the men and women on the jury declared North innocent of nine charges underlined their feeling that, although North bore considerable responsibility, there were higher-ups not yet brought to trial, or even accused of a crime, who bore an even greater responsibility. This was also expressed by some of the jurors in interviews after the trial.

Material released by the government during the course of the North trial showed that there had been a meeting between Honduran President Suazo and Vice President Bush, where Bush allegedly assured the Honduran President that he would receive more U.S. financial assistance if he agreed to support the Contras on Honduran territory. Bush denies that this was the subject of the meeting. North and the other defendants, Adm. John Poindexter and Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, have little reason to cover up for other responsible parties, who have allowed them to "take the rap."

As was recently revealed during the the appearance of Donald Gregg before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gregg was originally considered for a top CIA post, having served his entire career as an intelligence officer. Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.), chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, and several other committee members then threatened to investigate Gregg's role in the Iran-Contra affair. In a *Washington Post* article on May 19, it was reported that Boren said that he had advised the White House that if it tried to give Gregg the Central Intelligence Agency job, he would conduct "prolonged hearings . . . which would have the effect of reopening questions about the Iran-Contra affair." Bush then dropped the idea and instead appointed Gregg

to be U.S. envoy to South Korea.

It was undoubtedly thought that hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would be something of a breeze compared to what the Intelligence Committee wanted to put Gregg through, although the administration had plenty of warning that this would not be the case. Earlier this month, committee chairman Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) had asked the administration to withdraw Gregg's nomination to the ambassadorial post because of his possible involvement in Iran-Contra activities. Bush insisted that he was standing by his man.

'The dog ate my homework'

The first session of hearings with Gregg proved somewhat painful for the former CIA man. Senator Cranston began his interrogation by asking Gregg about the statements given by Oliver North at his trial. North said that Gregg had introduced him to Felix Rodriguez in December 1984. North also claims that he talked to Gregg before selecting Rodriguez as the on-the-ground controller for the Contra operations. Gregg insisted that none of this was true and that he knew nothing about the Iran-Contra affair until he discovered "the tip of the iceberg" in August 1986, and that he didn't see the whole picture until December 1986. Gregg attempted to convince the committee that he knew nothing of the activity of his old Vietnam comrade during the entire period Rodriguez was involved in the Contra resupply effort, although they communicated frequently during that time, in conversations Gregg described as Rodriguez undergoing "combat catharsis."

Gregg had also introduced Rodriguez to Gen. Paul Gorman, then commander of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, and to Thomas Pickering, the ambassador to El Salvador. He also introduced Rodriguez to top Ibero-American leaders. In February 1985, cables from Gorman state that Rodriguez, who was ostensibly sent to Central America to deal with the insurgency in El Salvador, actually had the Contra operation as his top priority. A notation in Oliver North's diary reports on a meeting with Lt. Col. James Steele, who in 1985 was stationed at the U.S. embassy in San Salvador, and Gregg in September 1985. Gregg said that North's diary was wrong, although Steele confirmed for Senator Kerry that there was in fact a meeting.

A memo from Col. Sam Watson, Gregg's aide in the vice president's office, wrote a memo on Feb. 4, 1986 about the need for more logistical support for cross-border attacks. The memo passed by Gregg on its way to the vice president, and Gregg notes on it, "Felix agrees with this. It is a major shortcoming." An appointment memo dated April 16, 1986, states that Gregg had set up a briefing for Bush by Rodriguez on "resupply of the Contras." Gregg, who couldn't account for the formulation, offered the "speculation" that the memo concerned "resupply of the *copters*" for the El Salvadoran government and that the secretary had misunderstood—but she misunderstood again in another memo dated April 30,

1986, also dealing with a Rodriguez briefing to the vice president.

On Oct. 5, 1986, when Eugene Hasenfus's plane crashed over Nicaraguan territory, Rodriguez called Gregg's office, although, according to Gregg, without mentioning anything about the Hasenfus incident.

Even more problematic is the fact that Gregg denies ever having informed his boss, Vice President Bush, about the Iran-Contra operations. Cranston described Gregg's testimony as "the dog ate my homework" argument.

If Gregg is in fact lying, then his goose is cooked. And yet, as Cranston pointed out, if Gregg did not inform his superior of what was going on, that would cast a shadow on Gregg's judgment. Cranston said that it also raises "fundamental questions about your suitability to be U.S. ambassador." Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) found it exceedingly strange that Gregg would inform the vice president about minor problems of helicopter resupply to the El Salvadoran government, but would say nothing about Contra supply problems. Gregg claims that the operations were not important enough to bring to the vice president's attention, and that Bush was first informed about the Contra operations after the story broke through quotes from Gregg published in the *New York Times*.

Kerry said that this "was conceivably one of the most significant constitutional confrontations in the history of this country," adding, "Over Watergate we came close to impeaching a President of the United States," although Watergate involved no more than a "two-bit burglary."

Keeping the lid on a further extensive probe of the Iran-Contra affair may prove to be impossible for the administration, although certain senators like Claiborne Pell (R-R.I.) fear that "the unraveling that can come out of this hearing could be of harm." But there are much bigger fish than intelligence operative Donald Gregg who would then be drawn into the Iran-Contra net. Some voices are being raised asking to know how much President Bush actually knew about Iran-Contra. Cranston has said that he would hold further hearings unless the Gregg nomination were withdrawn. "If the nomination stays before us," said Cranston, "we have to learn all we can about his deeds before we can make a decision."

On May 18 the White House reiterated its commitment to see the nomination through, claiming that Cranston "has chosen to make this a personal kind of cause." Conceivably, the White House or Gregg could withdraw his nomination and try to sweep everything under the carpet. But that in itself would raise suspicions that something was being covered up in this affair, and could create even greater interest in re-launching investigations into Iran-Contra.

The trials of Poindexter and Secord will provide the backdrop to the congressional hearings, not to speak of any possible surprises that the defendants may have in store for their former colleagues in their attempts to avoid prison sentences. Whatever turn events may take in the course of the next few weeks, the Iran-Contra affair promises to continue stalking the President's every step.

Brent Scowcroft's environmentalist back channel to Moscow

by Scott Thompson

In his "peace in our time" speech at Texas A&M University on May 12, President George Bush signed off on a dialogue with the Soviet Union on such "global issues" as ecology, terrorism, and drugs. The same set of proposals, which has been termed "Basket Five," had been taken up only days before by Secretary of State James Baker in his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow.

Let us examine the origin of the American-Soviet dialogue on "environmental" issues. We have discovered that the issue was first raised through David Rockefeller's Dartmouth Conference back channel to Moscow in a 1971 context, that has major national security implications for the present.

Notably, Gen. Brent Scowcroft was a prominent member of the private Dartmouth Conference, before he left his job at Kissinger Associates to become President Bush's national security adviser. It was General Scowcroft, it is believed, who played a prominent role in injecting such "global issues" into the reassessment of East-West relations that the Bush administration has advertised for credulous gulls.

Environmentalism and deindustrialization

The environmentalist issue was first raised in the East-West context at the July 12-16, 1971, Sixth Dartmouth Conference held at the October Palace in Kiev, U.S.S.R. The principal advocate of environmentalism there was Dr. Thomas Malone, dean of the University of Connecticut, who spoke on the neo-malthusian policies of the genocidal Club of Rome: "Some prospect of treating these issues in a quantitative fashion is found in the approach sponsored by the Club of Rome, in which societal response to matters such as world population trends, utilization of natural resources, capital investment, industrialization, agriculture, pollution, and the quality of life are analyzed by means of computerized, multi-loop, non-linear feedback systems models as a guide to the formulation of effective policies for consciously affecting the future."

Readers of *EIR* will not be surprised at the assertion that "systems analysis is not only epistemologically and methodologically bankrupt as a means to analyze the non-linear aspects of real economic growth," but, that the Club of Rome

used lying statistics to prove that between 3-5 billion people must die by the year 2,000 to meet strict environmentalist criteria.

There were two major reasons why Dartmouth sought to raise this issue with the Soviet Union: 1) The Anglo-American Establishment behind such environmentalist lunacy as the Club of Rome had miscalculated, and recognized belatedly that the deindustrialization of the West being carried out under the banner of "limits to growth" would leave the West vulnerable to conquest by the Soviets, who had not yet been infected with deindustrialization dogma. 2) As long as the Soviets held even rhetorically to anti-malthusianism, the Club of Rome's genocidal "zero-population growth" dogma could not be enforced among the darker-skinned people of the Third World. The Russians had to be won to acceptance of a "Great White Brotherhood" cultural paradigm shift.

The report of the Sixth Dartmouth Conference states, "Mutual concern for problems of the global environment . . . contributed to the establishment, under joint U.S.-Soviet leadership, of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, which has been functioning with increasing effect." This institutionalization of the environmentalism issue with systems analysis arose out of a followup meeting of Dartmouth founder David Rockefeller, Sen. Frank Church (D-Id.), Gen. James Gavin, and other members of the American Dartmouth delegation, with Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin. In a report to the Senate on their discussion, Senator Church states that Kosygin agreed to adopt the environmentalist issue, dropping the Soviets' traditional anti-malthusianism, at the forthcoming world environment conference to be held under United Nations auspices at Stockholm, Sweden.

But, Kosygin had a price, and David Rockefeller and his colleagues were more than willing to pay it. As Senator Church put it: "The prime minister responded that arms control was the focal point in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union: On its achievement, he said, depends the settlement of many other problems, including the environment."

So, at least token Soviet acceptance of the "Great White Brotherhood" perspective—starting in the Third World—

was linked to the arms control issue. This was precisely what David Rockefeller of the Dartmouth Conference wanted. Simultaneous conferences of Bertrand Lord Russell's Pugwash Conference (compare June 1970 Tenth Pugwash Symposium on the "Impact of New Technologies on the Arms Race"), were already examining how to curtail an "American System" strategy based upon competition around rapid technological attrition through, among other measures, curtailing the development of "exotic technologies for an Anti-Ballistic Missile System," which the Soviets had first publicly acknowledged they were working to achieve in Marshal Sokolovsky's 1962 book on military strategy.

This neo-malthusianism of the Dartmouth and Pugwash conferences admirably fit the founding intentions of Bertrand Russell, who, in *The Impact of Science on Society*, had stated that wars have proven an insufficient means to curtail population growth, and it would be beneficial if science would discover a plague (especially for the darker-skinned races) that could be propagated every generation or so.

Rockefeller family retainer Henry Kissinger, who had attended every Pugwash Conference on curtailing ABM development, later worked with a coterie of Pugwash scientists to draft the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty, which permitted the Soviets to continue working on exotic technologies for an ABM breakout, while Kissinger's sponsor, McGeorge Bundy, ran a mobilization to shut down the last vestiges of ballistic missile defense in the West.

IIASA and espionage

Bundy was also a co-founder of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. Pugwash scientist Howard Raiffa was the first director. Deployed from the Soviet side was Dzhermen Gvishiani, the son-in-law of Kosygin, who is notorious among Western intelligence services for his leading role in Soviet technological espionage efforts.

Elaboration of the IIASA program to rope in other countries was a subject of the December 1972 Dartmouth Conference, where Dr. Malone proposed encouraging "participation of other nations" now that Soviet acquiescence to neo-malthusianism was assured. This gambit was significantly checked, however, when the U.N.'s Stockholm Conference was wrecked by the intervention of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who organized Third World opposition around the idea that deindustrialization would mean genocide.

But, Dartmouth stuck to its arms control-environmentalism "linkage" agreement with Kosygin, as epitomized by the speech of George Rathjens, of Pugwash and MIT, who praised Dr. Kissinger, because: "The most significant agreement emerging from SALT I is the limitation of ABM systems to militarily meaningless levels. . . . It can be interpreted as indicating acceptance by each of the superpowers of the fact that for the foreseeable future, its population will be held hostage by the other. Thus, deterrence is enshrined, for better or worse, as the major rationale for strategic force poli-

cy. . . . Finally. . . . the treaty can be interpreted as supporting the view that limiting the development of weaponry is an important and realistic objective of arms control efforts."

As the deployment of Soviet technological espionage specialist Gvishiani to IIASA would indicate, this creation of the Dartmouth back channel has not been without problems. In March 1982, the Reagan administration denied U.S. funds through the National Science Foundation to IIASA on the basis "that participation in the institute is contrary to national security interests." It had been discovered that the Institute's secretary, Arkady Belozarov, was a contact for a KGB double agent in Norway. Also, then chairman of IIASA Givishiani's extensive espionage ties were exposed. And, finally, in a Nov. 7, 1982 article in *Parade* magazine, author Tad Szulc revealed that in 1981, Soviet experts working at IIASA linked their computers to the U.S.-built Cray-1 (the most advanced American computer) at the University of Reading in England, where they used the Cray to make complex calculations for nuclear weapon design that the Soviets, lacking such a computer, had been unable to do.

Enter Brent Scowcroft

Gen. Brent Scowcroft had been a deputy of Kissinger, then his successor as national security adviser, when Kissinger pursued the Dartmouth-Pugwash policy of negotiating the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty. He has been a longtime participant in the Dartmouth Conference. Since he chaired the President's Commission on Strategic Forces during the first Reagan administration, General Scowcroft has made clear that he remains an adherent of the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) that Pugwash and Dartmouth sought to enshrine. He has also made clear more recently, since his appointment as national security adviser in the Bush administration, that, like the Dartmouth-Pugwash arms control mafia, he views President Reagan's revolutionary Strategic Defense Initiative as little more than an arms control bargaining chip.

Apart from his direct suckling under Henry Kissinger on such military strategic issues, General Scowcroft and Kissinger crony William Hyland (now editor of the Council on Foreign Relations' journal *Foreign Affairs*) not only joined the Dartmouth Conference in 1981, but became leaders of its special task force on arms control. Well-informed sources state that General Scowcroft used this back channel to brief the Soviets on how his "MX Commission" findings for creation of a "Midgetman" missile would help assist further arms control concessions, possibly including the trade-off of President Reagan's SDI program that the Soviets were then calling a *casus belli*.

Finally, through the Dartmouth back channel, General Scowcroft became indoctrinated on the "linkage" between arms control and environmentalism, which President George Bush in his Texas A&M speech now appears prepared to negotiate directly with the Soviets.

Ritual case shakes Washington state

The Satanists go free, because they are on the inside of the very agencies charged with tracking them down.

The first defendant in a sensational Satanic rape case in Olympia, Washington pleaded guilty to sex abuse charges on May 1. He was sentenced to 20 years.

He is Paul Ingram, 43, and has agreed to testify against at least two other defendants, to corroborate the accusations of two of their victims—Ingram's own daughters, now aged 18 and 22.

Ingram, James Rabie, 45, and Raymond Risch, Jr., 41, were part of a Satanic cult which had carried out ritual sexual abuse going back 17 years, when the victims were young children. Court documents indicate that these rituals, at various times, involved animal sacrifice, human sacrifice, sex with animals, and other gruesome activities.

But on May 3, as the trial of Rabie and Risch was to begin, the prosecution dropped all charges against them. The reason given was that the victims were so traumatized, they were unfit to testify.

This case, including the circumstances surrounding the dropping of charges, demonstrates conclusively what investigators of Satanic cults have repeatedly stated. Mutilated bodies are found and Satanists go unpunished because the Satanists themselves occupy key positions in the very agencies charged with investigating their crimes!

Paul Ingram had been a deputy sheriff for 15 years. He was arrested in November 1988 after charges of statutory rape were filed by his two daughters, who were aided by the Safeplace Women's Shelter. Ingram

was the Republican candidate for state legislature in 1984. He had been president of the Thurston County Deputy Sheriffs Association, and was chairman of the County Republican Central Committee and the top Republican official in the county at the time of his arrest. He was also the chief civil deputy for the Sheriff's Office.

James Rabie, who was arrested in December 1988, was a 14-year Thurston County deputy sheriff, and became a lobbyist for the Washington State Law Enforcement Association, Inc. Rabie had been active in the County Committee on Child Abuse/Neglect. Rabie's detective assignments from 1982 to 1987 focused on cases involving child abuse and sex crimes.

The third defendant, Raymond Risch, Jr., was arrested at the same time as Rabie. He had been employed by the Sheriff's Department for 16 years as a mechanic. Mrs. Ingram ran a daycare center in the Ingram home. Mrs. Rabie worked as a county corrections officer.

The following are excerpts from an officer's report on an interview with the 18-year-old daughter of Paul Ingram, by one Dr. Richard Ofshe, a "cult expert" from Berkeley.

Dr. Ofshe "reminded her that she had talked previously about how she would be killed if she talked about bad things that had happened. . . . He asked her if, other than sexually, did people hurt her? . . . She shook her head yes. . . . They threatened her with a knife to her throat. She also wrote down that they cut up a baby goat in front of her and told her the

same thing would happen to her. . . . He asked how old she was when this happened. She said, 'Eleven'. . . . She indicated there was animal sacrifice, chants, worship, sermons, and some human sacrifice."

In other documents the two girls testify that they were forced to have sex with goats and dogs from about the time they were in kindergarten through high school. The goats would then be sacrificed. Much of this was photographed. Brutal rape and sodomy of the children of members of the group were carried out repeatedly over many years.

Authorities, blocked by Satanists who are "in the system," are also seldom equipped to deal with cases like this. Investigators began to consult outside experts to help make sense of the unusual information they were receiving. One such expert was Dr. Ofshe.

At first, he was very helpful, putting a rape investigation onto the track of the Satanism involved. He also gained the victims' confidence.

That is how matters stood in the latter part of February. A month later, he returned, but something had changed. He became abusive, called the victims liars, and told them they had made it all up. The Sheriff's Department was at a loss to explain his behavior. His verbal abuse of the victims, after having gained their trust, threw them into a traumatized state just prior to the scheduled hearings and trial. The charges against Rabie and Risch had to be dropped by the prosecution, to preserve the option of later bringing new indictments.

The sheriff has made it clear that they plan to upgrade their investigation, not shut it down, and has already announced that there will be two more people indicted. But, perhaps a new subject of investigation should be Dr. Richard Ofshe of Berkeley.

Gorbachov: 'a drug store cowboy'

A rare White House attack on Soviet lies brings an angry reaction from U.S. Establishment media.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater briefly broke out of the frustrating stranglehold of diplomatic restraint at his daily briefing here May 16, when he lashed out at Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov, accusing him of acting in a "drug store cowboy" fashion for his "very strange pattern of public relations gambits in the last month or two."

The issue was press revelations of Gorbachov's latest act of generosity to the West, the report that he'd promised to stop sending military supplies to Nicaragua.

Essentially, Fitzwater told reporters that there is no evidence that Gorbachov's statement was anything but words, aimed at influencing public opinion in the West. In this regard, he noted, they follow the pattern of recent Soviet pronouncements about unilateral troop and other cuts. In none of these cases, Fitzwater said, has the pronouncement been followed up by demonstrable results.

He said, "In recent days, we've seen any number of arms control proposals which appear to be something they're not. We've heard of Soviet threats to abandon the INF treaty, talk of an SS-23 buildup, and now reports of the Soviet discontinuation of Nicaraguan aid. But we have not seen the results, and we wait for the evidence to come in. At the moment, it appears to be only words, not deeds."

In the latest case, he noted, U.S. "surveillance techniques" had determined that Soviet military supplies were continuing to flow into Nicaragua, adding to that nation's "stock-

piles of military equipment clearly in excess of its legitimate security requirements."

Many members of the White House press corps went berserk over the idea that the White House would dare call Gorbachov a liar. Media coverage all centered on Fitzwater's "drug store cowboy" reference.

By fixating on the phrase in that very lengthy exchange that could be read as provocative, the major media provided an effective smokescreen for what Fitzwater was really saying.

In fact, this reporter found that many citizens, hearing the report of Fitzwater's "drug store cowboy" quip, were not aware that Fitzwater grounded his comment on the fact that U.S. surveillance had demonstrated the Soviet arms shipments had not stopped. That important fact was barely, if at all, mentioned in press accounts.

The *Washington Post* went even further to divert attention from this fact by taking the offensive with an attack on Fitzwater, devoting its May 18 editorial to denouncing the "drug store cowboy" reference in the most vicious terms. "The Fitzwater one-line sneers are about as dumb a response to what the Soviets are doing as you could think of," the editorial railed.

In reality, throughout the White House briefing, Fitzwater was trying to explain why the White House was not responding to the public pronouncements by Gorbachov with unilateral force reduction measures of its own.

At one point, a *Washington Post* reporter spoke up: "Since the election,

Gorbachov gave conventional arms cuts in New York, plutonium factories, his latest offer handed to Baker, now this. And the President's been calling for deeds, not words, but what deeds has George Bush responded with?"

This comment revealed what the Establishment media were really upset about, and had jumped on the "drug store cowboy" comment simply to vent its anger. That is, so far, the United States has not been railroaded by the recent barrage of Gorbachov public relations gambits into making unilateral offers of its own—and for very obvious reasons. Namely, the minute the United States makes a promise to do something, the very nature of its internal political system will tend to ensure that the promise is kept. The Soviets, by contrast, have no such internal mechanism compelling them to keep any promise, whether it be a verbal offer or a formal treaty.

Fitzwater's fuller statement: "I think that's the essence of the PR game that he's playing here, and this is that the United States has been very careful and methodical in its examination of our relationship with the Soviet Union. On the basis of that, we have opened the door to any number of possibilities that could result from an improved relationship. . . ."

"We contrast that, which is an admittedly cautious approach, to the one of throwing out in a kind of a drug store cowboy fashion, one arms control proposal after another—all of which, upon examination, proved to be either very little change from the existing situation, involving promises that have been made in the past involving reductions that are not meaningful in terms of our strategic relationship with the Soviet Union, or reductions that are not meaningful in terms of the NATO relationship to the Warsaw Pact."

A fascination with 'Henry's wrinkles'

One question being asked in Europe is: Which will last longer, the American troop presence there, or Henry Kissinger? Certainly, as long as Kissinger is the predominant influence in the Bush administration, American troops are not long for the European continent.

From May 11-20, Kissinger made his first grand tour of Europe since his Jan. 28 meeting in Washington with President Bush, when he recommended that the United States reach a "Second Yalta" deal with Moscow over (and over the heads of) Europe. The whole complex of American-European relations has had the smell of death hanging over it, ever since that day.

So, it is not surprising, that when Kissinger arrived in Italy on May 13, to speak before the convention of the Italian Republican Party, a journalist for Italy's *La Repubblica* newspaper, Paolo Galimberti, pointed to Kissinger's visibly deteriorated state. His article (in the May 14-15 edition) was accompanied by a picture of Kissinger looking horribly decrepit, as if Dr. K had been transformed into Dr. Death. It was a powerful psychological message, perhaps encouraged by certain interests in Italy who harbor a deep dislike for Kissinger, for reasons of their own.

"Also the gods get old," wrote Galimberti. "The wrinkles of age, in particular when they are more political than physical, are visible nonetheless. The ideas of Kissinger are full of

wrinkles, despite his colorful way of speaking and *maquillage*, his studied way of speaking with the tricks of the maestro, to capture the sympathy of the public. . . . The wrinkledness (*rugosità*) of the former secretary of state should concern us greatly. He is indeed a private citizen, but his influence on the White House is very strong, not only through Scowcroft and Eagleburger, but also through the power of the ideas Henry Kissinger gives directly to President Bush, without mediation."

Obviously, similar matters had been on the minds of Kissinger's audience at the Norwegian School of Business, in Oslo, on May 11, at the beginning of the grand tour. The question of Kissinger's influence in the Bush administration was brought up. At first, somewhat defensively, Kissinger blurted out that he "couldn't help it," if he had "two or three friends" in the administration with whom he had worked for the past 20 years. Then he recovered his usual arrogance, and declared, "But I never go through friends" if I want to talk to Bush. In fact, "I never go to Bush. Bush calls me."

The merchant of death

For the May 11-20 period, Kissinger's schedule included: Oslo, May 11; La Toja, Pontevedra, Spain for the May 11-14 elites' annual Bilderberg conference; Portugal, about May 13, for a short stop (he blew in there and out on the private plane of Italy's Gianni Agnelli); Rimini, Italy May 13, for a speech at the Italian Republican Party conference; West Germany and France during the first part of the week of May 15; Malmö, Sweden May 18; and a two-day stopover in London thereafter.

If the smell of death hung over Dr. K, careful observers following him

through the continent might also have discovered deceit and duplicity. Whereas in Oslo, for example, he was advising businessmen to stay out of deals with the Soviets and Eastern Europe and to invest in Mexico instead, one week later in Malmö, he was portraying the People's Republic of China as a good alternative to the crisis-racked U.S.S.R. Some observers couldn't escape the conclusion that he was simply trying to deflect Scandinavian businessmen's attention away from deals that might interfere with deals being made by Kissinger Associates' own clients!

At least in Oslo, he made one honest observation, admitting that he knew nothing about economics. That, of course, doesn't stop him causing the economic strangulation of nations he wants destroyed.

Take the matter of Bilderberg and the Panama crisis, for example.

One Bilderberg insider reported that Spain's Prime Minister Felipe González, who fêted Kissinger and the other Bilderbergers, has spent a good deal of time since the May 7 Panama elections, receiving urgent phone calls from George Bush, begging González to be an intermediary for the U.S. with Panama, in efforts against General Noriega.

Interestingly, it was his Kissinger Associates William Dill Rogers of the Arnold and Porter law firm, who devised the legal mechanisms to implement the Reagan-Bush administration's original economic warfare design against Panama. Kissinger's arrival in Britain about May 18-19 coincided with the arrival in the U.K. of Rogers, for a conference at Ditchley Park on the theme, "Latin America: Problems and Prospects," at which the crushing of national sovereignty through economic warfare was expected to be one of the private items on the agenda.

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Senate passes minimum wage bill

On May 18 the Senate voted to raise the minimum wage by \$1.20 an hour over three years, which would raise it to \$4.55 an hour, passing the legislation by a vote of 63 to 37. Earlier this month, the House voted approval by 247 to 172.

This puts the Congress on a direct collision course with the White House, which has promised to veto any bill which raised the minimum wage above their proposal of \$4.25 an hour.

Minutes after passage, Senate Democrats went before TV cameras to accuse President Bush of trying to appear tough by "standing on the necks and backs of the working poor of this country," as Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) phrased it. "The President has a perceived political need to look tough, to veto a bill," said Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.). "If he wants to prove how tough he is, let him choose a bill other than one in which a veto will harm millions of the poorest Americans."

President Bush claims that the conflict is not about 30¢ an hour, but about the massive unemployment which will result as many low-paying jobs are lost. But not all Republican senators are behind the President on this issue, since 10 Republicans voted for the bill. Neither House nor Senate supporters of the higher minimum wage have the two-thirds majority support to override a presidential veto.

Jap-bashing accompanies FSX fighter deal approval

By an extremely narrow margin, the Senate on May 17 voted 52 to 47 to approve the agreement between the United States and Japan to jointly pro-

duce the new FSX jet fighter.

The Senate also adopted 72 to 27 an amendment by Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) imposing new and tougher conditions on the co-production arrangement aimed at assuring that Japan doesn't receive vital U.S. aerospace technology. The amendment, opposed by the administration, was called a "killer amendment" by Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.) since it would require reopening negotiations with the Japanese government.

Byrd's measure calls for the United States to get at least 40% of the work producing the plane, including work on spare parts, includes binding language that would prohibit the transfer of certain jet engine technologies to the Japanese, and prohibits the Japanese from selling or transferring FSX technology to third parties.

In three days of heated debate, supporters and opponents of the deal vented their rage toward Japan over its trade surplus, its expenditure on defense, and over allegations that the Japanese were involved in a Libyan plant suspected of producing chemical weapons. Even some senators who supported the treaty did so reluctantly. Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.) voted for the treaty because, "it would be a mistake to pull the rug out from under the new administration." He claimed that Japan had not taken its responsibilities as an ally seriously.

The debate was also combined with not-so-subtle threats of U.S. cutbacks on military spending related to the security of Japan if the U.S. feels that the Japanese are not giving the U.S. what they consider a "square deal." "If we spent 1% of our gross national product on defense [as Japan does], our budget deficit would disappear overnight and their economy would be in chaos, deprived of the oil our nation

escorted out of the Persian Gulf," warned Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.).

OTA warns U.S. losing technological edge

A congressional study issued on May 16 by the Office of Technology Assessment, warned that U.S. technological superiority, which it called the cornerstone of the nation's security since World War II, "is not crumbling, but over the past decade it has withered significantly."

The study, entitled "Holding the Edge: Maintaining the Defense Technology Base," had been requested by the Senate Armed Services Committee in order to find out what is needed to be done to maintain the U.S. technological base.

Some problems are caused by Congress, said the report, including civilian control over military procurement, too close congressional control, measures for protection of constituent interests, the environment, competition, accountability, minority interests, against conflicts of interest, and prevention of large profits at taxpayer expense. "The consequences of achieving these other objectives," continues the study, "have included high costs, long procurement times, inefficient production and restricted access to technology."

The study noted that foreign companies had made "deep inroads" into high-technology markets that had been more or less the exclusive domain of American industry. It also noted that the "Department of Defense reports that Soviet defense technology is catching up with ours, and sophisticated Western military equipment is routinely sold to Third World nations." The study concludes by rec-

ommending that Congress ease the rules under which the Defense Department conducts its business, allowing Pentagon practices to move closer to those of the private sector.

House Democratic Whip is 'ethics' target

As the investigation of House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.) continues unabated, Democratic House Speaker Tony Coelho (D-Calif.) is now being targeted for alleged "shady deals."

A front-page article in the *Washington Post* on May 14 refers to a deal where Coelho had in 1986 purchased \$100,000 in high-yield Drexel Burnham Lambert junk bonds. Since Coelho did not have the money initially to purchase the bonds, they were purchased for Coelho by Thomas Spiegel, a Beverly Hills savings institution officer and, according to the *Post*, a close associate of junk-bond king Michael Milken.

Spiegel, Milken, and several Drexel junk bond traders were major donors to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in 1985-86 when Coelho headed the committee. Coelho is also alleged to have failed to report a \$50,000 loan used to finance the transaction on his House financial disclosure statements as required by law.

Because of what is described as a misunderstanding either by Spiegel's office or at Drexel, the account was opened in the name of the Democratic Campaign Committee. Robert F. Bauer, Coelho's attorney, said he could not determine how the mistake was made, but found that no campaign funds were used to purchase the bonds, which would have been a breach of House rules.

Whether violations or irregularities occurred, it is clear that political damage is being done before those accused have a hearing.

House approves budget resolution for 1990

A \$1.7 trillion budget resolution for FY1990 cleared the House by a vote of 241 to 185 on May 17. The bill now goes to the Senate, where approval is also expected.

The resolution, in line with the agreement hammered out earlier with the White House, meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets, at least on paper. But in social and economic terms it is a monstrosity.

Entitlement and other mandatory spending would be cut by \$8.3 billion, including \$2.3 billion for Medicare and \$1.9 billion for agriculture. Defense spending would be cut \$6.7 billion in budget authority. Nevertheless, in light of the austerity guidelines which have become the "beacon of truth" for congressional cretins, the budget falls far short of their desires.

"We did the best we could do," said Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, somewhat dejectedly.

Veterans spending faces House deadlock

House Democratic leaders are scrambling to find a compromise on an emergency spending bill that includes money needed to maintain medical services at the Department of Veterans Affairs' hospitals and clinics. The measure will allot extra money to programs that have run out of funds soon-

er than expected.

The House Appropriations Committee had increased the Bush proposals for the bill by \$2 billion, and the House rejected attempts by the leadership to offset those increases with cuts in other programs. The bill was sent back to the Appropriations Committee.

Key Democrats urge Wright to prepare for the worst

Some of House Speaker Jim Wright's (D-Tex.) closest House colleagues have told the Speaker that unless he knocks down two of the most critical charges against him in an upcoming ethics panel hearing, he will have to step down as House Speaker. In what was described by participants as a grim two-hour meeting with Wright on May 17, they attempted to assess political damage.

"It's rough," said one lawmaker who attended the meeting, in comments to the *Washington Post*. "There's an exhaustion level, a frustration level. The feeling was that in the legal battle he's still on good footing but in the political battle, there's no footing left."

But Wright indicated the broader stakes involved in comments to May 17. "It's important not just to me but to the whole Congress," Wright said, arguing that the ethics committee is on the verge of reinterpreting House rules in a manner that could endanger many of his colleagues.

Wright's lawyer has moved to have the committee strike two of the more serious charges. If the committee decides to maintain these charges, Wright's attorney will move to have the panel proceed to the trial phase of its probe immediately.

National News

United States is cooling, not warming

According to a study released in mid-May by climatologists Robert Balling and Sherwood Idso of Arizona State University and the U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory in Phoenix, the United States has cooled at least half a degree since the 1920s, based on weather records collected at 1,200 stations in small towns nationwide. Their findings were published in the current issue of the *Journal of Geophysical Research*.

"The Earth may be heating, but we haven't seen any evidence that the U.S. is heating," said Balling, director of ASU's climatology laboratory. "What we found out, is most places in the United States are cooling."

Other researchers who found evidence of heating have been using "weather records badly contaminated by the urban heat island effect," he added. "Most of the world's large cities have a heat island," Balling explained, because "the thermal properties of the natural surface is different from the properties of the artificial surface." The heat island complications "make the global effects difficult to address," Balling said. Climate data from the United States are the best, and they show a cooling trend.

Bush anti-crime plan has police-state aspects

President Bush announced a \$1.2 billion anti-crime package on May 15 which includes elements that could threaten constitutional liberties.

The package includes \$1 billion for the construction of new prisons; approximately \$150 million for new personnel for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the U.S. Marshal's Service, the FBI, U.S. Attorneys offices, and the Justice Department; tougher laws for the use of semiautomatic weapons, including a minimum 10-year sentence for use of such a weapon during a violent crime or drug-related felony; ex-

panded use of the death penalty including form murder for hire, kidnaping resulting in death, murder of a foreign official, terrorist murder of American citizens abroad, and similar crimes.

The proposal includes a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule which keeps illegally seized evidence out of courts. Illegally seized evidence could, under the proposal, be admitted "if the officers carrying out a search or seizure acted with an objectively reasonable belief" that they were not violating the Constitution.

The proposal also includes new gun control measures like a ban on the importation, manufacture, or sale of semiautomatic weapon magazines capable of firing more than 15 rounds. Bush also announced that he would make permanent his earlier ban on imported semiautomatic rifles, so-called "assault weapons."

Pentagon study rejects Nunn's ALPS SDI system

The Accidental Launch Protection System, ALPS, a proposal by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) which would reduce the Strategic Defense Initiative to a point defense of U.S. missile fields in the event of accidental launch or the actions of a renegade commander, was rejected by a new Pentagon study according to the May 16 *Washington Times*.

The study criticizes the severe limitations of the idea, noting that the system could be easily overwhelmed. "We've decided to pursue objectives for SDI that are much greater than solely a system of 100 interceptors," the maximum allowed by the 1972 ABM Treaty, an unnamed Pentagon official is quoted by the *Times*.

The Bush administration, meanwhile, has announced plans to slow the SDI program as it shifts its focus toward the "Brilliant Pebbles" first-stage concept. The program is shifting away from the Reagan administration scheme to deploy Danny Graham's flying rocket barrages, and toward the Brilliant Pebbles design developed by Drs. Edward Teller and Lowell Wood, and advocated by former SDI chief Gen. James Abrahamson.

The program delays, announced by current SDI head General Monahan, are principally due to the decision to set back the development and launch of large deep-space tracking satellites. The deployment of a ground-based interceptor rocket has also been delayed.

The Brilliant Pebbles devices, now in the development and testing phase, are the first hope for a deployed ABM system. The delays mean that the administration is bowing to congressional pressure for further cuts in the SDI budget, and is setting back the date at which the program confronts the ABM treaty limitations.

Bush positions largely unfilled

Of the senior positions in the Bush administration, 80% are still empty, reports the May 13 *New York Times*.

The *Washington Post* blames it on low pay, but some believe the reason President Bush cannot fill key posts is that people wonder whether his administration will last.

Congressional critics say that the pace of filling jobs is much slower than under previous presidencies and has led to a backlog of problems which has prevented the new administration from making its mark. "When you have nobody in charge," the *Times* quotes Sen. Wendell Ford (D-Ky.), "it's very difficult to respond to problems or get answers to questions."

White House director of personnel, Charles Untermeyer, defends the pace of filling jobs, saying that things are slower because the administration is concerned about maintaining high conflict-of-interest standards. The *Times* makes no mention of the conflict-of-interest implications in having the equivalent of Kissinger Associates satellite offices at the State Department and the National Security Council.

Among the jobs that are going begging are that of overseeing the nation's nuclear weapons production and managing its nuclear reactor fuel program. The *Post* on May 17 claimed that the \$80,700 per year salary for these and other top scientific posts is too

low, but other branches of the Executive are also unfilled. The Defense Department for example, has sounded out 24 individuals, and none of them wants the post of under-secretary of acquisition. The new "ethics" laws are also scaring off qualified individuals, as candidates fear they will be torn to shreds by "ethics"-oriented congressmen and journalists.

N.Y. Post on LaRouche tuning campaign

The *New York Post* reported on the indomitable Lyndon LaRouche and his campaign to lower tuning to middle C = 256 Hertz in a two-page feature article on May 14.

In a piece entitled "Lyndon's Latest Pitch," *Post* writer Clare McHugh reports about the success LaRouche still has, although behind prison bars and serving a 15-year sentence, in influencing the world around him. "He hasn't lost any of the qualities that have made him the American extremist for our time," she writes. "He keeps worrying about the fate of the nation. He continues to condemn Communism. He talks of another bid for the White House."

The article is graced with pictures and captions of LaRouche, "A Harmonious World"; Renata Tebaldi, "Pitching In"; Luciano Pavarotti, "Voices Approval"; and Richard Bonyng and Joan Sutherland, "Signed On."

Luba Tcheresky, a professor at Fordham University, is quoted saying, "Pitch is a concern. It makes a big difference to the singers—we've been worried about it for years." Stefan Zucker, editor of *Opera Fanatic*, comments, "There's no doubt that [the] Schiller [Institute] has tapped a lot of discontent among the singers over the pitch."

In an interview with LaRouche from his jail cell, the *Post* asked him what he gets from the Schiller Institute. "It's what they get from me," LaRouche laughed. "I do some work for them. I'm the old codger. 'Do this, old codger,' they say, 'write this or think about this.' You know, I'm extremely limited in my current position." LaRouche spokesman Dana Scanlon put to rest alle-

gations that money from the lower tuning campaign is going to LaRouche's legal appeals.

"Pitch is not a romantic matter that should change with the *Zeitgeist*, it is rational and scientific. I am concerned that when musicians meet and perform they communicate not in an arbitrary manner, but they work in accordance with the laws of the universe," LaRouche said.

Satanist Aquino under investigation

The campaign to halt the spread of Satanism in America, fueled by, among other things, the publication of the pamphlet "Is Satan In Your Schoolyard?" by *New Federalist* newspaper, is beginning to score some initial victories.

Satanist Lt. Col. Michael Aquino is once again under active investigation for sexually abusing children, according to the May 12 *San Jose Mercury*. Aquino is quoted as admitting that both he and his wife were questioned this week by Army investigators about the abuse of at least five children in Sonoma and Mendocino counties.

According to the *Mercury*, police in Ukiah had been looking into the ritual abuse of two boys and a girl when the children accused Aquino of being involved. Aquino also was accused of molestation by a 9-year-old girl in Santa Rosa, and an 11-year-old boy in Fort Bragg, N.C. "Basically, we have a multi-jurisdictional investigation," said Ukiah Police Chief Fred Keplinger, whose department is working with the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

The Texas State Senate, meanwhile, passed S.B. 803 on May 10, establishing the crime of ritual child abuse and setting severe penalties for offenders, with virtually no opposition. The bill now goes to the House, where it is expected to receive strong support. On May 11, Sen. Buster Brown introduced a more wide-ranging bill to deal with the problem of Satanism, S.B. 18323, which was introduced simultaneously in the House by Rep. Sam Johnson as H.B. 3202.

Briefly

● **JIMMY CARTER** was welcomed back into the public spotlight by Britain's *Daily Express* on May 15. Columnist Jon Akass writes, "It is good to see ex-president Carter on the White House lawn again, being treated with courtesy and deference by the new president." Akass admits Carter "was enfeebled by a madman, Khomeini, who was indifferent to all rational argument. He was humiliated and so was America."

● **THE 'SCIENCE POLICE,'** an eight-year-old international campaign for overt political control over the activities of scientists in the name of policing "fraud in science," should be stopped, says the May 15 *Wall Street Journal*. The editorial singles out Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) for waging this campaign, and notes that the director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has already bowed to congressional pressure by establishing an Office of Scientific Integrity.

● **MORE APPEASEMENT** of the Soviets is demanded of President Bush by the May 14 *New York Times*. An editorial says Bush's recent New Yalta speech at Texas A&M University is "long on vision and short on content. . . . It's now time for the Bush administration to conjure up a few deeds of its own."

● **A FORD** Foundation report calls for a \$29 billion increase in funding for social programs. The three-year, \$3 million study identifies a "social deficit," according to study director Irving Shapiro, former chief executive of the DuPont Co. The report calls for a sweeping expansion of services including drug and alcohol treatment programs, the Head Start program, and the WIC (food supplements to needy women and infants) program.

● **OLIVER NORTH** jury foreman Denise Anderson is the cousin of Gertrude Griffin, prosecutor John Kecker's secretary. The relationship could become a significant issue in North's appeal.

Gorbachov routed by American Revolution

Mikhail Gorbachov sustained a shattering foreign policy defeat on his just-concluded trip to Beijing. It is an especially welcome irony that the dastardly U.S.-Soviet condominium was given what could prove to be a death blow, by Chinese student demonstrators who marched to the slogan of Abraham Lincoln: "You can't fool all of the people all of the time"; and, in Shanghai, they marched against the backdrop of the Statue of Liberty.

There is at present a pre-revolutionary situation in China, harking to the traditions of the great Chinese patriot, Sun Yat-sen, who in turn modeled his revolution on the stirring precedents of the American Revolution and the Civil War.

It will become increasingly clear over the next period that all condominium deals are off. The resonances from the 1 million Chinese demonstrators—whatever the immediate fate of the upsurge—will be coupled with those from Ibero-America signaled by the more than 100 parliamentarians who signed a public letter protesting the abrogation of the human rights of Lyndon H. LaRouche and his co-defendants, and with those of the brave freedom-fighters trapped within the Russian Empire and its satellites.

What we are seeing now, is precisely the unfolding of the potential for a worldwide anti-Bolshevik coalition, the same which LaRouche called for after he and his wife visited Taiwan in the autumn of 1988. At that time, Mr. LaRouche took up the conception of his host, Gen. Teng Chieh, about how the Taiwanese Republic of China could defeat the tyrannical powers who oppressed the population of the People's Republic, even with their relatively small forces.

General Teng was an instructor at China's Whampoa military academy and a former colleague of Chinese Communist leaders such as the late Chou En-lai. He is also a leading advocate of the principles of the liberator of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

General Teng described to LaRouche, and developed in his book-length study, *Turning Defeat into*

Victory: A Total War Strategy Against Peking, reviewed in our last issue, how the political freedom and economic successes manifest in Taiwan would act as an inspiration to mainland Chinese as the social and economic crises on the mainland worsened. In their conversations, he and LaRouche predicted precisely the sort of social upheaval that has now occurred.

LaRouche's contribution to the discussion was, in his own words quoted below, to point out the broader context in which communism—and fascism—were created as ideologies. He reported his remarks in the Sept. 30, 1988, issue of *EIR*, as follows: "Communism and fascism were created by a powerful rentier-financier oligarchy against the influence of institutional forms typified by the case of the American Revolution and our constitutional form of federal government. The purpose of communist and fascist movements was to enable their creators to go beyond the mere overthrow of governments they did not like, and to seek to eradicate the cultures and institutions from which the modern form of sovereign nation-state republic tends to spring afresh."

The same forces who put Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin into power, and wish to rerun history through puppets such as Mikhail Gorbachov and Henry Kissinger, have just learned a lesson about the limits of their power. It is up to the rest of us to ensure that this is a lasting defeat.

The American Revolution was after all an international conspiracy, a true people's war. It represented the aspiration of all those who wished to defeat tyranny. George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette jointly held the future of Western civilization in their hands.

The Chinese students offer inspiration to all freedom-fighters everywhere. A first goal of the anti-Bolshevik coalition which LaRouche called for, after considering the implications of his historic meetings with General Teng, must be to free Lyndon LaRouche himself, so that he may take his rightful place at the head of the movement which he has called into being.



Turning Defeat into Victory

A Total War Strategy Against Peking
by General T'eng Chieh

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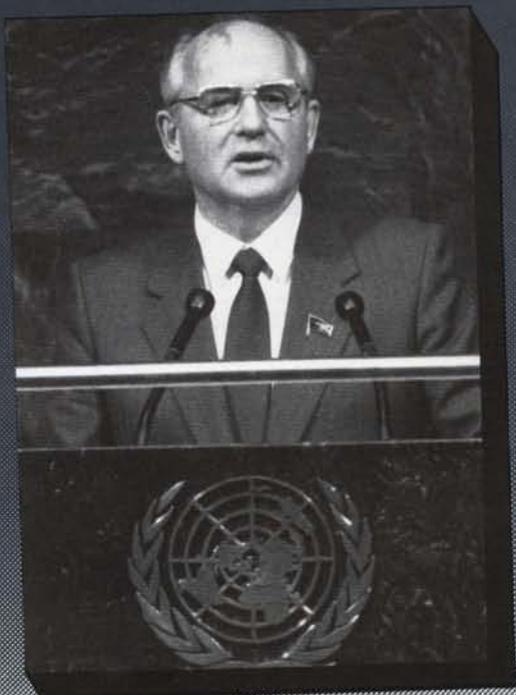
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